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# SURREY

## Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

*The Surrey Archæological Society.*



VOL. II.

LONDON :

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[The COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desire that it should be distinctly understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the "COLLECTIONS;" the Authors of the several Communications being alone answerable for the same.]

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Genealogical and Heraldic Memoranda relating to the County of Surrey.

Copied from "The Visitacōn of Surry, made A° 1623, by Samuel Thompson, Windsor Herald, and Augustyne Vincent, Rougeroix, Marshalls and Deputies to Win. Camden, Esq., Clarenceux King of Armes."

Edited by W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., and J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

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Arms and Autographs to the Genealogical and Heraldic Memoranda of Surrey.



# REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS

AT

GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY, FROM THE  
YEAR 1856 TO THE YEAR 1863.

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CROYDON.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at Croydon, on Thursday, the 12th of June, 1856. The proceedings took place in a building once forming part of the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, but now used as a girls' industrial school.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, Sir WILLIAM G. HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Bart., M.P., a Vice-President of the Society, was called to the Chair.

After a few introductory remarks from the CHAIRMAN, the Hon. Secretary, G. Bish Webb, Esq., proceeded to read the Minutes of the second Annual General Meeting at Guildford, June 28th, 1855, and of the Special General Meeting at Southwark, October 30th, 1855, which were both duly confirmed.

The following REPORT of the Council was then read:—

In accordance with the rules, the Council have the pleasure of presenting a brief statement of the proceedings of the Society during the past year.

Two General Meetings have been held, one at Guildford, the other in Southwark. Ample reports of these Meetings being comprised in the first part of the Transactions which has just been issued, it becomes unnecessary to refer to them more particularly upon the present occasion.

It is with great regret that the Council have to record the loss sustained by the Society by the decease of His Grace the late Duke of Norfolk, one of its earliest patrons, and president of the Society from its formation.

By the lamented decease, also, of Sir William Molesworth, member for Southwark, the Society has sustained the loss of one of its distinguished vice-presidents.

The Council have the high gratification of announcing that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to honour the Society by becoming its Patron.

Thirty-one Members have been added to our list since the date of the last Report, and the numbers are at present 430, of whom 58 are Life Members by composition.

During the year, the London and Middlesex Archæological Society and the Cambrian Institute have been added to the list of Societies in union with this Society.

Several contributions of interest and value have been made to our

Library and Museum, copious lists of which are given in the Transactions.

The Council regret that it becomes their duty again to invite serious attention to the large amount of subscriptions in arrear. They must beg Members to bear in mind, that one of the most important of our rules is that which provides that subscriptions become due *in advance*, on the 1st of January in each year, and that if this rule be neglected to the extent hitherto prevailing, the prosperity of the Society will be greatly endangered.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Report was adopted. The Balance-sheet and Report of the Auditors were also read. They were as follows [*see pp. xi. xii.*]

Eight Members of the Council, whose retirement by rotation was announced, were unanimously re-elected.

Several new Members were elected, and the Office-bearers for the ensuing year appointed.

The following Papers were then read : —

1. An Architectural Notice of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Croydon, founded by John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. In the absence of the author, W. Petit Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., this Paper was read by the Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., Hon. Member.
2. On the Monuments in Croydon Church. This Paper was read by M. H. Bloxam, Esq., the author, Edward Westall, Esq., being unavoidably absent.
3. On the Derivation and Meaning of the word COLD-HARBOUR, as applied to various Localities in Surrey, and elsewhere. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S.
4. On the Antiquities of Streatham. By the Rev. Walter Field, M.A., F.S.A.
5. On the Monumental Brasses of Surrey, especially those in the vicinity of Croydon. By the Rev. C. Boutell, M.A. This Paper was illustrated by a number of rubbings from brasses in the Churches of Croydon, Beddington, Lingfield, and Crowhurst, which were suspended on the walls of the schoolroom.
6. John Wickham Flower, Esq., then laid before the Meeting an Account of a valuable parcel of ancient deeds and documents, very lately discovered by him in the Muniment-room of Whitgift's Hospital. Among the collection was the "Barker Deed," which was exhibited to the Meeting, and has since appeared in lithographic fac-simile in Part I. of the second volume of the Society's Transactions.

Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the Authors of the above-named Papers.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his courteous and able conduct in the Chair, was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman returned thanks, and the Meeting was formally adjourned.

*Balance-Sheet of the Surrey Archaeological Society, 1856.*

(From 28th June, 1855, to 6th June, 1856.)

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hand.....	70 16 5	Rent.....	42 10 0
5 Life Members .....	25 0 0	Printing .....	24 5 0
252 Annual Members, including 2 in advance.....	126 0 0	Reporting.....	7 10 6
30 Entrance Fees.....	15 0 0	Refreshment at Council and other Meetings .....	5 14 9
Donation from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge .....	5 0 0	Carpenter.....	3 13 4
	171 0 0	Petty Cash Account .....	20 0 0
Dividends on Stock, October 1855..	3 2 4	Expenses of Guildford Meeting.....	36 7 7
Do. do. April 1856..	3 2 4	Collector's Commission .....	1 6 0
	6 4 8		141 7 2
	£248 1 1	Balance at Bankers' .....	90 6 11
		Do. in hands of Secretary.....	16 7 0
			106 13 11
	£248 1 1		£248 1 1

Examined and found correct, June 6th, 1856.

(Signed) EDWARD RICHARDSON, }  
THOMAS JENNER SELLS, } *Auditors.*

The amount of Stock standing in the names of  
the Trustees of the Society is £222. 14s. New 3  
per Cents.

*Report of the Auditors, 1856.*

The Auditors have examined the Accounts, and find a balance of £106. 13s. 11d. in favour of the Society. They have to express a regret that the large sum of £45. 10s. remains unpaid for the years 1854 and 1855; and they would suggest to the Council and Members the desirableness of adopting some plan for the obtaining these subscriptions, and for the retirement of such Members as continue two years, or beyond a certain period, in arrear.

(Signed) T. J. S.

E. R.

As on former occasions, a Collection of Objects of Antiquarian and Artistic Interest had been formed and arranged in the Meeting-room. The following deserve particular notice :—

Seal of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity; Facsimile, in colours, of ancient fresco, North wall St. John's, Croydon; Sepia Drawing of Ancient Timber House, Bell-hill, Croydon; Antique Pocket Clock, about the time of the Commonwealth; History of Croydon, with manuscript and other addenda; the Umbo, or Boss, of a Saxon Shield, found at Mitcham.

By Sir W. H. Jolliffe, Bart. : A Bassinet, or Head-piece, and a Partizan once belonging to John Tatnall, of Nethern, in the parish of Merstham, Yeoman of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth.

By J. W. Flower, Esq. : A curious old Roman Camp Kettle, found in Pethwell Pen, Norfolk, in the year 1850, under 10 feet of peat; an Urn, taken up while digging several feet under the surface at the Chelsea Water-works, then in formation at Kingston-upon-Thames; a large and very fine Roman-British Cinerary Urn of sun-baked clay, found between Brandon and Lakenheath, Suffolk, near the banks of the Little Ouse, more than twenty others being found in the same place, calcined, and placed with the mouths or openings inverted; and an interesting collection of Ancient British Dagger-knives, Bride-knives, Bronze Handle of a Vase, Ring, Money, Keys, &c.; and also a British Sword and Spear-head by permission of A. Kirkman, Esq., to whom they belonged.

By the Rev. James Hamilton : An Antique Brass Ring found at Beddington; a Saxon Shield; and several Ancient Arms.

Mr. C. Lashmar : A Skull found, with a number of other human remains, Iron Weapons, Sword-blades, &c., at the bottom of St. George's-street, Croydon; Keys and Coins found at Bermondsey.

Among the miscellaneous Articles were : Roman Coins found at Kingston, and also at Merton, between Croydon and Wimbledon, on the making of the railway; ancient Pottery (by Mr. Stedman, Tulse-hill); encaustic Tiles; part of an Iron Sole of a Shoe, used by the labourers in the iron-works at Maresfield, Sussex; specimens of Ring-money; Ancient Fetterlock; Roman Bracelet; Antique Defensive Armour; curious old Nutcrackers; specimens of Stained



Glass ; Seals of the corporate Towns of Surrey ; specimens of elaborate Stained Glass ; a piece of Defensive Armour for a Horse's Mouth and Nose ; an old Key from Chertsey Abbey ; valuable Coins, Images, Household Gods of the Romans, &c. &c.

Amongst the books, a volume On the Ceremonials for the Healing of Diseases practised in the time of Henry VII. ; Anderson's Monuments and Antiquities of Croydon Church ; and several other rare works.

Parties were formed for the inspection of the Parish Church of Croydon, dedicated to St. John ; of the very considerable remains of the ancient palace of the archbishops of Canterbury (exchanged for Addington in 1780) ; and of Whitgift's Hospital, situated in the centre of the town. A considerable number of the Members and their friends also proceeded to Beddington, where the parish church, and the Hall, the ancient seat of the Carews, were thrown open for their inspection.

At half-past six, a collation was served at the Greyhound Hotel, Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

After the usual loyal and occasional toasts, the health of the local Committee was proposed. The Committee comprised the following gentlemen : The Rev. J. G. Hodson, M.A., vicar of Croydon ; Rev. James Aitken, M.A. ; Rev. Jonathan Cape, F.R.S. ; Rev. George Capel, M.A. ; Jonah Cressingham, Esq. ; John Drummond, Esq., F.S.A. ; George Engström, Esq. ; Rev. James Hamilton, M.A. ; C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S. ; Rev. George Randolph, M.A. ; Edward Westall, Esq. ; Richard Yates, Esq., F.S.A. ; to whose joint exertions the proposer took occasion to attribute much of the success of the day.

The two local Secretaries, Messrs. W. S. Masterman and S. Lee Rymer, together with the late lamented Hon. Secretary G. Bish Webb, Esq., obtained their fair share of congratulation on the satisfactory result of the Meeting.

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#### LAMBETH.

A GENERAL MEETING was held on Friday, October 31st, 1856, at Lambeth Palace. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had kindly granted the use of the Dining-hall, or Guard Chamber, for the purpose of the Meeting.

The RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, D.D., F.R.S., a Vice-President, took the Chair at noon.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with a short address, in the course of which His Lordship said as follows : —

“The place in which we are assembled ought to suggest many most interesting observations, — observations, at least, full of importance, full of usefulness, full of instruction, I may add, to those who look back upon history, not as an old almanack, but as a school from which at the present day we may derive advantages, by looking at the lights which

have gone before us, and profit by them as a warning for the future. I need not tell you how many, how various, and how solemn are the associations connected with the house in which we are this day assembled by the kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Had you visited these precincts some few years ago, you might have found that which, indeed, was not well suited to the wants of modern times, but which would have presented to you the very rooms, the very walls, which were hallowed, so to speak, by the predecessors of the present archbishop, — the Juxons and Whitgifts, and Parkers and Clicheleys, and a long list of worthies, whose names will ever be associated with the place in which they lived and laboured, and showed their love to God and man.

“The present palace owes a great portion of its existence to the munificence of the late Archbishop Howley, — a name never to be mentioned without veneration and love, and, least of all, by one who had the privilege of knowing him long, and who had opportunities of seeing how earnestly he watched over the interests of that Church of which he was the spiritual head on earth, as he was also one of its greatest ornaments. The room in which we are assembled, in its size and form, is the one which previously existed; but it has been greatly altered, and made suitable for the accommodation of an audience like the present. You will be conducted over some parts of the building, which retain the vestiges of their ancient form, and you will judge how much interest attaches to it, although little suited for modern use. I must be permitted to say one word in reference to the subject of archæology, because I believe some observations which I have heard regarding it are founded in mistake. There are those who look upon archæologists or archæologists — for I believe both names are correct — as simple individuals, whose pleasure it is to pore over musty records. Now, even if the studies of the archæologists were only connected with parchments, I need not tell you there is much of interest to be derived from them. Indeed, we have before us, on the agenda of the day, a Paper the interest of which is wholly derived from parchments and deeds. But, in fact, the archæologist ranges over a vast extent of territory. I look on the individual who examines the ruins of Pompeii as a very legitimate archæologist. I look upon the individual who traces the remnants of what was once the magnificent Castle of Kenilworth, and the marks of Queen Elizabeth’s pageantry, as a true archæologist, in the truest and best sense of the word. Even if you go to literature, you will find Bishop Percy, showing, by his *Relics of Ancient Poetry*, how much there was of the truest genius in what some considered musty and ancient documents. He is one whom we should be glad to bring under the title of a true archæologist. I mention these as examples on which we may be disposed to defend the science of archæology. It is not merely a Lemon or a Palgrave who may be called archæologists; we claim all who have a liking for ancient records and ancient buildings, or for age in any form. I was almost going to put in a word in favour of old men; but I think we may venerate antiquity in material substances, if not in the human form. This is not the day when the hoary head is always looked upon

as a crown of glory. But it may not be out of place for one who occupies a responsible position in this diocese to state, that it is my earnest prayer that each one whom I have the pleasure of addressing may in their day have that which I believe to be a true glory—the hoary head which covers the heart imbued with love to God and love to man.”

The Hon. Secretary read the Minutes of the Third Annual General Meeting, held at Croydon, on the 12th June, 1856, which were confirmed. Several new Members were elected.

The Hon. Secretary announced the following donations:—

From Mrs. Howley : A Series of Engravings privately printed for the late Archbishop Howley, comprising plans and elevations of Lambeth Palace, before and after the alterations made by the Archbishop.

From the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D., F.R.S., &c. : A copy of his “List of some of the Early Printed Books in Lambeth Palace.”

From the Cambrian Institute : “The Cambrian Quarterly Journal,” Part II., Sept. 1856.

From the Chronological Institute of London : Part I. of the Transactions of the Institute.

From the Ecclesiological Society : Annual Reports of the Society for 1854, 1855, and 1856.

From John Tanswell, Esq. : Engravings on Wood, illustrative of the Antiquities of Lambeth.

From the London and Middlesex Archæological Society : Part I. of the Transactions of the Society.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted for these donations.

The Right Rev. Chairman then said, that since the last Meeting the Society had had the misfortune to lose its President, the Duke of Norfolk. The Council had put themselves in communication with the Duke of Buccleuch, who had signified his willingness to accept the Presidency of the Society.

The following Papers were then read :—

1. A brief Account of the MSS. and Records in Lambeth Palace ; and,
2. On the Title of the Palace and Manor of Lambeth. By William Henry Black, Esq., Hon. Member.
3. Some passages in the Life of Archbishop Laud. By John Wickham Flower, Esq.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., then proceeded to give an historical and descriptive Sketch of the Palace, at the conclusion of which the Company inspected, under Mr. Boutell’s guidance, the Chapel, Library, Picture Galleries, the Lollard’s Tower, and other portions of the building.

At three o'clock the Chair was again taken by the Bishop of Winchester, when the following Papers were read : —

4. On the recent Discovery of the Remains of a Roman Villa on Walton Heath. By W. Willmer Pocock, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

This Paper was illustrated by a carefully-executed drawing of the mosaic pavement of the villa, and other illustrations.

5. On two Deeds executed by Elias Ashmole, for the conveyance of his house in South Lambeth. By George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A.

The Chairman having intimated that he was obliged to leave the Meeting,

The Rev. F. P. Phillips moved, and the Rev. R. B. Byam seconded a vote of thanks to his Lordship for his kindness in attending and so ably presiding over the Meeting.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

His Lordship, having acknowledged the compliment, retired.

The Rev. R. Burgh Byam, M.A., a Member of the Council, having been voted into the Chair, the concluding Paper was read : —

6. On the History of the Manor of Hatcham. By W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. W. W. Pocock moved a vote of thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his Grace's kindness in allowing the Meeting to be held in the Palace.

Mr. George R. Corner, F.S.A., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Tanswell moved a vote of thanks to the Authors of the Papers read, which was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Corner moved and Mr. Kent seconded a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. Lingham, Rector of Lambeth, for his kindness in allowing the church to be inspected. Carried.

Mr. Webb, Hon. Secretary, moved a vote of thanks to Felix Knyvett, Esq., Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the kind and valuable assistance he had rendered to the Committee, especially in the trouble he had taken in placing before them the various MSS. they had requested might be exhibited. Carried unanimously.

Thanks were also voted to

The Chairman, moved by Mr. Godfrey, seconded by Mr. Webb ; and to

The Honorary Secretary, moved by the Rev. R. B. Byam and seconded by Mr. Tanswell.

The proceedings then terminated.

## THE DEEPDENE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at THE DEEPDENE, Dorking, on Monday, June 29th, 1857.

HENRY THOMAS HOPE, Esq., a Vice-President, took the Chair, at half-past twelve o'clock.

After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman, The Hon. Secretary read the Minutes of the General Meeting held at Lambeth Palace, on the 3rd October, 1856, which were confirmed.

The following Report of the Council was then read : —

The Council, in presenting this their fourth Annual Report, feel fully justified in congratulating the Members upon the satisfactory progress made by the Society during the past year ; and also upon the present favourable condition of its affairs.

Since the date of the last Report, two General Meetings have been held — the first at Croydon in June, and the second, by the kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Lambeth Palace. At these meetings twelve Papers of considerable interest and of varied character were read. The information contained in these communications will afford most valuable matter for future volumes of the Transactions. At both meetings the attendance of members and of visitors was very numerous ; but it may be remarked, in a more especial degree at Lambeth Palace, where, notwithstanding very unfavourable weather, upwards of four hundred persons assembled.

It is with much regret that the Council have to refer to the serious losses by death that the Society has sustained during the past year. Within that period it has been deprived of four vice-presidents — the Earl Amherst, the Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Downe, and Mr. Gadesden, late High Sheriff of the county ; while the decease of the late Mr. George Gwilt, F.S.A., has deprived the Council of a member of their own body. From the list of Honorary Members also, two distinguished names have been removed by the lamented decease of the veteran topographer Mr. John Britton, and of that learned archæologist, Mr. John Mitchell Kemble.

It is to be regretted that a considerable number of Members have retired from the Society ; nevertheless, this loss is more than counterbalanced by the large accession of new Members ; for, while the number at the date of the last Report, in 1856, was 430, it is now 450, of whom 70 are Life Members.

Numerous contributions to both the Museum and to the Library of the Society have been received, and will be duly chronicled in the Transactions.

To the list of Institutions in union with the Surrey Archæological Society, three have this year been added,— the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, and the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

The Council greatly regret that unforeseen interruptions in the

progress of printing and illustrating the second part of the Transactions have retarded its publication until after the Annual General Meeting ; they trust, however, in a very brief period to place it in the hands of Members, when they have no doubt the care taken in its production will be found to compensate, in some measure, for the delay in passing it through the press.

COUNCIL-ROOM,  
6, Southampton Street, Covent Garden,  
18th June, 1857.

The Honorary Secretary then read the following Balance-sheet [*see next page*].

The following Report from the Auditors was next read : —

The Auditors of the Surrey Archæological Society have much pleasure in reporting a considerable improvement in the Society's Income, arising from a greater punctuality in the payment of annual subscriptions, and an increased number of Members. The Society is free from debt, with £250 invested, and a balance in hand of £156. 11s. 7*d.*, exclusive of £93, still due for subscriptions.

For self and Colleague,  
25th June, 1857. (Signed) EDWARD RICHARDSON.

These Reports and Balance-sheets were adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Auditors was unanimously passed.

The officers of the ensuing year were elected.

The Honorary Secretary announced the following donations to the Society : —

From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne : “*Archæologia Æliana, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity,*” published by that Society. 5 vols. 8vo.

From Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq., Hon. Member : “*Fragmenta Sepulchralia ; or, A Glimpse of the Sepulchral and early Monumental Remains of Great Britain.*” By the Donor. 8vo.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to the Donors.

Several new Members were elected, and the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, Vicar of Ryarsh, Kent, was elected an Honorary Member.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter addressed to him by John Wickham Flower, Esq., a Member of the Council, suggesting the formation of a series of archæological maps of the county of Surrey, and describing the method of attaining that object by the combined action of the Members of the Society, the county being divided into districts, and a Local Committee appointed to prepare the portion of the maps comprised in each of such districts.

Mr. R. Godwin-Austen moved that the suggestion be referred to the Council.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Butterworth, and after some further remarks by Mr. Flower, put from the Chair, and unanimously carried.

*Balance-Sheet of the Surrey Archaeological Society, 1856-1857.*

(From 6th June, 1856, to 25th June, 1857.)

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hand .....	106 13 11	Rent .....	36 5 0
12 Life Compositions .....	60 0 0	Publication Accounts .....	74 12 6
436 Annual Subscriptions .....	218 0 0	Printing .....	30 8 0
19 ditto arrears .....	9 10 0	Stationery .....	2 17 9
79 Entrance Fees .....	39 10 0	Reporting .....	2 2 0
Sale of Transactions .....	5 11 8	Advertisements .....	9 7 0
	<u>333 11 8</u>	Petty Cash Account .....	30 0 0
Dividends on Stock, 18th Dec. 1856 .....	3 2 4	Purchases for Library .....	4 4 0
Ditto ditto, 8th April, 1857 .....	3 9 10	Expenses of Croydon Meeting .....	12 6 0
	<u>6 12 2</u>	Ditto Lambeth Palace Meeting .....	12 0 3
		Ditto Guildford Meeting (balance) .....	1 7 7
		Society's Seal .....	4 11 4
		Bookshelves .....	1 0 0
		Editor's Travelling Expenses .....	2 9 0
		Collector's Commission .....	8 10 9
			<u>£232 1 2</u>
		Invested in 3 per Cent. Annuities, at 93 $\frac{1}{8}$ , 1856 .....	25 0 0
		Ditto ditto at 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1857 .....	25 0 0
		Balance at Banker's .....	138 3 4
		Ditto in hands of Honorary Secretary ..	26 13 3
			<u>214 16 7</u>
			<u>£446 17 9</u>

The amount of Stock standing in the names of the Trustees of the Society at this date is £276. 3s. 6d.  
New 3 per Cents.

Examined and found correct, for self and colleague,  
(Signed) EDWARD RICHARDSON.  
June 25, 1857.  
(Signed) GEORGE BISH WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Maybank suggested that it would be desirable to adopt one of the county newspapers as a medium for questions and answers relating to the archæology of the county.

After a brief discussion, the matter was referred to the Council.

The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the Chairman, not only for his conduct in the Chair, but also for the interest which he had shown in the Society, by receiving the Members with great hospitality at his seat.

This vote was suitably acknowledged, and the Meeting was adjourned; some of the Members and their friends availing themselves of the opportunity so liberally accorded them, of inspecting the numerous treasures of art collected at the Deepdene, and of exploring the beautiful pleasure-ground there; while others joined in an excursion to Wotton Park, where they were most kindly received by the owner, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., a Vice-President, and conducted over the house and grounds, so interesting from their connection with the honoured name of "Sylva" Evelyn.

A dinner was served at half-past six in the Assembly-room of the Red Lion Hotel, Dorking, at which between 200 and 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

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#### SOUTHWARK.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING was held at the Bridge House Hotel, SOUTHWARK, on Thursday, the 22nd of October, 1857.

The Chair was taken by JOHN LOCKE, Esq., Q.C., M.P., a Vice-President.

This Meeting was summoned to consider a proposal for an extension of the operations of the Society to the county of Kent.

A resolution in favour of this scheme was moved and seconded, but was not carried, and

The Meeting adjourned.

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#### SOUTHWARK.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING was held at the Bridge House Hotel, SOUTHWARK, on Thursday, the 26th of November, 1857.

The Chair was taken by JOHN LOCKE, Esq., Q.C., M.P., a Vice-President.

This Meeting was convened, on a requisition signed by 38 Members of the Society, for the purpose of further considering the proposal for an extension of the operations of the Society to the county of Kent.

A resolution having this object in view was proposed and seconded, whereupon

The previous question was moved, seconded, and carried; and

The Meeting adjourned.



## SOUTHWARK.

A GENERAL MEETING was held on Wednesday, May 12th, 1858, at the Saint Olave's Grammar School, Queen Elizabeth Street, SOUTHWARK.

The Chair was taken by WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, Vice-President.

The Chairman having briefly addressed the Meeting, the following Papers were read :—

1. An Architectural Notice of the Nave of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, made during its demolition, accompanied by numerous drawings from actual measurement. By William Pettit Griffith, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Member. Read by his brother, Rev. C. H. Griffith, M.A.
2. On the Ancient Inns of Southwark. By George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A.
3. Notices of Croydon Church. By John Wickham Flower, Esq.

A new Member was elected.

On the motion of the Chairman, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Authors of the Papers read.

On the motion of George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A.,

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Warden and Court of Governors of St. Olave's School, for their kindness in granting the use of the school-room for the purpose of the Meeting.

On the motion of Robert Hesketh, Esq., seconded by Thomas Clark, Esq.,

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Chairman, who acknowledged the compliment.

The Meeting was then adjourned to St. Saviour's Church, when Mr. W. Pettit Griffith offered some further remarks upon its architecture.

The proceedings then terminated.

## FARNHAM CASTLE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held, by the kind permission of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at FARNHAM CASTLE, on Tuesday, July 13th, 1858.

On the way from the railway-station to the Castle, a large number of the Members and their friends stopped to examine the interesting parish church of Farnham, of which a descriptive sketch was read by the Rev. J. S. Utterton, the Vicar.

The Chair was taken at twelve o'clock by the RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, D.D., F.R.S., a Vice-President.

The Chairman having addressed the Meeting, the Hon. Secretary read the Minutes of the Annual Meeting held in 1857, at the Deepdene, Dorking, and of the General Meetings at Southwark, which were confirmed.

The following Report of the Council was then read : —

In presenting their fifth Annual Report, the Council are enabled to state that there has been, during the past year, no variation from that successful progress which the Society has hitherto made.

Since the last Annual Report was submitted, two General Meetings have been held,— the first at Dorking in June, 1857, and the second in Southwark last May.

The first was held at The Deepdene, by the kindness of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. From The Deepdene the Meeting adjourned to Wotton, the residence of William John Evelyn, Esq., another Vice-President, through whose courtesy an opportunity was presented of inspecting many interesting relics of the past associated with the memory of that accomplished and eminent person, "John Evelyn of Wotton." The Council have much pleasure in acknowledging the polite hospitality of Mr. Hope and Mr. Evelyn upon that occasion.

The Meeting in Southwark, held on the anniversary of the Society's Inauguration in the same place (12th May) was not so fully attended, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather ; but three Papers were read, which will form valuable additions to the future publications of the Society.

There have also been held two Special General Meetings in Southwark, upon the subject of a proposal to extend the operations of the Society to the county of Kent, which county, at the time the subject was first brought under the notice of the Council, had no similar society. As, however, the county of Kent has since established an Archæological Society of its own, the proposed extension was abandoned.

The Council cannot but rejoice that so important and interesting a county as Kent, the immediate neighbour of Surrey, should, at length, be archæologically represented. They feel assured that the Members of this Society will be well satisfied that its influence has been exerted, although at some cost to themselves, in aiding the movement in Kent, inasmuch as the cause of archæology must derive essential benefit by the formation of the Kent Archæological Society, to which the Council heartily wish success.

In the last Report an apology was offered for the delay occasioned by unforeseen interruptions in the publication of the second part of the Transactions. That delay, prolonged for some months after the date of the Report, was occasioned by the abandonment of the editorship by the gentleman who had undertaken it. Fresh arrangements had to be made, and the plan of the work altered in consequence. The Council feel that in justice to themselves this explanation should be given ; and they are happy to add that they have provided against any recurrence of a similar impediment to publication. They trust that Part II., now published, will be deemed creditable to the Society. No time will be lost in preparing and issuing the succeeding parts.

During the last twelve months two interesting discoveries of mural paintings in churches have been made in Surrey—the one at Fetcham and the other at Croydon. In each case the Council have succeeded in

obtaining representations of the paintings for the purpose of publication.

It is satisfactory to the Council to report that there has been a considerable increase in the number of Members. At the date of the last Report, the number was 450, while at present it is 500, of whom 72 are Life Compounders.

The Council cannot but congratulate the Members upon the accession to their numbers of so distinguished an archæologist as Sir Henry Rawlinson, now a Vice-President of the Society.

The Library and Museum have been enriched by many liberal contributions.

In conclusion, the Council would urge upon the attention of Members the great advantage to the Society that might be derived from individual and personal efforts to increase its Members, thereby enhancing its efficiency, and enabling the Council the better to advance the objects for which the Association has been formed.

#### *Financial Report of the Council.*

The Council have much pleasure in submitting the Financial Statement of the Society for the year ending June, 1858, to the General Meeting, and trust that the state of the Funds will appear satisfactory.

In introducing the item of £72 payment to the Hon. Secretary, the Council beg to acknowledge the valuable services they have received from him, and to state that, owing to the heavy demands made upon his time during the past two years by the work of the Society, they came to the resolution of offering to him, as some remuneration for such services, the amount named, which they doubt not will be approved by the Members generally.

#### COUNCIL-ROOM,

6, Southampton Street, 8th July, 1858.

The Balance-sheet was then read, as follows [*see page xxvi*].

The Auditors for 1858, W. Tayler, Esq., and J. T. Maybank, Esq., were unanimously re-elected.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Report of the Council and of the Balance-sheet, which motion was carried *nem. con.*

The eight retiring Members of the Council were unanimously re-elected.

Forty-three new Members were elected.

The following Papers were then read : —

1. On the Antiquities of Farnham. By H. Lawes Long, Esq.
2. On the Parish Registers of Farnham, Elstead, and Seale. By W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.
3. Notices of Farnham Castle. By the Rev. R. N. Milford.

The formal proceedings then terminated by a vote of cordial thanks to the Chairman.

The Company then adjourned to the Hall of the Castle, where a very handsome collation awaited them. It was calculated that the number of the guests of the Right Rev. Chairman did not fall far short of 500.

In the afternoon the company divided. A large party proceeded to Waverley Abbey, on the kind invitation of the owner, Capt. S. Nicholson. The ruins of the Cistercian Abbey here formed the centre of attraction. The site was explored under the guidance of R. Godwin-Austen, Esq., who read a paper giving a slight sketch of the history of the Monastery, and afterwards pointed out the position of the principal buildings.

A temporary Museum had been formed at the boys' school-room in Farnham, under the superintendence of a committee composed of the following, among other gentlemen:—The Rev. J. S. Utterton, M.A.; Robert Clark, Esq.; Robert Oke Clark, Esq.; Henry Lawes Long, Esq.; R. H. Clutterbuck, Esq.; J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A.; and John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.

The principal objects exhibited were as follows:—

A large piece of Tapestry from Cardinal Wolsey's Palace at Esher, bearing the Cardinal's Arms. Exhibited by the Rev. Newton J. Spicer, who also contributed a Series of Carvings representing the various Bishops of Winchester, from the same edifice.

Adjoining the Tapestry were a Series of Coloured Drawings, by M. Shurlock, Esq., of the remarkable collection of Tiles discovered in the site of Chertsey Abbey. Specimens of the Tiles, and a Model of the Stone Coffin found in the same place, were also exhibited by the same gentleman.

Mr. Richardson, of Greenwich, exhibited three of his Metallic Rubbings of Monumental Brasses—viz., those of Baginton and Cowfold, and Sir John D'Abernoun the Younger, in Stoke D'Abernon Church, Surrey.

Several Curious Pictures of much local interest, by Elmer, of Farnham, were exhibited. They represented Farnham Castle, the Town, Waverley Abbey, and Mother Ludlam's Cave.

A highly-curious and interesting Bird's Eye View of Moor Park, drawn by the celebrated Sir William Temple, attracted great attention.

An interesting series of well-executed Rubbings of Brasses in Churches in Kent, was exhibited by Mrs. Charles J. Freake.

Three large Drawings of Mural Paintings, discovered last year in Fetcham Church, Surrey, and since entirely obliterated, were exhibited by the Society.

An elaborate Drawing of a Tessellated Pavement found at Monks' Risborough, was contributed by Augustus W. Franks, Esq., F.S.A.

On the tables were arranged Specimens of British, Saxon, Roman, and Mediæval Antiquities. Conspicuous amongst these was a case containing about twenty-five Bronze Celts and other Reliques

found at Crooksbury, near Farnham. Exhibited by J. Hewitt, Esq., of Winchfield.

Mr. R. Hawley Clutterbuck contributed a highly curious Piece of Sculpture in Alabaster, representing the Crucifixion, and a fragment of another; also, various Encaustic Tiles, Pottery, and a Morion, Spur, and Halbert Head.

A great variety of Ancient and Modern Arms, of various countries, was exhibited by different contributors. Amongst these was an Ancient Helmet from Farnham Church, exhibited by the Vicar; a Sword and Head-piece of the seventeenth century, by Mr. Storold; Indian Matchlock and Shield, by Robert Clark, Esq.

Two Celts found in Surrey were exhibited, with other Antiquities, by H. Lawes Long, Esq.

John Wickham Flower, Esq., contributed a variety of highly interesting objects, including a very fine Roman Vase of glass, with cover quite perfect, and considered to be unique; also a Roman Camp Kettle and Chain, Swords, Spear-heads, Poignard, Knives, Lamps, Keys, &c.

Mr. Piper exhibited a fine Celt, an Alms Dish, Armlet, and many other curious articles.

A Collection of Ancient Gold Coins was contributed by Charles E. Lefroy, Esq., of Ewshot, who further enriched the collection with two exquisite Antique Busts, Bronzes, Vases, Medals, Enamel Portraits, and a Watch of the time of Henry the Fourth.

Mr. Cayley, of York Town, was a most liberal contributor of objects of interest, including Swords, Coins, Tradesmen's Tokens, Encaustic Tiles, Pottery, &c.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a variety of Ancient Deeds, Pedigrees, Grants of Arms, Seals, &c. Amongst these was a splendidly emblazoned Pedigree of the Family of Dilke of Maxtoke, formerly Lords of the Manor of Godstone, drawn up by Sampson Lennard. Also, a Grant of Arms by Camden, with his Seal and Autograph, and two Early Deeds of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with Curious Seals appended.

C. J. Shoppee, Esq., exhibited several Illuminated MSS. Grants, and a curious Watch.

Mr. Lance, of Frimley, contributed various Drawings and Maps, representing Roman Antiquities, Ancient Books, Pottery, &c.\*

On Wednesday, according to the Programme, a barrow, or tumulus, situated at Wanborough, was opened under the superintendence of a Committee of the Society, and a large party of Members and Visitors were present at the operation.

\* Upwards of two thousand persons visited the Museum during the two days it was open to the public; nor should we omit to state, that on the second day the Officers in Camp at Aldershot were specially invited to view the Museum, and many of them availed themselves of the invitation.

*Balance-Sheet of the Surrey Archaeological Society, 1857—1858.*

(From 26th June, 1857, to 8th July, 1858.)

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hand.....	164 16 7	Rent, five quarters, to Midsummer, 1858 .....	81 5 0
5 Life-Compositions.....	24 10 0	Less Payment by London and Middlesex Archæol. Society..	5 0 0
413 Annual Subscriptions .....	206 10 0	Publication Account (Part II.), Col- lating and Copying .....	3 4 4
14 Annual Arrears .....	7 0 0	Engraving.....	44 6 8
57 Entrance Fees.....	28 10 0	Printing, Stationery, &c. ....	47 11 0
Sale of Transactions.....	7 19 6	Payments to Hon. Secretary (1857—1858) .....	33 6 3
Dividends on Stock, October 1857..	4 0 6	Purchases for Library, &c.....	72 0 0
Do. do. April 1858..	4 0 6	Meeting at Dorking, June 1857..	26 3 5½
	8 1 0	Do. Southwark, May 1858	7 10 0
		Do. Farnham (adv. on acc.)	10 0 0
		Expenses of proposed union with the County of Kent	43 13 5½
		Petty Cash, including Postage .....	26 6 0
		Fetcham Church Drawings .....	30 0 0
		Insurance .....	10 0 0
		Barrow Opening, Wanborough .....	0 14 0
		Collector's Commission .....	5 0 0
		Balance at Bankers' .....	8 16 6
		Do. in hands of Secretary ....	71 9 8
			18 8 8½
	<u>£447 17 1</u>		<u>89 8 4½</u>
			<u>£447 17 1</u>

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-sheet, and find it correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLER,  
JOHN THOS. MAYBANK, } *Auditors.*

Amount of Stock invested, £276. 3s. 6d. New  
3 per Cents.

The barrow, which is of large extent, had been already partially levelled. It is situated close to the high road, between Farnham and Guildford. A cutting and cross-cutting were effected, and carried down to a depth of three or four feet, but without any success.

#### KENNINGTON.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON, on the Evening of Wednesday, April 20th, 1859.

The Chair was taken at half-past seven o'clock by WILLIAM ROUPELL, Esq., M.P., a Vice-President.

After a few words from the Chairman,

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Several new Members were elected.

The following Papers were then read :—

1. Notices of the Royal Manor and Residence of Kennington. By W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.

(Mr. Roupell here vacated the Chair, which was taken by J. R. D. TYSSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.)

2. Notes on the Parishes of Battersea and Penge. By W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A.
3. Remarks on the Deed of Sir Edward and Lady Barker, from the Muniment-room of Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon (since published in facsimile by the Society). By J. W. Flower, Esq.
4. Notices of a MS. Diary of Archbishop Laud. By J. W. Flower, Esq.

The Hon. Secretary called attention to a number of objects of interest which had been got together very shortly before the meeting, and in some haste, and were then exhibited in the meeting-room.

This exhibition included the following articles :—

- A Collection of nearly sixty Rubbings from Brasses, mostly of large size and of good execution. Of these, nine specimens, exhibited by J. W. Flower, Esq., were from the Continent; and twenty-seven others contributed by J. L. Peake, Esq., from Churches in Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and the neighbouring counties. Conspicuous among these were the Rubbings from the seven fine Brasses in Cobham Church, Kent. For other specimens the Society was indebted to Mrs. Charles Freake, A. Heales, Esq., J. J. Howard, Esq., G. H. Davies, Esq., and H. Sydney Barton, Esq.

An early Italian Painting. Alfred Heales, Esq.

- A Romano-British Cinerary Urn, of sun-baked clay, found on the banks of the Little Ouse, in Suffolk. The urn was eighteen inches high by fifteen inches in diameter, and when found contained calcined human bones: also a Quern formed of the Conglomerate or

Pudding-stone, and two Encaustic Tiles, from Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire. J. W. Flower, Esq.

A Collection of Proclamations, Early Newspapers, and Historical Tracts. G. Howels Davies, Esq.

Autograph Signature of Sir William Fleetwood, Recorder of London *temp.* Elizabeth, subscribed to an Instrument dated from The Clink, in Southwark. J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

Thanks were voted to the gentlemen who had read Papers, and to the Exhibitors.

On the motion of J. W. Flower, Esq., seconded by J. G. Pilcher, Esq., thanks were given to W. Roupell, Esq., and J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., for their kindness in presiding.

Mr. Tyssen acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting adjourned.

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#### RICHMOND.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at RICHMOND, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1859, in the large room of the NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ETON STREET, which was placed at the disposal of the Society by the kindness of the Trustees of the Schools.

At eleven o'clock the Chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord Abinger, M.A., a Vice-President.

After a brief Address from the Chairman,

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

G. B. Webb, Esq., the Hon. Secretary, then read the Annual Report of the Council, to the following effect: \*—

The Council congratulated the Society on its satisfactory progress, in proof of which they mentioned that the two meetings held in the previous twelvemonth at Farnham and Kennington had been attended by upwards of 600 members and visitors, and that a steady increase of the former was still maintained.

In preparing the Society's publications for the Press, the Council had on several occasions felt themselves reluctantly compelled to omit Illustrative Engravings of much interest, in order to confine the expense within the limits allowed by the Society's ordinary funds. In order to meet this difficulty, the Council had opened an Illustration Fund, to which several Members of the Society had already contributed, and to which they now invited general attention.

The Library and Museum had received considerable additions.

It having appeared to the Council that in future it would be more

\* The draft of this Report was, it is believed, mislaid during the removal of papers, &c., consequent on the lamented decease of Mr. Webb, and has not since been recovered. Its substance, however, has been collected from other sources.





and Officers of the Society for their able management of the Society's affairs during the past year.

The following Papers were then read :—

1. Notices of the Family of Cobham of Sterborough Castle, and Lingfield, Surrey. By J. Wickham Flower, Esq.
2. Notes from the Parish Registers of Richmond, Kingston, and Petersham. By W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.
3. On the Antiquities of Richmond. By W. Chapman, Esq. (Hon. Local Sec.)
4. A Short Description of the <sup>\*</sup>Monuments in Richmond Church. By the Rev. W. Bashall (Hon. Local Sec.)

Thanks were returned to the Authors of these Papers.

On the motion of W. J. Evelyn, Esq., F.S.A., seconded by the Rev. J. Chandler, a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Abinger for his kindness in presiding.

The Meeting then adjourned to the Parish Church, which had been thrown open for the inspection of the Society.

At three o'clock Lord Abinger and the Company proceeded to the Lecture-hall of the Cavalry College, on Richmond Green. Here, with the kind permission of the Commandant, Capt. Barrow, a temporary Local Museum had been formed by the exertions of the following gentlemen, who, together with the Hon. Local Secretaries, the Rev. W. Bashall, W. Chapman, Esq., and T. Meadows Clarke, Esq., had been formed into a Local Committee :—

The Rev. Harry Dupuis, B.D., Vicar of Richmond.	John Parson, Esq.
Eustace Anderson, Esq.	John Brandram Peele, Esq.
Herbert Barnard, Esq., F.S.A.	Edward Penthyn, Esq.
Henry G. Bohn, Esq.	John Allan Powell, Esq.
The Rev. R. Burgh Byam, M.A.	Colonel Price.
Edward H. Hills, Esq.	W. C. Sellé, Esq., Mus. D.
John H. Jackson, Esq.	Henry A. Smith, Esq.
G. Streater Kempson, Esq.	Robert Smith, Esq.
W. Lambert, Esq.	William Smythe, Esq.
	Samuel Walker, Esq.

The Chairman formally opened the Museum with a brief address, calling attention to its contents.

Among the objects of archaeological interest exhibited were the following : \*—

Celtic Wood Vessel from a Bog in the County of Armagh.

\* The collection was large and important, though of a rather miscellaneous character. It is much to be regretted that no accurate list either of the articles so kindly forwarded for exhibition, or of the names of the exhibitors, is to be found among the records of the Society. The list here given is the best which at this lapse of time can be made out.

- Bible of 1637; ditto of 1658. Exhibited by T. M. Clarke, Esq., Hon. Local Sec.
- Silver, and other Ancient Coins. Messrs. Marshall, of Bloomsbury.
- Portrait of the Noted Brewer of Richmond. Mr. Hunt.
- Grant of Arms, dated 1570, to Robert Sheppard, of Tesemmarsh.
- Ancient Seals—Ecclesiastical, Corporate, and Personal. Thomas Wills, Esq.
- Grant of Arms, with the Autographs of Louis VI. and the Chevalier d'Hozier attached.
- Celtic Shoe (laced from the toe to the instep); Celtic Mallet; and Celtic Quern, for grinding corn. Henry Christie, Esq.
- Looking-glass, formerly in the possession of Alexander Pope. H. G. Bohn, Esq.
- Roll of the Manor of Winchester, dated 1455, with the Signatures of Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Winchester, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Warwick, Lord Cromwell, &c.
- Sir Isaac Newton's Spoon. T. M. Clarke, Esq.
- Watch, by the celebrated Tompion (died 1669).
- Pair of Infant's Shoes, formerly belonging to William Henry, Duke of Gloucester (born 1743), third son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of George II.
- A Pair of Shoes, worn by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, which had been in the possession of the Galway Family since the reign of Queen Anne.
- Ditto, belonging to Countess Poulett.
- Chinese Shoes, from Lagos. Thomas Wells, Esq.
- Morse Ivory Thumb Ring, supposed to have belonged to an Earl of Surrey between 1443 and 1550.
- Liber Amicorum, a German Collection of Coats of Arms and Autographs.
- Case of Seals (Impressions): One of them from the Seal of Milo de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, 12th Century. T. Wells, Esq.
- Common Seal of St. Stephen's, Westminster. G. B. Webb, Esq.
- Original Draft of Burns' "Afton Braes;" A Letter from the Poet Cowper, dated "Olney House, Nov. 25, 1785," addressed to Mrs. Hill.
- Autograph of Sir Ralph Abercromby; Promissory Note of General Wolfe's (1753).
- Deed of Feoffment, signed by Robert Catesby, of Gunpowder Plot celebrity, and also by his Father, Sir William Catesby.
- Two Receipts of John Horne Tooke; one signed John Horne, and the other John Horne Tooke.

Letters of Dr. Johnson, of Sir John Franklin (the Arctic Navigator), and of Dr. Livingstone.

Autographs of Sir Walter Raleigh ; of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia ; two Receipts of Lord William Russell and Lady Rachel Russell ; Letter of Nell Gwyn, attested by Thomas Otway (this is the only known signature of the Poet extant).

Letter of Lord Chesterfield.

Autographs of five Great Men : Oliver Cromwell ; Frank, Duke of Albemarle ; Napoleon I. ; Nelson (before losing his arm) ; Duke of Wellington—one signed Wesley, another signed Wellesley.

Letter of Flora Macdonald, acknowledging the receipt of £627—a document of great historical value, as it forms the connecting link in a chain of evidence, bearing out the statement in Lord Mahon's History, that a subscription of £1,500 had been raised for that lady in England. (Mr. Cole possesses two other letters, one in reference to the sum of £800, the other to £80, which amounts, it will be perceived, just exceed £1,500.)

Letter of Handel's, acknowledging the use of the kettle-drums for his oratorio.

Autographs, in regular order, of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Charles II., James II., George III. (before losing his sight), George III. (when blind), Queen Charlotte, George (Prince Regent), Queen Caroline, William IV., Victoria. Robert Cole, Esq.

Chair of Henry, Prince of Wales—made of metal, with the arms of Anne of Denmark, his mother.

A very interesting collection of Keys and Rings ; two Roman Lamps, found at Calvert's Brewery ; Lock, from Hever Castle ; Blunderbuss ; Eagle, from Waterloo ; Key, found at Paul's Wharf ; Key, found at Bow Church, &c. Thomas Wills, Esq.

Chair in which Edmund Burke wrote his Essay on the French Revolution ; and Old English Chair, 1538. H. G. Bohn, Esq.

Casts from Inscriptions on Church Bells. J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq.

The Scold's Bridle, from Walton-on-Thames.

Specimen of Binding, 1470.

Pope Joan Board, in silver.

Picture of Richmond Park, the deer fighting for supremacy.

Print of old Richmond Palace.

Specimen of Lambert Pottery (1661), framed in the Petersham Oak.

Key, from Chertsey Abbey, presented by the Committee of the late Literary and Scientific Institution.

Encaustic Tiles, from Chertsey Abbey.

Spear-head, found at Kingston. Presented to the Society by F. Gould, Esq.

Elizabethan Comb.

Fifteenth Century Rings, one bearing the name of Thomas A'Beckett.

Handle of a *Gibecière* Purse. B. B. Woodward, Esq.

Supposed Portrait of Martin Luther, by Holbein or Lucas Cranach, formerly in the possession of Howard the Philanthropist.

First Edition of Thomson's Seasons, 1730. J. Darnill, Esq.

Documents of the year 1583, with the Signatures of Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Egerton, Earl of Dorset, &c. G. B. Webb, Esq.

Ancient Iron Hour-glass Stand. J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq.

"Early Deeds of the 13th and 14th Centuries." J. J. Howard, Esq.

Roman Cinerary Urn, found between Brandon and Lackenheath. J. W. Flower, Esq.

Sword of the time of Edward II., said to have belonged to Robert Bruce.

Rubbings of Brasses, English and Foreign. Several Exhibitors.

Roman, British, and Saxon Coins.

Stone Implements.

New Zealand, Australian, and Polynesian Arms and Implements.

During the afternoon, some remarks on the recent excavations at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium, were delivered by Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A.

The Museum was open on this day to the Members and their friends; and on the two following days admission was given to the general public.

At seven p.m. a cold collation was served at the CASTLE HOTEL, RICHMOND, when a large number of the Members and their friends assembled under the presidency of Lord Abinger. After the usual loyal and complimentary toasts, the company dispersed.



## REIGATE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at Gatton Hall, Reigate.

The company first assembled at Merstham Station, from whence they proceeded to the church, which was described by Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A.

From thence to Chipstead Church, which was described by the Rev. P. Aubertin, the Rector; after which the Members and their friends were conveyed to Gatton Church, which was ably described by the Rev. J. C. Wynter.

The company then proceeded to Gatton Hall, the house and grounds having been liberally thrown open to the Society by Sir Hugh Cairns, who at the time occupied this fine seat.

The Chair was taken at two p.m. by the Hon. W. J. MONSON, M.P., a Vice-President.

The Chairman, after a brief address, called upon the Hon. Secretary, H. W. Sass, Esq., to read the Minutes of the sixth Annual General Meeting at Richmond, on July 5th, 1859, which were confirmed.

The Report of the Council, the Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1859, and the Report of the Auditors, were then read:—

*Report of the Council.*

The Council have much pleasure in submitting the Financial Statement of the Society for the year 1859-60 to the General Meeting, and trust that the state of the funds will appear satisfactory.

The Council fully expected to have produced at this Meeting the third part of the Society's Journal; but, owing to the decease of Mr. G. B. Webb, whose loss the Society deeply lament, some delay has been occasioned: they trust, however, that the Transactions will be ready for delivery to Members early in August.

The Council beg to call particular attention to the Illustration Fund, and to point out that, owing to the liberality of a few Members of the Society, a *fac-simile* of a most interesting document will appear in Part III., which otherwise the funds at their disposal would not have allowed.

At the death of Mr. Webb, the late Honorary Secretary, H. W. Sass, Esq., was requested to accept the office of Hon. Secretary, *pro tempore*, until the present Meeting, the Council being fully assured that this General Meeting will confirm the appointment. The Council have considered it beneficial to the Society's interests that the offices should be removed from Southampton Street to 7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, Mr. Sass having placed a room there at the Society's disposal.

COUNCIL ROOM,

7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.,

July 2, 1860.

*Balance-Sheet of the Surrey Archaeological Society from January 1, to December 31, 1859.*

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in hand	16 3 3	Liabilities of 1858 paid off, viz. :—	
11 Life Compositions	55 0 0	Cox & Wymann	62 18 6
446 Annual Subscriptions	223 0 0	Mitchener	16 14 0
13 ditto Arrears	6 10 0	Channell	0 18 4
2 ditto in Advance	1 0 0	3 Quarters' Rent to Michaelmas	48 15 0
76 Entrance Fees	38 0 0	Honorary Secretary	25 0 0
Sale of Publications	8 5 6	Expenses of Kennington Meeting	13 18 4
		Ditto Richmond Meeting	58 13 1
Dividends on Stock—	331 15 6	Mitchener for Printing	18 13 6
8th April	5 8 5	Ordnance Map of Southwark, and Prints	1 17 0
13th October	5 12 4	Books (£1. 4s. 6d.), and Binding (16s. 6d.)	2 1 0
Paid in excess by a Member	11 0 9	Insurance	0 12 0
	0 1 0	Petty Cash, including Postage	23 19 3
	£359 0 6	Collector's Commission	13 19 1
		Stamped Cheque Book	0 4 2
			£287 13 3
		Invested in New 3 Per Cent. Annuities :—	
		8th March, £20. 12s. 5d. at 96 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 0 0
		8th June, £27. 0s. 2d. at 92 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 0 0
		Balance at the Banker's	16 7 10
		Ditto in hands of Hon. Secretary	9 19 5
			£359 0 6
		ASSETS.	
Balance in hand	26 6 9	Richmond Expenses	45 1 6
Arrears of Subscription	44 10 0	Mitchener	44 3 0
	£70 16 9	Hon. Secretary	25 0 0
		1 Quarter's Rent to Christmas	16 5 0
		Crow (Carpenter)	0 16 6
		Hall (Law Stationer)	0 5 8
		Richmond (Binding)	0 2 0
			£130 13 8
		PROPERTY.	
£396. 1s. 10d. New 3 Per Cent. Annuities	380 0 0		
Library and Museum valued at	120 0 0		
30 Copies of Part 2 Surrey Collections, less those to which Members now in arrear may become entitled (10) on payment of the same	5 0 0		
	£505 0 0		



*Report of the Auditors for 1860.*

Your Auditors have examined the accounts of the Society from January 1st, 1859, to December 31st, 1859, and also up to the time of the decease of the late Honorary Secretary (Mr. G. B. Webb).

They have the melancholy satisfaction of stating that the several accounts by the late Mr. G. B. Webb are borne out by the several vouchers.

It appears that the sum of £396. 1s. 10*d.* New Three per Cent. Annuities is invested equal to £380, and stands to the credit side of the Surrey Archæological Society in the banker's book, which sum is duly invested, according to the rules of the Society.

The Stock, consisting of the Library, Museum, and Publications, are set down at, we think, a moderate valuation of £125, making a total of £505; the liabilities of the past year amounting to £130. 13s. 8*d.*

Your Committee cannot conclude this very gratifying report without expressing their thanks to your present Honorary Secretary (Mr. Sass) for the very ready assistance he gave them in collecting the various papers and explaining the accounts.

The increase of Members, and the growing importance of the Society, suggested to your auditors that a book should be procured and kept in such a manner that the accounts should be readily referred to, and can be seen at a glance without assistance.

They also suggest that a Catalogue of the Museum and Books should be made, so that the Members may have an opportunity of knowing what they possess, and have thereby easier reference thereto.

The expenses of the last Meeting held at Richmond have been, they observe, large; but this item of expenditure must of necessity be variable, and subject to local circumstances, and so, they presume, influenced by the exertions of the Local Committee, where their meeting is held.

(Signed) ALFRED JAMES HISCOCKS.

The adoption of the Report of the Council was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously.

On the proposition of W. Talyer, Esq., F.S.S., seconded by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., H. W. Sass, Esq., was duly elected Hon. Secretary, in the room of G. B. Webb, Esq., deceased.

The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected.

Several new Members were elected.

Votes of thanks to the Patrons, President, and Officers of the Society for their past year's services were then passed.

According to previous notice, the Meeting was then made Special, for the consideration of Rules XIII. and XVI.

On the motion of W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., duly seconded, it was resolved that these rules should in future stand thus:—

**RULE XIII.** An Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of JUNE or JULY, at such times and places as the Council shall appoint, to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing twelve months.

**RULE XVI.** The Council shall meet for the transaction of business connected with the management of the Society, once at least in every month, that is to say, on the second Thursday in each month, or on such other days as the Council shall from time to time direct.

After a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Hugh Cairns, for allowing the meeting to take place at Gatton Hall; to the Hon. W. J. Monson, for his efficient services in the Chair; and to the Local Committee and Secretaries; the party proceeded to Reigate Church, which was described by W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.

The Priory, the seat of Earl Somers, was the next point of attraction, and, among many interesting objects, the beautiful Oak Chimney-Piece from Nonsuch attracted great attention.

The Baron's Caves, at Reigate, were then visited and described by John Lees, Esq.

The Dinner took place at the White Hart Hotel, at which about 120 members and friends were present. The Chair was taken by the Hon. W. J. Monson, supported by the Vicar of Reigate, and Thomas Hart, Esq.

A *Conversazione* was held in the evening at the Town Hall, where a temporary Museum of Antiquities, Rubbings, &c., was formed; also a splendid collection of antique rings and jewellery, contributed by E. Waterton, Esq., and the Rev. James Beak, which attracted general admiration.

The following gentlemen had kindly undertaken the duties of a Local Committee, and the formation of the Museum was chiefly owing to their exertions:—

The Right Hon. the Lord Abinger.	J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
Sir Walter Rockliffe Farquhar, Bt.	Henry Lainson, Esq.
Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, Bt., M.P.	John Lees, Esq.
Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P.	John Locke, Esq., M.P., Q.C.
Colonel Sir Henry C. Rawlinson,	The Rev. John Manley.
K.C.B., F.R.S.	Peter Martin, Esq.
The Rev. P. Aubertin.	Frederick Mellersh, Esq.
George Baker, Esq.	Geo. Gibson Richardson, Esq.
Francis Henry Beaumont, Esq.	William Roupell, Esq., M.P.
J. W. Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A.	John Shelley, Esq.
The Rev. A. Cazenove.	Andrew Sisson, Esq.
T. Somers Cocks, Esq. (Treasurer	General Smee.
and Trustee).	C. J. Smith, Esq.
Wm. John Evelyn, Esq., F.S.A.	John Steele, Esq.
J. W. Freshfield, Esq., F.R.S.	William Street, Esq.
(Trustee).	J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A.
The Rev. J. N. Harrison.	William Wix, Esq.
W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.	The Rev. J. C. Wynter.
Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A.	Thos. Hart, Esq. } Local
Henry Thomas Hope, Esq. }	G. C. Morrison, Esq. } Hon. Secs.

Mr. Thomas Hart was called to the Chair, and the following papers were read :—

1. Notices of the Library preserved in Reigate Church. By W. H. Hart, Esq.
2. On Early Bookbinding, illustrated by examples from the Reigate Church Library. By H. S. Richardson, Esq.
3. On Newdigate Church and Parish, and the adjoining districts. By the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, Rector of Newdigate.

Thanks were returned to the authors of these papers, and the meeting separated.

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#### LOSELEY.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at Loseley Park, by the kind permission of J. More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A., on Tuesday, August 6th, 1861.

The Members and their friends assembled at St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, and then visited the Loseley Chapel. A description of the Monuments of the More family was given by W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.

From thence to the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel, which were described by H. W. Sass, Esq.

The Chair was taken at Loseley Hall, by James More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A., a Vice-President, at one o'clock.

Circumstances had delayed the holding of this Annual Meeting beyond the time limited by the rules of the Society; the Chairman therefore commenced the proceedings by putting to the Meeting a resolution suspending for this occasion the operation of Rule XIII., which requires the Annual General Meeting to be held in June or July. The resolution was carried.

The Minutes of the last Annual General and Special General Meetings, held at Reigate, on June 27th, 1860, were then read and confirmed.

The following Report of the Council was read and adopted :—

In presenting the eighth Annual Report of the Society, your Council congratulate the members on its continued prosperity, but would urge them all still to afford their aid, by inducing their friends in the county who have not done so to become members, and thus largely increase its prosperity and efficiency.

Three years since your Council felt themselves most reluctantly compelled to remove from the list of members some gentlemen who were in arrear with their subscriptions; and, although they do not intend to adopt the same course this year, they cannot refrain from alluding to the fact, as the expenditure for the collection of subscriptions is very large. In addition to the repeated applications of the collector, over 2,000 letters are annually sent to persons in arrear.

Your Council regret to have to report that sixty-three members have left the Society since last year; six from death, and fifty-seven from resignation. This appears a large number; but the great proportion of

resignations are of personal friends of the late Honorary Secretary, who have lost their interest in the Society at his death. The present number of members on the books of the Society is 555, of whom sixteen have joined during the present year.

Your Council have great pleasure in submitting the Financial Statement of the Society for the year ending December, 1860. The receipts for the year have been £223. 13s., and the payments £177. 14s. 6d., leaving a balance of £45. 18s. 3d. The assets of the Society, consisting of the balance in hand and the arrears of subscriptions, are £165. 18s. 6d., and the liabilities are rather under that amount; while the property of the Society consists of New per Cent. Annuities, Library, Museum, and parts of Transactions, valued at £574. 15s.

In the month of August last, your Council considered it desirable to assist a project formed for the establishment of Monthly Evening Meetings, in connection with this and the London and Middlesex Archæological Societies, feeling that, although many Members resided too far from London to avail themselves of them, still a large number residing in or near London and Southwark might be able to do so. The result, they are happy to find, justifies their decision. From September to December upwards of forty members of the Surrey Society joined the movement, and the number has continued steadily to increase to the present time.

Your Council feel it necessary to add that they have not the slightest wish or intention of uniting with the Middlesex Society for any other than the above purpose.

The first Evening Meeting was held on the 18th of September, since which they have been held regularly on the evening of the third Tuesday in each month. At these meetings papers of great interest have been read both by members of the Council of the Society as well as of the general body.

Reports of these Meetings have appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals, and several members have joined the Society for the purpose of becoming members of the Evening Meetings.

At the Preliminary Meetings of the Council, due consideration was given to the probable working expenses of these Meetings, and the yearly subscription for members was fixed at 5s. each, and arrangements made for the sale of Visitors' Tickets at the rate of 5s. per dozen, in packets of not less than six.

On the resignation of Mr. Cox as the Hon. Secretary of the Evening Meetings, a Member of our Council, Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., was unanimously appointed Director of the Evening Meetings, and Mr. J. E. Price, Hon. Secretary.

Your Council wish to draw the attention of the members to the great confusion which must necessarily arise from gentlemen not applying for tickets for dinner and conveyances at the time mentioned in the programme, and are compelled to state that in future no accommodation can be provided for those who do not apply by the stated time. More than half the tickets for the present Meeting have been applied for since the time mentioned in the Circular.

The new part of the Transactions is now in preparation, and your

Council hope before the end of October that it will be in the hands of the members.

In conclusion, your Council will again urge the necessity of paying up all arrears of subscription, as the delay not only entails much trouble and expense on the Society and its officers, but greatly fetters its operations.

By order, (signed) H. W. SASS, *Hon. Secretary.*

The officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Several new members were elected.

Thanks were voted to the officers for their past year's services.

The following Papers were then read:—

1. On Flint Implements found in the Drift. By J. Evans, Esq., F.S.A.

(This Paper gave rise to some discussion, in which the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., and R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.G.S., took part.)

2. On the Loseley Manuscripts and Estate. By W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.

Upon the Table in the Hall several of the more popularly interesting volumes of this celebrated MS. Collection were exhibited. Some Curious Pedigrees of the Families of More, or Moore, were also displayed on the walls.

Thanks were voted to the authors of the Papers read, and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

After a brief reply from the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

Luncheon was provided in the grounds by the kindness of the President of the day.

The company then proceeded to Compton Church, and from thence to the Almshouses and Chapel belonging to the Carpenters' Company at Godalming; and to Godalming Church, a Paper on which was read by Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A.

Dinner was provided at the Town Hall, Godalming, at which Mr. More Molyneux presided. About 120 members and their friends sat down.

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#### LINGFIELD.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at Lingfield, on Thursday, October 16th, 1862, under the presidency of GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq.

The members and their friends assembled at the Godstone Road Station, and from thence proceeded to Crowhurst Church, which, by the permission of the Rev. George Wheelwright, M.A., was thrown open.

A Paper was read on Crowhurst Church and Monuments, by George Russell French, Esq.

The company then proceeded, by permission of William Borrer, Esq., to Crowhurst Place, where a Paper was read by Charles Baily, Esq., on

Ancient Timber Houses, as illustrated by Crowhurst Place and other Houses in the neighbourhood.

From thence to New Place, by permission of J. Hall, Esq.

To Sterborough Castle, by the kind permission of Mr. Tonge, the interesting features of which were pointed out by J. W. Flower, Esq., and G. R. Corner, Esq.

To Lingfield Church, by permission of the Rev. James Fry, M.A., where the monuments of the Cobhams were pointed out by J. W. Flower, Esq., and a Paper was read by G. R. Corner, Esq., on Sterborough Castle and Lingfield Church.

After which the company proceeded to Lingfield School, where the Chair was taken by GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq.

It was resolved that the operation of Rule XIII. should be suspended for this year.

After an Address from the Chairman,

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, held at Loseley Park, on August 6th, 1861, were read and confirmed.

The following Report of the Council was then read :—

In presenting the Report of the past year to the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Society, the Council feel it incumbent on them to explain the cause of the Meeting being held so late in the year.

They were anxious, in accordance with a wish expressed by his Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the lamented Patron of the Society, to hold a Meeting at Lambeth Palae; but, owing to his Grace's long-continued illness and ultimate death, the Meeting was obliged to be postponed, although the tickets and programmes were printed ready for distribution. The Council then felt that it was desirable to hold a Meeting previously contemplated at Lingfield. Here, however, another unexpected delay occurred, for they were unwilling to have a Meeting until the next part of the Collections, which has been recently distributed, was in the hands of the members. Owing, however, to the unavoidable delay of artists and engravers, the part has been delayed much longer than was anticipated. They confidently hope, however, that now it is in the hands of the members, they will consider it worthy of the delay. They considered that it was essential to the interest of the Meeting that the valuable contribution by one of their body on the History of the Cobhams should be in the hands of members as a guide-book in visiting Lingfield Church.

Your Council lament sincerely the death of the Patron of the Society, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and hope that they shall be able to interest the sympathies of the Primate, so that he may occupy the same position in the Society so long and so worthily filled by his predecessor.

They regret that they are unable to present the balance-sheet of the Society, owing to its not having been audited.

On the last occasion that the Society assembled, your Council reported the establishment of Monthly Evening Meetings, held at the rooms of the Society jointly with the London and Middlesex Society. They are happy to be able now to report to you that the scheme is working well,

and is self-supporting—the parent Society not having had in any way to assist in defraying the expenses. The attendance at them is on the increase, and although it can hardly be expected that a large number of Surrey members will be able to attend, they hope that for the purpose of seeing what is being done they will subscribe, and thus be enabled to receive copies of the Reports now in course of preparation.

They have only to add that they have taken an unusual course in publishing a second part of their volume without the index, title-page, &c. ; but they propose to place these in a third part, which they hope will be in the hands of the members shortly, including the balance-sheet before mentioned.

They cannot conclude without alluding to the change of Collector.

Their late Collector having accepted a situation at the International Exhibition, they found it necessary to appoint Mr. Brittain instead—for this reason, many of the most punctual members of the Society have not yet paid their subscriptions. Your Council will therefore urge on all persons in arrear to pay at once, either to the Local Honorary Secretary, or at the Office of the Society.

By order, (signed) H. W. SASS, *Hon. Secretary.*

This Report was adopted.

The officers for the ensuing year and several new members were elected.

Thanks were voted to the officers of the past year, to the gentlemen who had read Papers at the Meeting, and to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding.

The Chairman returned thanks, and the Meeting adjourned.

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#### ST. MILDRED'S COURT, POULTRY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at their ROOMS, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, on Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1863, at One P.M. for 1.30.

J. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, held at Lingfield, on October 16th, 1862, were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read the Report of the Council :—

In presenting their Report to the tenth Annual General Meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, the Council wish, in the first place, to say a few words in explanation of the course they have thought proper to adopt in summoning you to-day to this place, instead of following the practice which has been more usual—of combining the business meeting with one of the archæological excursions. It has seemed to your Council that the practice of other Societies afforded a precedent which it would be well on this occasion to follow, and that by relieving the members and visitors at the County Meeting to-morrow from the discussion of the dry details of business, more time could be devoted to the

reading of Papers, and the examination of the various interesting objects which it is intended to view.

The Council hope that the Society at large will concur with them as to the propriety of this alteration.

Your Council have to announce that Mr. Sass, the Honorary Secretary, has intimated his intention of retiring from that post, the duties of which, from the pressure of private and professional engagements, he feels no longer in a position to perform with satisfaction to himself and to the Society. Mr. Sass, however, has kindly consented to allow his name to be submitted to this Meeting for re-election on the Council, where it is hoped that his local knowledge and acquaintance with the principal members of this Society will be of great advantage to his successor in office. In making this communication, the Council cannot omit to notice the zeal which Mr. Sass has shown in arranging and superintending the various Archæological Meetings which have taken place during his connection with the Society.

The members of such an Association as ours need scarcely be reminded of the importance of the office of Honorary Secretary being filled by a gentleman of business-like habits, zeal, and ability, coupled with sufficient leisure to devote to its affairs. It is with great pleasure that your Council now announce that, in the absence of any candidate whom they could recommend for permanent appointment, one of their own body, Mr. Edward Vaughan Austin, has most kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretary for the next three months, at the expiration of which time it is hoped that some permanent arrangement may be made.

On terminating the connection with the present Honorary Secretary, it becomes necessary to provide a new locality for the reception of the Museum and Library of the Society, and for the transaction of its business. Negotiations based on a liberal offer, made by another Member of Council, are now on foot, which it is hoped may result in satisfactorily attaining this object.

Towards the end of last year the attention of the Council was first called to the fact that the accounts for the last three years had not been audited. Immediately on ascertaining this, steps were taken to remedy so serious an omission, and the Council have now the satisfaction of laying on the table for the perusal of the members, copies of the balance-sheets of the last three years, up to December 31, 1862, duly examined with the vouchers, and signed by Mr. Richardson, your Auditor for the year 1862-3, and by a member of the Financial Committee of the Council, who, in the unavoidable absence of the other Auditor, was called in to assist Mr. Richardson, who has forwarded the following Report, containing several valuable suggestions, to which the Council will give their best consideration.

#### *Auditor's Report.*

In delivering the audited accounts for the three years ending respectively Christmas, 1860, '61, and '62, I have to report:—

First—That on being called upon at the commencement of the



present year to audit the accounts for 1861, I proceeded to do so ; but finding that receipts had been forwarded to the several Local Secretaries for the subscribers in their districts, and that no returns of such or for previous years had been made, and the accounts otherwise not prepared, I postponed the further audit, requesting the Secretary in the meantime to procure the necessary returns of receipts from the Local Secretaries.

It being notified to me by the Secretary that my co-auditor would be unable to attend any audit until a late period in the year, I afterwards gladly availed myself of the kind offer of assistance made by Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval, whose aid, together with his knowledge of the proceedings of the Council for some time past, I found most valuable.

Second—On resuming the audit with Mr. Perceval in May, we found it necessary to examine the accounts for 1860, the year previous to that in which I had been appointed, and which proved not to have been audited. The result of the three years' audit is now before you, together with a Statement of Liabilities to Christmas, 1862.

I regret to be compelled to remark upon the absence of a proper system in keeping the accounts—no cash-book, no book in which the receipts and payments of previous years have been entered for reference and as a standing record of receipts and payments—and would recommend that a Treasurer's book should be provided, and that the audited balance-sheets of the previous years should be duly entered therein.

Third—It is my opinion that the financial operations of the Society would be much facilitated if, instead of the Secretary acting also as Treasurer, as has hitherto been the case, some Member of the Council were appointed Acting Treasurer, the Secretary and Collector paying over to him all moneys received ; and further, that no accounts be paid but by the Treasurer, and then only upon the authority of the Council, under the signature of the Chairman, all postage and petty cash expenses being paid quarterly, under the same authority. I would also recommend that separate receipt-books for the subscriptions be supplied to the Secretary, the Collector, and the Local Secretaries.

Fourth—As to the expenses of the Society, I have no doubt that the experience of the past two years will lead to the adoption of some plan by which much of the expense of conducting the annual county gatherings of the members may be lessened, or altogether avoided. The recent alteration in the offices of the Society will also enable the Council to reduce the annual working expenses, hitherto much out of proportion to the annual receipts.

Lastly—I feel called upon to refer to the large proportion of subscriptions in arrear. While the number of members has been reported as upwards of 500, the average of receipts for the past three years has been only from 300 members. Perhaps it will be possible in the Council to adopt some plan by which a more systematic collection of subscriptions can be made for the future, as also of the many arrears.

(Signed) HENRY S. RICHARDSON.

July 21st, 1863.

*Surrey Archaeological Society Balance-Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1860.*

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s.	£	s.
To Balance in hand from last Account	26	Liabilities of 1859 paid off, viz. :—	d.
	7	Richmond Meeting Expenses	45
	3	Hon. Sec. (Mr. Webb), Balance to	1
		Christmas, 1860	6
1 Life Composition	5	One Quarter's Rent to Christmas, 1860	25
279 Annual Subscriptions	139	Hall, Law Stationer	0
6 do. Arrears, 1859	10	Advertising, "Sussex Express"	5
6 Entrance Fees	3	Babington do.	8
	0	"Surrey Gazette," do.	0
	0	Barton, Drawings	4
	0		2
To Sale of Publications	150		8
Dividend on Stock :—	1	One Quarter's Rent to Lady-day 1860, and Compensation for leaving at short notice	25
April 9th	16	One Quarter's Rent to Mr. Sass to Midsummer, 1860	0
Oct. 13th	4	Housekeeper	6
	5	Hon. Secretary, viz. :—	5
	10	Expenses of Mr. Webb, one half year	2
Amount paid by the Hon. Secretary	11	Mr. Sass, August 16, 21 weeks, to Midsummer	2
	10		0
	2	Expenses of Reigate Meeting	25
		Airey, Gasfitter	0
		Sachs, Wood Engraving	12
		Fairholt, Drawings	2
		Eley, Coals and Candles	12
		Postage and Petty Cash, and Commission	6
			10
			0
			2
			6
			0
			0
			3
			3
			0
			1
			4
			0
			14
			19
			7
			—
			£194 14 3
			—
			£194 14 3

Audited this 20th July, 1863.  
 (Signed) CHAS. SP. PERCEVAL, Member of Financial Committee.  
 HENRY S. RICHARDSON.

(Signed) HENRY W. SASS, Hon. Secretary.

*Surrey Archaeological Society Balance-Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	
1 Life Composition .....	5	0	0	
286 Subscriptions.....	143	0	0	
Do. Arrears.....	29	10	0	
Entrance Fees.....	6	0	0	
				£ s. d.
Dividend on Stock.....	5	13	10	
Do. Do. ....	5	14	4	
	11	8	2	
				£194 18 2
				£194 18 2
PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	
Balance to Honorary Secretary.....	5	4	10	
Liabilities for 1860 :—				£ s. d.
Rent .....	12	10	0	
Services .....	25	0	0	
Reigate Meeting .....	18	7	8	
	55	17	8	
Rent to Lady-day .....	6	5	0	
Do. to Midsummer .....	6	5	0	
Do. to Michaelmas .....	6	5	0	
Services Three-quarters Year to Michaelmas .....	37	10	0	
Cleghorn, Wood-Engraver .....	9	14	0	
Mitchener, Printer .....	20	0	0	
Maclure, Lithographer .....	2	17	6	
Richmond, Bookbinder .....	0	8	6	
Postage.....	5	17	4	
Collector's Pounding .....	7	6	6	
	£163	11	4	
Balance in Secretary's hand .....	31	6	10	
				£194 18 2
				£194 18 2

Audited this 20th July, 1863.

(Signed) CHAS. SP. PERCEVAL, *Member of Financial Committee.*  
HENRY S. RICHARDSON.

(Signed) HENRY W. SASS, *Hon. Secretary.*

*Surrey Archaeological Society Balance-Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.*

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in hand .....	31 6 10		
Entrance Fees .....	1 0 0	Liabilities, 1861 :—	
Subscriptions for 1862 (235) .....	117 10 0	Service to Christmas .....	12 10 0
Arrears .....	11 10 0	Rent to Do. ....	6 5 0
			18 15 0
	£ s. d.	Services to Ladyday .....	12 10 0
Dividends .....	5 14 4	Rent .....	6 5 0
Do. ....	5 14 4	Postage .....	6 11 9
	11 8 8	Collector's Poundage and Expenses .....	5 13 6
		Expenses at Guildford, Godalming, &c. ....	24 19 5
			£74 14 8
		Balance in Bank .....	20 9 9
		Do. in Secretary's hands .....	77 11 1
			98 0 10
	£172 15 6		£172 15 6

Audited July 20th, 1863.

(Signed)

CHAS. SP. PERCEVAL, *Member of Financial Committee.*  
HENRY S. RICHARDSON.

(Signed) HENRY W. SASS.

*Liabilities, as shown by accounts laid before me (but which do not appear to have been examined by the Council) up to Christmas, 1862 :\**—

	£	s.	d.
Cowell (Anastatic Printer) .....	2	15	0
Mitchener (Printer).....	59	7	6
Cox & Wyman (Printers) .....	156	11	6
Crow (Carpenter) .....	15	6	7
Maclure (Lithographer) .....	2	14	6
Standidge (ditto) .....	0	18	0
Houghton (Stationer) .....	1	9	4
Esquilant (ditto) .....	3	11	0
Rent, three-quarters of a year .....	18	15	0
Services (Secretary), three-quarters of a year .....	37	10	0

£298 8 5

Assets at Christmas to meet these liabilities :—

Balance in bank.....	20	9	9
Ditto in Secretary's hands.....	77	11	1
	<hr/>		98 0 10

(Signed) H. S. RICHARDSON.

£200 7 7

Owing principally to the neglect of the Annual Audit, it has been found (as, indeed, the Report just read shows) that several pecuniary liabilities of considerable aggregate amount remained undischarged on the 31st of December last. It must be observed that some of these liabilities are of as long standing as 1860, while the heaviest item, £156, consists of the Printer's account for the last part of the Transactions, 1862. It is right to notice here, that in consideration of the pressing claims on the Society's funds, Mr. Sass has liberally proposed to forego his regular allowance for Clerks, &c., as from Christmas last.

It will be within the recollection of the members, that at the General Meeting of the Society held at St. Olave's Grammar Schools, Southwark, on October 30th, 1855, a resolution was carried empowering the Council to sell £75 of the Stock standing in the names of the Trustees for the purpose of repaying the expense of publishing the first portion of the Society's Transactions. It was, however, subsequently considered that the ordinary income of the Society was sufficient to meet this charge, and the power was consequently not acted on, and is considered to have lapsed. The Council have now resolved to recommend that fresh powers be now given to them to sell a sum not exceeding £150 out of the Stock (amounting to nearly £400), in order to enable them to discharge the expense incurred by the publication of the Transactions, which the ordinary income has proved insufficient to bear.

The Council hope that if this is done they will find themselves in a position to issue with all speed the third and last part of the second volume of the Transactions, containing, besides one or two Papers of interest, the account of the proceedings at General Meetings up to that at Lingfield last year, with the balance-sheets for the last three years, Index, and List of Members. With regard to this List of Members, a

\* On examination, several of these items proved inexact. For the actual liabilities see Balance Sheet for 1863.

few words must be added. The Council, in investigating the affairs of the Society, have found much difficulty in ascertaining who are members and who are not. Repeated printed applications have been directed to be made to persons in arrear, inviting them either to liquidate those arrears, or to signify their intention of withdrawing from the Society. The Council regret to say that these circulars have in many cases received no attention ; but in stating this they must not conceal from the Society their serious apprehensions, that in some instances at least the circulars have never reached the parties to whom they were by the Council and the Honorary Secretary believed to have been sent. This uncertainty as to the number of members, and the consequent uncertainty as to the prospective income of the Society, must clearly embarrass the Council in the discharge of their duties. They therefore would beg all present to give a little help in this matter by mentioning the facts to such of their friends and neighbours as they may know to be or have been Subscribers ; begging them to look at their last receipts, and, if they find themselves in arrear, to pay up their arrears at once ; or, if they wish to withdraw from the Society, to intimate the same to the Honorary Secretary or to any Member of Council, in order that their names may be removed from the new List.

The Council feel sure that nothing but inadvertence or misunderstanding prevents the collection of many outstanding arrears.

In conclusion, the Council must express their conviction that much remains to be done for the History and Antiquity of the County of Surrey, and, with the hearty support of all interested in the subject, the Surrey Archæological Society may reasonably be expected to contribute its fair share of that work.

By order, (signed) H. W. SASS, *Hon. Secretary.*

The Report was adopted.

The Officers for the ensuing year were elected—E. V. Austin, Esq., being appointed Honorary Secretary *pro tempore*.

Several new Members were elected.

It was proposed by Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., seconded by J. W. Flower, Esq., and carried, that this meeting sanctions the withdrawal of £150 Stock from the invested funds of the Society for the purpose of meeting the present liabilities.

Proposed by A. J. Hiscocks, Esq., seconded by Edward Richardson, Esq., that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

The Chairman returned thanks.

The Meeting then adjourned.

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The Council have much pleasure in subjoining (in anticipation of the Annual General Meeting of 1864) the Balance Sheet, &c. for the year ending December 31, 1863.

COUNCIL ROOM,

DANES INN, *February 4, 1864.*

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1862	.....	98	0	10
16 Entrance Fees, 1863	.....	8	0	0
282 Subscriptions for 1863	.....	141	0	0
Arrears	.....	76	0	6
5 Subscriptions in advance for 1864.	.....	2	10	0
1 Entrance Fee in advance for 1864	.....	0	10	0
1 Life Composition omitted in 1862	.....	5	0	0
1 Life Composition, 1863	.....	5	0	0
Dividend, April	.....	5	14	4
Ditto, October	.....	4	6	2
Proceeds of Stock (£100)	.....	93	5	0
Less Power of Attorney	.....	1	1	6
Donation to the Illustration Fund	.....	1	1	0
Sale of Publications	.....	0	2	6
		92	3	6
		1	1	0
		0	2	6
		£439	8	10

Examined and found correct this 3rd day of February, 1864.

Signed GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH, }  
C. H. ELT, }  
Auditors.

EDWARD V. AUSTIN, Hon. Secretary.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Liabilities of preceding years:—							
Esquant for Stationery	.....	11	9	6			
Cox & Wyman for Printing "Collections"	.....	136	11	6			
Standidge & Co. for Lithographing	.....	1	7	0			
Crow for Carpenter's Work	.....	15	6	7			
Mitchener for Printing	.....	59	7	6			
Cleghorn for Wood Engraving	.....	9	2	0			
Utting for ditto	.....	9	16	6			
Ivatts for Expenses at Meetings and Journeys	.....	11	19	2			
Price for transcribing MSS.	.....	0	19	0			
Mr. Franklyn for Drawings	.....	11	0	6			
Pittman for copies of the <i>County Chronicle</i>	.....	1	6	8			
Cowell for Anastatic Printing	.....	2	15	0			
Houghton for Stationery	.....	2	1	8			
The late Honorary Secretary for Services	.....	37	10	0			
Ditto for Rent of St. Mildred's Court	.....	18	15	0			
Maclure & Co. for Lithographing	.....	4	3	3			
		333	10	10			
Liabilities of the present year:—							
Mitchener for Printing	.....	6	18	6			
Houghton for Stationery	.....	0	14	7			
Bacon for Copies of the <i>Surrey Gazette</i>	.....	0	10	0			
Spillman & Co. for Office Furniture	.....	11	13	6			
Mr. Sass for Rent of St. Mildred's Court	.....	25	0	0			
Collector for Commission	.....	5	19	0			
Petty Cash disbursements by the late Hon. Secretary	.....	12	10	6			
Ditto by the present Hon. Secretary	.....	14	15	9			
Fire Insurance	.....	0	8	3			
		78	10	1			
By purchase of £27. 6s. New 3 Per Cent. Annuities (5 Life Compositions)	.....	25	0	0			
By balance	.....	2	7	11			
		£439	8	10			

*Surrey Archaeological Society, 31st December, 1863.*

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.
Arrears of Subscriptions, 1861 .....	14 0 0		<i>Of preceding years:—</i>	
Ditto .....	15 10 0		Cox & Wyman for printing "Collections" .....	20 0 0
Ditto .....	34 10 0		<i>Of the present year:—</i>	
Cash.....	—	64 0 0	Esquilant for Stationery .....	1 8 3
		2 7 11	Edwards for Writing .....	0 8 0
			Crow for Carpenter's work .....	9 16 6
			Mitchener for Printing.....	3 17 6
			Utting for Wood Engraving .....	3 8 0
			Cleghorn for ditto .....	8 16 0
			Price for Transcribing MSS. ....	0 6 3
			Pittman for copies of <i>County Chronicle</i> ..	0 10 0
			Dodson for Gas-fittings .....	5 7 2
			Skyring for repairing Office .....	4 17 6
			Rent of Office, Danes Inn, to Christmas, 1863 .....	7 15 3
		£66 7 11		46 10 5
				£66 10 5

Besides which the Society has £323. 7s. 10d. New 3 per Cent. Annuities.



## CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS.

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- Hussey's Notes on the Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. Plates. 1 vol. 8vo. 1852.
- Nuttall's Classical and Archæological Dictionary. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1840.
- Diary and Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1830.
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- Evelyn's *Kalendarium Hortense*, or the Gardener's Almanack. 10th Edition. 12mo. London, 1706.
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 General Sir Hope Grant.
- A Powder Flask taken at Sultanpore after an Engagement between the Forces of  
 Mahomet Hoosein, and the British under General Sir Thomas Franks.  
*Presented by Francis J. Shortt, Esq., H.M. 20th Regt.*
- An Eastern Coin found at Merstham. *Presented by Sir William H. Jolliffe.*
- A Curious Fossil found near Croydon. *Presented by Mr. Wright.*
- A Pair of Fire-dogs, and the Back-piece of a Fireplace.  
*Presented by the Rev. N. Spencer.*
- A Token, without date, bearing the name of Margaret Catt, of "Rigate," with a  
 quartered Coat of Arms. *Presented by C. R. Smith, Esq.*
- An Impression in Wax of the Seal of Archbishop Laud (as Vicar-General).  
*Presented by Mrs. Howley.*
- Coins found in an old House at Clapham. *Presented by R. Raynham, Esq.*

A Rubbing of the Brass of Sir John d'Abernon the Younger, from Stoke d'Abernon Church, Surrey. *Presented by Charles Kadwell, Esq.*

Casts of the Seals of Edward I. and II. ; also an impression in Wax from a Gold Signet-ring found near Bromley. *Presented by H. F. Napper, Esq.*

A Flemish Brass of a Knight and Lady of the Compton Family, from Netley Abbey. *Presented by Rev. H. B. Greene.*

This Brass is square, measuring 19½ inches. On it are represented the figure of the Knight and Lady kneeling on a pavement. On scrolls encircling their heads are portions of the 27th Psalm. The ground is diapered with pine-apples and roses, with legend, "So have I cause." Date of Brass circa 1510.

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### DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

A Drawing of a Coin of Edgar Atheling, struck at Wandsworth.

*Presented by R. Whitbourne, Esq.*

A Plan of Lambeth Palace.

A small engraved Portrait of James I., his Queen, and Prince Henry, by Simon Pass. *Presented by J. J. Howard, Esq.*

An Engraving—"View of Betchworth."

An Engraving—"View of Croydon." *Presented by R. Hesketh, Esq.*

A Drawing of a Gold Fibula discovered near Guildford.

*Presented by R. Whitbourne, jun., Esq., F.S.A.*

An Engraving—"View of Southwark."

An Engraving—"Plan of the River Mole."

An Engraving—"Two Ancient Chairs." *Presented by Mr. Rowe.*

A Proof Engraving of the Remains of the East Gate of Bermondsey Abbey, with Letter-press. *Presented by J. J. Laing, Esq.*

An Engraving of the Ladye Chapel, St. Saviour's, Southwark.

*Presented by Mr. Oleghorn.*

An Engraving of Lambeth Church in 1670. *Presented by the late G. B. Webb, Esq.*

Van De Wyngreerde's Panoramic View of London, Westminster, and Southwark as they appeared in 1543. *Presented by Dr. Roots.*

Engraving of an Easter Sepulchre, Northwold, Norfolk.

*Presented by J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq.*

A Map of Surrey, from the Amsterdam edition of Camden.

*Presented by the late G. B. Webb, Esq.*

Fourteen Large Pencil Drawings of the Churches in the Hundred of Godalming. Executed expressly for the Society. By Miss Whitbourne.

Armorial Bookplates of Surrey Gentry, viz. John Dupré, of Putney; Temple Hardy, of Eastly End House; Randolph Greenway, of Chertsey; Flude, of Mortlake; Sumner, of Farnham. *Presented by J. J. Howard, Esq.*

Three Engravings of Mural Paintings discovered in Gawsworth Church, Cheshire. Lithographs. *Presented by the late G. R. Webb, Esq.*

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## MANUSCRIPTS.

- Some Manuscripts of Dr. Stukely. *Presented by J. W. Flower, Esq.*  
 A Certificate of Burial in Woollen, dated 1707. *Presented by R. Hesketh, Esq.*  
 Notes of Particulars relating to Surrey in some of the volumes of the British Archæological Association. *Presented by Thos. Wells, Esq.*  
 A Paper on Lambeth Church. *Presented by John Tauswell, Esq.*



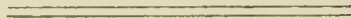
## LITHOGRAPHS.

- Lithograph of an Easter Sepulchre. *Presented by R. H. Clutterbuck, Esq.*  
 Lithographic Views of the Nave and of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark. By G. Hawkins. *Presented by J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq.*



## PHOTOGRAPHS.

- A Photographic Copy of an Engraved View of one of the Arches of Old London Bridge. *Presented by T. J. Laing, Esq.*  
 Two Photographs of the Ruins of Uriconium, near Wroxeter. By Mander, of Birmingham. *Presented by W. Hawkes, Esq.*  
 Photograph of a View of London Bridge in 1745. *Presented by T. J. Laing, Esq.*





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1. THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
2. THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
3. THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.
4. THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
5. THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.
6. THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
7. THE OSSIANIC SOCIETY.
8. THE LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
9. THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
10. THE ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
11. THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.
12. THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
13. THE WARWICKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
14. THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
15. THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
16. THE CAMBRIAN INSTITUTE.
17. THE CHRONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON.
18. THE EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.
19. THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
20. THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.
21. THE CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
22. THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.



## R U L E S .

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I.—The Society shall be called **THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

II.—The objects of this Society shall be—

1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the County ; including Primeval Antiquities ; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military ; Sculpture ; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass ; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs ; Heraldry and Genealogy ; Costume, Numismatics ; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments, and Charitable Foundations, Records, &c. ; and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

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

3. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.

4. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments of every description may, from time to time, be threatened ; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

III.—The subjects of all communications received, together with the names of the authors, shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose by the Honorary Secretary, which book shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Society.

IV.—The Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

V.—Each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the 1st of January in each year, in advance, and an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings, or £5. 10s. in lieu thereof, as a composition for life.

VI.—All payments to be made to the Treasurer, to the account of the Society, at such Banking-house in the Metropolis as the Society may direct ; and no cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council ; and every cheque shall be signed by two Members thereof, and the Honorary Secretary.

VII.—The Subscriptions of Members shall entitle them to one copy of all publications issued by direction of the Council during their Membership; and no publication shall be issued to Members whose Subscriptions are in arrear.

VIII.—Every person desirous of being admitted a Member must be proposed agreeably to the form annexed to these Rules;\* and this form must be subscribed by him and by a Member of the Society, and addressed to the Honorary Secretary, to be submitted to the Council, who will ballot for his election,—one black ball in five to exclude.

IX.—Ladies desirous of becoming members will be expected to conform to Rule VIII., so far as relates to their nomination, but will be admitted without ballot.

X.—Persons eminent for their works or scientific acquirements shall be eligible to be associated to the Society as Honorary Members, and be elected at a General Meeting; and no person shall be nominated to this class without the sanction of the Council.

XI.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the County, all Members of the House of Peers residing in, or who are Landed Proprietors in the County; also all Members of the House of Commons representing the County or its Boroughs; the High Sheriff of the County for the time being, and such other persons as the Council may determine, shall be invited to become Vice-Presidents, if Members of the Society.

XII.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council of Management, to consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Honorary Secretary, and Twenty-four Members, eight of whom shall go out annually, by rotation, but be eligible for re-election. Three Members of the Council (exclusive of the Honorary Secretary) shall form a quorum.

XIII.—An Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of June or July, at such times and places as the Council shall appoint, to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the Officers for the ensuing twelve months.

XIV.—There shall be also such other General Meetings in each year for the reading of papers and other business, to be held at such times and places as the Council may direct.

XV.—The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting, and they shall at all times be bound to do so on the written requisition of Ten Members, specifying the nature of the business to be transacted. Notice of the time and place of such Meeting shall be sent to the Members at least fourteen days previously, mentioning the subject to be brought forward; and no other subject shall be discussed at such Meeting.

XVI.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business

\* Copies of the form may be had from the Honorary Secretary.

connected with the management of the Society once at least in every month; that is to say, on the second Thursday in each month, or on such other days as the Council shall from time to time direct.\*

XVII.—At every Meeting of the Society, or of the Council, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, and at such Meetings the Chairman shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member of the Society or of the Council, as the case may be.

XVIII.—The Council shall be empowered to appoint Local Secretaries in such places in the County as may appear desirable.

XIX.—Honorary Members and Local Secretaries shall have all the privileges of Members except that of voting.

XX.—The whole effects and property of the Society shall be under the control and management of the Council, who shall be at liberty to purchase books, casts, or other articles, or to exchange or dispose of duplicates thereof.

XXI.—The Council shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings as may be deemed worthy of being printed, together with a Report of the proceedings of the Society, to be issued in the form of an Annual Volume.

XXII.—The composition of each Life Member, less his entrance-fee, and so much of the surplus of the income as the Council may direct (after providing for the current expenses, printing the Annual Volume, &c.), shall be invested in Government Securities,† as the Council may deem most expedient; the interest only to be available for the current disbursements; and no portion shall be withdrawn without the sanction of a General Meeting.

XXIII.—Two Members shall be annually appointed to audit the accounts of the Society, and to report thereon at the General Annual Meeting.

XXIV.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society, nor topics of a similar nature admitted in the Society's publications.

XXV.—No change shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at a Special General Meeting.

\* Under a resolution of the Council, these Meetings now take place on the third Thursday in each month.

† The amount invested is, at present, £323. 7s. 10d. New Three per Cent. Annuities.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

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I \_\_\_\_\_ am desirous  
of being admitted a Member of THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
and am willing to conform to the Rules of the same.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I \_\_\_\_\_ being a Member  
of THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, do hereby recommend the  
said \_\_\_\_\_ for Election.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To

The Honorary Secretary of

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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*The Subscription is Ten Shillings annually, with an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, or one payment of Five Pounds Ten Shillings constitutes a Life Member.*

*All persons desirous of joining the Society, or of advancing its objects, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, at No. 8, Danes Inn, Strand.*

*Donations of Books, Drawings, Prints, and Antiquities, to the Library and Museum of the Society, will be thankfully received and acknowledged.*

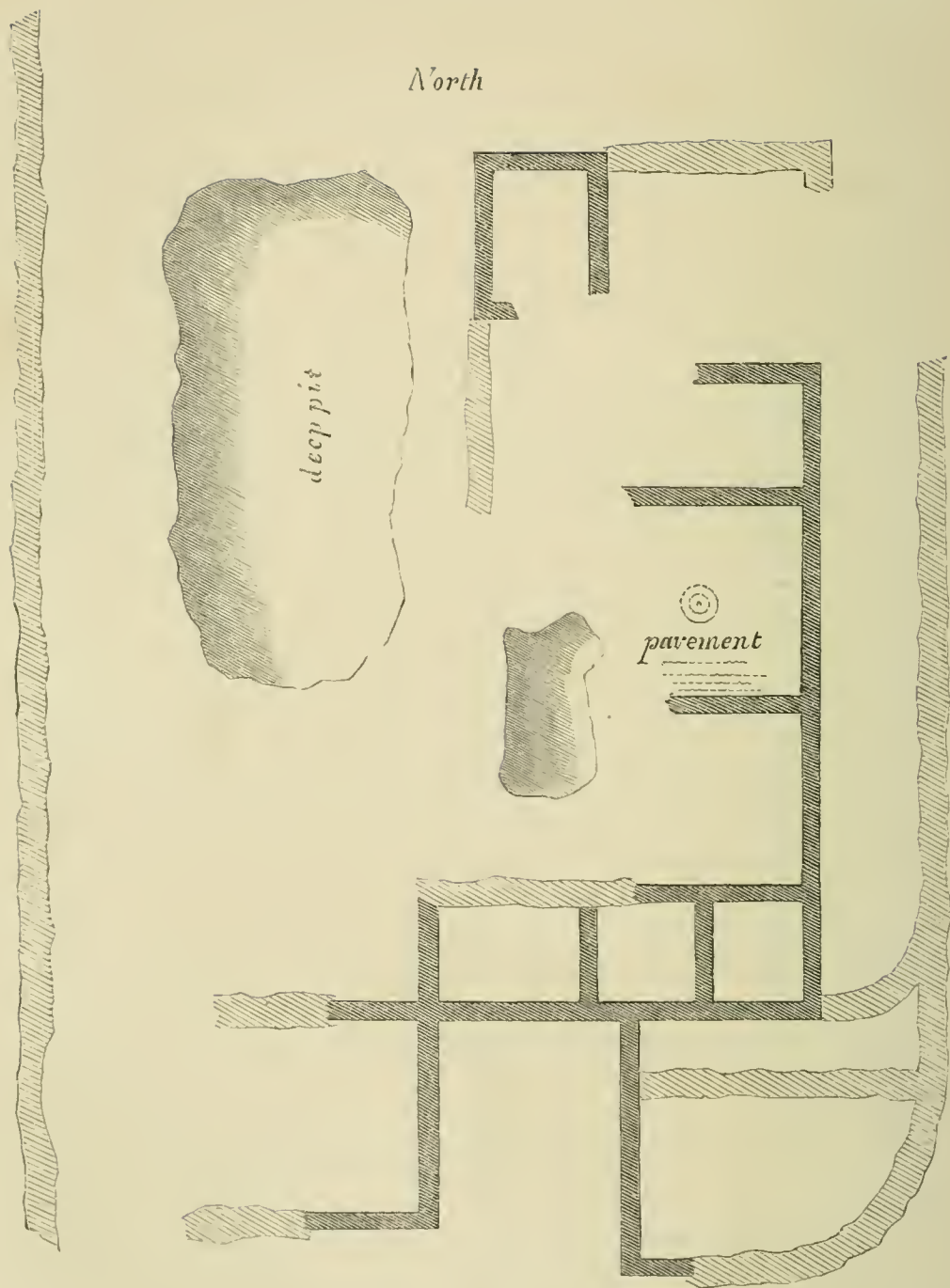
*The Museum and Library are deposited in the Council-room, where they are always open to Members for inspection and reference.*

EDWARD V. AUSTIN,  
HON. SECRETARY.

COUNCIL ROOM,  
8, DANES INN, STRAND,  
January, 1864.



North



Scale.—12 ft. to the Inch.

REMAINS OF ROMAN VILLA ON THE HEATH. WALTON ON THE HILL, SURREY.

The dark tints indicate the recent trenches from which foundations have been removed, the lighter ones more remote excavations.

# Surrey Collections.

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## I.

### ROMAN PAVEMENT, ETC. UPON WALTON HEATH.

BY W. W. POCOCK, Esq., B.A., F.R.I.B.A.

READ AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, HELD AT LAMBETH PALACE,  
31ST OCTOBER, 1856.

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ANYTHING relating to the Romans, those great masters of the ancient world, must be interesting, on their account, even if comparatively trivial in itself. Their history, like that of other nations, is too much a page of wars and murders, to afford any general insight into their every-day, in-door life and habits, the scenes so dear to every English heart; and yet so deeply have these imperial republicans stamped their impress upon the whole region of mind throughout Europe, that no investigation seems traced to the fountain-head, that does not extend back at least as far as the period of the Cæsars.

If this absorbing interest attaches to everything Roman throughout the world, how much more when the object of our research relates to our own beloved isle! We do not deny that these foreigners were the conquerors of our land; we are flattered by their

admission that it was "reduced to obedience only, and not to servitude." We rather boast the length and obstinacy of the struggle our hardy forefathers maintained against the science and discipline of the legions; for though we have but a one-sided testimony from contemporary history, and that, scanty at the best, penned by those least inclined to do justice to the subjugated, we cannot but admit the superiority of the invaders in point of science and of art. Gladly, therefore, do we hail every discovery that withdraws, however partially, the thick veil in which the Anglo-Roman period of our history is enveloped.

It is in this spirit, that I invite attention to the discoveries lately made on Walton Heath, which though, so far as I know, some of the most considerable yet brought to light in the county of Surrey, have not produced, hitherto, anything like the splendid works of Bignor, in Sussex, or Woodchester and Cirencester, in Gloucestershire.

Walton Heath is part of the high ground forming the southern rim of the chalk basin of London, and of which Banstead and Epsom Downs are parts adjacent. It lies in the crow's flight from London to Chichester, and in a direct line with Farley Heath, where lately, such numerous Roman remains have come to light. It is also in the direct line from Sandwich or Richborough, the Ritupiaë, and head-quarters of the Roman fleet, to Kingston or Walton on Thames, where, it seems, Cæsar first crossed the river, and in which vicinity, it appears, the Romans built their first bridge across that stream. The Roman street from London to Chichester must have passed at no great distance, if not across, the heath; and not far from here, must be the most hopeful search for the long-lost Noviomagus of Antoninus.



This Roman station, which has been looked for in Dartford, Croydon, Guildford, and perhaps a score more places, is described in the "Itinerary of Antoninus," compiled probably in the reign of Hadrian, or about A.D. 120, as situated on one of the roads from London to Canterbury, passing, not through Rochester, but through Vagniacæ, probably Maidstone. Ptolemy, the geographer of about the same date, calls it the capital of the Regni, who inhabited Surrey and Sussex, in which he is also supported by Richard the Monk of Cirencester, who, in the fourteenth century, professed to compile an itinerary of Roman Britain from an ancient Roman MS., and is generally considered a good authority. Chichester, probably the Regnum of Antonine, was, in the time of this emperor, reached from London through Winchester and Clausentum, or Southampton. But at a later date, the road from Chichester ran by Bignor and Pulborough, in Sussex, to Oakwood, in Surrey; thence by Ockley and Anstie Bury Camp to Dorking; and for a considerable portion of this distance, it still remains under the name of Stane Street. From Dorking it ran towards London, through Croydon or Wallington, either over Mickleham Down or Walton Heath, the road across which, still in use, has much of a Roman aspect, and in so doing it probably joined the road to Maidstone at Noviomagus.

There seems good reason for supposing, that the whole of the country from Maidstone to Salisbury, was one unbroken forest, almost impervious to the Roman legions, the densest part being about the wild of Surrey. This Mr. Long supposes to have been the reason for the road to Chichester going round by Reading and Winchester, the wood in that direction being less thick.

This south-east portion of the island was the part

first reduced by the Romans, Claudius having been instigated to the invasion by Bericus, doubtless the Veric, son of Comius, whose coin Mr. Tupper found on Farley Heath. Two powerful tribes, twenty towns, and the Isle of Wight were subdued at this time, and Cogidunus made king of at least a portion of the reduced territory, the seat of his kingdom being at Chichester. And it is probably attributable to the fact related of him by Tacitus, to the effect that this chief remained faithful to the Romans down to the age of Agricola, that we hear so little mention of his dominions in the history of those early times.

That the Romans occupied Surrey extensively is evidenced by the frequency of their remains. Brayley, in his history, mentions no less than twenty-six distinct localities in which they occur, and he might have added many others. Of these Gatton, Wallington, Kingston, Chertsey, Egham, Sunningdale, Send, Worplesden, Holmbury Hill, Farley Heath, Anstie Bury, and Blechingley form a complete circle of which Walton Heath is the centre.

In the year 1772, Mr. Barnes called the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to Roman antiquities discovered on this heath, consisting of foundations, walls, and some portions of a flue, and a small brass figure of Esculapius engraved in the *Archæologia*. In 1808 there still remained a large earthwork, supposed to have been the *Prætorium* of a Roman station. At one time a cottage was erected on the spot by some peasant, out of materials found there, but after a while the parochial authorities, as I understand, interfered, and enforced its demolition.

My attention was first directed to these vestiges of Roman occupation, by my friend, the Rev. Ambrose

Hall, in a conversation arising out of the Chertsey meeting of this society, affording, consequently, an illustration of the mode in which the operations of such an association tend to bring into the light and to gather as into a focus, the fragments of information scattered throughout the county. Having inspected some tessellæ, remains of pottery, and other articles, he had himself dug up upon the spot, and learning that the remaining foundations were being destroyed for the sake of re-using the materials in a garden wall, a visit was soon arranged, and a very little labour sufficed to uncover a considerable portion of the pavement. At the same time I measured the trenches, from which rough masonry, consisting chiefly of flints, had lately been removed. These are distinguished on the plan annexed by the dark colour, whilst the lighter tint marks excavations made at a period more remote.

The walls appear to have been little more than a foot in thickness, and the foundation to have been laid about three feet below the present surface, the pavement found being generally a foot below the turf, which distinguishes this site from the thick heath and gorse of the surrounding common. The excavations made extend over a space not more than 40 yards square; but a very slight removal of surface reveals abundant remains of Roman fictilia at very considerable distances around, especially to the eastward, affording ample scope for enterprising diggers.

Of the spaces within the walls, several retained a large portion of their pavements, mostly executed in red tesserae,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches square and an inch thick, of a coarse material, and apparently laid without reference to any figure. But the only one of an ornamental

character yet brought to light, is in an apartment towards the middle of the eastern side of the space occupied by the remains, and about 21 feet square. The design, it will be seen, consists of a central circle containing an urn, and surrounded by four semi-circles and four small squares disposed at the angles, all being included in a larger square, formed by a wide border, of a bold and elegant pattern, consisting of circles and points, the former containing alternately a heart and a figure resembling the seed of the columbine. On the outside of this larger square is a Greek meander, then a band of white; and lastly, the large red tesserae, before described, complete the whole.

The central urn already alluded to had its base toward the east, but was so indistinct in its markings when first discovered, and has since been so injured by a ruthless hand, that I am not able to speak with precision as to its exact form and details. It, however, was executed with great care, and in it I discovered two colours, that I could trace in no other part of the design. One of these was a deep crimson, and the other a purple or violet. This urn was surrounded by a circular border, consisting of a guilloche in three colours and two bands executed in two colours. This circle was enclosed in a square, formed by a double twisted guilloche, of not unfrequent occurrence at Cirencester, Woodchester, Frampton (in Dorsetshire), Alborough (in Yorkshire), and elsewhere. One of the angular spandrils was filled by a heart-shaped ornament, and I believe the others to have been similarly occupied.

Each side of this inner square is flanked by a semi-circle of equal diameter, already alluded to, and formed by a border of a triple plat and bands, and within this the guilloche and bands first described, and which is

continued across the cord as well as round the circumference of the circle.

The interiors of these semi-circles are filled up with series of smaller semi-circles, and each of the centres is occupied by a flower of three petals.

The angles of the general design are occupied by the four smaller squares, formed of the same guilloche, containing an effective and not uncommon border in two colours, the centre being filled by a double endless knot.

By far the greater part of the cubes employed in this floor, were only sun-dried clay of a fine texture. Some were cubes of chalk, and the rest pieces of broken Samian ware, upon many of which the portions of figures or ornaments of various kinds occur on the under side.

With the exception of a few found in the urn, the sun-dried tessellæ were of two different colours, one at least having been tinted with some colouring admixture; and it is probable that the firing was omitted with a view of obviating the red colour that would otherwise have been imparted to the clay. The general size of the tessellæ is half an inch every way.

In the absence of representations of living forms, and in paucity of colours, this pavement is inferior to many that have been found in various parts of the country; but in beauty of outline, severity of taste, and boldness of handling, it is equal to any I am acquainted with. In general outline it greatly resembles one found in Dyer Street, Cirencester, some eight years back; the whole of the interior of which consists of a circle and parts of circles within a square framework. But the introduction of the central and corner squares, in the Walton design, give it such an admixture of straight lines

and curves, as produces a force and character that the Dyer Street pavement does not possess. The variety of proportion and character in the several bands gives it a boldness that leaves nothing to be desired upon that score. It is to be regretted that it was executed in so perishable a material that removing or preserving it uncovered, is quite out of the question ; and the great wonder is, that it has remained so long in so perfect a state, for, though I and my friends uncovered the larger half, we found but few defects in the design. It must, one would think, have been well saturated with oil when first covered up.

I am not about to drag you through the *vexata quæstio* of a Roman house, with its *cubicula*, *atria*, *peristyliæ*, *tablinæ*, and *æci* ; nor to discuss how far any or all of these are synonymous terms. But, in order to understand our subject, it is necessary to have a general idea of what a Roman house was.

Those who have examined the Pompeian court at the Crystal Palace, will probably have obtained a sufficiently correct idea of a Roman town residence on a small scale. They will observe that the rooms are all on the ground-floor, and nearly level with the entrance. Indeed, if any rooms were upstairs, they were only store-rooms, or the apartments of the females, and occasionally the sleeping-apartments for the family. The state-rooms and rooms of entertainment were always (or nearly always) on the ground-floor, and in the city or town these were disposed around courts more or less open to the sky, and received their light and air from these courts,—a sufficient reason this for avoiding, as far as possible, the piling of one story upon another. And, forsooth, though in the imperial ages their public works and larger buildings were constructed with amazing

solidity, yet in earlier times, and in private dwellings, the Romans were evidently not a whit better than the speculating builders of our own day; for, low as their structures were, we hear frequently of their falling with a tremendous crash—another sufficient reason for preferring a habitation on *terra firma*, to a five or six-storied house.

A residence of any pretensions would have at least two such courts surrounded by colonnades, which afforded access to the various apartments. These would consist of dining-rooms, parlours or rooms for conversation, picture-galleries, libraries not necessarily very spacious, and probably one or more saloons or apartments which retained the original Greek name of *the house*, as the principal room of our farmers' homes still does in Yorkshire and other parts of the country. Besides these, there would be sleeping-apartments, on a small scale according to our notions, baths on a much larger scale, and domestic apartments; and perhaps nothing is more calculated to excite our surprise, than the limited scale upon which the culinary department is usually designed.

If to these we add the trade department, or stores for farm produce, if the proprietor be a land-owner, and perhaps a garden with fountains and sculpture, accommodation for horses, and, in mansions, a basilica or theatre, and a temple mayhap, we have a pretty complete idea of a house in Rome. And as Rome was the empire, so everything at Rome was the model, and a similar arrangement would be observed in their country as in their town houses, except that, more space being procurable, many of the apartments would be lighted from the outside rather than the interior of the house, and more abundant provision would be made for farm

produce and farm servants ; for it seems to have been a principle always adopted that the whole of a man's establishment should be collected under his own roof, probably with a view to ostentation as well as security. We consequently find the patricians, in their houses at Rome, making ample provision for the entertainment of their clients and slaves, as well as the storing and offering for sale of the various products of their estates.

These pavements, I may be allowed to remark for the sake of the uninitiated, were formed in two or three different ways. Pliny says they had their origin among the Greeks, who, he intimates, were in the habit of covering their flat-roofed houses with them. In such a position they were formed on concrete supported by planking and timbers, a construction for which Vitruvius, the only ancient writer on architecture extant, gives minute directions. Pliny also informs us that they were first introduced among the Romans by Sylla, who used them in a temple he erected to Fortuna at Præneste, and intimates that they afforded the hint for a large portion of the mural and other decorations that subsequently came into vogue. With this agrees sufficiently what Vitruvius remarks, that the pavements in his day formed the most important part of the internal embellishment.

When employed as a flooring to the rooms on the ground-floor, they were constructed on one of two principles, the one being on the solid ground, and the other on a substructure by which they were raised two or three feet, the earth being previously excavated to the required depth. In the former case the ground was rammed till it became perfectly solid, and any defects found made good ; and not unfrequently the whole space



was covered with a foundation of concrete, but in any event a layer of pounded brick or mortar was placed to receive the tessellæ. When the pavement was kept hollow from the ground, it was so formed for the purpose of passing fire or heated air under it. The excavation was then roughly paved, and piers, either of brick, stone, or hollow tubes, were erected at short intervals over the whole space. These were capped with larger bricks or tiles, and the whole covered with tiles laid close together to receive the concrete, first coarse and then fine, upon which the tessellæ were to be laid. In either case the interstices of the tessellæ were filled with cement and, if requisite, the surface rendered smooth by rubbing.

The hollow pavement here described is called a *suspensura*, though frequently, with less accuracy, a hypocaust, which is properly the furnace, or the system of flues by which the fire or heated air is brought from the furnace to beneath the floor.

The pavement at Walton, to which I am now directing attention, was formed on the solid ground, with but a slight foundation of pounded brick under it, and as it was usual to form the floors of their principal rooms hollow, for the purposes of warming, that being the only or the principal method adopted of securing that end, we must conclude either that this was not a principal apartment, or that the building was not of a very important character. I adopted the former of these alternatives for the following reasons.

Closely adjoining to the apartment in which this pavement occurs, may be seen a large excavation abounding in remains of tiles and bricks, many of which have been subjected to the action of smoke. This excavation is just such an one as would result from the

pulling up of the foundations of a *suspensura* and *hypocaust*, and upon no other supposition can we account for the remains still going so deep into the ground. But not only so. Though we do not find any of them in their original position, yet there are abundant remains of the tiles which, wherever discovered, are used for the foundation of these hollow floors, and of the square flue tiles, and I believe I may add of the circular ones also, all of which are peculiar to these purposes.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the pit, measuring fifty or sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, was once covered by apartments of a character superior to the one the pavement of which I have just described, though that, from its size and the beauty of the pavement, could have been a room of no mean character. That it was a covered apartment, and not a *cavædium* or *atrium* (open courts), is certain; for a single winter, if not the first storm, would have effectually destroyed the sun-dried *tessellæ*; nor, for the same or similar reasons, could it have been any part of the baths. And yet even in the remains of the palatial residence at Bignor, there is no room analogous to this; they are either smaller, or coarsely paved, or have hollow floors; that is, they are either inferior, or of an altogether superior class. It cannot have been a summer apartment, to which in Italy they would not have put a *suspensura*, for it has a wrong aspect, unless it was lighted from the east, which I think impossible; and it is too near the place of the destroyed *suspensura* to imagine the builders would have hesitated in introducing a hollow floor, if they had considered it necessary.

We therefore seem shut up to the conclusion that this was an apartment of a secondary character; a *tablinum* or entrance-hall, as I believe, and consequently that the

best parts were on a large scale, and elaborate in style, and that what we have already discovered is but a small portion of a large establishment that once existed on this spot, and of which probably considerable remains still exist. Several of the apartments, adjoining that in which this pavement exists, are still pretty perfectly paved with the larger tessellæ, and at a distance of considerably more, I suppose, than a hundred yards, masonry and large paving tiles, 14 inches long by 10 inches wide, have been discovered *in situ*, and considerable quantities of lead in the interstices, evidently molten and running down amongst the masonry drop by drop, leading to the supposition that the building had been destroyed by fire.

The remains discovered consist, in addition to the masonry and pavement, of pottery, exhibiting in some cases the potters' names; fragments of lead, iron, and glass, flue and other tiles, and a coin of the reign of Vespasian. Specimens of most of these I have been able to add to the collection of the Association. I may remark in conclusion that the tiles of various kinds exactly accord with those found in other localities, not only in their general features, but even in the minutiae which appear at first sight accidents of manufacture.

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N.B.—With exception of the points noticed in the text, full authority existed for the restoration of the whole pavement.

## II.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FOUND IN  
SURREY.

BY RICHARD WHITBOURN, Esq., F.S.A., HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARY  
FOR GODALMING.

IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HENRY LAWES LONG, ESQ.

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GODALMING, 1st July, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your kind request, I forward herewith drawings of some ancient British coins found in Surrey, and on which, together with those published in the first volume of the Collections, and some discovered by Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., I beg to submit a few brief observations.

The question of the circulation of stamped money in Britain previous to the invasion by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55, is, and probably will remain, open for discussion. Mr. Hawkins, in his work on the English coinage, p. 8, states as follows:—"There is in the British Museum a beautiful MS. of Cæsar, of about the tenth century, which reads thus: 'Utuntur aut ære aut nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.' They use either brass money or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight." In later translations of Cæsar, the assertion is positive that the British did not use stamped money.

From the types of the most early coins of the series being evident copies of the stater of Philip of Macedon,



ANCIENT BRITISH COINS FOUND IN SURREY.



I think the probability is, that a coinage of gold, silver, and brass was in circulation before the first Roman invasion. For specimens of these, see No. 10 and 11, p. 70, vol. i. "Surrey Archæological Collections," found respectively at Leatherhead and Godalming.

The next types in point of date, I think, are those stamped on one side only with the crude representation of a horse, see No. 9, in the plate above referred to. Specimens of this type are probably the most common of any of the series of ancient British coins. One was, some time since, found at Farnham Castle, and another (a remarkably fine one) at Lambeth—both in Surrey.

Farley Heath is particularly rich in these most interesting relics, and the best thanks of every lover of antiquity are due to M. F. Tupper, Esq., for his most interesting little work on them, although more recent discoveries have shown that he was mistaken as to "Mepati." Vericus was an undoubted son of Comius, as was also Epaticcus of Tascionanus, thus giving to two princes who held dominion in Surrey their proper places in the pages of the history of our island.

The coins of Vericus, found in Surrey, are Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in the accompanying drawing; No. 4 is from Sussex. The coins of Epaticcus are only known to have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of Farley Heath.

It is a remarkable circumstance that British and Roman coins are rarely found together, although there can be no doubt they had concurrent circulation. From the number of types of British coins, the amount of money in use, of this class, must have been very great, and may probably be, in some degree, accounted for in this manner:—Roman money was used by the soldiers and civilians of the Roman empire resident in Britain,

and the British stamped money for circulation among the native inhabitants. The Romans, to enslave and subdue the natives, appointed petty kings, for whom they (the Romans) coined money, some of much finer work than those struck by native artists.

Near Farley Heath, about ten years since, several gold coins were found, four of which are figured at p. 70, vol. i. "Surrey Archæological Collections," being Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, on plate. They are of fine work, differing from each other in minute particulars, yet according in weight and quality.

The coins of Epaticcus, Nos. 5 and 6 in the accompanying engraving, are of exquisite workmanship and finish, quite equal to the Roman coins of the same period.

Some very interesting and rare specimens have, within the last few years, been discovered in the neighbourhood of Reigate. The most so are two in gold; one similar to Ruding, plate 1, No. 7; the other, unpublished, weighing 83 grains, one side convex and plain; on the other side, which is in remarkable preservation, appears the horse galloping to the left, with certain symbols in the field. This coin is singular in two respects—as having so well-formed a horse in conjunction with a plain or nearly plain obverse, and in having above the horse a clenched hand, apparently holding a branch. A hand below the horse is not uncommon in Gaulish coins.

The class of gold coins to which this piece belongs was current both in Gaul and Britain. I am indebted to Mr. Way, by whom these two coins were obtained from the finders, for the notice of and information respecting them.

The numismatic world is greatly indebted to John



Evans, Esq., F.S.A., for his able and persevering researches in this branch of its study. He found the Ancient British Series a disjointed, neglected chaos; by his labour and intelligence he has reduced it almost into chronological order from the period of Tasciovanus and Comius.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

R. WHITBOURN.

TO HENRY LAWES LONG, ESQ.

## III.

ELIAS ASHMOLE, HIS HOUSE AND LANDS  
AT SOUTH LAMBETH.

IN A LETTER FROM G. R. CORNER, Esq., F.S.A., TO JOSHUA  
W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

READ AT THE GENERAL MEETING HELD AT LAMBETH PALACE, 31ST OCTOBER, 1856.

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DEAR SIR,—I send you for inspection at the meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society, which His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been so good as to permit us to hold at his palace of Lambeth, three deeds executed by Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary and natural philosopher, the first of which is a conveyance from Robert Siderfin, of the Middle Temple, gentleman, brother and heir of Thomas Siderfin, late of the Middle Temple, esquire (the author of Siderfin's Reports), to John Dugdale, of Coventry, esquire (son of Sir William Dugdale, and brother of Ashmole's wife), of a moiety of a house, garden, and orchard, at South Lambeth, in trust for Ashmole, and such person or persons as he should appoint by deed or will; and the others are a lease and release, being a settlement made by Ashmole of the entirety of the same house, garden, and orchard, with other lands at South Lambeth, on his third wife, Elizabeth (daughter of Sir William Dugdale).

The first deed is dated 14th July, 34th Charles II., 1682: and it appears from that deed that Ashmole had obtained a term of 500 years in a moiety of the



STAIRCASE IN TRADESCANT'S HOUSE.

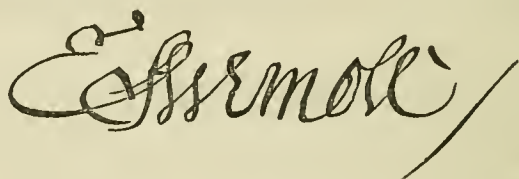


house, garden, and orchard, by assignment from Rebecca Blackamore, of London, widow, dated the 26th of September, 1681; and that the freehold reversion which was vested in Henry Wickham, of Ipswich, Clerk, had been conveyed by him to Thomas Siderfin, a trustee nominated by Ashmole; which trust by the deed before us was transferred to John Dugdale. This deed is executed by Robert Siderfin and Elias Ashmole, and duly attested; but the seals are broken, and they consist merely of lumps of wax covered with paper and showing no impression.

The lease and release are dated 25th and 26th June, 2nd James II., A.D. 1686; and the release is made between Elias Ashmole, of South Lambeth, Esquire, of the one part, and Sir John Dugdale, of the City of Coventry, Knt., and William Thursby, of the Middle Temple, Esquire, of the other part; and thereby the said Elias Ashmole conveyed to Sir John Dugdale and Thursby, "ALL that messuage or tenement, together with a parcel of land or orchard thereto belonging, containing by estimation one acre, and a close or parcel of land with a barn or stable thereon, called 'Smith's Close,' containing by estimation two acres and a half; and a close called 'Forty-pence,' containing by estimation one acre, and another piece of land containing by estimation four acres, lying in South Lambeth field, and a close containing by estimation two acres and a half, called 'Part of the Five Acres,' and another close called 'Thorpe Close,' containing by estimation nine acres; all lying within the liberties, precincts, or territories of South Lambeth, alias 'Lambe-hithe,' in the county of Surrey; and then or late were in the tenure or occupation of Richard Nightingall, his under-tenants or assigns: To HOLD the same to Sir John Dugdale and

Thursby, their heirs and assigns, To the use of Elias Ashmole for his life; and after his decease, To the use of Elizabeth, his wife, for her life, in part of her jointure; and after her decease, To the use of the said Elias Ashmole, his heirs and assigns, for ever.”

The lease and release are both executed by Ashmole, and duly attested, and the seals are attached; but they, like those of the other deed, being mere lumps of wax covered with thin paper, show no impression.



It is well known that Ashmole became the possessor of the museum of natural history formed by the Tradescants at South Lambeth,<sup>1</sup> of which acquisition I find the following account in the memoir of Ashmole, in the “*Biographia Britannica*:”—“He had lodged and boarded sometimes at a house in South Lambeth, kept by Mr. John Tradescant, whose father and himself had been physic gardeners there for many years, and had collected a vast number of curiosities, which, after mature deliberation, Mr. Tradescant and his wife determined to bestow on Mr. Ashmole, and accordingly sealed and delivered a deed of gift for that purpose on the 16th of December, 1659.”

This collection of the Tradescants was the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which was pre-

<sup>1</sup> Ashmole wrote and published a catalogue of this collection, under the title of “*Museum Tradescantianum*; or, a Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth, near London, by John Tradescant. London: Printed by John Grismond, and are to be sold by Nathaniel Brooke, at the Angel, in Cornhill. MDCLVI.”

sented by Ashmole to the university in 1682; but it does not appear that the house and land comprised in the deeds before us had ever belonged to the Tradescants, whose name is not mentioned in any of the deeds in my possession, even as occupiers; but it does appear that by an indenture dated the 4th of May, 2nd James II., 1686, and by a fine levied in pursuance thereof, John Plumer, of Gray's Inn, Gentleman, and Mary, his wife, in consideration of £600, conveyed to Elias Ashmole the house, orchard, and land, which he afterwards settled on Mrs. Ashmole; and which are therein stated to have belonged theretofore to John Hartwell, son and heir of Abraham Hartwell, and to have been devised or conveyed by the said John Hartwell to John Plumer, Gentleman, father of the said John Plumer, of Gray's Inn.

Anthony Wood says that "after Mr. Ashmole's death, his widow, Elizabeth, who seemed to have a great love and fondness for her husband (which was sometimes before company expressed), married a lusty man, called 'Reynolds,' a stone-cutter, but had no issue by him." In a settlement, however, made after the marriage of Mrs. Ashmole with Mr. Reynolds, dated 19th April, 1695, he is described as a merchant, and that settlement comprises "ALL that messuage, or mansion-house, with the gardens, orchards, and courts, situate at South Lambeth, and late in the tenure or occupation of the said Elias Ashmole." This property, after the death of Elizabeth Dugdale (in April, 1701), became the property of her husband, Mr. Reynolds, and was by him settled on his subsequent marriage with Mildred Prowde, of Stepney, Widow, by deed dated 16th September, 1st Anne, 1702.

Ashmole's house was not the same that had been Tradescant's, but it appears from his diary, that twelve

years after the death of John Tradescant, viz. in 1674, Ashmole purchased or rented a house at South Lambeth, adjoining to that in which Mrs. Tradescant, the widow, resided; and after her death in 1678, he obtained a lease of her house in addition to his own.

Ashmole's house has been much altered and modernized, but the staircase and some of the rooms are probably much as he left them. It is now called Turret House, and is situate on the south-east side of the South Lambeth Road from Vauxhall to Stockwell, near to Stockwell Green, and is now the residence of John Mills Thorne, Esq.<sup>2</sup>

I annex some extracts from Ashmole's diary, which I have collected together as relating, more or less, to his house and property at South Lambeth, and his connection with the Tradescants, and which on that account may not be considered out of place here, although they are from a printed and published work.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE R. CORNER.

3, PARAGON, NEW KENT ROAD,

24th September, 1856.

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<sup>2</sup> When Tradescant's collection came into Ashmole's possession, he built a noble room to contain it, and adorned the chimney with his arms, impaling those of Sir William Dugdale, father of his third wife. There are no remains of this room, nor of the coat of arms; but from a woodcut of the south side of the house, there appears to have been a shield over one of the windows on that side. Dr. Ducarel resided in the adjoining house, which had been Tradescant's. See his "Letter to Dr. Watson on the Early Cultivation of Botany in England. London: 1773."



*Extracts from the Diary of Elias Ashmole, relating to the Tradescants, and to his residence and property at South Lambeth.*

1650. June 15th. Myself, my wife, and Dr. Wharton went to visit Mr. John Tradescant, at South Lambeth.

1652. I and my wife tabled this summer at Mr. Tradescant's.

Augt. 2nd. I went to Maidstone Assizes to hear the witches tried, and took Mr. Tradescant with me.

Sept. 11th. Young John Tradescant died.

15th. He was buried in Lambeth churchyard by his grandfather.

October 20th. My wife went again to Mr. Tradescant's to stay some time there.

1653. January 17. My wife left Mr. Tradescant's, and came to Mr. Flint's.

1659. December 12. Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died, and at last had resolved to give it unto me.

14th. This afternoon they gave their scrivener instructions to draw a deed of gift of the said closet to me.

16th. 5 hor. 30 min. post merid. Mr. Tradescant and his wife sealed and delivered to me a deed of gift of all his rarities.

1662. April 22. Mr. John Tradescant died.

This Easter Term I preferred a Bill in Chancery against Mrs. Tradescant for the rarities her husband had settled on me.

1664. May 18. My cause came to hearing in Chancery against Mrs. Tradescant.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> It would seem that Ashmole was rather hasty in filing a bill in Chancery against Mrs. Tradescant within a month after her husband's death; but there was a reason for it. It appears from the bill that Ashmole had written and printed, at his own expense, a descriptive catalogue of the contents of the Museum, called "Musæum Tradescantianum." The Deed of Gift is dated December 16, 1659, and is expressed to be in consideration of the entire affection and singular good esteem in which Mr. Tradescant held Mr. Ashmole, who, he had no doubt, would preserve and augment the said rarities for posterity; and it assigned the collection, consisting of books, coins, medals, stones, pictures, mechanics, and other things, to Ashmole; with a proviso that Mr. Tradescant and his wife should have the use and enjoyment of them during their respective lives. Mr. Ashmole agreed to pay £100

1666. October 11th. 1 hor. 30 min. post merid. My first boatful of books, which were carried to Mrs. Tradescant's the 3rd September (the second day of the great fire of London), were brought back to the Temple.<sup>4</sup>

18th. 4 post merid. All the rest of my things were brought thence to the Temple.

1669. April 15th. Mr. Rose, the King's gardener, and myself went to Mrs. Tradescant's, and thence to Captain Forster's, at South Lambeth, where I first was acquainted with him.

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to Mary Edmonds, or to her children if she should not be living, when he should come into possession ; and possession was given to him by the delivery to him of a milled Queen Elizabeth's shilling, which Mrs. Tradescant herself went upstairs to fetch, and she witnessed the deed by her own signature ; but she requested to be allowed to retain it, in order to consult some friends whether she had thereby prejudiced her own right to possess the articles, after her husband's death, during her own life ; and she never returned the deed to Ashmole : and after her husband's death she disputed the validity of it, and alleged that it was obtained by unfair means, that it was a voluntary deed, made without adequate consideration, and therefore that it was void or revocable by her husband, and that he had in fact revoked it by his will, whereby he had bequeathed the collection of curiosities to her, on condition that, at her death, she would leave them to one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge ; that she had determined to leave them to Oxford ; and she said that the Universities ought to be defendants in the suit. By the decree, dated May 18, 1664, the Lord Chancellor declared that the deed had been fairly obtained by Ashmole, and without any undue practices ; that it had been made for a sufficient consideration, and that it should be established : and he directed a commission to issue to Sir Edward Byshe, Clarenceux, and William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy, to take an inventory of the collection, that the defendant should carefully preserve the articles during her life, and give security for the delivery of them to the plaintiff at her death.

<sup>4</sup> It is remarkable that Ashmole's library, which was brought from the Temple to South Lambeth, for its preservation from the great fire of London in September, 1666, should have been destroyed by a fire in the Temple on the 26th January, 1678, which consumed not only his books, but also a collection of 9,000 ancient and modern coins, and his collection of seals, charters, and other antiquities ; but his manuscripts escaped, being at his house at Lambeth.

1674. October 2d. Eleven hor. 30 min. ante merid. I and my wife first entered my house at South Lambeth.

5th. This night Mrs. Tradescant was in danger of being robbed, but most strangely prevented.

Nov. 26. Mrs. Tradescant being willing to deliver up her rarities to me, I carried several of them to my house.

Dec. 1. I began to remove the rest of the rarities to my house at South Lambeth.

1675. April 17. The same morning I agreed with my carpenter for building the additional rooms I made to my house at South Lambeth.

May 1. 10 hor. 30 min. ante merid. I and my wife came to my house at South Lambeth to lie there.

5th. Ten hor. 20 min. ante merid. I laid the first stone of my new building there.

July 15th. This morning a jury of sewers set out my brick wall made towards the highway at my house at South Lambeth.

Aug. 28. One hour 40 min. post merid. I and my wife came to dwell at my house in South Lambeth.

Nov. 16. Eleven hor. ante merid. I began to plant my garden walls with fruit-trees.

1677. Mar. 28. 7 hor. ante merid. I laid the foundation of my back buildings to my house at South Lambeth.

July 10. I made a feast at my house in South Lambeth in honour of my benefactors to my work of the Garter.

17th. Count Wallenstein, envoy extraordinary from the Emperor; Marquis de Este, Borgainianiers, envoy extraordinary from the King of Spain; Mons. Swerene, envoy extraordinary from the Prince Elector of Brandenburg, and the Count of Flamburgh, bestowed a visit on me at my house at South Lambeth.

1678. April 4. 11 hor. 30 min. ante merid. My wife told me that Mrs. Tradescant was found drowned in her pond. She was drowned the day before, about noon, as appeared by some circumstances.

6th. 8th hor. post merid. She was buried in a vault in Lambeth churchyard, where her husband and his son John had been formerly laid.

22d. I removed the pictures from Mrs. Tradescant's house to mine.

May 11th. My Lord Bishop of Oxford (Dr. John Fell), and Dr. Nicholas, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, gave me a visit at my house. 7 hor. 30 min. ante merid.

June 18. Mr. Lea and his wife's release to me of the one hundred pounds I was to pay after Mrs. Tradescant's death bears date.

1679. Mar. 25. I entered upon the house adjoining to my house at South Lambeth, which Mr. Bartholmew let me a lease of.

31. 9 hor. 45 min. ante merid. Mr. Bartholmew sealed my lease.

Aug. 15. My Lord Grace of Canterbury (Dr. Saucroft) came to visit me at my house, and spent a great part of the day with me in my study.

1680. Nov. 4. Mr. Bartholomew sealed me a new lease of my house, &c., in South Lambeth.

1685. Nov. 10. This morning I had some discourse with Mr. Gerard about purchasing Mr. Plummer's farm.

1686. May 26. Mr. Plummer sealed his part of the conveyance of the farm to me, and his wife acknowledged a fine before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

July 13. I began to repair my barn at South Lambeth for Goodman Ingram.

23. 5 hor. 30 min. post merid. I agreed upon conditions with Goodman Ingram to make him a lease of the farm I bought of Mr. Plummer, except the oat-field.

25. 6 hor. post merid. I sealed the lease of John Ingram.

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At the same meeting, the Rev. T. A. Wills, of Laleham, exhibited another deed, being a lease for a year, dated 28th January, 2nd James II., A.D. 1686, from Matthew Ashmole, of Beverley, in the county of York, Gentleman (a brother of Elias Ashmole), to Michael Warton, of the same town, Esquire, of a close of pasture ground containing two acres, near Beverley, without the North Gate, commonly called "Saint Ebbitt's."

## IV.

ON THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS,  
AND OTHER RECORDS RELATING TO THE  
PARISHES OF SEAL AND ELSTEAD, IN THE  
COUNTY OF SURREY.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A.

READ AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT FARNHAM CASTLE, JULY 13, 1858.

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THE parishes of Seal and Elstead, in this county, are but so briefly descanted upon in the history of Manning and Bray, that a few observations on some features of interest which relate to these localities, and which are derived from hitherto almost unworked sources, may not be unacceptable to the meeting now assembled. These materials consist of a valuable set of Churchwardens' accounts, and other records of these parishes, which, by the kind permission of Henry Lawes Long, Esq., in whose possession these volumes now remain, I am enabled to exhibit to this meeting, and to call attention to some of the more remarkable entries therein.

The accounts of Seal parish commence in the year 1559, the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; so that we pass over that important era in our ecclesiastical history when the Catholic Church in England rejected the authority of the bishop of Rome, and reasserted her independence and her catholicity, irrespective of any foreign diocese. Had these accounts extended farther back, we should doubtless have seen many curious

entries relative to this change; but, fortunately, I can from other sources supply the deficiency to some extent; namely, by giving the lists of the church ornaments in the time of Edward VI., both for this parish as well as for that of Elstead; the nature and occasion of which documents it will be expedient briefly to explain.

In the course of the reign of Edward VI., various commissions were issued for the purpose of taking surveys and inventories of the goods, plate, jewels, vestments, bells, and other ornaments belonging to all the churches, chapels, brotherhoods, guilds, or fraternities within the realm, in order that the same might be safely kept and placed in charge of proper persons ready to answer for the same to the Crown.

In the sixth year of his reign another commission was issued, wherein the commissioners were directed to make perfect inventories of the goods, comparing them with the former inventories, and to make inquiry by oath or otherwise of all such property as might be concealed or embezzled, and to certify their proceedings to the Privy Council. And another commission, issued shortly afterwards, gives further power for the same purpose, and specifies what ornaments are to be allowed to be retained for the administration of the holy communion: thus, in every cathedral or collegiate church, where chalices "be remayning," there were to be left one or two chalices, at the discretion of the commissioners; and in every great parish one or two chalices, and in every small parish one chalice to be left. And after leaving "the honest and comely furnytur of coverynges for the comunyon table and surples or surplusses for the mynyster or mynysters in the said churches or chapells," the commissioners were directed to distribute to the poor the residue of the linen ornaments

and implements of the said churches; and they were to sell all copes, vestments, altar-cloths, and other ornaments, not appointed by the commission to be left; and also to sell to the use of the Crown, by weight, all parcels or pieces of metal, except the metal of "greatt bell saunse bells" in every of the churches.

Under these commissions returns were made for the parishes of Seal and Elstead.

I will now read the inventory for Seal Church:—

Seale pishe	}	In p'imis j chalice of Tynne foure aullte <sup>r</sup> clothes.
Churche		
		Itm̄ ij towell <sup>e</sup> .
		Itm̄ iij vestement <sup>e</sup> and ij aubbes.
		Itm̄ iij Coopes and ij Surplussis.
		Itm̄ iij Belles and one Sante Bell.
		Itm̄ ij Candillstick <sup>e</sup> .
		Itm̄ ij Sens <sup>rs</sup> .
		Itm̄ j Crosse.
		Itm̄ ij Crosse cloithes.
		Itm̄ ij Crewitt <sup>e</sup> .

All that lackinge of the former invitorie were stolen bie thevis when the Churche was robbid.

But we will now return to the Churchwardens' Accounts.

The first account appears to be imperfect: it is headed "The reconyng and accompt made by John Skynner to Willm̄ Cranlye for charges laide out for tymber worke for the howse before Mychelmas 1559 and from the same feaste untill Michelmas then next following;" and it contains payments to the "tymber hewers and for ther meate and drinck," two shillings; to "ye sawyers for sawinge and for ther meate & drinck," two shillings; and various payments to thatchers, for their work, and also for their meat and drink, or board, which

seems to have been always supplied to them. The thatcher was paid four shillings and sixpence for seven days' work; and three and fourpence for board during the same period; and he appears to have employed females to assist in the work, for there is a payment "for v dayes worke to his maydens xxd.;" and their board, "ijš. vjd." This account is continued until the year 1564, when it closes abruptly.

In the year 1588 the accounts are resumed, and they then continue with some few interruptions to the year 1723. I purpose calling your attention to the more remarkable of the entries in these documents, as forming historical notices of these parishes deducible from no other source; and for this purpose it will be more convenient to classify the subjects as much as possible, rather than to follow the strict chronological order of the accounts themselves.

And first the bells:—

They appear to have been a continual source of expense; for in every account there is some entry relative to their repair, or that of the bell-ropes, and such-like. In 1588 there is a payment of twelve pence to "Jhon Jure for kepinge the belles;" in 1589, fourteen pence for a new bell-rope; in 1590, twelve pence for a new bell-rope and nails; in 1591, twenty-two pence for two new bell-ropes; twelve pence for ringing "when her Majestye came to Farnam;" two pence to John Turner for ringing; eight pence "in expenses upon the coronation day in drinke to the ringers;" and three pence for iron about the bells; in 1592, two pence for iron-work about the bells; and three shillings and eight pence for three new bell-ropes; in 1593, three shillings and six pence "to the carpinter for mendinge the bells three



daies worke ;” fourteen pence for “ironworke and nailes,” and ten pence “for charges at the mendinge of the bells in bread and drinke ;” in 1594, two pence “for a cleet that mended the stocke of the little bell ;” and two shillings and sixpence for three new bell-ropes, and two pence “for mending of the goodgin of y<sup>e</sup> lyttle bell ;” seven pence “for whitt Lether at Farnam Fayre to mend the bels bandreks ;” ten pence “to a carpinter for one dayes work mending the bells against the coronation daye ;” and six pence “for breade & drinke for the ringers the coronation day at night ;” in 1596, twelve pence for a new bell-rope, and two shillings and three pence “for ringers on the coronation day iij men ix<sup>d</sup>. a pesse ;” in 1597, fourteen pence for a new bell-rope ; four pence for mending a bell-rope, and one penny for soap to dress the bells ; in 1599, twelve pence for “thonglether” and mending the ropes ; in 1602, two shillings to ringers upon the coronation day, and two shillings and sixpence for two new ropes and a rope for the “sante” bell ; in 1603, two shillings for mending the clapper of the great bell, and five pence for drink for the ringers on the coronation day ; in 1604, sixteen pence to the smith for iron-work about the bells ; and then a somewhat strangely worded item : “Item for ringeng for the king and grese for the bell roppes, v<sup>d</sup>. ;” Shortly after this the bells appear to have been all re-cast at Ockingham, for, in the account of 1606 we have an item—“p<sup>d</sup> to the Bellfounder for newe castinge of the bells and all charges belonginge thereunto as smyths work and carpinters and suche like ; v<sup>ti</sup>. j<sup>š</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. ;” and in 1607, “Item Laide out at Okengam when wee caried the Bells, ix<sup>š</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.,” and again eleven shillings “at Okein-game when the bell was cast ;” and ten shillings for

carrying and recarrying the bells; also “p<sup>d</sup> to the bell-founder for mettall y<sup>t</sup> he put into the bell xiiij<sup>ti</sup>. at vjd. a pound,—vjš. vjd.”

In 1637, three shillings and sixpence “for beere for the ringers on the day of the king beginning of his Raigne;” and two shillings and six pence “Laid out for beer for the ringers on the thanksgiving day.”

In 1686, eight shillings “for beere for the ringers on crownation day.”

In 1688, eight shillings “for beer on the thanksgiving day for the birth of the yong Prince;” and seven shillings and six pence “for beer when the King and Qeene were crowned.”

In 1694, two shillings and sixpence “Layde oute uppone the ryngears when the kyng came hom.” And thus much for the expenses relating to the bells.

If we take these accounts as a correct guide, which within certain limits we are bound to do, the holy communion would appear to have been administered in this church but very few times in the year: thus, in 1588, we meet with only three entries of the expenses incurred in providing bread and wine for that purpose; viz.,—

In p <sup>m</sup> is Laide out for breade and wyne at East	
for the Co <sup>m</sup> union . . . . .	ijš. xđ.
For bread and wyne at Hallewtide . . . . .	ijš. jđ.
Item for bread and wine at Candelmas and	
Shrov Sundaye for the Communion . . . .	ijš. jđ.

In 1589, provision of bread and wine is made at Easter and Hallowtide only; in 1590, at Easter alone.

In 1591 the account states the quantity of wine purchased:—

In p <sup>m</sup> is for breade and wyne at Easter, a	
gallon, lackinge halfe a pynte. . . . .	ijš. viijđ.

And again at Hallowtide, eighteen pence for the same purpose.

In 1592, and for several years following, the only occasions on which there appears to have been a communion are Candlemas, Easter, Midsummer, Hallowtide, and Bartholomewtide; but in the account for 1609 we find the first departure from this rule, when there is a communion on Palm Sunday; and the account for 1611 plainly denotes an improvement; and that, from some cause or other (a change of clergyman possibly), greater care than before was shewn for the more frequent and orderly administration of this sacred rite, for there was a communion on Easter Eve, and two shillings were expended for mats for the communicants, and eight shillings “for a Table Clothe and Frenge.”

In 1618 the communion is again mentioned on Palm Sunday, Easter Eve, and Easter Sunday, and in 1634 Good Friday occurs, and again in 1639.

In 1639 sixteen pence was laid out for “a matt laid at the railles in the chancell.”

In 1645 there is a perfect list of all the communicants within the parish that year. The number is about one hundred and thirty.

In 1590 are the following charges concerning the surplice :—

Itm̄ for sixe elles of holland to make the surplusse,	
at xxđ. the ell . . . . .	xš.
For cutting of the surplusse . . . . .	ijđ.
For two penyworthe of white threede. . . . .	ijđ.
Itm̄ for making of the surplusse . . . . .	xijđ.

In 1602,—

Layde oute for washinge of the Communion Cloathe	
and the Surplisse . . . . .	ijđ.

This item is frequently repeated in the succeeding accounts. In 1639 a new surplice was had :—

Paid for Cloth for the Surplesse and for thread	
to make it . . . . .	xxxijš. vjđ.
Paid for making the Surplesse . . . . .	ijš.

The festivities of Whitsuntide, which it was formerly the custom of the country people to celebrate under the name of Whitsun Ales, or as they are called in these accounts “Church Ales,” met with their due observance in this parish. From the large quantity of wine which was sometimes charged for under the head of bread and wine for the communion, it seems probable that some of it must have been expended in some other way, and that doubtless in the way of feasting and revelry on the great holidays of the Church. We find, however, among these documents, two separate accounts of the Church Ale furnished at the expense of the parish; one in 1592, the other in 1611; and as they afford minute and interesting particulars of the proceedings, I will extract them verbatim.

And first the account for 1592 :—

*Charges Laide out concerning our Churchayle.*

In p <sup>i</sup> mis for iij Bushells of wheatte . . . . .	xiiijš.
Itē for ix Barrells of Beere . . . . .	xlš.
Itē for veele and lamē. . . . .	xxijš. ixđ.
Itē for a loode of woode and the carriadg. . . . .	vš. vjđ.
Itē for spice and frutte . . . . .	vijš. jđ.
Itē for Butter, Creame, and mylke . . . . .	iiijš.
Itē for clettes & nailes to the smythe. . . . .	xiiijđ.
Itē for Guñe powder . . . . .	iiijš.
Itē for more wheatte . . . . .	viiijš. ijđ.
Itē paide to the musition for v days play . . . . .	xxš.
Itē to the druñer . . . . .	ijš.
Itē for more Butter & Creame . . . . .	ijš. iiijđ.

Itẽ for more spice and frutte . . . . .	iiijš. ijđ.
Itẽ to Goodman Shrubbs wyffe for helping all the tyme . . . . .	xijđ.
Itẽ for meatt and Beere for the musitions and other helpers. . . . .	viiijš. iiijđ.

The account for 1611 enters more fully into detail:—

*Charges Laide out for the Churchayle.*

In p <sup>i</sup> mis for tow quart <sup>rs</sup> of malte . . . . .	xlš.
Itẽ p <sup>d</sup> the Brewer for his worke, for hopps, wood, bere, corne, and suche like thinges . . . . .	xš. ijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for x Barrels of Beere. . . . .	xlš.
P <sup>d</sup> for one q <sup>r</sup> ter of wheatt . . . . .	xxxiiijš. iiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for tow fatte calves . . . . .	xxš. iiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for another calfe . . . . .	vjš. vjđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for a fatt sheepe . . . . .	vijš. vjđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for iij Lambes. . . . .	xijš.
P <sup>d</sup> for one fatte Lambe . . . . .	vš.
P <sup>d</sup> for vij fatte Lambes . . . . .	xxxviiijš. vjđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for a Lodde of woode . . . . .	vš. vjđ.
P <sup>d</sup> Mabanke for his worke for that time . .	iiijš. vjđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to Turner for his worke . . . . .	ijš. iiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to Mabanckes wyffe . . . . .	xviiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to Shrubbs wyffe . . . . .	xvđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to weadowe Wilkes. . . . .	viiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to Henrie Hathorne . . . . .	xijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to Hammon the Smithe for worke . . . .	xiiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to Richard Lowrance Lickfolds man . .	xijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> to musitions the first daie . . . . .	vš.
P <sup>d</sup> to the other musitions for iiij daies . . . .	xxš.
P <sup>d</sup> the last daie for musicke . . . . .	iiijš.
P <sup>d</sup> the Drume plaier . . . . .	vš.
P <sup>d</sup> the Vice, otherwise the Foole . . . . .	vš.
P <sup>d</sup> for puter for Riflinge . . . . .	xiiijš. iiijđ.
P <sup>d</sup> for silke pointes and laces . . . . .	xijš.
P <sup>d</sup> for earthen pottes and Godhods . . . . .	xijđ.

P <sup>d</sup> to goodwife Hardinge for butter, cheese, and creme. . . . .	vijš.
P <sup>d</sup> to goodwife Lickfold, for butter, cheese, and creame . . . . .	vjš.
P <sup>d</sup> to Oliver his wiffe for beere and cakes . .	iiijš.
P <sup>d</sup> to goodman Michinar for haye . . . . .	vjd.
P <sup>d</sup> to Rowland charges he laide out . . . . .	xvijš. vjd.
P <sup>d</sup> to Richard Hardinge charges he laide out . . . . .	vjš. viijđ.

Having thus gone through these accounts under the principal heads, we will now glance at a few miscellaneous entries.

In 1591, five shillings and five pence to the painter for painting the Ten Commandments.

In 1595, six pence was paid towards a brief for one Jacomo Myleita, "an outlandish man."

In 1596, three shillings and six pence for "a newe booke of Comon Praier bought at London;" and also four pence "for a lityll Praier w<sup>ch</sup> is to be redd in the churche;"<sup>1</sup> and four pence "for a lityll praier booke."

In 1598, fourteen pence to Harry Hathorne "for a boorde and mendinge the pulpett, one daies worke;" three shillings and six pence for a new book of homilies, and twelve pence for the head of a fox.

In 1603, five shillings were paid for a new chest for the church, also six shillings "for iij lockes for the new coffer vidlt the greatest in the middle, iijš. vjd., and the tow lesser w<sup>th</sup> nailes and hanges, ijš. vjd."

In 1605, twenty-five shillings were paid to the painters

<sup>1</sup> This is one out of two prayers which were set forth by authority in the year 1596; the first for the prosperous success of her Majesty's Forces and Navy; the other a "prayer of thanksgiving, and for continuance of good success to her Majesty's Forces." See Liturgies and occasional forms of prayer set forth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, published by the Parker Society, pp. 665 and 668.

“for painting the Kinges Armes in the church, & suche like.” With regard to this practice, now happily unknown, of setting up the royal arms in churches, considerable diversity of opinion has prevailed as to its origin, some contending that it was in obedience to an express law or regulation (though this has never been produced), others that it was merely in accordance with a general custom which had grown up insensibly, and obtained many adherents in the land. It seems, however, to be the better opinion that there never was any express law enjoining the practice; but that the royal arms thus set up were always considered part of the architectural ornaments or decorations of the church, in the same manner as the cross on the chancel screen is now considered by the judges, in the case of the Knightsbridge churches to be part of the architectural ornaments. They were sometimes emblazoned in one of the painted windows. Instances have occurred of the royal arms being set up in a church before the Reformation; so that we cannot conclude, as some are inclined to do, that their exhibition in a church was an assertion of the supremacy of the crown, because that was not complete until the Reformation. In course of time, however, these insignia began to assume a more prominent position in the church, and during the last century were frequently placed over the chancel arch, almost to the overshadowing of the altar, a practice not more indecent and unbecoming in itself than characteristic of the age; for it was indicative of the proneness of the national mind to that Erastianism which was rapidly creeping over the face of the Church, and from which, after a century of lifelessness and torpor, we are only now emerging.

In 1606, twenty pence “for the bookes of Canons and

a Table for degres of marriag;” and two shillings and six pence to the glazier for glazing the church.

In 1619, two shillings were “layed out to the cunstable tourdes billding the beakon;” and in the same year “layed out for two foote and a halfe of newe glasse and two foote newe leded, and for mending of two panes at iiijđ the pane, and for xxxv. quaries, a peny a quarie, v̄š. iiijđ.”

In 1624 are these expenses:—

Itē p <sup>d</sup> for three yeards of Cloyth for the Cuṁunion Table and Pulpit, at iiijš. vjđ. per yeard, the some of . . . . .	xš. vjđ.
Itē p <sup>d</sup> for the greene frindge for them . . . .	iiijš. iiijđ.
Itē p <sup>d</sup> for makeing them . . . . .	iiijđ.

In 1636,—

Item layd out for timber and workeman- shipp about setinge up the raille in the Chauncell . . . . .	xvš. viijđ.
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A considerable proportion of the money in all these accounts was expended in charity; mostly to disabled persons, those who had met with loss by fire or by sea, poor travellers, Irish men and women, and others; but in this year (1636) we find a clerical recipient of the parish bounty, thus:—

Item gave to a ould minnistar . . . . .	vjđ.
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In 1637 seven shillings were expended for seven foxes' heads, and again, in 1694, two shillings for the same purpose.

In 1639, three shillings and two pence for mending the great west window; and six shillings for glass for the new window; and “for new making the littell window, xđ.”



The same year eight pence “for an houre glasse for the Church,” according to the custom of the period.

In 1668, eleven shillings were paid “for the Ten Commandements.”

Throughout the earlier of these accounts there occurs an item which, as we proceed onwards gradually, and, at last, totally disappears; namely, that of the expense of making the transcripts of the registers for the diocesan registry. In too many parishes has it been the custom entirely to forget this most salutary and wholesome regulation, and I cannot speak too strongly of this neglect, because at the present day we are often made to feel its effects, and to suffer the loss of information which we have no other way of supplying.

Parish registers are among the most valuable records we possess; but they have in their time been treated in a manner which can only be described as most pitiable, they have been tossed about between parson, clerk, and sexton, till they have sometimes spent their last hours either in helping to singe the goose or light the fire of one of those worthies; and the transcript not being transmitted to the diocesan registry, we are now obliged to be content often to allow an historical or genealogical doubt to remain in its uncertainty, or even to relinquish a legal claim because the required evidence is lost to us for ever.

Following these churchwardens' accounts are the accounts of the overseers of the poor, under the act of the 43rd year of Queen Elizabeth; they commence in the year 1603 and contain particulars of the collection of the poor rate, and also its expenditure in its various items, many of which are curious, as entering into the minutiae of details, such as the following from the account for the year 1607:—

Itē p <sup>d</sup> to W <sup>m</sup> Michinall for thatchinge Weadowe Whealers howse . . . . .	xij d.
Itē p <sup>d</sup> to W <sup>m</sup> Michinall for workinge aboute Underwoods howse . . . . .	iiij s̄. viij d.
Itē to James Lickfold for poore folkes . . . .	x d.
Itē p <sup>d</sup> for a paire of newe shewes & lether, and mendinge shewes . . . . .	iiij s̄. iiij d.
Itē for tow sherttes to Underwood. . . . .	iiij s̄. ij d.
Itē for carriadge of a lode of woodde. . . . .	xj d.
Itē for a waistcotte for Christian Hill . . . .	ij s̄. iiij d.

The name of Underwood appears on these accounts for a long time; viz., from 1607 to 1629, when he died an old man, and during that period he received relief and assistance every year, the particulars of which are all set down, so that a small history even of this obscure pauper might be written.

I will extract a few of the items;—

In 1608,—

P <sup>d</sup> for iiij yeardes of Rusett Cloth for apprell for Jhon Underwood . . . . .	viiij s̄. viij d.
Itē for iij yeardes and iij quarters of cotten . . . . .	iiij s̄. viij d.
Itē for halfe an elle of canvas. . . . .	vj d.
Itē for necessaris for his bedding . . . . .	iiij s̄.
Itē for mending Underwoodes showes . . . .	iiij d.

In 1616,—

Item to Jhon Underwood for a paire of showes . . . . .	iiij s̄.
Item p <sup>d</sup> to Jhon Eames for mendinge John Underwoddes showes . . . . .	vj d.
Item for the same Underwood for iiij yeardes & a quarter at ij s̄. the yearde. . . . .	ix s̄. ij d.
Item for iiij yeardes and a qr <sup>r</sup> of cotten at xiiij d the yearde . . . . .	iiij s̄. xj d. ob.
Item for an ele of canvas. . . . .	xij d.
Item for makinge this apperrell. . . . .	ij s̄.

In 1625,—

Layed out to John Underwod for a Shurt and making . . . . .	ijš. vjđ.
More for a sheete and making . . . . .	iiijš. ijđ.

In 1629 he makes his last appearance on the stage of life; thus,—

Item laide out for a wynding sheet for John Underwod. . . . .	2š.
Item for bread and beere at his buriall . . . .	1—
Item laid out unto Thomas Brombe for ringing a knell and makeing his grave	8đ.

In 1613,—

Paid unto Besse Collenes, a pore wench . .	ixš. vđ.
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In 1627,—

Item a payer of shoese for Elizabeth Collen	ijš.
Item layd out for v yardes of graye cloth at ijš. iijđ. y <sup>e</sup> yarde. . . . .	xjš. iijđ.
Item for makeing of Elizabeth Collines saufergd and waste coate, w <sup>th</sup> John Underwoods stokinges. . . . .	jš. iiijđ.
Item layd out for graye cloth to make Nicholas Hountingeford a payre of hose & for lininges . . . . .	iiijš. ixđ.
Layed out to Elizabeth Collen for tow elles of canves to make hir a smoke . . . . .	ijš. iijđ.
More for a pare of shooes . . . . .	xxijđ.
More for mending hir shooes . . . . .	vjđ.

The account for 1632 is worthy of remark, as bearing a very perfect signature of the father of one whose name is always to be held in veneration and respect in this county, the illustrious John Evelyn; the remembrance of whose character, as an English gentleman of the most polished taste and the highest feeling, will ever be most dearly cherished.

Richard Evelyn, whose autograph we have here, signs this account, together with Richard Onslow, both of whom were justices of the peace.

The account for 1634 is noticeable in this respect, as containing almost the first entry relative to the expenses incurred by the overseers in maintaining those children, who, from the circumstances of their birth, were a burden to the parish; and it closes with a testimony to the prevailing superstition which, in the hour of sickness, placed its dependence on the supposed virtue of the royal touch; thus,—

To Will'm Giles for his charitie and travell to London w <sup>th</sup> Widowe Hilles children to be cured of the King's evill, by a rate for that cause made by the p'ishe, as appears under divers of their hands .....	ixš.
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In the account for 1635 are various other expenses concerning illegitimate children; thus,—

Layed out to the Widdow Huntingford for keeping of a base born child from the 27 of September unto the seaven and twentieth of December .....	0	19	6
Itē for á Coate for the bastard, being two yards .....	0	3	1
Item for linen for the bastard, an ell & halfe	0	1	6
For makeinge of the coate .....	0	0	6
For makeinge of two wasequets for the bastard	0	0	4
Layed out for makeing of linen clothes for the bastard .....	0	0	5

At the end of these accounts are a few proclamations for general fasts and other matters, which were directed and sent to the clergyman and churchwardens of Seal for their guidance.

I will now proceed to Elstead parish.

The following is the list of Church ornaments for this parish, taken under the before-mentioned commission of Edward the Sixth.

Elsted.

In p<sup>i</sup>mis j Chalice of Sill<sup>v</sup> pcell giltt waing viij onc<sup>e</sup> bie Extymaçon.

Itm̄ ij Coopes, the one redd Sattyn of Briddgis, and the other a Sangwyne colorid Coope of Sattyn of Bryddgis very olde.

Itm̄ a Sattyn Crosse.

Itm̄ a olde Sheyn<sup>r</sup> of Singill Sarcenet paynted.

Itm̄ a olde Crosse bothe of Grenc Silke.

Itm̄ a aullter clothe of Lynnen.

Itm̄ iij Belles in the steple waing bie Extymaçon the best iij C., the Second bell iij C, and the third bell ij C. ƒ hundred.

Itm̄ ij Surplussis of Lynnyyn Clothe.

All wiche is commyttyd to the custodye of<sup>2</sup> \* \* \* \*  
the vjth of Octobe<sup>r</sup>, in the vjth yere of the reign of owre Sovereigne Lord.

All that lackithe of the forme<sup>r</sup> invitorie were stolyn bie thevis whan the Church was robbid, onely exceptt Sartyn candillstick<sup>e</sup> of brasse; that is to wete, ij Lyttill candillstick<sup>e</sup> and ij great candillstick<sup>e</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> weare soldd for v<sup>š</sup>, and the money thereof bestowed upon the Repaçons of their Brydgc.

The churchwardens accounts for Elstead parish are not so numerous as those for Seal, neither do they extend over so long a period, inasmuch as they cover only about ten years; but they relate to the troublous times of Charles the First and the Commonwealth, and are, on that account, interesting.

They commence with a charge of five shillings, dated Nov. 10, 1652, for setting up the states arms; then "payd for nue casting the Belle, and for Thurteene

<sup>2</sup> Blank in original.

pound of Mettell mor then shee wayed when shee was caried away, 3*li.* 13*s.*” And lastly, we have the custom of the parish for the payment of tithes to the vicar.

We then have a summary of the collections made from Elstead parish towards the expenses of maintaining the garrison at Farnham Castle, Sir Thomas Fairfax’s army, the Scottish army, and the militia. These payments begin May 1st, 1644, and are continued to the year 1654.

## V.

## ON A DEED RELATING TO JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

By WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A.

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IN my paper on the Churchwarden's Accounts for the parishes of Seal and Elstead, in this county, reference is made to the father of the celebrated John Evelyn, viz. Richard Evelyn, whose signature is attached to one of the accounts of the overseers of the poor for Seal parish. I am fortunate in possessing a deed under the hand and seal of this Richard Evelyn, whereby he makes certain provisions for the advancement of his sons John and Richard; and as this document is historically interesting, I append a transcript, together with a facsimile of the signature.

**THIS INDENTURE** made the Sixteenth day of June in the Eleaventh yere of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Kinge Defendor of the Faith &c. Betweene Richard Evelyn of Wootton in the County of Surrey esquier on thone partie and Robert Hatton of the Midle Temple London esquier and George Duncumbe of Albury in the said county of Surrey esquier on thother partie **WITNESSETH** that the said Richard Evelyn for the naturall love and affecc'on which he beareth to John Evelyn gentleman his second sonne and Richard Evelyn his yongest sonne and for

their better advancement and preferment in tyme to come, and to thintent the Landes Tenements and hereditaments aftermençoñed may goe remayne and be To the uses intents and purposes herein and hereby lymitted expressed and declared Under and upon the Provisoe and condic'on aftermenc'oned Doth covenant and graunt for him his heires executors and assignes to and with the said Robert Hatton and George Duncumbe their heires and assignes by theis p'nts in manner and forme following, that is to say, That he the said Richard Evelyn and his heires and all and every other person and persons which now doe or hereafter shall stand or be seized of or in all those landes tenements and hereditaments with thapp'ten<sup>a</sup>nces called or knowen by the name or names of Old Mawling or by any other name or names whatsoever conteyneing by estimac'on threescore acres scitua<sup>t</sup> lying and being in Sowth Mawling in the county of Sussex now or late in the tenure or occupac'on of Thomas Trayton gentleman or of his assignes, and of or in any other landes tenements or hereditaments in South Mawling aforesaid late purchased by the said Richard Evelyn of and from John Levett George Levett and Arthur Levett or of any or either of them Of or in any estate of Inheritance either in possession Revere'on use or Remaynder shall and will for ever hereafter stand and be seized thereof and of every part and parcell thereof with thapp'ten<sup>a</sup>nces and of the messuage barne and buyldinges upon the landes first menc'oned scitua<sup>t</sup> and standing and of all woodes underwoodes and trees comons wayes easements passages proffits comodityes and apptennces to the said Landes and p'misses before menc'oned and every any or either of them belonging or app'teyneing or now or heretofore accepted reputed



taken or knowen leased used occupied or enjoyed as part parcell member or belonging of or to the same or of or to any part or parcell thereof, and of the Revercõn and Reverc'ons Remynder and Remynders thereof and of every part and parcell thereof To and for thuses intents and purposes after in and by theis p'nts lymitted expressed and declared Under and uppon the Provisoe and Condic'on after in these p'nts menc'oned and to or for noe other use or uses intent or purpose, that is to say, TO THUSE and behooffe of the said Richard Evelyn partie to theis p'nts for and dureing the Terme of his naturall lief without ympeachment of wast And after his decease To thuse and behoof of the said John Evelyn and the heires males of his body lawfully to be begotten and for want of such yssue To thuse of the said Richard Evelyn the sonne and of the heires males of his body lawfully to be begotten And for want of such yssue To thuse and behooffe of George Evelyn gentleman sonne and heire apparant of the said Richard Evelyn partie to theis p'nts and of the heires males of his body lawfully to be begotten And for want of such yssue To thuse of the heires of the body of the said Richard Evelyn party to theis p'nts begotten and to be begotten And for want of such yssue To the use of the right heires of George Evelyn esquier deceased late Father of the said Richard Evelyn partie to theis p'nts for ever and to or for use other use or uses intent or purpose PROVIDED allwayes that yf the said Richard Evelyn partie to theis p'nts shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter dureing his naturall lief by any wryting to be sealed and subscribed by him the said Richard Evelyn party to theis p'nts in the presence of twoe Credible wittnesses or by his last will and testament in wryting

subscribed and published in manner as aforesaid Revoke or make voyd or publish expresse or declare his mynd and meaneing to be to Revoke or make voyd this present Indenture or any the use or uses herein or hereby lymitted either of for or concerneing all the said Landes and pmisses or of for or concerneing any or either of them or of any part or parcell of them or of any or either of them That then and from thenceforth this Indenture and the use and uses estate and estates herein and hereby lymitted expressed or declared as to such and soe many of the said Landes and premisses whereof any estate or estates use or uses shalbe revoked or made voyd or declared or intended as aforesaid to be revoked or made voyd shall cease determyne and be utterly made voyd And that then and from thenceforth the said Richard Evelyn Robert Hatton and George Duncumbe and every of them and their and every of their heires and all and every other person and persons which now doe or hereafter shall stand or be seized of such of the said Landes and premisses whereof any estate or estates use or uses before in and by theis p'nts lymitted shalbe soe revoked or made voyd or declared or intended to be revoked or made voyd To and for such other use and uses estate and estates intent and purpose as the said Richard Evelyn partie to theis p'nts shall by his last will or by any other wryting to be sealed and subscribed before Twoe sufficient and credible wittnesses as aforesaid lymitt or appoynt the same And that from and after such new use or uses lymitacon and appoyntment shall end and determyne Then to and for thuse and behooffe of the said Richard Evelyn partie to theis p'nts and of his heires for ever and to or for noe other use or uses intent or purpose This Indenture or any-

thinge herein conteyned to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding IN WITTNES whereof the partyes first abovenamed to theis present Indentures Interchangably have sett their handes and seales the Day and yere first above wrytten 1635.

*Richard Evelyn*

Sealed and delyv'ed in the presence of

JOHN ROWE  
HENR BALDWIN  
WILLIAM WILDING  
RICHARD HEIGHAM.

## VI.

ON SOME OF THE ANCIENT INNS OF  
SOUTHWARK.

BY GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq., F.S.A.

READ AT THE GENERAL MEETING HELD IN SOUTHWARK, 12TH MAY, 1853.

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“Shall I not take my ease in mine Inn?”

*Henry IV.*, Part I., act 3, sc. 3.

THE borough of Southwark, more especially the High-street, having for so many ages been the only entrance into London from Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and the chief road to and from France, and the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, to which, in times before the Reformation, pilgrims resorted by thousands every year, it is not surprising that the Borough became celebrated for its inns, which, from the accommodation they afforded to travellers, brought no inconsiderable profit to the inhabitants of this part of the metropolis.

Honest John Stow, in his “Survey of London” (first published in 1598), says: “From thence (the Marshalsea) towards London-bridge, on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers, by these signs:—the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queen’s Head, Tabard, George, Hart, King’s Head, &c.”

Of these inns mentioned by the old chronicler, the Spur, the Queen’s Head, the Tabard (now called the Talbot), the George, the White Hart, and the King’s Head still exist as inns for travellers; and it is of three

of those hostelries, and of a few others in this borough, that I propose to give some account: and first, as the most celebrated, although not now maintaining its ancient character, I will tell you what I have been able to collect about

THE TABARD INN, SOUTHWARK.

So much has been written of this celebrated hostelry, that the subject may be supposed to have been exhausted, and it may be considered presumptuous to attempt to tell anything, not already known, of the inn renowned in Chaucer's verse, as the place where he and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims met, and agreed to enliven their pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, by reciting tales to shorten the way. Nevertheless, the subject is so interesting, that a collection of facts relating to "The Tabard" and its jovial host, whom Chaucer represents as not only merry himself, but the cause of mirth in others, may not be unacceptable; especially as some few particulars, not yet in print, have been discovered, and will add something to the general interest of the subject.

The date of the Canterbury Pilgrimage is generally supposed to have been the year 1383; and Chaucer, after describing the season of Spring, says:—

"Befelle, that in that seson, on a day,  
 In Southwerk, at the Tabard as I lay,  
 Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage  
 To Canterbury, with devoute corage,  
 At night was come into that hostelrie  
 Well nine-and-twenty in a compaignie  
 Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle  
 In felawship; and pilgrimes were they alle,  
 That toward Canterbury wolden ride.  
 The chambres and the stables weren wide,

And wel we weren esed atte beste,  
 And shortly, whan the sonne was gon to reste,  
 So hadde I spoken with hem everich on  
 That I was of hir felawship anon,  
 And made forword erly for to rise,  
 To take oure way ther as I you devise."

*Lines 19 to 29.*

"The Tabard" is again mentioned in the following lines:—

"In Southwerk at this gentil hostelrie,  
 That highte the Tabard, faste by the Belle."

*Lines 720, 721.*

"The Tabard" was the property of the Abbot of Hyde, near Winchester, who had his town residence within the inn-yard; and the earliest record that I have been able to meet with relating to the property is in the 33rd Edward I., A.D. 1304;<sup>1</sup> when the Abbot and Convent of Hyde purchased of William de Lategareshall two houses in Southwark, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the annual *rent* of 5s. 1½*d.*, and suit to his court in Southwark, and 1*d.* a year for a purpresture of one foot wide on the king's highway; £4 per annum to John de Tymberhuth, and 3s. to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overie, in Southwark. Value clear, 40s.<sup>2</sup>

On the 6th August, 1307, the Abbot of Hyde had a licence from the Bishop of Winchester for a chapel at his hospitium, in the parish of St. Margaret, Southwark.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Two tenements will appear to have been conveyed by William de Ludegarsale to the Abbot, &c., de Hida juxta Winton in 1306, and which are described in a former conveyance, therein recited, as extending in length "a communi fossato de Suthwerke versus orientem, usque Regiam viam de Suthwerke versus occidentem."—*Registrum de Hyde*, MS. Harl. 1761, fo. 166—173.

<sup>2</sup> Esc.' 33 Ed. I. n. 227; 34 Ed. I. n. 127.

<sup>3</sup> Register Winton, 64<sup>a</sup>.

The jovial host of "The Tabard," who proposed that each of the pilgrims should tell a tale on the journey to Canterbury, is thus described by Chaucer:—

"A semely man our hoste was with alle,  
 For to han ben a marshal in an halle ;  
 A large man he was, with eyen stepe,  
 A fairer burgeis is ther non in Chepe ;  
 Bold of his speche, and wise and wel ytaught,  
 And of manhood him lacked righte naught.  
 Eke therto was he right a mery man."

*Lines 753 to 759.*

And we have the host's name in the Prologue to the Cook's Tale, to whom

"Our hoste answerd, and sayde, 'I grant it thee :  
 Now tell on, Roger, and loke that it be good,  
 For many a pastee hast thou letten blood,  
 And many a jacke of Dover hast thou sold,  
 That hath been twies hot and twies cold.  
 . . . \* \* \* \* \*

Now tell on, gentil Roger, by thy name,  
 But yet, I pray thee, be not wroth for game ;  
 A man may say ful soth in game and play.'  
 'Thou sayst ful soth,' quod Roger, 'by my fay ;  
 But soth play *quade spel*, as the Fleming saith :  
 And therefore, Herry Bailly, by thy faith  
 Be thou not wroth, or we departen here,  
 Though that my tale be of an hostelere.'"

*Lines 4342 to 4358.*

Henry Bailly, the host of "The Tabard," was not improbably a descendant of Henry Fitz Martin, of the borough of Southwark, to whom King Henry III., by letters-patent dated 30th September in the 50th year of his reign, at the instance of William de la Zouch, granted the customs of the town of Southwark during the king's pleasure, he paying to the exchequer the annual fee-farm rent of £10 for the same.

By that grant Henry Fitz Martin was constituted

bailiff of Southwark, and he would thereby acquire the name of Henry the Bailiff, or le Bailly.

But be this as it may, it is a fact, on record, that Henry Bailly, the hosteller of "The Tabard," was one of the burgesses who represented the borough of Southwark, in the parliament held at Westminster, in the 50th Edward III., A.D. 1376; and he was again returned to the parliament held at Gloucester, in the 2nd Richard II., A.D. 1378.

We cannot read Chaucer's description of the host without acknowledging the likelihood of his being a popular man among his fellow-townsmen, and one likely to be selected for his fitness to represent them in parliament. His identity is further corroborated by the following extract from the Subsidy Roll of 4th Richard II., 1380, dorso,—

Henr' Bayliff, Ostyler, Xpian, Ux'. eius . . . . . ijs.

from which record it appears that Henry Bayliff, hosteller, and Christian his wife, were assessed to the subsidy at two shillings.

Of the wife of our host, Chaucer has given us a very unfavourable character, in the words of her lord; unless they are to be understood as said in jest, rather than in sober truth; for after the Merchant's tale, which is of a bad wife, he makes the host to say,—

"I have a wif, though that she poure be;  
 But of hire tonge a labbing shrewe is she;  
 And yet she hath an hepe of vices mo,  
 Therof no force; let all swiche thinges go.  
 But wete ye what? in counseil be it seyde,  
 Me reweth sore I am unto hire teyde;  
 For and I shulde rekene every vice,  
 Which that she hath, ywis I were to nice;  
 And cause why, it shulde reported be  
 And told to hire of som of this compaignie,



(Of whom it needeth not for to declare,  
 Sin women connen utter swiche chaffare ;) )  
 And eke my wit sufficeth not thereto  
 To tellen all ; wherfore my tale is do."

*Lines 10,301 to 10,314.*

On the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII., "The Tabard Inn," with the Abbot of Hyde's house in Southwark, were surrendered by John Salcote, or Saltcote, *alias* Capon, the last abbot, to the king, in April, 1538, and in 1544 were granted by the king to John Master and Thomas Master. The following is the description of the property in the particulars for the grant :—

"Item certain houses in Southwarke, whereof one called 'The Taberd,' parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Hide, in the county of Southampton, by year, as appeareth by the particular is £22. 16s. 8d., which, rated at eight years' purchase, doth amount to the sum of £182. 13s. 4d.

"Memd'. the king must discharge the buyer of one annuity of 26s. 8d., going out of the said houses in Southwark, to one Rauff Copwood."

"The farm of one house at London, in Southwark aforesaid, within the hostlery called 'The Taberd,' lying on the outer part thereof, called the Abbot's Place, and one stable, called the Abbot's Stable, with the garden belonging to the said place; called the Abbot's Place, which said garden lies on the west part, abutting upon a small rough place or dung-place leading from 'The Taberd' aforesaid to the ditch which goes from the Thames, called 'le Temmes;' and on the north part the said garden abuts on divers small gardens adjoining to the outer part of the sign of 'St. George,' in Southwark aforesaid, demised to John Crayford, clerk, by

indenture dated the 27th of October, 29th Henry VIII., for a term of four-score and ten years, paying, therefore, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 20 shillings per annum, clear.

“The said house, and other the premises lying in Southwark, within the suburbs of the City of London, and builded within the sign of ‘The Taberd,’ is in distance from the King His Majesty’s house, and park, in Southwark aforesaid, one arrow-shot, and from his grace’s Palace of Westminster, and his highness’ house, and park of St. James’s in the Fyld one mile and more; all which premises were reserved to the late abbot and convent of the aforesaid late monastery of Hide, now demised as above is mentioned.

“The rent or farm of all that messuage or tenement situate, lying, and being on the north part of the messuage, or hostel, called ‘The Taberd,’ in Southwark aforesaid, with the chambers above the gate of the said ‘Taberd,’ with the garden and the appurtenances to the same messuage or tenement belonging, demised to Mathew Screville and Oliver Rogerson, and their assigns, by indenture dated 4th November, 30th Henry VIII., for the term of thirty-one years, paying at Christmas-day, Lady-day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, 53s. 4d., the lessees keeping the premises in repair.

“The rent or farm of three messuages or tenements, and three gardens to the same belonging, situate, lying, and being together, within the parish of St. Margaret, Southwark, demised to Ralph Copwod and Joan his wife, and their assigns, by indenture dated 16th August, 29th Henry VIII., for the term of thirty-one years, at the rent of £6.; the lessees covenanting to keep the premises in repair, and maintaining the pavement in

the street before the said three messuages, as well with stones as all other necessaries.

“The rent or farm of two messuages, or tenements, with two gardens and their appurtenances in Southwark, situate, lying, and being within the said parish, on the east part of the churchyard of the same parish, and on the south part of a messuage or hostlery called ‘The Tabbard,’ demised to Rowland Lathum, his executors and assigns, by indenture dated 15th May, 29th Henry VIII., for the term of 41 years, at the rent of £4.

“The rent or farm of one garden in Southwark, late in the tenure of William Miller, formerly of John Crosse, at the will of the lord, paying per annum 3s. 4d.

“The fee of Ralph Copwood, collector of the rents of all the lands and tenements within the borough of Southwark aforesaid, by writing of the late abbot and convent of the said monastery, under their seal, dated 5th August, 30th Henry VIII.

“The farm or rent of all that messuage or hostel, called ‘The Taberd,’ with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Saint Margaret, Southwark, wherein one Robert Patty late dwelt, together with certain utensils and household stuff, as expressed in a certain schedule annexed. Except and reserved to the late Bishop Comendator and his successors and assigns a certain messuage called the Abbot’s Place, and one garden and stable called the Abbot’s Stable, situate and being within the messuage or hostel called ‘The Tabard,’ demised to William Rutter and his assigns, by indenture under seal of the Bishop Comendator and convent of the said late monastery, dated 5th September, 30th Henry VIII., for the term of 41 years, at the rent of £9, confirmed by the Court of Augmentations, in Easter term, viz. 1st April, 31st Henry VIII.”

The Bishop Comendator was John Salcote, Sulcot, or Saltecoat (Saultcot on his seal, engraved in the Monasticon), *alias* Capon, D.D., of the university of Cambridge, who was translated to Hyde Abbey from the Abbey of Hulm in Norfolk, in 1529: he was the last abbot of Hyde, and as a reward for having been instrumental in engaging his own university to comply with the King's divorce, he was promoted, 19th April, 1534, to the bishopric of Bangor, which he obtained leave to hold in commendam with this abbaey; and for his good services at the dissolution of the monasteries, and readily yielding up his monastery to the king's visitors, in April, 1538, and procuring his monks, twenty-one in number, to join with him in the surrender, he was furthermore preferred, July 31st, 1539, to the bishopric of Salisbury, which he held for eighteen years, where deceasing, 6th October, 1557, he was buried in that cathedral.<sup>4</sup>

As regards the name of the inn, Stow says of "The Tabard,"—"That it was so called of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders: a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars; but then (to wit, in the wars) their arms embroidered or otherwise depict upon them, that every man, by his coat of arms, might be known from others. But now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service."

Mr. Speght, in his edition of Chaucer (1602), after giving a similar account of the meaning of the word

<sup>4</sup> See a memoir of him in Cooper's "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," vol. i. p. 171.

*tabard*, goes on to speak of the inn so called, as “the inn in Southwark, by London, within the which was the lodging of the Abbot of Hyde, by Winchester. This,” he says, “was the hostelry where Chaucer and the other pilgrims met together, and with Henry Baily, their host, accorded about the manner of their journey to Canterbury; and whereas through time it hath been much decayed, it is now by Master J. Preston, with the abbot’s house thereto adjoined, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much increased for the receipt of many guests.”

From this notice by Mr. Speght we learn that the original “Tabard” was standing in 1602. It was an ancient timber house, probably as old as “Chaucer’s time,” and there is a view of it in Urry’s edition of Chaucer, which was reproduced in 1833, in vol. xxii. of “The Mirror.”<sup>5</sup>

“The Tabard” was burnt in the great fire of Southwark which happened in 1676, of which fire I will say more in my account of “The George Inn,” because, having but little to say about the inn itself, I shall have more space to tell you what I know about the fire, which destroyed that inn as well as “The Tabard,” and great part of Southwark.

“The Tabard” was within the old parish of St. Margaret (now part of St. Saviour’s), Southwark. Aubrey, the historian of Surrey, in 1719 says: “The ignorant landlord or tenant, instead of the ancient sign of ‘The Tabard,’ put up ‘The Talbot,’ a species of dog, and on the frieze of the beam supporting the sign was this

<sup>5</sup> A valuable periodical magazine of literature, art, antiquities, and general information, edited by my friend Mr. J. Timbs, author of “Curiosities of London,” “Things not Generally Known,” and other estimable works (and who is a native of Southwark).

inscription :—‘This is the inn where Sir Jeffery Chaucer and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383.’”

A most interesting paper on “The Tabard,” by Mr. J. Saunders, will be found in “Knight’s London,” vol. i. page 57.

Robert Bristow, Esq., of Broxmoor, Wiltshire, was owner of “The Talbot Inn” in 1822.

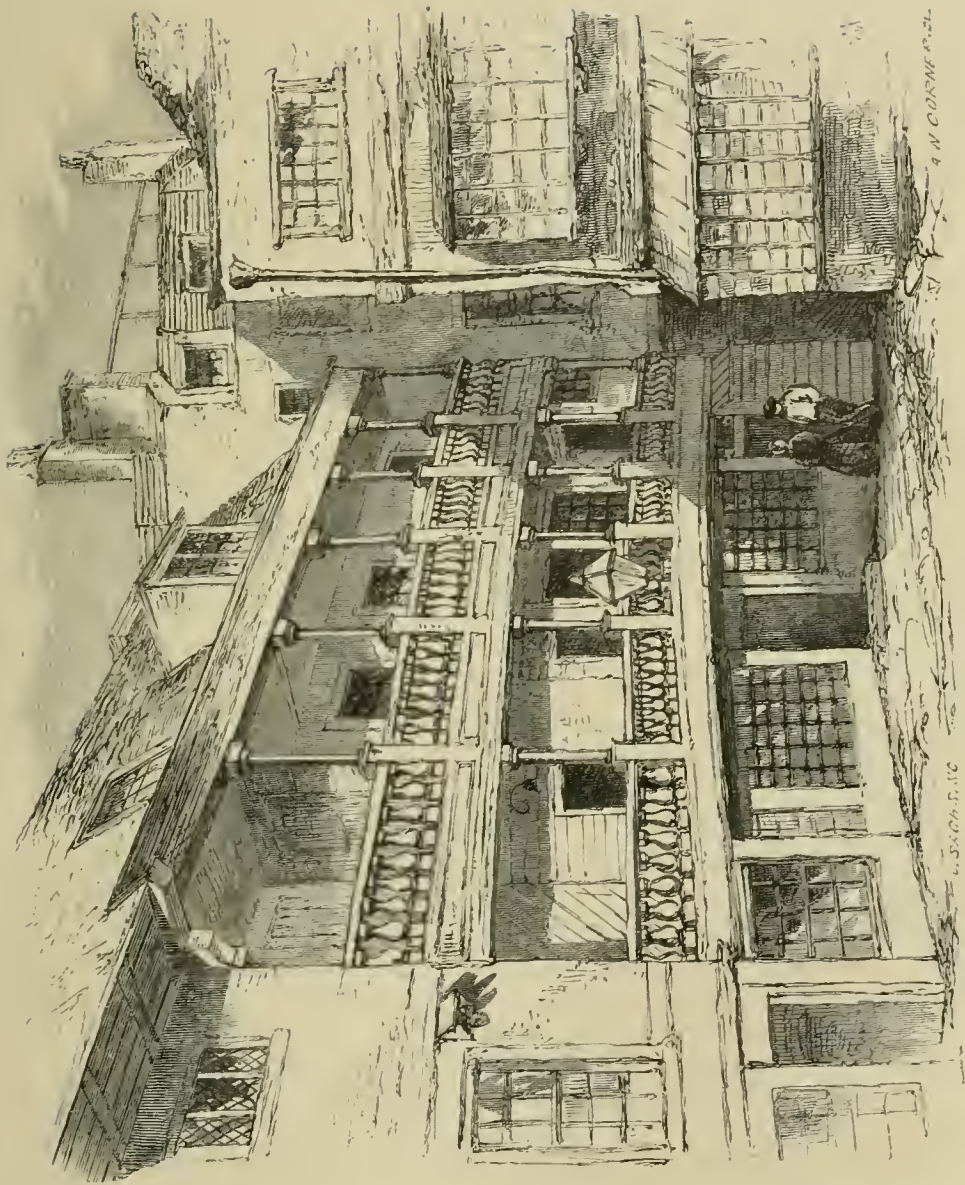
Mr. Saunders is of opinion that part of “The Tabard,” and that, “The Pilgrims’ Hall,” is still existing; but candour obliges me to say that, having personally examined the premises (at some risk), there is nothing in the now existing remains of a date earlier than the fire of 1676. The fireplaces which he mentions in two of the corners of the room, are not older than the reign of King James II., and the whole of the supposed “Pilgrims’ Hall” was built after that fire.

#### THE GEORGE.

This is one of the inns described by Stow as existing in his time, and it is mentioned at an earlier period; viz. in 1554, 35th Henry VIII., by the name of the “St. George,” as being situate (as it is) on the north side of “The Tabard.”

I have not been able to find any notice of this inn from the time of Stow until the seventeenth century, when two tokens were issued from “The George,” which are in the Beaufoy Collection at the library of the corporation of London, at Guildhall, and described in Mr. Jacob Henry Burn’s catalogue of those tokens. The first is a token of “Anthony Blake, Tapster, y<sup>e</sup> George in Southwarke;” and on the reverse are three tobacco-pipes; above them, four beer-measures.

The other token is inscribed, “James Gunter 16 . . .”?



THE GEORGE INN, BOROUGH.





— St. George and Dragon, in field. Reverse, “In Southwarke:” in the field “I.A.G.”

Mr. Burn quotes some lines from the “Musarum Deliciæ,” or the “Muses’ Recreations,” 1656, upon a surfeit by drinking bad sack at “The George” tavern in Southwark.

“Oh, would I might turne poet for an houre,  
To satirize with a vindictive power  
Against the drawer! or I could desire  
Old Johnson’s head had scalded in this fire;  
How would he rage, and bring Apollo down  
To scold with Bacchus, and depose the clown  
For his ill government, and so confute  
Our poet-apes, that do so much impute  
Unto the grape’s inspirement!”

In the year 1670, “The George Inn” was, in great part, burnt and demolished by a violent fire which then happened in the Borough, and it was totally burnt down in the great fire of Southwark, in 1676; which I have mentioned in speaking of “The Tabard,” and of which I promised to give a further account in the history of “The George.”

From the records of the Court of Judicature, established by Act of Parliament for settling differences between landlords and tenants, and owners of adjoining houses, in consequence of this fire, we learn that the owner of “The George,” at that time, was John Sayer, and the tenant, Mark Weyland.

In the year 1676, ten years after the great fire of London, a great part of Southwark, from the bridge to St. Margaret’s Hill, including the town hall, which had been established in 1540, in the Church of St. Margaret, was destroyed by a fire, which broke out in the Borough; and being as yet, like old London, chiefly built of timber, lath and plaster, the fire spread extensively,

and destroyed considerable property. After this it was found necessary to pass an Act of Parliament for appointing a Court of Judicature, to determine differences between owners and tenants of the houses and buildings destroyed. The records of the proceedings under that act are preserved at Guildhall.<sup>6</sup>

The following is an account of the fire of Southwark, from the "London Gazette," 29th May, 1676.

"LONDON, *May 27th*.—Yesterday, about four in the morning, broke out a most lamentable fire in the Borough of Southwark, and continued with much violence all that day and part of the night following, notwithstanding all the care and endeavours that were used by his Grace the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Craven, and the Lord Mayor, to quench the same, as well by blowing up of houses as other ways. His Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a tender sense of the calamity, being pleased himself to go down to the bridge in his barge, to give such orders his Majesty found fit for putting a stop to it, which, through the mercy of God, was finally effected, after that about 600 houses had been burnt or blown up."

The following is from the Diary of the Rev. John Ward, written a few years later:—

"Grover and his Irish ruffians burnt Southwark, and had 1000 pounds for their pains, said the Narrative of Bedloe. Gifford, a Jesuit, had the management of the fire. The 26th of May, 1676, was the dismal fire of Southwark. The fire begunne att one Mr. Welsh, an oilman, near St. Margaret's Hill, betwixt the 'George' and 'Talbot' innes, as Bedloe in his Narration relates."—*Diary of the Rev. John Ward*, 8vo. 1839, p. 155.

The fire was stopped by the substantial building of

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<sup>6</sup> The commissioners in the Act of Parliament were the Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Aldermen of London who had been Lord Mayors, Viscount Longford, Sir Francis Vincent, Sir Adam Brown, and Sir William More, Baronets; Sir Edward Bowyer, Sir William Haward, Sir Nicholas Carew, Knights; Arthur Onslow, George Evelyn, Roger James, Thomas Dalmahoy, George Woodroffe, William Eliot, Roger Duncomb, Thomas Tinge, Thomas Barber, James Reading, Rich Howe, Peter Rich, John Freeman, John Applcbe, Esqs.

St. Thomas's Hospital, then recently erected; and in commemoration of the event, there is a tablet placed on the great staircase, over the door of the hall or court room, with the following inscription:—

“*Quis Deo.*”

“Upon the 26th of May, 1676, and in the 28th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, about three of the clock in the morning, over against St. Margaret's Hill, in the Borough of Southwark, there happened a most dreadful and lamentable fire, which, before ten of the clock at night, consumed about five hundred houses. But in the midst of judgment God remembered mercy, and by his goodness in considering the poor and distressed, put a stop to the fire at this home, after it had been touched several times therewith, by which, in all probability, all this side of the Borough was preserved. This tablet is here put, that whoso readeth it may give thanks to the Almighty God, to whom alone is due the honour and praise. *Amen.*”

Although the present building of “The George Inn” is not older than the end of the seventeenth century, it seems to have been rebuilt, after the fire, upon the old plan, and it still preserves the character of the ancient English inns, having open wooden galleries leading to the chambers on each side of the inn yard.

In the year 1739, “The George Inn” was the property of Thomas Aynescomb, Esq., of Charterhouse Square, whose will is dated 11th May, in that year, from whom it descended to his grand-daughter, Valentina Aynescomb, who married Lillie Smith, Esq.

In 30th George II., an Act of Parliament was passed for vesting the settled estates of Lillie Smith, Esq., and Valentina, his wife, in trustees, to be sold. And in 1785, “The George Inn,” with considerable other property, was sold and conveyed to Lillie Smith Aynescomb, Esq., of Thames Street, London, merchant; and within a few years past, it has been purchased by the trustees of Guy's Hospital, to which it adjoins.

In the conveyance of 1785, the inn is described as having been formerly in the occupation of Mary Wayland (probably widow of Mark Wayland, who was the host in 1676), afterwards of William Golding; and then of Thomas Green, who, in 1809, was succeeded by his niece, Frances, and her husband, Westerman Scholefield; since whose death "The George" has been, and is still, kept by his widow, Mrs. Frances Scholefield, now above eighty years of age.<sup>7</sup>

#### THE WHITE HART

is one of the inns mentioned by Stow, but it possesses a still earlier celebrity, having been the head-quarters of Jack Cade, and his rebel rout, during their brief possession of London, in the year 1450; when Henry VI. was king. And it has been immortalized by Shakespeare, in the Second Part of his play of King Henry VI., when a messenger enters in haste, and announces to the king:—

"The rebels are in Southwark. Fly, my lord!  
Jack Cade proclaims himself Lord Mortimer,  
Descended from the duke of Clarence' house;  
And calls your grace usurper, openly,  
And vows to crown himself in Westminster."

And, again, another messenger enters and says:—

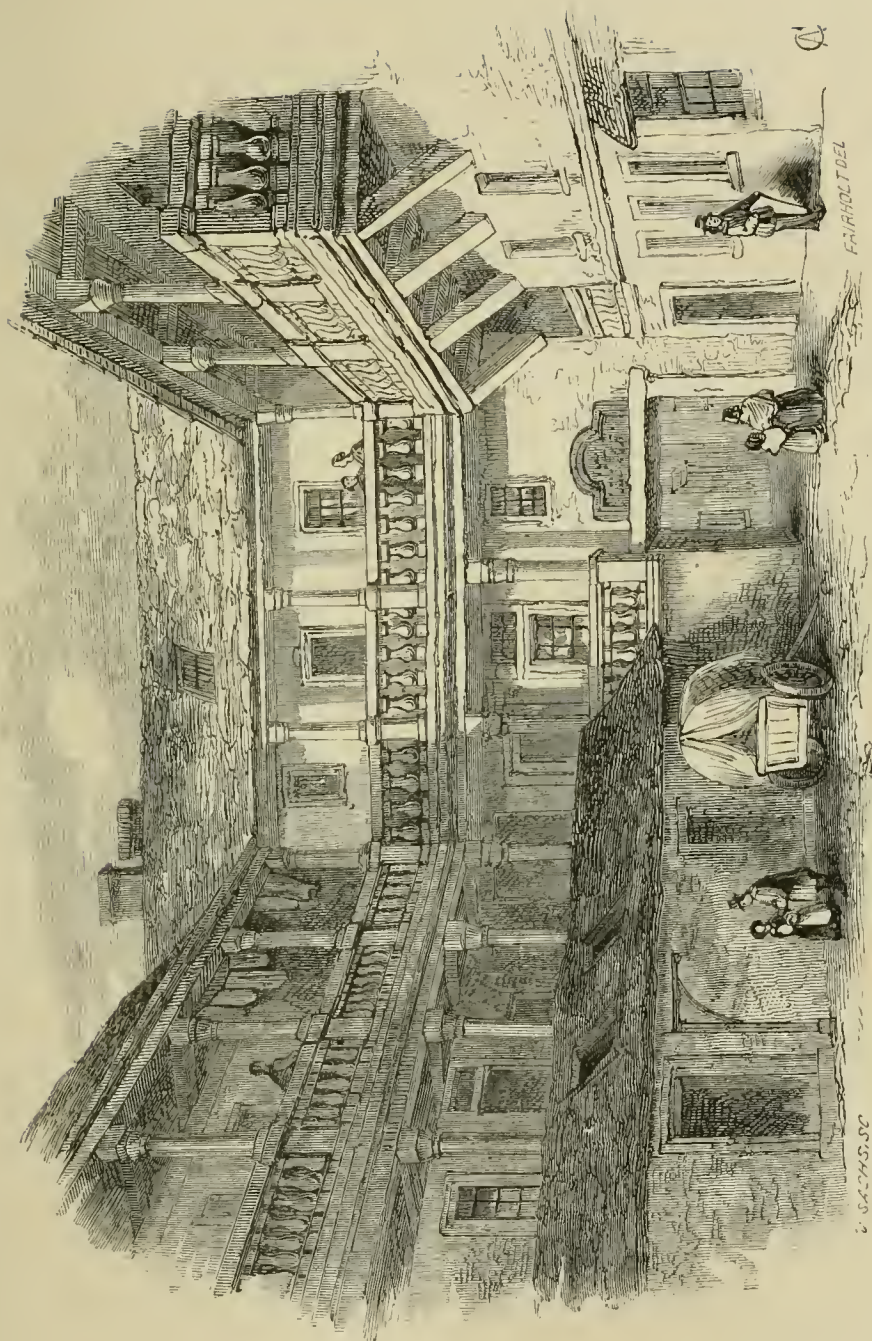
"Jack Cade hath gotten London-bridge;  
The citizens fly and forsake their houses."

Jack Cade afterwards thus addresses his followers:—

"And you, base peasants, do ye believe him? Will you needs be hanged with your pardons about your necks? Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that ye should leave me at the White Hart in Southwark?"—*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*, Part Second, act iv. scenes 4 and 8.

Cade entered London from Blackheath, through the

<sup>7</sup> She died in 1859.



THE WHITE HART INN, SOUTHWARK



Borough; and towards evening he retired to "The White Hart," in Southwark. He continued there for some days, entering the city in the morning, and returning to Southwark at night; but at last, his followers committing some riot in the city, when they would have entered they found the bridge gate shut against them; whereupon a battle ensued between them and the citizens, which lasted all day, and ended, at the approach of night, by a cessation of arms till the morrow; but during the night a proclamation of pardon, which was published in the Borough, induced the great body of Cade's followers to desert him, and he was obliged to fly, and endeavour to conceal himself in Sussex; where he was soon afterwards slain by Alexander Iden, at Hothfield.

There is a contemporary account of some of Cade's doings in Southwark, in a letter to John Paston, Esq., from J. Payne, servant to Sir John Fastolf, who was sent by his master from his house in Horselydown to the rebels' camp at Blackheath, to obtain the articles of their demands; and Payne, being taken by the rebels, was about to be beheaded, but his life was spared on the intercession of Robert Poynings, Esq. (of Southwark, who was engaged in the rebellion, and is mentioned as having been carver and chief doer for Cade), and Payne was sent back to Southwark, to array himself, under a promise to return to the rebels. On returning home, he counselled his master, Sir John Fastolf, to send away the soldiers and munitions of war, which he had provided for the defence of his house at Horselydown; which he did, and went with his men to the Tower. Payne was seized, and taken before Cade at "The White Hart," who ordered him to be despoiled of his array; and he seems to have lost all that he had; and they

would have smitten off his head, but Poynings again saved his life, and he (Payne) says: "I was put up till at night that the battle was at London Bridge [8th July, as the historians have it; but by a note in one of the Paston letters, Cade fled on the 22nd June from Blackheath] and then at night the Captain put me out into the battle at the bridge, and there I was wounded and hurt near unto death, and there I was six hours in the battle, and might never come out thereof."

The "Chronicle of the Grey Friars" (one of the publications of the Camden Society) records another deed of violence committed by Cade and his followers at this place.

"At the Whyt Harte in Southwarke, one Hawaydyne, of Sent Martyns, was beheddyd."—*Chron. of Grey Friars*, p. 19.

The "White Hart" as now existing, is not the same building that afforded quarters to Jack Cade; for in 1669 the back part of the old inn was accidentally burnt down, and the inn was wholly destroyed by the great fire which happened in Southwark in 1676.

The records of the Court of Judicature inform us that John Collett, Esq., was then the owner of the property, and Robert Taynton, executor of . . . . . was the tenant.

"The White Hart" appears, however, to have been rebuilt upon the model of the older edifice, and still realizes the descriptions which we read of the ancient inns, consisting of one or more open courts or yards, surrounded with open galleries, and which were frequently used as temporary theatres, for acting plays and dramatic performances in the olden time.

A popular writer of the present day, in one of his earliest productions, has given us a capital description of the Borough inns, and of "The White Hart" in parti-



cular, and I hope my readers will not quarrel with me for recalling to their recollection "The Pickwick Papers," and their old acquaintance Samuel Weller.

"In the Borough especially (says Mr. Dickens) there still remain some half-dozen old inns, which have preserved their external features unchanged, and which have escaped alike the rage for public improvement and the encroachments of private speculation. Great, rambling, queer old places they are, with galleries, and passages, and staircases, wide enough and antiquated enough to furnish materials for a hundred ghost stories. . . . It was in the yard of one of these inns—of no less celebrated a one than 'The White Hart'—that a man was busily employed in brushing the dirt off a pair of boots, early on the morning succeeding the events narrated in the last chapter. He was habited in a coarse striped waistcoat, with black calico sleeves and blue glass buttons, drab breeches, and leggings. A bright-red handkerchief was wound in a very loose and unstudied style round his neck, and an old white hat was carelessly thrown on one side of his head. . . . The yard presented none of that bustle and activity which are the usual characteristics of a large coach inn. Three or four lumbering waggons, each with a pile of goods beneath its ample canopy, about the height of the second floor window of an ordinary house, were stowed away beneath a lofty roof, which extended over one end of the yard; and another, which was probably to commence its journey that morning, was drawn out into the open space. A double tier of bedroom galleries, with old clumsy balustrades, ran round two sides of the straggling area, and a double row of bells to correspond, sheltered from the weather by a little sloping roof, hung over the door leading to the bar and coffee-room. Two or three gigs and chaise carts were wheeled up under different little sheds and penthouses; and the occasional heavy tread of a cart-horse, or rattling of a chain at the further end of the yard, announced to anybody who cared about the matter, that the stable lay in that direction. When we add that a few boys in smock-frocks were lying asleep on heavy packages, woolpacks, and other articles that were scattered about on heaps of straw, we have described, as fully as need be, the general appearance of the yard of 'The White Hart Inn,' High Street, Borough, on the particular morning in question."

A pictorial representation of "The White Hart Inn" yard illustrates this scene from "The Pickwick Papers," chapter 10.

## THE BOAR'S HEAD.

Southwark had its "Boar's Head" as well as Eastcheap, and it is singular that the latter has been rendered famous by our Immortal Bard, as one of the scenes of the revelries of Prince Hal, and his fat friend, Sir John Falstaff; and that the former was the property of Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor Castle, in Norfolk, who also had a large house in Stoney Lane, in St. Olave's, Southwark, and who died in 1460, possessed, among other estates in Southwark, of one messuage in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen (now part of St. Saviour's), in Southwark, called "The Boreshead."<sup>8</sup>

Mr. Chalmers, in his "History of Oxford," says: "It is ascertained that 'The Boar's Head' in Southwark, then divided into tenements, and Caldecott manor in Suffolk, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf, Knt., to Magdalen College, Oxford."

Henry Wyndesore, in a letter to John Paston, dated in August, 1459, says: "And it please you to remember my master (Sir John Fastolf) at your best leisure, whether his old promise shall stand as touching my preferring to 'The Boar's Head,' in Southwark. Sir, I would have been at another place, and of my master's own motion he said that I should set up in 'The Boar's Head.'"

Boar's Head Court was situate on the east side of the High Street, and north of St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite St. Saviour's Church; and that court was I doubt not the site of the old "Boar's Head Inn."

In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Olave, Southwark, in 1614-15, I find this house mentioned thus:

<sup>8</sup> Inquisitiones post Mortem, 38 & 39 Henry VI., No. 48.

“Received of John Barlowe, that dwelleth at Ye Boar’s Head, in Southwark, for suffering the encroachment at the corner of the wall in ye Flemish church yard, p’ one yeare, iiiis.”

Mr. Halliwell presented to “The British Archæological Association” a rare small brass token. In the centre of the obverse is a boar’s head (lemon in mouth), and around it—“AT THE BOAR’S HEAD;” on the reverse —“IN SOUTHWARK, 1649;” in the field, “<sup>B</sup><sub>WM</sub>.”

There is a similar token in the Beaufoy collection of tradesmen’s tokens, at Guildhall Library; and Mr. Burn, in his valuable catalogue of those tokens, refers to the letter of Henry Wyndesore, and to the note from Chalmers. The house in High Street, at the corner of Boar’s Head Court, and those in the court, were formerly on lease to the father of John Timbs, Esq., F.S.A., author of “Curiosities of London,” &c.

The site of this house is now part of the front of St. Thomas’s Hospital.

#### THE BEAR AT THE BRIDGE-FOOT

was a noted house of entertainment during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; and it remained until the houses on old London Bridge were pulled down, in or about the year 1760.

This house was situate in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, on the west side of the High Street, and between Pepper Alley and the foot of the bridge.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> This was properly within the city of London, and formed part of Bridge Ward Within, which extended all over the bridge, and included the gate at the south end of the bridge, and some houses on each side of the way, in the parish of Saint Olave, Southwark, as far as the stulpes (wooden posts), which marked the extent of the barrier, or outer fortification of the bridge gate.

For the earliest notice of “The Bear” at the bridge-foot, as well as for some others of which I have availed myself, I am indebted to the notes of Mr. Jacob Henry Burn to his Catalogue of the London traders’, tavern, and coffee-house tokens current in the seventeenth century, presented to the library of the corporation of London by Henry Benjamin Handbury Beaufoy, Esq. Mr. Burn tells us that “The Bear” at bridge-foot was a house of considerable antiquity, and that among the disbursements for Sir John Howard, in the steward’s accounts, yet extant, are noticed—

Mar. 6, 1463-4. Item, payd for red wyn at the Bere							
in Sowthewerke...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iiij <i>d.</i>
March 14th (same year). Item, payd at dyner at the							
Bere in Sowthewerke, in costys	...	...	...	...	...	iijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Item, that my Masytr lost at shotynge	...	...	...	...	...	...	xx <i>d.</i>

The next mention I have found of “The Bear” is in a deed in my own possession, dated 12th December, 1554, in the first and second years of Philip and Mary, whereby Edmonde Wythipolle, of Gwypiswiche (Ipswich), gentleman, conveyed to Henry Leke, of Suthwerk, berebruer, (with other premises) the yearly quit rent of two shillings, going out of a tenement, being a tavern, called “The Beare” in Southwark aforesaid, and in the parish of St. Oleef (St. Olave); and another deed of the same date, to the like effect, is witnessed by Roger Hyepy, who, I find by the parish books, was at that time landlord of “The Bear,” which was a house much frequented by the inhabitants of Southwark. It is frequently mentioned in the accounts of the churchwardens of St. Olave’s, for instance—

1568 to 1570.

Itm̄ for iiij Dinners at the Visitations, whereof  
one at the church hows and three at the Beare viij*li.* xiijs.

Itm̄, p'd for drinkege at ye Beare, w <sup>h</sup> Mr. Norryes, p̄son, and certaine of the Auncients of the p̄ishe ... ..	ixs. iiij <i>l.</i> ob.
Itm̄, p'd another tyme at the same place for the lyke drynkynge ... ..	vs. viij <i>l.</i>

There are extant two tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, issued by occupiers of "The Bear." One has on the obverse a bear with a chain, and the inscription—"Abraham Browne at ye;" and on the reverse—"Bridg Foot, Southwark;" in the centre—"His Halfpeny." And the other has on the obverse a bear passant with collar and chain, and the inscription "Cornelius Cooke at the;" reverse—"Beare at the Bridgefot;" in the centre—"C.A.C."<sup>10</sup>

Cornelius Cooke was a man of some note in his time; I find him mentioned in the parish accounts of St. Olave's, as overseer of the land side, as early as 1630. He afterwards became a soldier, and was a captain of the trained bands. He rose to the rank of colonel in Cromwell's army, and was appointed one of the commissioners for sale of the king's lands.

After the restoration of King Charles II. he seems to have settled down among his old friends in St. Olave's, as landlord of "The Bear" at the bridge-foot, where he doubtless frequently fought o'er his fields again, and told his tales of the civil wars.

Gerrard, in a letter to Lord Strafford (printed among the Strafford papers), January, 1633, intimates that all back doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the bridge-foot is exempted, by reason of the passage to Greenwich.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii., Appendix, p. cxiii. Akerman's Tradesmen's Tokens.

<sup>11</sup> Akerman's Tradesmens Tokens. Burn's Catalogue of Beaufoy Collection.

<sup>12</sup> Burn's Catalogue, p. 46 n.

The cavaliers' ballad on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2nd, 1653), while passing by water to Henry the Seventh's chapel, has the following allusion :—

“From Greenwich towards the Bear at bridgefoot,  
He was wafted with wind that had water to't,  
But I think they brought the devil to boot,  
Which nobody can deny.”

In another ballad, “On banishing the ladies out of town,” by the Commonwealth authorities, the notoriety of “The Bear” at bridge-foot is again manifest :—

“Farewell bridge-foot and Bear thereby,  
And those bald pates that stand so high,  
We wish it, from our very souls,  
That other heads were on those poles.”<sup>13</sup>

“The Bear” at London Bridge foot is twice mentioned by Samuel Pepys, in his amusing Diary :—

“24 Feb., 1666-7. Going through bridge by water, my waterman told me how the mistress of the Beare tavern, at the bridge-foot, did lately fling herself into the Thames, and drown herself; which did trouble me the more, when they tell me it was she that did live at the White Horse tavern in Lumbard-street, which was a most beautiful woman, as most I have seen. It seems she hath had long melancholy upon her, and hath endeavoured to make away with herself often.”

“3 April, 1667. Here I hear how the king is not so well pleased of this marriage between the Duke of Richmond and Mrs. Stewart, as is talked; and that he by a wile did fetch her to the Beare, at the Bridge-foot, where a coach was ready, and they are stole away into Kent, without the king's leave; and that the king hath said he will never see her more: but people do think that it is only a trick.”

There is yet another poetical reference to “The Bear” at bridge-foot, in a scarce poem entitled “The Last Search after Claret in Southwark, or a Visitation of the

<sup>13</sup> Burn's Catalogue of Beaufoy Tokens, p. 46 n. The allusion to bald pates refers to the traitors' heads exposed on the bridge gate.

Vintners in the Mint, with the Debates of a Committee of that Profession, thither fled to avoid the cruel persecution of their unmerciful creditors. A poem. London: printed for E. Hawkins, 1691," 4to.,<sup>14</sup> in which "The Bear" is thus mentioned (after landing at Pepper Alley):—

"Through stinks of all sorts, both the simple and compound,  
Which through narrow alleys our senses do confound,  
We came to the Bear, which we soon understood  
Was the first house in Southwark built after the flood,  
And has such a succession of vintners known,  
Not more names were e'er in Welsh pedigrees shown:  
But claret with them was so much out of fashion,  
That it has not been known there a whole generation."

"The Bear" continued to afford hospitable entertainment to all who could pay, until the year 1761, when it was pulled down, on the bridge being widened, and the houses thereon removed.

In "The Public Advertiser," of Saturday, December 26th, 1761, is the following announcement:—

"Thursday last, the workmen employed in pulling down the Bear tavern, at the foot of London Bridge, found several pieces of gold and silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, and other monies to a considerable value."<sup>15</sup>

THE WHITE LION, THE CROWN AND CHEQUERS, THE THREE  
BRUSHES, OR HOLY-WATER SPRINKLERS.

I now come to one of the inns of Southwark to which the poet Shenstone's lines will hardly apply.

"Who'er has travell'd life's dull round,  
Where'er his stages may have been,  
May sigh to think he still has found  
The warmest welcome at an inn."

<sup>14</sup> From a communication by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A.

<sup>15</sup> Chronicles of London Bridge, 548.

For, alas! the inn, of which I have now to speak, was also a prison; a house of entertainment to which guests were compelled to go by pressing invitation from the sheriff of Surrey.

Stow, in his "Survey of London," describing the High Street of Southwark, says: "Then is the White Lion, a gaol so called, for that the same was a common hostelry for the receipt of travellers, by that sign. This house was first used as a gaole within this three-score years last (*i.e.* from about 1538), since which time the prisoners were once removed to an house in Newtowne (Newington), where they remained for a short time, and were returned back again to the aforesaid White Lion, there to remain as the appointed gaole for the county of Surrey."

Among the records of the Court of Augmentations are the particulars for a grant by King Henry VIII., in the 36th year of his reign, to Robert Cursen, of part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Mary Overy, consisting of a tenement called "The Whyte Lyon," situate and being in the parish of the blessed Mary Magdalen, in Sowthwarke, which said tenement, on the east part abuts upon the new burying-ground of St. Olave's and a garden belonging to the late monastery of Lewes, on the west part on the king's highway, on the north part on the sign of "The Ball" late pertaining to the hospital of Thomas Becket, on the south part on a tenement belonging to Master Robert Tyrrell,<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> From this description, the site of the house, called "The White Lion," in this particular, may be clearly and undoubtedly ascertained; as the new burying-ground of the parish of St. Olave (called the Flemish Ground) was in existence until the Greenwich Railway Company took it for making the road to the London Bridge termini, and it now forms part of the garden of St. Thomas's Hospital. "The White



in the tenure of Henry Mynce, as demised to him by indenture dated 12th January, 29th Henry VIII., from Christmas-day then last, for the term of thirty years, at the yearly rent of sixty shillings, repairs at the king's charge, except the glazing and the emptying of the privies and cesspools, as in the said indenture appears. Comprised in the same particulars, is also the rent of one garden there, with a tenement situate in the same garden, lying and being within the parish of St. George, in Southwark, in the tenure of Walter Carter, demised to him by indenture dated 6th March, 27th Henry VIII., from the Annunciation next after the date, for thirty years, at the rent of 26s. 8d.<sup>17</sup>

Presuming that "The White Lion" was the same house that was afterwards called "The Crown," or "The Crown and Chequers," and subsequently Baxter's Coffee-house, it existed until the year 1832, when it was pulled down for forming the approach to London-bridge, and the site is now occupied by the new north wing of St. Thomas's Hospital. This house is mentioned in "The Epicure's Almanac," 1815, as interesting on account of its antiquity, and the author states that it was part of a palace, where King Henry VIII. once kept his

Lion" was between the churchyard and the High Street, and nearly opposite to St. Saviour's Church. I am not sure, however, that this house was the White Lion Prison, which, at a later period, was certainly in the parish of St. George, on the east side of the High Street, near St. George's Church, and afterwards became the Marshalsea prison; now the shop and warehouse of Messrs. Twiddy and Tippet, cheese-mongers.

<sup>17</sup> This house and garden in St. George's was then, or afterwards, known by the name of Hangman's Acre. It was situate at the corner of Gravel Lane and Friar Street, and belonged to the White Lion estate when it came into the hands of the county. On it was built a house of correction, and it is now a soap-manufactory.

court. The writer says it was decorated externally with the remains of the royal insignia. Some of the rooms, then occupied by a hop-merchant, had ceilings richly embossed with the arms of the Royal Harry; and then the author conjures up a fanciful picture of King Henry and Anna Boleyn, and I know not who besides; and he refers to the Marquis of Salisbury's picture at Hatfield House, which he says represents King Henry VIII. at Bermondsey Fair, leaning on Cardinal Wolsey. This is the picture to which I had the honour of drawing the notice of this Society, at a meeting held at Horselydown in October, 1855, and which has been beautifully etched by Mr. Le Keux, in the first volume of our Proceedings. The spot represented is, I believe, Horselydown, and very near to the place where we are now assembled (St. Olave's New Grammar School); but the date of the picture is 1590, half a century later than Henry's time, and the Royal Harry, Cardinal Wolsey, Anna Boleyn, and the rest, are mere creations of the author's fancy; as also is the idea of the house in question having been a royal palace, and the king's arms being embossed on the ceiling of one of the rooms.

But we have seen that "The White Lion" was part of the plunder of the monastery of St. Mary Overy, and was sold by King Henry VIII. to Robert Cursen; and that will account for the king's name having become traditionally connected with it. In a house adjoining there was a panelled room having on the ceiling the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with the letters E.R.; and (if this "White Lion" was the prison of that name) the room so decorated was probably the court-room, in which the justices sat and held their sessions.

That the house was an ancient and curious building, you may judge from the engraving of the exterior view

(from Taylor's "History of St. Saviour's"), and from the delineation of the ceiling, and one side of the court-room, and of the staircase (from drawings by E. Hassell), which I now have the pleasure to exhibit.

The house to which this room with the panelled wainscoting and ceiling ornamented with the royal arms of Elizabeth, belonged, was situate in a small court between Baxter's coffee-house and the house of the late Mr. Josiah Monnery, hosier and glover, and at the rear of the latter house; it was occupied by Mr. Solomon Davies, a tobacconist, for some time during the progress of the new street to London Bridge. This house had formerly been known by the sign of "The Three Brushes," or holy-water sprinklers.

In 1652, it was conveyed by Thomas Overman to Hugh Lawton, who died in 1669; and in 1678, by bargain and sale enrolled in Chancery, Abraham Lawton, and Mary his wife, he being nephew and heir of Hugh, and eldest son of Abraham Lawton, eldest brother of Hugh, conveyed the premises to Nathaniel Collier, who by his will, dated 7th November, 1695, devised the same to his daughter, Susannah Lardner, wife of Richard Lardner. A fine was levied in 1703, and in 1739, Richard Lardner by his will devised to his son Nathaniel, who by his will, dated 9th March, 1767, gave a moiety of "The Three Brushes, or Sprinklers," to his niece, Mary Lister, eldest daughter of his sister, Elizabeth Neal, and the other moiety to Elizabeth Solly and Mary Rogers, daughters of his nephew, Nathaniel Neal.

In 1769, Isaac Solly, of Jeffery Square, St. Mary Axe, merchant, and Elizabeth, his wife; and John Rogers, of Bartholomew Close, warehouseman, conveyed and levied a fine of their moiety to the Rev. Wm. Lister,

of Ware, who by his will, in 1777, devised this property to his sons, Daniel Lister, of Ware, gentleman, and William Lister, M.D., of the university of Edinburgh, and his daughter, Elizabeth Lister (who died unmarried); and in 1795, Daniel Lister, of Hackney, gentleman, eldest son and heir of William Lister, clerk, and Mary, his wife, conveyed the premises to Joseph Prince, of the borough of Southwark, hop-merchant, and of Camberwell; whose son, John Prince, Esq., of Southwark and Farnham Hall, Hertfordshire, married, in 1809, Harriett Hannah Hall, daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Halkin Street, Grosvenor Place; and in 1832 this property was sold to the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and is now comprised within the hospital gates.

A plan on a lease of the date of 1767 calls the public-house "The Crown." And in 1783 the premises are described as, "All those two several messuages or tenements, formerly one messuage or tenement, and afterwards three, situate in the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, heretofore called or known by the name or sign of 'The Holy-water Sprinklers,' or the 'Three Brushes;' theretofore, in the several tenures or occupations of Henry Thrale, Esquire, Josiah Monnery, and John Hargreaves, but then in the occupation of the said Josiah Monnery and Joseph Prince."<sup>18</sup>

The house in front of the High Street, and on the south side of the passage, which was occupied by Mr. Monnery, became his own freehold property by purchase, and was sold by him to the corporation of London, for making the new street to London Bridge.

The only further notice I have of these premises is from Mr. Burn's Catalogue of Mr. Beaufoy's collection

<sup>18</sup> These particulars are from the deeds belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital, by liberal permission of Richard Baggallay, Esq., Treasurer.

of tradesmen's tokens at the library, Guildhall; in which collection is a token inscribed "Robert Thornton, Haberdasher, his Halfe Penny;" and on the reverse—"next the Three Brushes, in Southwarke, 1667;" and Mr. Burn in a note tells us that "The Three Brushes" was a tavern of some notoriety. In one of the disgraceful prosecutions under the papistical reign of King James the Second, Bellamy, mine host of "The Three Brushes," figured most contemptibly, as a witness for the Crown, on the trial of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, at Westminster Hall, on Monday, June 21st, 1686.

I now come to "The White Lion" as a prison; but I am by no means certain that "The White Lion" of which I have before treated is the same house that was the county prison; for at that time, when houses were not numbered, especially if they were occupied by tradesmen, they were known by signs; from which it did not follow that they were inns or public houses; but there was in the High Street of Southwark, as we have seen from Stow's "Survey of London," an inn called "The White Lion," which was used as a prison for the county of Surrey. In the 24th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Queen granted the keepership of the Whyte Lyon prison in Southwark, to Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, by letters patent, dated July 5th.

In a letter (contained in a volume of original letters and papers, in the library of the dean and chapter of Canterbury), from Lord Burghley to Sir Thomas Browne, sheriff of Surrey, written from the court at Oatlands, 24th of September, 1583: "The wife of one Thorp, late gaoler of the White Lion, complains that he had been injured, being put from keeping the prison by one Lewier, who made a lease of that house to Thorp for sixty years, whereby he claimed to have the same, and

to be jailer there; he gave bond to the sheriff in £900." Lord Burghley desires Sir Thomas to inquire into it. The result does not appear.<sup>19</sup>

While "The White Lion" was used as a prison, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Roman Catholic recusants were confined there, as appears from the account of Donald Sharples, renter (or receiver of rents) for Thomas Copley, Esq.<sup>20</sup> (of Gatton, Surrey, and the Maze, Southwark), of receipts and payments on account of rents of lands and tenements in Southwark, A.D. 1569.

Paid to Mr. Cooke, keeper of the goale in Southwark, called the White Lion, for the charges of 3 prisoners—Ingram, Marshall, and Lawrance	...	3 <i>li.</i>	8 <i>s.</i>
Paid Mr. Waye, keeper of the Marshalsea, for 2 prisoners—Richd. Cooke and Rob. Cooke	...	48 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>

And in 1570,—

Paid in the Crown Office, to Mr. Ive, for the fynes of the indictments of 18 persons	...	...	...	53 <i>s.</i>
Paid for their fines to the Queen, ceassed by the Justice Southcoote, at 5 <i>s.</i> each	...	...	...	4 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

Among the State Papers (domestic series, vol. cxi. No. 39), there is a certificate of Thomas Lewys, keeper of "The White Lion," dated 31st July, 1580, of the prisoners that were then or had been lately in his custody for matters of religion.

The records of the clerk of the peace for Surrey go no further back than the time of the restoration of King Charles II.; from them we learn that "The White Lion" had at some time been purchased by the county

<sup>19</sup> Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii. App. xvi.

<sup>20</sup> The Copleys were a Roman Catholic family, who suffered much for their religion in those times of persecution; and Mr. Copley was then abroad to avoid proceedings against him. These accounts are printed in Nicholls' "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica."

for the purpose of a prison, and that in 1681, "The White Lion" was in so ruinous a state, that prisoners could not be kept there safely, and, at the quarter-sessions held at Dorking in January of that year, a committee was appointed, but nothing was done till 1695, when the county prisoners, having been kept in the Marshalsea prison for some years in consequence of the ruinous state of "The White Lion," the sheriff agreed with Mr. Lowman, then keeper of the Marshalsea, for the use of that prison to keep the county prisoners in, and that Lowman should have the benefit of "The White Lion," except of that part of it which had been used as a house of correction; and in 1696 a lease of "The White Lion" was granted to Lowman for fifty-nine years.<sup>21</sup>

When the present Queen's Prison (formerly called the King's Bench) was built, in the year 1758, the old King's Bench prison, which was on the east side of High Street, Southwark, near St. George's Church, became the county prison, and in 1811, after the building of Horsemonger Lane Gaol, the county magistrates sold it under the powers of an act of parliament, and it became the Marshalsea prison.

<sup>21</sup> Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, vol. iii. App. p. xi.

## VII.

NOTES FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF  
RICHMOND, KINGSTON, AND PETERSHAM,  
IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq., F.S.A.

READ AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT RICHMOND, JULY 5, 1859.

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It is not improbable that the title prefixed to the few remarks I am about to address to the meeting now assembled, may somewhat impress many that I am proceeding to detail nothing more than a dry list of births, deaths, and marriages; or, in other words, that I merely make myself an animated first column of the *Times* for the occasion: this is, however, not the case; for I hope to be able to undeceive those who may be under that impression, and to show to them that out of old Parish Registers may be gleaned facts, often of historical importance, which can be gathered from no other source; and also mention of various little incidents of considerable local interest, some of which are even seasoned with a spice of romance.

Parish Registers were instituted in pursuance of an injunction of the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell, dated in September, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., whereby, to use the words of the original,—

“I, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Privy Seal, and Vicegerent to the King’s said Highness, for all his jurisdiction ecclesiastical within this realm, do for the advancement of the true honour of Almighty God, increase of vertue, and discharge of the King’s Majesty, give and exhibit unto



you these injunctions following, to be kept, observed and fulfilled, upon the pains hereafter declared:—Item, that you and every parson, vicar, or curate within this Diocese, for every church keep one book or register, wherein he shall write the day and year of every wedding, christening, and burial, made within your parish for your time, and so every man succeeding you likewise, and also there insert every person's name that shall be so wedded, christned, and buried. And for the safe keeping of the same book, the parish shall be bound to provide of their common charges one sure coffer, with two locks and keys, whereof the one to remain with you, and the other with the Wardens of every Parish wherein the said book shall be laid up, which Book ye shall every Sunday take forth, and in the presence of the said Wardens or one of them, write and record in the same, all the weddings, christnings, and burials made the whole week afore, and that done, to lay up the book in the said coffer as afore; and for every time that the same shall be omitted, the party that shall be in the fault thereof shall forfeit to the said church iij*s.* iiij*d.*, to be employed on the reparation of the said church."

Registers were thus confined, properly speaking, to entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials; but in the ancient ones this order was not strictly adhered to; and it was found convenient to make use of these books wherein to enter memoranda of extraordinary events worthy of remark; such as a great flood or tempest, the rebuilding or alteration of the church, gifts of pulpit, altar-cloth, or other ecclesiastical furniture, names of preachers on special occasions, licences for persons to eat flesh in Lent, briefs for collections for charitable purposes; in short, in the early days, when the newspaper was unknown, and the means of perpetuating information not so readily attainable as at the present day, the Parish Register was perhaps the most natural place in which to record events somewhat out of the common course; and, therefore, it is to that custom that at this hour we owe the possession of much local and antiquarian information, which otherwise would never have been handed down to us.

The Richmond Registers commence in the year 1583, and from a memorandum at the head of the first volume, the earlier ones appear to have fallen into confusion and disorder, and thereupon to have been recopied in the first year of the reign of King James I.

In the year 1596 is this curious entry:—

“Laurence Snowe was buried w<sup>ch</sup> Laurence was executed at Kingstone and by his wife brought to Richmounte and there buried July 24 1596.”

We next come to two entries illustrative of the curious custom which prevailed in former times, that of lodging the heart and bowels of a person separately, and in many cases at remote distances from the body, which was buried elsewhere; and to which custom, it will be recollected, many of our early kings conformed.

In pursuance of this fashion, we find the following entry in the Richmond Register for the year 1599:—

“Nov. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Ratcliff one of the maides of honor died, and her bowells buried in the chancell at Richmont.”

The other instance occurs in the following year. Sir Anthony Poulet was eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Amias Poulet, Knight, and was constituted Governor of the Isle of Jersey on the death of his father, Sept. 26, 1588; he was likewise Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. He died in the year 1600, and by his Will, dated in the month of May that year, directed his executors to bury him in the church of the parish where he might happen to die; but by a codicil to his Will, he ordered a tomb to be erected for himself and family in the parish church of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, the ancient residence of the family.

In the Richmond Register we find the following entry:—

“July 24 1600. Sir Antony Paulet Knight died at Kew, whose bowells were interred at Richmounte.”

Thus one part of the directions of his Will was complied with, while the remainder of his injunction was fulfilled by his body being buried in the church of Hinton St. George, where there remains a fine monument to him and his lady.

There are frequent entries of deaths, where the burial has taken place elsewhere, as for example,—

“Sir Edward Gorges Knight dyed Aug. 29. 1625 and was caried to London to be buried.”

“Elizabeth Veere, Countis of Darbie died here March 10. 1626 and at ye Abbye buried.”

This lady was eldest daughter of Edward Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford; she was married to William, 6th Earl of Derby, on the 26th June, 1594, and was buried at Westminster Abbey on the 11th March, 1626, the day after her death.

In these registers, as in most others, are several entries of burials of chrisom children. Thus,—

“A chrisom child of Reynald Ashen buried Aug. 24. 1626.” “An Johnson a crisom buried Dec. 10. 1634.” “A crisome of Mrs Best of Kew buried Dec. 7, 1636.” “A chrisome of Sir Harbar Lunsons buried March 12. 1650.”

There is room for considerable discussion on the proper use of this term “chrisom children,” but it would be out of place, and would take too much time here to enter into any arguments on the question; suffice it, for the present purpose, to say, that according to the better opinion, it means those children who die after their baptism, but before the churching of the mother.

However, through the inadvertence or neglect of the clergy, whose duty it was to make up the register books, the term came to be applied to children dying unbaptized; and when met with in ancient parish registers, must be understood in that sense, although the wrong one.

The reader may, perhaps, remember how this word, in its correct sense, is used by Shakspeare, in his play of King Henry V., when the death of Falstaff is announced, and Mrs. Quickly replies:—

“Nay sure, he’s not in hell; he’s in Arthur’s bosom, if ever man went to Arthur’s bosom. ’A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *christom* child.”

Again, we find Bishop Taylor, in his “Holy Living,” making use of the word in the following most beautiful passage:—

“This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow; and every morning creeps out of a dark cloud, leaving behind it an ignorance and silence, deep as midnight, and undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrisome* child to smile.”

Wheatley, in his work on the “Book of Common Prayer,” says:—

“By the first common prayer of King Edward, after the child was thus baptized, the godfathers were to lay their hands upon it, and the minister was to put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the chrisom, and to say, ‘Take this white vesture as a token of the innocency which, by God’s grace, in this holy Sacrament of Baptism, is given unto thee: and for a sign whereby thou art admonished so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living, that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen.’”

“Then the priest, anointing the head, says this prayer: ‘Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath regenerated thee by water and the Holy Ghost, and hath given unto thee remission of all thy sins; he vouchsafe to anoint thee with the unction of his holy spirit, and bring thee to the inheritance of everlasting life. Amen.’”

From this anointing with chrisom the garment was

called chrisom, which "it was the custom anciently for the newly-baptized persons to appear in at church during the solemn time for baptism, to show their resolution of leading an innocent and unspotted life for the future, and then to put them off, and to deliver them to be laid up, in order to be produced as evidences against them, should they afterwards violate or deny that faith which they had then professed. And this, I suppose, was the design of our own Church, at the beginning of the Reformation, in ordering the woman to offer the chrisom when she came to be churched. For if the child happened to die before, then it seems she was excused from offering it; and, indeed, there was then no occasion to demand it, since it would be of no use to the Church when the child was dead. And, therefore, in such case it was customary to wrap the child in it when it was buried, in the nature of a shroud."

And thus arose the term chrisom children.

Monumental brasses, when laid down to the memory of chrisom children, have a distinctive feature peculiar to themselves. There is a very good specimen at the church of Stoke D'Abernon in this county, and there are also specimens engraved in Cotman's Norfolk Brasses. The figures are represented as bound up in folds of linen, ornamented with Vandyked edges, bound down with strips of Vandyked linen, in such order that the intersection on the upper and lower fourth of the body's length, shall present the form of a cross.<sup>1</sup>

Chrisom children are not frequent in the Kingston Registers, while in those of Petersham I do not find a single instance.

<sup>1</sup> A full account of chrisom children will be found in a paper read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, by Thomas George Norris, Esq., in 1847. See their Transactions.

One of the changes which took place, on the great Revolution in political and religious affairs, occasioned by the usurper Cromwell, manifested itself in the laws relating to marriage. For the especial benefit of those who preferred that their union should be unblest with the benedictions of the Church, a statute was passed in August, 1653, enabling Justices of the Peace to solemnize weddings; and the Richmond Register, in 1654, contains an entry of the celebration of one of these ceremonies, thus:—

“William Sauley and Mary Austin had ye Publicaçon of their marriage published upon the 12<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> and y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> day of February and were marryed by Richard Graves Esquire ye 26<sup>th</sup> day of March 1654 in y<sup>e</sup> presence of Walter Symmes Rob<sup>t</sup> Warren and others.”

I will conclude the Richmond Registers by quoting some miscellaneous entries, worthy of notice:—

“Nazareth the base borne Daughter of Joane Maskall” christened Feby. 25 162 $\frac{2}{3}$ . “James Gouldstone & Tho: Gouldstone sonnes of Lawrance Gouldstone (uno partu)” christened May 1, 1623. “Richard Greene, sonne of Will: Greene (junior) and Will: Evans, sonne of Ryce Evans (a travailing stranger) whose wife laye in at Sheene.” Christened May 8, 1625. “Deborah, a vagrant, christ<sup>d</sup> Dec. 11. 1638.” “Clement Cochman to the Lady Elizabeth’s Grace. Buried Feb. 8 161 $\frac{2}{3}$ .” “An Wright a Londoner, buried Feb. 9. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$ .” “Roger Magar, a Londoner buried Jan. 3 161 $\frac{7}{8}$ .” “John Mangus (a Scottishman) buried August 25 1623.” “John Smyth y<sup>e</sup> bird catcher, buried Nov. 13. 1634.” “Matthew a Blackamoor buried May 20<sup>th</sup> 1671.”

I now pass to the Kingston Registers, a slight survey of which will, I think, be productive of more interesting results than those of Richmond. They commence in October in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and are in good preservation.

In the early part of the first volume is an account of the different preachers at the church during the years 1572, 1573, and 1574, which forms an interesting local record.

Nov. 23. 1572 It her was a chaplaine of my Lord of Bedford w<sup>ch</sup> preched twise on the daye being Sondaye.

26. Item heer was a Chaplaine as the same pertayned to the Erll of Bedford.

Item, on M—— the 22 of Dess<sup>r</sup> preched her M<sup>r</sup> Beelle Chaplain to my Lorde Erle of Lecister.

25 Dec. Item the Deane of the quens majestis Chapell preched here on Christmas day befornone.

Item at afternone preched her M<sup>r</sup> Beale ut supra.

On —— day was her one of the quens chapell and preched.

January.

11 Item M<sup>r</sup> Jaymes my Lord of Lecester Chaplain preched her the Sonday the 11 of Januarii.

11 Item at afternone preched a chaplaine of my Lord of Bedford.

18 Item M<sup>r</sup> Beall preched her the 18 day.

March.

18 Item there preched her a young man chaplayn to the Duchess of Somerset.

April.

25 Item y<sup>e</sup> preacher of my Lordde Canterrburys chappeleyn for to surmons.

26 Item ye xxvi daye y<sup>e</sup> preacher of my Lordde of Beddford<sup>s</sup> chapelayne.

Maye.

3 Item my Laydye of Somersetts Chappellen precher.

7 Item Master Wayener preacher at y<sup>e</sup> buriall of olde Foxxe.

1573 November prechyngs.

The xix<sup>th</sup> daye of November at the buriall of M<sup>r</sup> Selbye the vicer of Twickenam prechyde.

Item y<sup>e</sup> vicer prechyd y<sup>e</sup> xxij daye of November.

Item more M<sup>r</sup> Dagenforde of Oxxforde prechyd y<sup>e</sup> xxij daye of November.

xxix daye Item M<sup>r</sup> Eton vicer of Twickenam prechid.

xxx daye Item M<sup>r</sup> Eton vicer of Twickenam prechid.

December.

ij daye. Item y<sup>e</sup> second daye of December M<sup>r</sup> Eton prechyde.

January.

xxiiij Item M<sup>r</sup> Coke Chapplen unto my Lorde Chamberlayne prechyd.

xxviiij Item y<sup>e</sup> xxviiij daye M<sup>r</sup> Eton prechyd twysse.

February 1573.

y<sup>e</sup> iij daye Item y<sup>e</sup> iij daye of Februarye M<sup>r</sup> Coke prechyd.  
xiiij daye M<sup>r</sup> Eton prechyd twisse.

March 157-.<sup>2</sup>

Item M<sup>r</sup> Coke prechyd y<sup>e</sup> viij daye of Marche.

March 1574.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Eton prechyd y<sup>e</sup> xxv<sup>th</sup> daye of Marche.

Apriell 1574.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Knelle prechyd y<sup>e</sup> xiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of Apriell.

Item more M<sup>r</sup> Knelle prechyd y<sup>e</sup> xvij daye of Apriell.

In the old times it was the custom for persons in distress, or who had met with accident or misfortune, and required the eleemosynary aid of their richer brethren, to obtain from the Ecclesiastical Court what was termed a "brief," or, in other words, a species of authority to go about begging at any church they might think fit; and thereupon to throw themselves upon the bounty of indiscriminate congregations even at a remote distance; thus:—

June 25. 1570. Soday was her Jhō Jinkin by pattin w<sup>ch</sup> was robbid on the sea by Spanyards.

February 1571.

10 Soday was her a man for his Father who was robbed on the Sey by Lycence from my Lord Admirall.

10 Item was here the proctor of Kingsland beside Knightbrig.

24 Soday was here ij wemen the mother and dowghter owte of Ireland she called Elynor Salve to gather upon the deathe of her howsbande a gentlman slayne amongst the wylde Iryshe being Captaine of Gallyglasses and gathered xvij*d*.

May 26. Item her was a man from Dorkinge whose howse was brent.

August 20 Item the proctor of Kingsland was here the Soday being the 20 of August.

In the same day was here ij men being robbid on the Seye.

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<sup>2</sup> *Sic.*



In December, 1569, is a little note of local interest :—

Item in this monthe of December was the Ponde made in the Horse Market.

In 1570, October 9, is this note :—

Thursday at nyght rose a great winde and rayne that the Temps rosse so hye that they myght row w<sup>t</sup> bott<sup>s</sup> owte of the Temps a gret waye in to the market place and upon a sodayne.

In the year 1572 a new cucking-stool was made at the expense to the parish of £1. 3s. 4*d*. This was an instrument or contrivance for the punishment of women who made so much use of their tongues as to disturb their neighbours, as well as their own families. Wherever there was a pond or stream of water in the parish (in this case the river is handy), a post was set up in it; across this post was placed a transverse beam, turning on a swivel, with a chair at one end of it, in which, when the culprit was properly placed, that end was turned to the pond, and let down into the water. This was repeated as many times as the circumstances of the case required.

No sooner was this new cucking-stool provided, than occasion required its application, as the following entry in the Register will show :—

1572 August. On Tewsdai being the xix day of this monthe of August —<sup>3</sup> Downing wyfe to —<sup>3</sup> Downinge gravemaker of this parysshe she was sett on a new cukking stolle made of a grett hythe and so brought a bowte the markt place to Temes brydge and ther had iij Duckinges over hed and eres becowse she was a common scolde and fygther.

It is remarkable that this entry has been struck through, and the name Downing partially obliterated; this was done at some period not long after the date of the entry itself, judging from the colour of the ink, and,

<sup>3</sup> Blank in original.

doubtless, by some person interested in destroying so objectionable a record, though his efforts have proved unsuccessful.

In the next month occurs an entry which seems to show that the inhabitants of Kingston were not so peaceable and orderly in their habits as decorum required; for on September 8, 1572:—

This day in this towne was kept the Sessions of gayle Delyverye and her was hangid vj persons and seventene taken for roges and vagabonds and whyppid abowte the market place and brent in the ears.

In the 33rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth is an interesting specimen of those curious documents entitled licences to eat flesh in Lent:—

Kingston upon } “Decimo octavo mensis Martii tricesimo  
Thames. } tertio regni Elizabethæ.

M y<sup>t</sup> ye day & yeare abovesaid I Thomas Lammyng Clerke did give licence to eate flesh to Francis Cox wyfe unto John Cox of Kingston gent being weake and sickely in the tyme of Lent & upon other dayes prohibited for eating of flesh such flesh as might be convenient for y<sup>e</sup> helth of her body & to y<sup>e</sup> best liking to her stomak in as larg & ample manner & for so long tyme as I y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Lammyng may or can grant by force and vertu of her maj<sup>ties</sup> lawes & statutes. Before William Yong one of y<sup>e</sup> Churchwardens & Thomas Haward and Thomas Warthell.

By me Thomas Lammyng  
Curatt of Kingston aforesaid.

Ye marke of  
Churchwarden  William Yong.

Tho. Haward.

Thomas Wartho.

I will now read from the burial registers a few miscellaneous entries worthy of notice:—

1575 February 14 A straunge woman the which followed the courte.

16 January 157 $\frac{7}{8}$  Henry the sonne and heire of the Lord Burgh slayne at the Court by M<sup>r</sup> Holcroft.

January 24. 157 $\frac{7}{8}$  Roger Toogood a minstrell.

November 30. 1578. Jhon Byrder a stranger folloinge the Court.

January 19. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$ . A poore woman founde dead in a barne buryed.

June 4. 1593 John Akerleye wentte too bathe hymselfe and was drownde & buryede.

5 February 159 $\frac{3}{4}$  A pore man that dyed in Thomas Ellmares barne.

24 June 1597. Christopher Atkyngson found dround in the cheker well and was bered.

June 12. 1598. An Flood was found mordred at Mr Hiliers shop hous on the downs.

August 25. 1598. William Hall was bered being shott by thefes when he was Constabl at Coblers Hol.

June 27. 1601. Jone Chapman widdow, an inhabitant of Temmes Ditton, killed by meanes of a Carte going over her neare Westby Temmes the 27 of June 1601 was buried the sayd 27.

September 28. 1623. Richard Ratlive a Londenner which was slayne.

17 January 162 $\frac{3}{4}$  W<sup>m</sup> Foster son of W<sup>m</sup> a goer about.

And then this very peculiar note :—

July 11. 1629 A Bird called a Cormorant light on the top of the steeple and Aaron Evans shot, but mist it.

On the fly-leaf of the sixth Register Book is this memorandum :—

For the Clarke of this parrish Richard Best Itt was ordered by the baylefes & freemen of this towne in the Cort Hall the 14 of January 1635 thatt he showld have the keeping of the cloke and the ringing the 4 a cloke bell & for the same he is to have in the yeere 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Petersham Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, commence each in 1574, and they are of considerable interest as containing various entries relative to the family of the Earls of Dysart, the noble owners of Ham House, which is situated within the limits of this parish.

In one of the early books is this note :—

On Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> June 1667 Mr Henry Walker was by Mr Twetty of Kingston apointed to the cure of Petersham whither he went and tooke possession of the church where he marryed a coople that morning.

Mr Walker went to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Countess of Disart, & acquainted

her of his being sent by Mr Twitty but she said the right was in her & Mr Walker being allowed by her honour had afterwards licence from my Lord Bishop of Winchester and was confirmed in the place. His first day of preaching there was June 16. 1667 upon approbation.

Among the baptisms are these:—

Nicholas the sonne of Rebecca Cock filius populi bapt. Jan. 28. 1633.

Phillip Herbert the eldest sonne of the hon<sup>ble</sup> James Herbert Esq<sup>re</sup> was baptized the 22 of May 1659.

Mary the daughter of Thomas Raimond and Elizabeth his wife baptized privately by Mr. Burford Curate of Richmond May ———. Received publickly into the church May 18 1679.

Phœbe the daughter of Robert Vines and Jane his supposed wife baptized October 1<sup>st</sup> 1679.

Lambert y<sup>e</sup> son of William Vandebrant; a private centinell of his Majesties Regiment of Dutch Blew Guards, and under y<sup>e</sup> command of Captaine Subel, and of Katherine his wife was baptized y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> day of January 169 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

Mary Creed of the age of twenty five yeares, and a servant maid to Mr Francis Barker of this Parish, was baptized in the church upon Sunday y<sup>e</sup> twenty first day of August imediately after evening Service 1698.

John the son of Samuel Desborough of St Margarets Westminster Gent<sup>n</sup> and Loisa his wife was baptised (in the Parish afores<sup>d</sup> but by y<sup>e</sup> Minister of Petersham) Novem<sup>r</sup> 17 1701.

May 26. 1703 Ann y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Skiner a wanderer was baptised.

We then have the record of an illustrious marriage; and also a church gift on the occasion:—

The Right Honrable John Earle of Lauderdale was married to the right hon<sup>ble</sup> Elizabeth Countess of Desert by the Reverend Father in God Lord Bishop of Worcester in the church of Petersham on the 17 day of Februarij 1671 publicquely in the time of reading the Common Prayer and gave the carpets pulpet cloth and cushion.

The following is a miscellaneous selection from the burial registers:—

Sr Lionel Tolemach husband of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> The Countess of Disert died in France, and was buried at Helmingham in Suffolk. (No date, but apparently in 1668.)

The Lady Katherin Murry sister to the Right Ho<sup>u</sup>ble the Countesse

of Disert died 10 Februarij 1669 and was buried the 12 of February following in the vault of the chansell of the Church at Petersham.

Eleezabeth Gardner a nurse child of Goody Tanners was buried 21 June 1669.

————<sup>4</sup> another nurse child of Goody Tanners was buried 9th of August 1669.

A still borne childe ———<sup>4</sup> of ———<sup>4</sup> a stone cutter that wrought at the Countesse of Diserts was buried. (No date.)

Thomas ———<sup>4</sup> of ———<sup>4</sup> neere Southampton that came with a passe from St Georges in Southwarke died in the Street of Petersham 17<sup>th</sup> September 1670 was layd in a grave that day, and buried the next day following being 18<sup>th</sup> Septemb. 1670

Mary the wife of Henry Walker minister of Petersham died 15 May 1671 at Petersham and was carred to be bured in the church of St Giles Crepplegate London.

————<sup>4</sup> Coachman to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Countesse of Disert buried 22 December 1671.

Mrs Johan Carlisle widow of St Martyns in the Fields buried Feb. 27 167 $\frac{2}{9}$ . An affidavit for whose being buried in woollen was brought March y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>5</sup>

The right honerable the Lady Anne Murrey buried April y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1679. Notice given Apr. 28, 79 to y<sup>e</sup> Churchwarden y<sup>t</sup> no affidavit was received as touching her Ladyships being buried in Woollen.

The honourable the Lady Carnocke buried June 24, 1680. An affidavit for whose being buried in woollen was received June 26<sup>th</sup>.

John Parsons his body was brought from London to y<sup>e</sup> house upon y<sup>e</sup> hill in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Richmond and from thence hither and buried January the 15<sup>th</sup> 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

William Diamont, Seaman belonging to their Majesties Ship y<sup>e</sup> Monk under y<sup>e</sup> command of ——— for y<sup>e</sup> Summers expedition 1692 died in

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<sup>4</sup> Blank in original.

<sup>5</sup> In the 30th of Charles II. a statute was passed, whereby it was enacted that, after August 1, 1678, no corpse should be buried in any shirt, shift, sheet, or shroud, or anything whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver, or in any stuff or thing other than what is made of sheep's wool only, under the penalty of £5; and an affidavit was to be made, within eight days after the burial, that the person was buried in woollen, and in nothing else.

Thus it was sought to compel every person to be buried in woollen; but the aristocracy, and others, who could afford to contravene the statute, frequently did so, and enjoyed the luxury of being buried in linen, for which their representatives paid the fine.

y<sup>s</sup> Parish, and was buried y<sup>e</sup> third day of October 1692. His name, and y<sup>e</sup> Ship to w<sup>ch</sup> he lately belonged appeared to us by a certificate w<sup>ch</sup> was found about him under y<sup>e</sup> chirurgions hand of y<sup>e</sup> Hospitall in Siddenburg in Kent; f<sup>m</sup> whence he was discharged, being cured of y<sup>e</sup> wounds w<sup>ch</sup> he received in y<sup>e</sup> engagem<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> French Fleet in y<sup>e</sup> month of May in y<sup>e</sup> present Summer 1692.

William Mosely; Gardiner to the Grace y<sup>e</sup> Dutchess of Lauderdale, was buried from Ham house upon y<sup>e</sup> 12 day of May 1693.

The Lady Ann Jenner, wife of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Jenner Knt. and Serjant at Law, was buried y<sup>e</sup> twenty second day of March 169 $\frac{7}{5}$ . Memord<sup>m</sup> Noe affidavitt made w<sup>in</sup> eight days and notice accordingly given to y<sup>e</sup> churchwarden.

Her Grace Elizeabeth late Dutchess of Lauderdale and of this Parish was interred y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Day of June 1698. No affidavitt made w<sup>th</sup>in 8 dayes, and Information of her Graces being buried in Linnen given by myself to Sir John Buckworth &c. accordingly.

The Lady Katherine Campbel daughter of John Earl of Argile of y<sup>e</sup> Kingdome of Scotland was buried y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> day of January  $\frac{1699}{700}$ .

Cicillia Cotton Servant to her late Grace Elizeabeth Dutchess of Lauderdale in y<sup>e</sup> Quality of Housekeeper was buried y<sup>e</sup> 17 day of March  $\frac{1699}{700}$ .

Winifried the wife of Ferdinando King, the parish clarke of this parish was buried May 30 1701.

Ferdinando King Parish Clark of Petersham was buried June 22 1702.

June 26. 1703. A still borne childe of Robert and Letishia Scot of Ham was put into the ground.

January 2 a still born childe of Robert Scott of Ham was laid in the ground 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

A Foundling childe whose name and parents were unknowne was laid in the ground Feab. 24 170 $\frac{5}{6}$ .

January 10 170 $\frac{6}{7}$  S<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Jenner Knight Serjant at Law was buried in Petersham Ch. he dyed Jan. 1. 170 $\frac{6}{7}$ .

Walter Ellis Gardiner to my Ld Rochester was buried March 18 170 $\frac{6}{7}$ .

We then have the collections made upon briefs, most of which are for the relief of sufferers by fire, together with some for the benefit of Irish Protestants:—

Collected in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Petersham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Surry upon y<sup>e</sup> Breif for Relief of y<sup>e</sup> Irish Protestants y<sup>e</sup> full sum of five pounds one shilling p<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> saide &c to M<sup>r</sup> Robert Chapman Register of y<sup>e</sup> Archdeaconry at his office in D<sup>rs</sup> Commons y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1689.

Collected in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Petersham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Surry upon y<sup>e</sup> Breif for y<sup>e</sup> poor sufferers by fire at Bungay in Suffolk y<sup>e</sup> sum of Two pounds one shilling paid y<sup>e</sup> said sum to M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Middleton logging at M<sup>r</sup> Clavells at y<sup>e</sup> Peacock in S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Church Yard y<sup>e</sup> 26 day of Nov<sup>mbr</sup> 1689.

Collected in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Petersham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Surry up<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> second Breif for y<sup>e</sup> Irish Protestants y<sup>e</sup> sum of four pounds, four shillings and three pence, paid y<sup>e</sup> said sum by y<sup>e</sup> hands of John Barns to M<sup>r</sup> Ri: Harris Receiver at M<sup>r</sup> Robert Chapmans Reg<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Archdeac<sup>ry</sup> in D<sup>r</sup> Commons upon y<sup>e</sup> 12 day of Aprill 1690.

as p<sup>r</sup> printed receipt.

Collected upon y<sup>r</sup> Majesties Brief for the poor sufferers by fire, y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants of S<sup>t</sup> Ives in Huntingtongshire y<sup>e</sup> sum of ten shillings eight pence, paid y<sup>e</sup> said sum by order of W<sup>lm</sup> Middleton Esq<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> appointed Reiceiver, to M<sup>r</sup> Clavell at y<sup>e</sup> Peacock in S<sup>t</sup> Pauls Church Yard Lond May 28<sup>th</sup> 1690.

Collected upon y<sup>e</sup> Breife for y<sup>e</sup> Poor Sufferers by fire of S<sup>t</sup> George Southwark y<sup>e</sup> sum of eighteen shillings, paid y<sup>e</sup> same to M<sup>r</sup> Richard Harris Collect<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1690.

Paid July y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1695 y<sup>e</sup> sum of three pounds, seaventeen shillings, and eightpence unto M<sup>r</sup> Ch. Armit at M<sup>r</sup> Robert Chapmans Deputy Register of y<sup>e</sup> Deanary upon y<sup>e</sup> Breif for y<sup>e</sup> late dreadfull fire of Warwick.

Collected and paid to William Blakesly Collector of the following Breifs, upon y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 1699, viz. for the poor sufferers by fire, of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Newberry in the County of Berks, the sum of Eleaven shillings and ninepence and for y<sup>e</sup> Breife for the late fire of Minhead in the County of Somersett y<sup>e</sup> sum of ten shillings and three pence.

Collected and paid upon y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> day of May 1699 unto Thomas Fell Collector of y<sup>e</sup> Breif for y<sup>e</sup> late poor sufferers by fire of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Lancaster in y<sup>e</sup> County of y<sup>e</sup> same, y<sup>e</sup> sum of Eleaven shillings and four pence at y<sup>e</sup> visitation held in the Parish Church of Mitcham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Surry upon y<sup>e</sup> day and in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord above writt.

Collected and paid unto M<sup>r</sup> Francis Nixon, Deputy Register of the Archdeaconary of Surry at y<sup>e</sup> visitation of y<sup>e</sup> Deanary of Yeovil,<sup>6</sup> held in y<sup>e</sup> Parish Church of Mitcham in y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid, upon y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> day of May in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of our Lord God 1699 upon y<sup>e</sup> breif granted by his present Majesty King William y<sup>e</sup> third for the releif of our distressed and persecuted Bretheren y<sup>e</sup> Poor exiled Vaudois and French Refugees y<sup>e</sup> sum of Nine pounds, seaven shillings and sixpence. The aforesaid

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<sup>6</sup> Ewell.

Mr Francis Nixon being appointed Receiver of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Breif by y<sup>e</sup> Reverend Tho: Sayer, D. D. and Archdeacon of y<sup>e</sup> County.”

By the order of John Blakesly Collector of y<sup>e</sup> Breifs for fires gathered in y<sup>e</sup> County of Surry; Paid upon y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> day of October 1699 to Mr Hatton Woolridge at y<sup>e</sup> Plow in Kingston upon Thames y<sup>e</sup> sum of fifteen shillings and eight pence being y<sup>e</sup> collection made within this parish upon y<sup>e</sup> Breif for y<sup>e</sup> late sufferers by fire of Derby Court in Channel Row within y<sup>e</sup> citty of Westminster and in y<sup>e</sup> County of Middlesex.

I cannot conclude these remarks without tendering my thanks to those clergymen who have kindly allowed me access to their registers for the purpose of drawing up this paper.







Tracy
Lucy
Throckmerton
Empson

# In omnibus

... ad quos presens scriptum pervenit Susanna Barker, filia Richardi Tracy de Stanwore in Com. Glouc. Armig. et a  
 Barbara Lucy, filie Thome Lucy de Charletoe in Com. Warr. militis salutem: Cum Willms Tracy miles antecessor meus vobis de Stanwore, Regi suo in  
 vitam Thome quondam Cantuar. Archiep. utramque resartorij colun tenent paraverit: Sciatis quod ego fidelissimi in Regni Ma<sup>ti</sup> annuiterandi  
 sum in xpo Patris Johannis Whitgisse Cantuar. Archiep. medecem insq; mansuetudinem ac vitam vobis et p<sup>ro</sup>p<sup>ri</sup>etatem honorand. cupiensq; palam fieri  
 pontificiam dignitatem familie mee minime fuisse unquam exosam (sicut nulli quidem publicaverit) Sciatis inquam quod ego consentiente ac corrobore  
 sumo marito meo Edmundo Barker armigero. Dedi, concessi, et confirmavi, et p<sup>ro</sup>pauperibus hospitibus sancte Trinitatis in Eropdon ex fundatione  
 Johannis Whitgisse Cantuar. Archiep. quendam annuatim redditum scilicet librarum tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios legalis  
 monete Anglie annuatim solvend. sicut exierunt de et ex Domo nra mansionali vocata Lancaster Colledge iarten et existim in dimittitio D<sup>omi</sup> Pauli London.  
**Habendum** et percipiend. p<sup>ro</sup> dictam annuatim redditum scilicet librarum tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios prefato Custodi, et pauperibus  
 hospitalis s<sup>an</sup>cte Trinitatis in Eropdon s<sup>an</sup>cte, et eoz successoribus a die date p<sup>ro</sup>ntu usq; ad finem termin. et pro termino mille Annor. proxime sequentiu.  
 et plenarie Complendoria solvend. annuatim ad quatuor festa sive quatuor anni terminos maxime visitatos sive Annuatiacionis Beate Marie virginis  
 et Nativitate s<sup>an</sup>cte Johannis Baptiste s<sup>an</sup>cte Michaelis Archangeli et Natalis s<sup>an</sup>cte, p<sup>ro</sup> equalis portione. Et si contigerit dictam annuatim redditum  
 annuatim redditum a p<sup>ro</sup>ntu fieri et non solvitur in xte vel in toto, p<sup>ro</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>ntu unius Michaelis post aliquod festu festos p<sup>ro</sup>ntu in quo (ut p<sup>ro</sup>ntu) solvitur quod  
 tunc et demum bene litat et lucit prefato Custodi, et pauperibus hospitalis s<sup>an</sup>cte Trinitatis in Eropdon, p<sup>ro</sup>ntu et eoz successoribus in dictam s<sup>an</sup>cte  
 unam mansionalem intrant et dissongent, et dissongent ibidem captes, asportant, et vend. se retineat, sicut et quovisq; de p<sup>ro</sup>ntu annuatim redditum sue annuatim  
 redditu s<sup>an</sup>cte, una cu<sup>o</sup> arretrage, si qua fuerint plenarie sibi fuerit satisfacta. Et ego Edmundo Barker armigero, Regi Ma<sup>ti</sup> ad causas curand. et  
 Regiarum p<sup>ro</sup>ntu p<sup>ro</sup>ntu religiosam hospitalitatem, Charissime Commisio nra, approbando Donationem, et Confirmationem predictam annuatim redditum  
 redditum scilicet librarum tresdecim solidos, et quatuor denarios, prefato Custodi, et pauperibus, et eoz successoribus pro termino mille Annor. modo et forma p<sup>ro</sup>  
 pro me hereditibus et assignatis meis ad quem Juris effectum confirmo: sub hac tamen conditione quod dicti Custodi et Pauperibus, hospitalis p<sup>ro</sup>ntu, aut  
 successoribus sui, dictam annuatim redditum aut aliquam eius partem nullatenus vendant, suffragant aut alienent. **Promittitq;**  
 et convenio p<sup>ro</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>ntu, pro me et hereditibus meis cum prefato Custodi et pauperibus hospitalis p<sup>ro</sup>ntu, et eoz successoribus, me et hereditibus, et assignatis meis  
 pro et durante termino mille Annor. p<sup>ro</sup> sequentiu onco et singulis ultioribus diebus legitime modum ad hoc sumus requisiti sumptibus et expensis dictoz  
 Custodis et pauperibus et successoribus suoz facturos quo servimus et melius dictam annuatim redditum scilicet librarum tresdecim solidos et quatuor  
 denarios percipere habeant et possideant pro lito termino dictoz mille Annor. dictozq; ratiorem et pauperibus hospitalis p<sup>ro</sup>ntu, in s<sup>an</sup>cte, et possessoribus  
 non. Et annuatim redditum p<sup>ro</sup>ntu p<sup>ro</sup>ntu deliberationem duxit monete valens s<sup>an</sup>cte solidos, p<sup>ro</sup>ntu affixi. **In cuius** Teste  
 monium Sigilla nra publicis apposimus Anno d<sup>omi</sup>ni Millesimo Januario Anno regni illust<sup>ri</sup>ssime in Christo Imperis Curabatur Dei grat. Anglie  
 Francie et Habermie Regine fide Defensoris eoz Quadagesimo Tertio Annoq; Domini iuxta rursum et computationem calce Anglie millesimo  
 Terratissimo.

Barker
Brette
Waterhouse
Dauenporte





Surrey Archaeological Collections.



Cowell Ipswich

Anastatic Reproduction of a  
curious Old Print of Archbishop Whitgift  
forming the Frontispiece to his Life by  
Sir George Paule. Kt. published 1612

## VIII.

ON AN ANCIENT DEED FROM THE MUNIMENT  
ROOM OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY  
TRINITY IN CROYDON.

By JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER.

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THE deed, of which a *fac-simile* accompanies this part of the Society's Proceedings, and of which a translation is appended, is preserved, together with other interesting documents relating to the Hospital, in the Muniment-room over the gatehouse.

Archbishop Whitgift (the founder) seems to have been more than usually careful for the safety of these muniments. In the statutes which he ordained for the government of the Hospital, we find the following direction: "Whereas, I have allotted owte a speciall roome in the gate howse next unto the streete for keepinge of the evidences of the lands and revenews of my sayde hospitall, and for other thinges of some momente, being not of dayly use: I doe ordeine that, in the same roome there shall be one other cheste, wherein shall be kepte the foundation and donation of the hospitall, and all other evidens whatsoever, well sorted accordinge to the severall parcells of landes, into severall greate boxes, superscribed wythe papers of direction." This injunction seems to have been carefully complied with by successive wardens, and the deeds and evidences are now found in the several "greate boxes" in which they were in all probability placed by the founder, or in his time.

This deed is the grant of a rent-charge of £6. 13s. 4*d.* per annum (twenty nobles), by Susan Barker, wife of Edward Barker, Esq., to the Warden and Poor of the Hospital, and it is interesting in an archæological point of view, not only as regards the parties to the grant, and the singularity of the motives which induced them to make it, but also on account of the elegant and artistic style in which the deed is prepared.

Susan Barker (the grantor) was the daughter of Richard Tracy of Stanway, by Barbara, daughter of that Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlcote, to whom some of Shakespeare's early troubles were, or at least are said to be, attributable. She thus descends from two families, the names of both of which are very familiar to the students of English history. Her husband Edward Barker was principal Registrar of the High Commission Court, a piece of preferment which probably he owed to the Archbishop, who, in his frequent dealings with recusants and papists, had much to do with that dreaded tribunal. Probably this grant to an establishment founded by the Archbishop himself, and in which he took so large an interest, may have been a graceful method of expressing the Registrar's obligations to his patron.

The motives which led to this benefaction, (that which lawyers term the consideration for it) are of a somewhat unusual kind :—

After reciting that William Tracy, one of the donor's ancestors, had taken part in the murder of Thomas à Beckett, she states that not only out of esteem and respect for Archbishop Whitgift, but also in order that it might be openly made known, that the episcopal order was not at all hateful to her family, as some spiteful persons had reported, she was induced to grant the rent-

charge in question. Probably she bore in mind the old Gloucestershire proverb, in which it was suggested that an avenging Nemesis pursued her ancestor's descendants on account of his crime:—" *The Tracies have always, the wind in their faces ;*" or, possibly, the lady, although a Protestant, may have been insensibly influenced by some lurking belief in the Papistical doctrines—that ancestral guilt needed atonement, and that the performance of good works was efficacious for that purpose;—and that thus a handsome donation to the hospital founded by one Archbishop, might, in some sort expiate the guilt of murdering one of his predecessors.

I am not aware that any other of William Tracy's descendants attempted to atone for their ancestor's crime by the endowment of any chantry, or other like foundation. It appears, however, from Canon Stanley's most able and interesting work, entitled "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," that Tracy himself gave certain lands in Morton to the church of Canterbury, for the health of his own soul, and those of his ancestors, and for the love of St. Thomas, Archbishop and Martyr of venerable memory, and that the rents of this estate were to be applied to feed and clothe daily, for ever, one monk, to celebrate the divine offices "*pro salute vivorum et requie defunctorum.*" This deed was witnessed by the Abbot of St. Eufemia, in Calabria, which place was probably visited by Tracy on his way to the Holy Land, where he died. It also appears that Amicia, the widow of William Thaun, resigned to the treasurer of the cathedral of Exeter, on behalf of the church of Canterbury, certain lands which her husband had held under Tracy, and which he had made her swear she would duly assign to St. Thomas and the convent, but which, under the influence of her second husband, she had for some time

withheld. This resignation was effected in a somewhat unusual manner, by the delivery to the treasurer of her *cap*—‘*pilliolum*,’ as a symbol of the actual delivery of the land.

Mr. T. W. King, York herald, who has very kindly supplied me with the pedigree subjoined, has also given me the following description of the armorial bearings with which this curious document is emblazoned. On the left-hand side (but the dexter, heraldically speaking), are the arms of Tracy, Lucy, Throckmorton, and Empson, and on the opposite side, those of Barker, Brett, Waterhouse, and Davenport. It will be observed that the arms of the lady’s family (as also her signature) thus take the precedence of her husband’s. She was the daughter of Richard Tracy of Stanway, by Barbara daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, by Elizabeth, who was the daughter of Sir Richard Empson, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the time of Henry VII. Richard Tracy was the second son of William Tracy of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, LL.D., by Margaret daughter of Thomas Throckmorton, sub-treasurer of England in the time of King Henry VI. (whose pedigree is printed in the first volume of the Surrey Archæological Collections), by Alianor daughter of Guy Spiney of Coughton, in the county Warwick. Edward Barker was the son of Francis Barker (whose family is said to have come out of Yorkshire), by Julia daughter of James Waterhouse of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, and Anne daughter of Thomas Davenport. Francis Barker was son of Thomas Barker by Julia Brett, of whose family we have no trace at present. Susan Barker, after Edward Barker’s decease, married Sir Henry Billingsley of London, Knight.

The mode by which possession of the annuity purports



to be given is worthy of notice. It is said to be, "by the delivery of a piece of gold money of the value of ten shillings, affixed to these presents." This coin, which still remains thus affixed, is an angel of the reign of Henry VIII. The seals both of Susan Barker and her husband are appended to it, the ribbons passing through four holes made in the coin, and so through the parchment. These ribbons are *azure* and *argent*, the principal tinctures of the Archiepiscopal arms of Canterbury, which, impaling those of Whitgift, are emblazoned on the upper part of the deed.

Attached to Susan Barker's own signature is the seal of the family of Tracy (the arms, however, occur without the escalop, an instance of which occurs in a MS. temp. Henry VIII., in the College of Arms), suspended by ribbons *or*, and *gules*, the two first colours of the arms of Tracy. Edward Barker's seal is suspended in a similar way by ribbons *or* and *sable*, the tinctures of his arms; and is likewise impressed with his arms. The form of the shields of these seals is the same, and rather unique for that period, bearing some resemblance to a heater shield, having two curvatures on the upper part.

The Mansion-house known as Lancaster College, in St. Paul's Churchyard, upon which the payment of this annuity was charged, was founded by the executors of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. It contained lodgings and a common hall for thirty priests, who were appointed to officiate daily in the chapel on the north side of the choir of old St. Paul's, in which John of Gaunt, and his first and second wives, were entombed.

These, probably, were the same priests for whose maintenance, John of Gaunt's executors gave to the church of St. Paul the manors of Bowes and Pecleshouse in Middlesex, that they might sing masses for his soul.

This college was suppressed at the Reformation, and was granted by Edward VI., on the 9th September, in the second year of his reign, to William Gunter, from whom probably it devolved to Susan Barker, or her ancestor, and eventually appears to have come into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who, by indenture dated the 26th of February, 1664, demised it to Thomas Pory of London, merchant. In this lease it is described as "Lancaster College, against the south gate of St. Paul's Cathedral, and encroached into the Churchyard." It was doubtless destroyed in that vast conflagration which, two years afterwards, consumed the cathedral itself. Its site is now occupied by the large buildings at the south-east corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

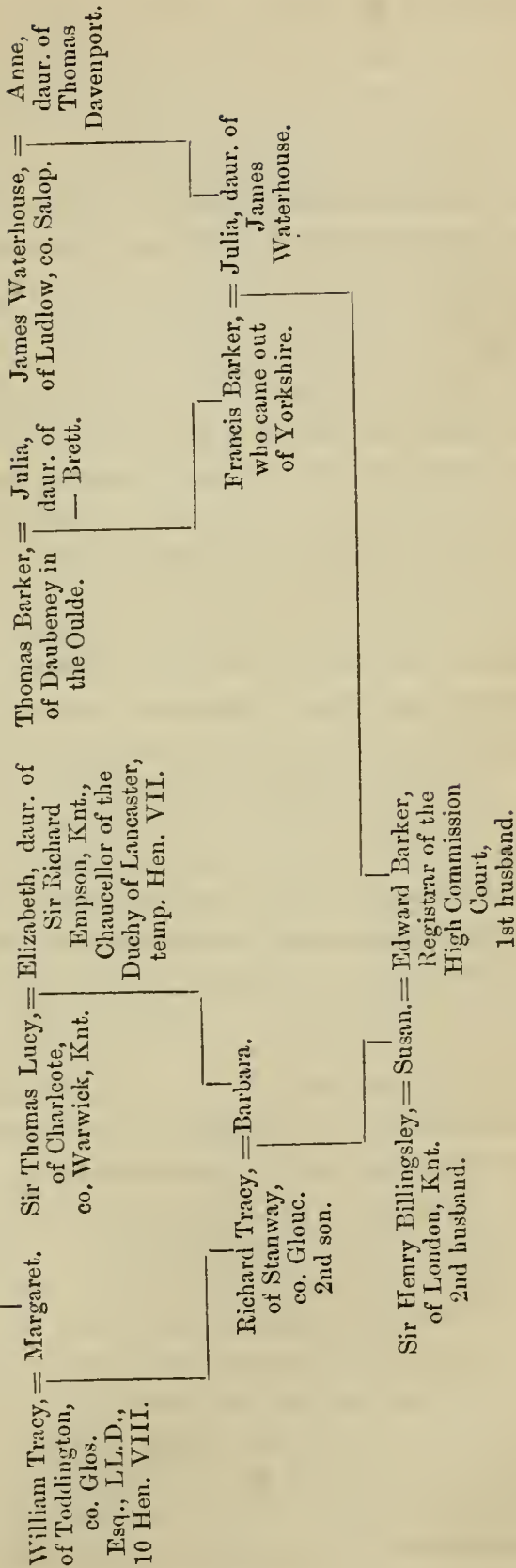
It is a singular circumstance, that although so carefully prepared, and so beautifully adorned, this deed was after all *invalid*: it seems to have been the production of a herald, rather than of a lawyer. At this time, and indeed long afterwards, a married woman could neither charge, nor alien, her freehold estate, except by a form of procedure known as a *fine*. This formality does not seem to have been observed, and it appears from the Hospital records, that some litigation took place in consequence. The defect was afterwards remedied, and the Hospital has continued to receive the annuity to the present time.

The device of giving *seisin* of an annuity, by the delivery of a piece of gold money, was altogether fanciful, and could have had no legal operation. This formality is one, which applies only to the conveyance of land, and was in no way essential to perfect the grant of an annuity, otherwise valid, nor would it have operated to set up an invalid grant.

PEDIGREE OF EDWARD BARKER, ESQ., REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COMMISSION COURT, 1601,  
AND SUSAN, HIS WIFE.

*Communicated by THOMAS WILLIAM KING, ESQ., F.S.A., York Herald.*

Thomas Throgmorton, Sub-treasurer of England, = Alianor, daur. and coh<sup>s</sup>. of Guy Spiney,  
temp. Hen. VI. of Coughton, co. Warwick.  
Ob. 23 Hen. VI., buried at Fledbury.



## TRANSLATION.

To all the faithful in Christ, to whom the present writing shall come. I, Susan Barker, daughter of Richard Tracy of Stanwaie, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire, and of Barbara Lucy, daughter of Thomas Lucy of Charlcote, in the county of Warwick, Knight, send greeting. **Whereas**, in time past, William Tracy, Knight, one of my ancestors, wishing to please his king, transgressed rashly against the life of Thomas, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, whatsoever may have been his rebellion. **Know ye**, that I, honouring the most loyal disposition towards her Royal Majesty, of the most reverend father in God, John Whitgifte, now Archbishop of Canterbury, as also his gentleness, and his truly episcopal life, and desiring that it should be made apparent that the pontifical dignity was never at all hateful to our family (as some malicious persons have reported). **Know ye**, I say, that I (with the consent in this behalf of my most beloved husband, Edward Barker, Esquire), have given, granted and confirmed to the Warden and Poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon, of the foundation of John Whitgifte, Archbishop of Canterbury, a certain annuity or yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, of lawful money of England, yearly to be paid and issuing from and out of our mansion-house called Lancaster College, lying and being in the Churchyard of St. Paul, London: **To have** and perceive the aforesaid annuity or yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, to the aforesaid warden and poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon aforesaid, and their successors, from the day of the date of these presents to the end of the term, and for the term, of one thousand years next following, and fully to be completed, to be paid yearly, at the four most usual feasts or terms of the year, to wit, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and the Birth of our Lord, by equal portions. **And** if it shall happen that the said annuity, or yearly rent, shall be in arrear and unpaid, in part or in all, for the space of one month next after any one of the feasts aforesaid, on which as is aforesaid it ought to be paid, that then and thenceforward, it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid warden and poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon aforesaid, and their successors, to enter upon our said mansion-house, and distrain, and the distresses there taken to carry away, and keep until full satisfaction shall be made for the said annuity or yearly rent aforesaid, together with the

arrears (if any there shall be). And I, Edward Barker, Esquire, Chief Registrar of the Queen's Majesty in Causes Ecclesiastical, approving the pious charity of my most dear wife, for myself and my heirs and assigns, in manner and form aforesaid, do confirm the donation and grant aforesaid of the annuity or yearly rent, of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, to the aforesaid warden and poor, and their successors, for the term of one thousand years, but nevertheless on this condition, that the said warden and poor of the hospital aforesaid, or their successors, shall in no wise sell, waste, or alienate the said annuity or yearly rent, or any part thereof. And I promise and agree by these presents for myself and my heirs, with the aforesaid warden and poor of the hospital aforesaid and their successors, that I and my heirs and assigns, for and during the term of three years next ensuing, will do all and singular such further lawful acts (when we shall be so required), at the costs and expenses of the said warden and poor and their successors, by which they may the more securely and the better have and possess peaceably the said annuity or yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence for the whole term of the said one thousand years; and we have put the said warden and poor of the hospital aforesaid into the seisin and possession of the said annuity or annual rent, by the delivery of a golden coin of the value of ten shillings affixed to these presents.

In witness whereof we have set our seals to these presents, the first day of the month of January, in the forty-third year of the reign of the most illustrious princess in Christ, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord, according to the course and computation of the English Church, one thousand six hundred.

SUSAN

L.S.

BARKER.

EDWARDE

L.S.

BARKER.

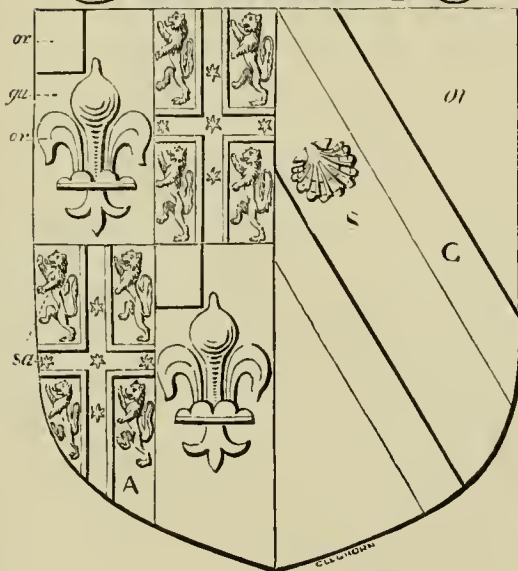
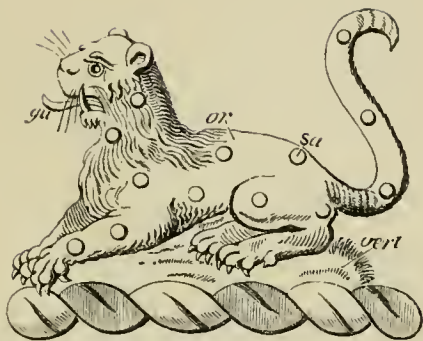
## IX.

NOTICES RELATING TO MRS. SUSAN BARKER  
(AFTERWARDS DAME SUSAN BILLINGSLEY),  
DONOR TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY  
TRINITY, IN CROYDON; AND HER TWO  
HUSBANDS, EDWARD BARKER AND SIR  
HENRY BILLINGSLEY.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KING, F.S.A., YORK HERALD.

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SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY, Knight, was Lord Mayor of London in 1596, and was son of Roger Billingsley, of Canterbury. He was Customer to the Queen for strangers; and married, according to his funeral certificate in the Heralds College, first, to Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Henry Boorne of Yorkshire, Esquire, by whom he had issue. He married, secondly, Bridget, daughter and coheir of Sir Christopher Draper, of London, by whom he had no issue. His third wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir John Killigrew, Knight, by whom he had issue, and widow of Robert Trapps, of London, Gentleman; she died 4th May, 1598, at her house in Fenchurch Street, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church of St. Catherine Coleman. Her funeral certificate is recorded in the Heralds College. Sir Henry Billingsley married, fourthly, Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Monslow, and widow of Rowland Martin; and, fifthly, Susan, daughter of Richard Tracy, of Stanway, in the county



SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY





of Gloucester, Esquire, widow of Edward Barker, Registrar for Causes Ecclesiastical, by whom he had no issue. Sir Henry Billingsley died 22nd November, 1606, at his house in London, and was buried at St. Catherine Coleman aforesaid, on the 18th December following. His son, Sir Henry Billingsley, of Sison, in the county of Gloucester, Knight (by Elizabeth Boorne), was chief mourner. Pedigrees of Billingsley were entered at the visitations of London in 1568, Shropshire in 1623, and London in 1624. The arms of Billingsley, at the visitation of London, A.D. 1568, were argent within a cross voided between four lions rampant, five estoiles sable; and at the visitation of Salop, A.D. 1623, quarterly 1 and 4 gules a fleur-de-lis and canton or, 2 and 3 the above-mentioned coat.

The following is a copy of the funeral certificate of Dame Susan Billingsley:—

“The Right Worshipful Dame Susan Billingsley, daughter of Richard Tracy, of Stanway, in Gloucestershire, Esquire, departed this mortall life at London, upon Thursday, the 25th of April, 1633, and was interred with escocheons in St. Gregory’s Church, near Paules, where she had in her lifetime erected a monument for Edward Barker, Esquire, her first husband. She married two husbands, y<sup>e</sup> first was Edward Barker aforesaid, and her second was Sir Henry Billingsley, sometime Lord Mayor of London. She had not any yssue by either of them. This lady made Mr. Thomas Billingsley, 3rd son of the said Sir Henry, her sole executor. This certificate was taken by us, Thomas Preston Portcullis and George Owen Rougecroix, to be recorded in the College of Armes, and the truth hereof is testified by y<sup>e</sup> subscription of Henry Billingsley.”

In St. Gregory’s Church (by St. Paul’s) was the monument to the memory of Edward Barker, Esquire, Principal Registrar in Causes Ecclesiastical to the Queen’s Majesty, on which was a Latin inscription. He died 26th May, 1602; a copy of the inscription is given in Stow, ed. 1720, book iii. 228.

In the church of St. Catherine Coleman was the

monument of Sir Henry Billingsley, Knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, who died 22nd November, 1606; and also of Elizabeth, his first wife, who died 29th July, 1577. He was then one of the Queen's Majesty's Customers in the port of London.—*Vide* Stow, ed. 1720, book ii. 79.

Mr. Barker made his will on Whit-Sunday, 23rd May, 1602, in which he describes himself “Edward Barker, of London, Esquire.” He directs his funeral to be performed without pomp, and a monument to be placed to his memory. He directs his wife, “Susan Tracye, *alias* Barker,” to bestow £100 upon Susan Tracy at her marriage, “if her father deal kindly with me.” He ordains for executors “my loving brothers, Rowland Smarte, Esquire, and Nathaniel Tracye, Gentleman.” Mentions a bond payable by Sir Thomas Lucy and “my brother Paul Tracy.” Gives the reversion of the lease of the subsidy and aulnage of salable clothes and office of aulnage, after his wife's decease, to his nephew Edward Barker, on condition that, within two years after he becomes possessed of it, he shall pay to the Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, £50; and shall give security to deliver at the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, in Croydon, for twenty years, “one sorting cloth of Gloucester sheere,” making about the price of five or six pounds, for clothing for the poor, at the discretion of the warden. He gives legacies to, and otherwise mentions, amongst other persons, “my brother Thomas Barker, and his children, except his son Edward;” cousins Ed. Lucy and Richard Varney, nephew James Barker, cousin Brooke, cousin Henry Barker, Esquire, sister Price, and Mrs. Penelope Parrett, daughter of the Countess of Northumberland. The executors proved the will on 22nd June following.

The will of Sir Henry Billingsley is dated 6th August, 1606. He gives to his wife Susan Billingsley all his plate, and desires that she should have the use of his house in the parish of St. Catherine Coleman, by Aldgate, in London; after which he devises the same to his son Sir Henry Billingsley, Knight. He mentions several of his children and other relations; amongst whom, his brother-in-law Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, and Susan Tracy, his wife's niece. Proved 30th December following.

Dame Susan Billingsley, his widow, made her will 21st February, 1631. She describes herself of the parish of St. Catherine Coleman, and desires to be buried in the parish church of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's, "where there is a tomb made for Mr. Barker and me, my first love and my most kind husband;" and to be buried in the night, as her friend the Lady Garrett was. She gives legacies to Lady Lettice, Countess Dowager of Leicester, Lady Ann Delawarr; her nephews and nieces, Paul Tracy, Esquire, Alexander Tracy, Mrs. Alice Tracy, and Mrs. Susan Tracy; and to Timothy Throckmorton, son of her nephew Michael Throckmorton, deceased. She gives her cousin James Barker her gilt salt, "which hath his uncle Barker's arms and mine engraven thereon." She also names her cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Sir Edmund Lucy, Knight; as also some of her husband's children and relations. She gives a silver cup to New College, Oxford, "for Mr. Baker's sake, who was a fellow of that college;" and gives legacies to Samuel, Richard, Sarah, Susan, Ann, Judith, Catherine, and Hester, the eight children of her nephew Thomas, son of her brother Samuel. She appoints her son-in-law Thomas Billingsley sole executor, who proved the will 26th April, 1633.

This lady, Dame Susan Billingsley, wife successively of Edward Barker and Sir Henry Billingsley, was one of the daughters of Richard Tracy, of Stanway, by Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, and sister of Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway, who was created a baronet 29th March, 1611, and of Samuel Tracy, of Clifford Priory, in the county of Gloucester, whom she mentions in her will. She was grand-daughter of William Tracy, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, LL.D., by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Throckmorton, Sub-Treasurer of England, temp. Henry VI., of which mention has already been made in the pedigree which I communicated to my friend Mr. Flower.

## X.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE DEED RELATING  
TO JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A.

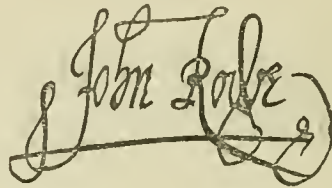
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THE estates at South Malling and Old Malling had come into the possession of Richard Evelyn by his marriage with Ellen, daughter and heiress of John Stansfield, who had purchased of Robert, Earl of Dorset, part of the property of the suppressed college of South Malling, and other property at Old Malling. In 1626 John Evelyn laid the first stone of the new church, and, at the close of 1628, was present at its opening by license.\* It was in this year that John Evelyn was placed with Citolin, a Frenchman at Lewes, to learn the rudiments of Latin, and also to write; he next went to school with Mr. Potts, in the Cliffe, and was thence transferred, in 1630, to the grammar school (founded by Agnes Morley in 1512). The district of Old Malling is different from the collegiate property. The deed before described is dated in June, 1635; and on the 10th October, 1637, the mansion and greater portion of the property was sold by Richard Evelyn to William Kempe.

The first witness to the deed is John Rowe, the well-

\* In his Diary (vol. i. p. 5) he states that he was at the consecration in the year 1627; but though the church was opened for service, the actual consecration did not take place until May 23, 1632.

known Sussex antiquary, who was born in 1560, and was, consequently, in the 75th year of his age; his signature, of which a facsimile is here given, is particularly firm.



Mr. Rowe left an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Edward Raines; and her descendant Annabella Medley married into the Evelyn family, her husband being James Evelyn of Fellbridge; the estates going by subsequent marriages to the second and last Earl of Liverpool.

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## XI.

NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF COBHAM  
OF STERBOROUGH CASTLE, LINGFIELD,  
SURREY.

BY JOHN WICKHAM FLOWER.

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HOWEVER humiliating such a confession may be, it must be acknowledged that in former times the county of Surrey has produced but few men who have been distinguished in arts, in arms, or in letters. Various causes might be assigned for this dearth of great names. Until the resources of the soil were developed and improved by a better system of husbandry, it was, for the most part, barren and unproductive as compared with many other districts, and thus it offered but few inducements for the residence of wealthy and powerful families. The number of monasteries and religious houses in the county was remarkably small, and it has never possessed either a cathedral city, or any considerable college. As regards military affairs, the opportunities and inducements for warlike training and exercise have, amongst us, usually been wanting; for with societies, as with nations and individuals, it is ever found that the occasion generates, or at least calls into exercise, those qualities which the occasion requires. Thus, a Douglas or a Scott on one side the border, never wanted a Percy to match him on the other; in the marches of Wales, the Glendower was checked by a Mortimer; while in Ireland, the vigilance and courage of

the Lords of the Pale were kept in constant exercise by the hostility of the native or mere Irish. But on the chalk downs, and in the pastoral valleys of Surrey, this stimulus was for the most part wanting; and if its inhabitants were thus exempt from the trials to which they would have been exposed in a less quiet neighbourhood, they also wanted that discipline and skill which the presence of warlike neighbours is pretty sure to engender.

But not only must it be confessed that the county has not produced many illustrious men, but it must be owned also, that the few whom it has produced, have, for the most part, "died and gone without their fame." It would seem as if our local historians had considered the soil too barren to be worth much culture, and that thus they have passed by in silence the history of many who are justly entitled to a place, not only in the annals of the county, but in those of the empire. It is of one of these neglected families that I have now to speak; of those who were born and bred in the little village of Lingfield, of which, and of the neighbouring castle of Sterborough, they were the lords, and within the walls of whose parish church they were in succession entombed.

The parent stem from which the possessors of Sterborough sprang, was the family of the same name long settled at Cobham, and at Cowling Castle, in Kent. A full account of this family would be found extremely valuable, not only for genealogical and topographical purposes, but also in an historical point of view. There exist abundant materials for such a memoir, and it seems much to be desired that some one competent to the task would collect, and reduce them into order. During that most eventful and interesting epoch of our history, which comprises the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and the fourth, fifth,



and sixth Henries, various members of this wide-spreading family were employed in the most important diplomatic services, and were engaged in almost all the great battles of those troubled times. Closely connected with the Court, and usually on terms of intimate friendship with the reigning Sovereign and his family, they formed alliances with the most powerful families in the land; and eventually, by the marriage of the heiress of Cobham of Cowling with Sir John Oldcastle, the pedigree of the elder branch became stained with the blood of one of the first victims of that fierce persecution which was instituted against the Lollards by Archbishop Arundell.

The Sterborough branch contributed in no small measure to swell the renown of the race from which it sprang. It flourished indeed in its pride and power but for four generations, yet it was remarkable, not alone for the value and extent of its possessions, or for the noble, and even royal alliances which it formed, but for having produced soldiers and statesmen second to none, in one of the brightest periods of English history. Long as our language may endure, will men speak with pride of those who were foremost at Crecy and Poitiers; and they will ponder also on the marvellous history of that proud princess, the wife of the Lord Protector, whom all her husband's power and influence could not shield from the vengeance of his uncle, and who was thus compelled, bareheaded and barefooted, with a lighted taper in her hand, and a white sheet around her, to do penance as a sorceress in the lanes and market-places of London.

The account of this family, as printed by Dugdale (*Baronage*, ii. 65), is, in many respects, careless and inaccurate, principally, it would seem, from want of atten-

tion while passing through the press. He has thus contradicted himself, and confused persons of the same name, more than once; and, as usual, his loose statements have been adopted by subsequent compilers.

To attempt a complete recension of Dugdale's article would indeed be a useful task for many purposes; but it is one which, on the present occasion, I am not called upon, and do not propose, to undertake. Some corrections of his mis-statements, so far as regards the Surrey line, will, however, be found appended to the pedigree which is subjoined.

The common ancestor of the Kentish and Surrey branches of the family was John de Cobham, a Justice itinerant in the reign of Henry III., who died in or about the 36th year of that king, having purchased the manors of Cowling and Westchalke, in the county of Kent. He is said, and in all probability with reason (though I find no direct evidence of record or charter in support of the assertion), to have been married twice; first to Joan, daughter of William or Warrine Fitz-Benedict; secondly to Joan, daughter of Hugh de Nevill. He left certainly five sons surviving him: (1) John de Cobham the younger, his heir, ancestor of the Cobhams of Cobham and Cowling, and of Beluncle, county Kent, and Pipardsclive, county Wilts; (2) Henry de Cobham of Roundal, or Randalls, and Hever in Hoo, county Kent, whose posterity long continued settled there; (3) Sir Reginald, of whom presently; (4) James; (5) William. Of these, John and Henry seem to have sprung from a first marriage; the remaining three from the second. James and William appear to have left no issue male. Of Sir Reginald, the eldest son of the assumed second marriage, we know little more than that prior to the 13th Edward I., he had married Joan,

daughter and heir (or co-heir) of William de Evere, probably the same person, who, by the name of William de Heure, had a grant of freewarren in the 9th of Edward I. (Rot. Chart. ej. an. num. 87), in Chidingstan, and Heure (Hever), in Kent, and in all his demesnes in Lingefeld, county Surrey; which last-mentioned lands would seem to have descended through his daughter to the Cobham family. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Reginald, the first Lord Cobham of Sterborough, born about 1295, as appears from an inquisition taken on the death of his uncle William (whose heir he was), in the 14th of Edward II., when he was twenty-five years old and upwards.<sup>1</sup> This nobleman may justly be regarded as the founder of the Surrey branch of the family, as well as the most illustrious member of the illustrious stock from which it was an offshoot. He not only greatly increased its possessions, but raised its renown to the highest pitch, having made himself eminent amongst the many eminent men of Edward the Third's reign. The account of his employments and exploits will be found at large in Dugdale's "Baronage," and it seems needless, therefore, for our present purpose, to do more than notice those which appear the most interesting. In the second year of Edward III., he was sent on an embassy into Brabant, and in the following year (1329) he was in the train of the king on his expedition to France, and was present at Amiens, when Edward did homage to the king of France for the duchy of Aquitaine and the earldoms of Poitou and Montreuil. In the 14th of Edward III., on account of his great wisdom and fidelity, he was sent on a special embassy to the Pope. In the following year he obtained a charter to embattle or castellate his manor-houses of Orkesden in Kent, and of

<sup>1</sup> Esch. 24 Edw. II. n. 17.

Prinkham in Surrey; which last was thenceforward known as Streburch or Stereburch, afterwards corrupted into Starborough Castle. In the 17th of Edward III., he was again sent to Rome as one of the ambassadors to treat before Pope Clement VI. with Philip de Valois, king of France, concerning the truce. To narrate the battles and sieges at which he was present, would be to recount almost every one of those famous combats which occurred in France and Flanders during the first thirty-five years of Edward the Third's reign, and the memory of which is preserved in Froissart's pages. He was at the battles of Cogant and Vironfosse, at the siege of Tournay, and in the expedition into Brittany. In these wars he had for his companions, the King himself, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, the Black Prince, Sir Walter Manny, Sir John Chandos, and the other barons and knights of this time, who, by their successes against far superior forces, carried the renown of Englishmen to a height before unknown. The Lord Cobham seems ever to have borne himself as one worthy of such comrades. He was one of the principal leaders at the battle of Crecy, and it was to his care, and to that of Sir John Chandos and the Earl of Warwick, that the King committed the Black Prince, who was then to make his first essay in arms.

Froissart's narrative of this transaction has been too often quoted to warrant its repetition here; but it is so characteristic of the men and of the times, as to be worth the while of any reader unacquainted with it, to turn to the passage (vol. ii. p. 167).

At the battle of Poitiers, the Lord Cobham marched in the van as Marshal of the Black Prince's army, and he had the good fortune to save the king of France from the hands of his actual captors, who were quarrelling

which should have him, and in the strife were like to have slain him. Having received him from these knights, he conducted him with great respect and courtesy to the Prince.

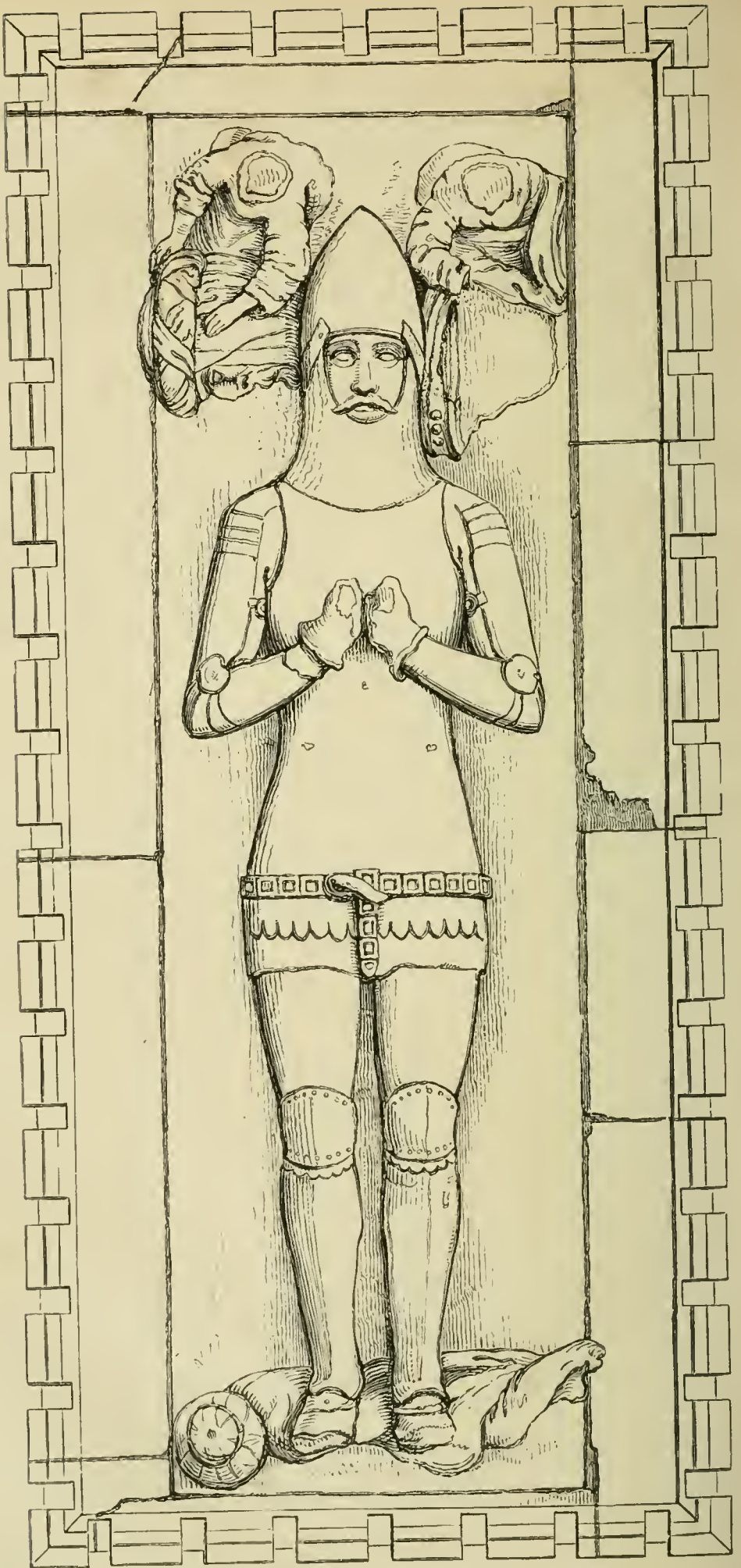
It was not to be expected that one who had so long, and so well, served such a king as Edward III., and that in most important transactions, both military and civil, should be left unrewarded or unhonoured. We find the records of numerous grants and gifts made to him at various periods. Thus, amongst many other benefactions, in the 13th of Edward III., when he was made a Knight Banneret, he had assigned to him for the better support of that dignity, the mill under the Castle at Oxford, and the meadow there, called the King's Mede. In the 18th of Edward III. he was made admiral of the king's fleet, from the mouth of the Thames westwards, which grant was renewed four years later. In the 21st of Edward III. he had a grant of an annuity of £500 for life, the better to support his degree and dignity of Banneret. From the 16th to the 35th of Edward III., he was summoned to Parliament by writ, and in 1352, upon the death of Sir Thomas Wale, he was elected a Knight of the Garter (being the fourth knight in order of election), and filled the ninth stall on the Prince's side, where his plate still remains. At his death he was possessed of the manors of Oaksted or Oxted, and Prinkham or Sterborough in Lingfield; of Langley Burrell and Lye, in Wilts; of Northey in Sussex; and of West Cleve, East Cleve, Bordefielde, Horton, Orkesden, Eynesford, Fancourt, Chidingstone, Holtesbury, Brokeland, and Halstede, in Kent. It is reasonable to believe that he would acquire great wealth from the ransom of some of the numerous lords and knights who were taken prisoners at the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, and from

the spoils of those who were slain. Thus it appears from the Patent Rolls, that in the 33rd of Edward III., the king gave him a bond for 6,000 old florins *de scuto*, part of the ransom for the Count de Longueville, one of the king's prisoners belonging to him; and Froissart relates that at Poitiers, he made the Count de Dampmartin prisoner. We learn from the same source, that the Lord Cobham was appointed, with Sir Richard Stafford, to take an account of those who fell at Crecy on the French side; that they were accompanied by three heralds, appointed to discover the names and rank of the slain by their armorial bearings, and two priests to take down the names; and that they found there, eighty standards, and the bodies of eleven princes, twelve hundred knights, and three thousand men-at-arms.

Lord Cobham was not destined to meet his death in battle. In the autumn of 1361, he died of what was called the second pestilence, which proved fatal to so many eminent persons, and in particular to his old companions in arms, Henry, Duke of Lancaster (the father-in-law of John of Gaunt), and William Fitz Waryn, to several of the bishops, and many of the clergy and gentry.

Strange as it may appear, neither the chronicles of his own time, nor the topographers of later times, afford any information as to the burial-place of one who played so important a part in the wars and diplomacy of his country. A Knight of the Garter, when that honour was the token of services in the field; an ambassador to various foreign states; a Lord Admiral; a principal leader in two of the most famous battles in which Englishmen were ever engaged; the companion and friend of the noblest of his contemporaries—we might have expected that some intimation would have been given of





EFFIGY OF REGINALD, FIRST LORD COBHAM OF STERBOROUGH.

N. Chancel aisle, Lingfield Church.



the place in which his remains were entombed. No allusion, however, to the subject is to be found in Aubrey's "History of Surrey," or in that of Manning and Bray, or in later histories, although these writers profess to describe the church of Lingfield, and notice the tomb under which the knight is interred, which they describe as a marble altar-tomb with the effigy of a knight in armour. It was from a casual allusion in his son's will, that I first learned the place of this lord's burial. Reginald, the second Lord Cobham, in giving directions for his own burial, desired that it should be in the parish church of Lingfield, and he designates the exact spot, as was frequently done in wills of the period. It was to be "*de rere le teste mon tres honorable sieur et pier,*"—behind the head of his very honourable lord and father. On visiting the church, it will be seen that the son's tomb is now placed parallel with that of the father, rather than behind it; but it has evidently been removed from its original position. The tomb, of which engravings are here given, is evidently that of the first Lord Cobham. Not only is it the only one in the church of an older date than that of the son, and therefore the only one that answers to the description given in his will, but it will be found, on examination, that the left leg of the effigy was originally encircled with the Garter, in a kind of porcelain or enamel, some portion of which still remains; thus evidently indicating the first Lord Cobham, who was the only one of this family thus distinguished. The crest upon the helmet on which the knight's head reposes, viz. a Moor's or Turk's head, clothed with a turban (the same figure being also repeated at the feet of the effigy), corresponds with the plate on this knight's stall in St. George's Chapel, and also with the crest upon the fine altar-tomb

in the chancel, which is undoubtedly that of this nobleman's grandson. Not improbably, this crest was adopted to commemorate some adventure in which this lord's ancestor, Henry de Cobham, was engaged, when he accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. It is referred to as "a Soldan" in Joan Lady Cobham's will, given in the Appendix.

The tomb, as usual, has been much mutilated. The effigy of the knight is represented with the face uncovered, and a conical helmet upon the head, with a camail of chain mail attached to it, and falling below the chin. This camail originally was wrought in blue and silver enamel. The body is covered with a cyclas, or short surcoat, which has once been richly gilt, and was emblazoned with the arms of Cobham upon the breast. This is confined by a girdle composed of small square plaques filled in with blue enamel, and much resembling in its character that on the effigy of the Black Prince at Canterbury. The plate armour consists of jointed *greaves* and *brassarts*, and *vambraces*, with small auxiliary plates to protect the elbow and knee joints. The knees are protected by *genouillières*, and the legs are covered with short buskins, ending just above the prick spurs, which are fastened with straps and buckles. Three or twelve escutcheons upon the tomb, of which, however, only six are now visible, and the armorial bearings upon these are almost effaced. It appears, however, from a MS. and drawing made by Vincent, and preserved in the College of Arms, that eight out of these twelve shields were in his time emblazoned as follows :

1. Gules, on a chevron or, 3 estoiles sable.—*Cobham of Sterborough.*
2. Gules a chevron between 6 cross crossletts in chief, and 4 in base argent.—*Berkeley.*
3. *Cobham*, impaling or a chevron gules.—*Stafford.*

4. Paly nebulee of 6, or and gules, in a bordure ermine.—*Valenges*.
5. Argent a fess between 4 gemelles gules.—*Badlesmere*.
6. Gules 3 water budgets argent.—*Roos*.
7. Argent a cross flory or, in the first canton, a martlet or.—*Pavely*.
8. Azure, 3 Roses or.—*Cosynton*.

The tomb having been much injured, faint traces only are seen of the first three coats, and also of another shield which is not figured in the drawing preserved at the College of Arms ; viz. *Cobham* impaling *Berkeley*.

This latter shield commemorates the first lord's marriage with Joan, daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley (third of that name). Dugdale (quoting a careless statement of Robert Glover's) makes her a daughter of *Maurice* de Berkeley ; and both Sir William Segar and Vincent, in their MS. Baronages, preserved in the College of Arms, adopt this error. In his article on the Berkeley family, however, Dugdalé states her to have been daughter of Thomas ; and this is clearly so, for her will (set out in the Appendix) states distinctly that her husband purchased the manor of Langley Burrell, Wilts, of John de la Mare, in her honoured father's presence ; and she goes on to direct that a chapel shall be endowed by her son, with the advowson of that church, for the health of the souls of the said Sir John de la Mare, and of Thomas Lord Berkeley : while it further appears from Smyth's "Lives of the Berkeleys," that this manor, with the advowson, was purchased by Thomas Lord Berkeley in the same year in which his daughter was married (17th Edward III.), and was given to her as a marriage portion.

Another mistake as to this lord's marriage occurs in Sir William Segar's pedigree. He states, that Lord Cobham married a first wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Hugh, second Earl of Stafford, and widow of Sir John Ferrers of Chartley. But this Hugh certainly was not

born until 1344, and Lord Cobham was undoubtedly married before 1348 (as his eldest son was born in that year) to Joan Berkeley, who survived him. Mr. Beltz, in his History of the Order of the Garter, has fallen into much the same error; he makes Elizabeth Stafford the *second* wife of this lord. These mistakes have obviously arisen from confounding Reginald the son, who probably *did* marry the daughter of an Earl of Stafford, with Reginald the father; and this error again may probably be traced to the circumstance that at one time (as already noticed) the arms of Cobham impaling those of Stafford were depicted on the father's tomb. This proceeding, as in similar instances, could hardly fail to produce much confusion. Probably when Lingfield College was founded, and the church was rebuilt, by the first lord's grandson, about the year 1431, this tomb was restored, and was then adorned with the arms of those families which were the most recent alliances, and the old ones were necessarily omitted. In no other way can we account for the circumstance, that while the arms of Cobham of Cobham, of Neville, and of de Hever, this nobleman's immediate ancestors, are wanting, those of Stafford (his son's wife) and de Roos (his grand-daughter's husband) are preserved, together with those of Badlesmere, Cosyngton, Valenges, and Paveley, with whom we have no reason to believe that he was in any way allied.

By his wife, Joan Berkeley, this lord left one son, Reginald, then aged thirteen years, and also a daughter, Joan, married to Lord Henry de Grey, from whom the noble family of Grey of Codnor is descended. One of the daughters of this marriage (Joan) is named as a legatee in Lady Cobham's will, but neither she nor her mother is named in any of the pedigrees preserved in the College of Arms.





BRASS, LINGFIELD CHURCH.

Probably Isabella Cobham, of Gatwick.)

It is certain that this nobleman left a will, since that of his widow contains frequent allusions to its provisions. A very diligent search has not, however, enabled me to discover any traces of it, further than that it was proved at the Bishop of Winchester's palace, Southwark, on 7th of October, 1361, by the executors, Amand Fythlyng, and a certain "I," possibly Joan his widow.<sup>2</sup>

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JOAN, WIFE OF REGINALD, FIRST LORD COBHAM  
OF STERBOROUGH.

As already noticed, the first Lord Cobham inter-married with Joan, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley (third of that name), and sister of Maurice (fourth of the name). In Smyth's "Lives of the Berkeleys," it is said that her marriage portion was £2,000 in money, and also the manor of Langley Burrell, Wilts; but in her will she states that her *husband* purchased this manor, and also the manor of Lye, of John de la Mare, in her father's presence. Possibly both accounts may be reconciled by assuming that her husband made the purchase, and her father supplied the funds.

This lady survived her husband eight years, having died 2nd October, 1369. A brass effigy is still preserved on the north aisle of Lingfield Church, of which the annexed engraving is given in the able work on monumental brasses compiled by Mr. Haines, who suggests that it was probably intended to mark the burial-place of this Lady Cobham. There are, however, many, and strong objections to this hypothesis. The brass in question is of a very inferior design and coarse workmanship, and is altogether such a one as would hardly

<sup>2</sup> Registr. Edyndon.

be placed over the remains of a lady of great wealth and position, and so nobly allied; especially as the tombs of this family were, as Mr. Haines justly observes, remarkable for the beauty and elaborate workmanship of their brass effigies. Besides, as will be seen, she gave such careful and precise directions for her burial in St. Mary Overy's churchyard, and accompanied them with such liberal benefactions to those who should assist at her obsequies, that it is hardly possible that her wishes in this respect should have been disregarded. It seems far more reasonable to believe that the brass figured by Mr. Haines was placed over the grave of Isabella, the wife of Reginald Cobham, of Gatwick. The inscription is torn away, but it appears, from some ancient notes in the College of Arms, which have been preserved and arranged by the care of Robert Laurie, Esq., *Clarencieux*, that there was formerly an inscription remaining on *some* tombstone in the church (and this is now the only one that seems to have lost its inscription), as follows:—

“ Hic jacet Isabella Cobham  
Uxor Reginaldi Cobham de Gatewyck  
quæ obiit 2<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis Anno Domini 1460.”

The first Lady Cobham's will is dated August 13, 1369, and is preserved in the register of Archbishop Wittlesey. A short and imperfect notice of it is to be found in the Harleian MSS., which Sir Harris Nicolas has copied in the “*Testamenta Vetusta* ;” and this again has been adopted by several of our county historians. The will is one of the most elaborate documents of the kind (of the same early date) extant. It contains many interesting and minute particulars, as well in relation to the lady's own family, as to the manners and customs of the period, and her possessions in plate, books, and furniture. These have been left unnoticed







Orate pro aīa Katherine Stoket.

1.500 T.

BRASS, LINGFIELD CHURCH

(Katherine Stoket.)

in the published abstracts, and I have therefore thought it best to subjoin a complete transcript with a translation.

Amongst other things, she directed her body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary *Overy*, spelt in the will, "*Overthere*," before the door, over which the blessed Virgin sitteth on high. She was to be interred under a plain marble stone, with a cross of metal, and around it these words in French :—

" Vous qui par ici passietz,  
Pur l'alme Johane de Cobham prietz."

She directs that *before everything else*, 7,000 masses shall be celebrated for her soul immediately after her death, and that they shall on no account be delayed or deferred ; and that there should be paid for them £29. 3s. 4d. Amongst many articles of plate, and jewels, and books, and garments, bequeathed to various friends and relations, she mentions a horn made of a griffin's hoof, with a silver gilt cover. She gives legacies to the priests, and to the sisters ministering in St. Thomas's Hospital, also to the sick persons lying there, and to the prisoners lying in chains and fetters near St. George's, Southwark. It will be seen that amongst other objects of her bounty, she distinguishes Katherine Stoket, one of her damsels or ladies in waiting, and together with various corsets, and gowns and hoods, she bequeathed to her twenty marks for her advancement,—"*pro promotione suá.*" It would seem, however, that notwithstanding the possession of these garments and the twenty marks, Katherine never did come to her promotion. On the chancel floor of Lingfield church may yet be seen the effigy of a woman, with hands meekly clasped upon her breast, and an inscription beseeching the prayers of the faithful for the soul's repose of her who lies below.

The family of Stokett, of which Katherine doubtless was a member, was at this date settled at Oxted, in which parish there is yet a manor known by their name. Oxted being part of the possessions of the Cobhams, and immediately adjoining to Sterborough, its inhabitants could hardly fail to be on friendly terms with the lords of the neighbouring castle. Thus we find that in 1345, Roger at Stokett, son and heir of John (and very probably brother of Katherine), was in ward to the lord of the manor of Oxted; and in the bailiff's accounts, ten pence per week for thirty weeks is charged for his commons on going to school, seven weeks being deducted when he was at Sterborough (probably for his holidays), and in addition, the sum of eleven pence is charged for cloth for one pair of hose, a penny for sewing, and ten pence for two pairs of shoes.<sup>3</sup>

Allusion is made in this Lady Cobham's will to a transaction of which I have found no other instance. Amongst Robert Glover's notices of the family of Cobham of Cobham, to which reference is made in the notes to the pedigree subjoined, is preserved a document of which the following is a translation:—

“Memorandum, that John de la Mare, Knight, sold the manor of Langley Burrell, Wilts, to Lord Reginald Cobham, the father of Lord Reginald de Cobham who now is, on condition that the said Reginald should endow two chantries, in which prayers should daily be offered for the souls of the said John de la Mare and his ancestors, which chantries by the will of the said Lord Reginald, the son of the said Lord Reginald, were established in the collegiate church of Cobham, &c.”

In the same collection is also preserved a deed, by which, in the fifth year of Richard II. (1382), Ralph de Cobham, of the county of Devon, gave to Sir John de Cobham, lord of Cobham, to Reginald de Cobham, parson

<sup>3</sup> Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surrey, ii. 389.

of Northfleet, and to Ralph de Cobham of Chafford, the manor of Sharnden, and the marsh of Elmele, as security that Reginald de Cobham, Lord of Sterborough, or his heirs, should appropriate to the College of Cobham a church of the full value of forty marks, &c. It seems probable that this appropriation was intended as a provision for the masses to be celebrated for the soul of Sir John and his ancestors, in compliance with the stipulation made when he sold Langley Burrell.

It will be seen, on reference to Lady Cobham's will, that she also mentions this purchase and the condition annexed to it, as described in the memorandum above referred to. It would appear that the engagement had not been fulfilled in her husband's lifetime, and she conscientiously directs, that if her son should appropriate the church of Langley Burrell for the maintenance of two priests to celebrate the masses in question for the souls of Sir John de la Mare, and those of her own husband and father, her executors should enfeoff her son and his heirs in her water-mill at Edun Bridge, and her house in Southwark, so that he might bear the burthen, and in time to come might answer on this account for her deceased lord, and for her soul, before the Supreme Judge.

For some reason or other, it would seem that the church of Langley Burrell never was appropriated for the pious uses thus designated, and it was probably considered equally efficacious, and much more convenient, that the chapels in question should be endowed in the college or chantry at Cobham, which had been founded in 1361, by John Lord Cobham of Kent; and this endowment was doubtless considered sufficient to satisfy the condition contained in Lady Cobham's will; inasmuch as the water-mill in Edenbridge, and the house in

Southwark, certainly passed to her son. The latter was the hostel or town house of the family. It was known as Cobham's Inn, and formed part of the possessions with which Reginald, the grandson of this Lady Cobham, long afterwards endowed his own college of Lingfield.

From another document preserved by Glover, we learn that all the masses for Lady Cobham were not celebrated until more than twelve years after her death; for, in the fourth year of Richard II., Richard Maubanke, one of her executors, appointed John de Cobham, Lord of Cobham, his attorney, to pay to the prioress of Higham in Kent, £20, which the said Lord Cobham had formerly received from Amand Fythlyng, Canon of St. Paul's, London (another of the executors), that the said prioress, together with the convent of Higham, should pray for the souls of the said Dame Joan, and of Sir Reginald de Cobham her husband, and of all Christians.

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REGINALD, SECOND LORD COBHAM OF  
STERBOROUGH.

THIS nobleman, the only son of the first Lord, was born in 1348, and was thus only thirteen years of age when his father died. At the date of his mother's will, eight years later, he had already been engaged in the wars of that troubled time, for she mentions certain silver dishes and salt-cellars which she had delivered to him when he went into Gascony. In 44th and 46th Edward III. he was summoned to parliament. In 48th Edward III. he was one of those noble persons who were chosen to treat of peace with the king of France, and he was in the French wars in the first year of Richard II., and also in the third year of Henry IV.

It is stated in Dugdale's "Baronage," that he was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, the widow of Fulk le Strange, and afterwards of Sir John Ferrers, of Chartley. From the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, it appears that this lady died 49th Edward III. (1374), and that she held for her life the manor of Wrokwardyn, Salop, with remainder to the heirs of John le Strange, of Blakemere; also that she held for her life the manor of Broughton, Wilts, and (conjointly with John de Ferrers, her late husband) the manors of Teynton and Bicknore, Gloucestershire; and that Robert de Ferrers was the son and heir of the said Elizabeth and John. It is also stated that she was the daughter of Hugh, earl of Stafford. No mention of her is to be found in this earl's will, although he does mention by name several of his sons and daughters; but the statement derives some confirmation from the circumstance of the Stafford arms having been depicted on the first Lord Cobham's tomb.

In the inquisition, this lady is stated to have been the wife of "*Reginald Cobham, Chivaler,*" and it seems not very improbable (in the absence of any other evidence) that she may have been the wife of one of the other knights of the same name, of whom there were several living at this date.

After his first wife's decease (if indeed he were twice married), Lord Cobham, about the year 1380, married Eleanor, the daughter of John Maltravers (who died in the lifetime of his father, John, Lord Maltravers), and co-heiress, with her two sisters, of her brother Henry Maltravers. This lady was the widow of Sir John Fitz-Alan, marshal of England, who was shipwrecked and drowned in the Irish Channel, while in command of a force of two hundred men-at-arms, and four hun-

dred archers, which the king had despatched to the aid of the duke of Brittany, in December, 1379. He was the son of Richard, fifth earl of Arundell (by his second countess, Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster), and was thus brother of the archbishop, and of Richard, the sixth earl, who was beheaded, by order of Richard II., in September, 1397. Like the archbishop and some others of his family, Sir John Fitz-Alan assumed his father's and brother's title of honour for his own surname. By his will (in which he styles himself Sir John Arundell), dated in November, 1379, he directed that he should be buried in the Priory of Lewes, in the great church there, under an arch near the funeral chapel; he mentions his wife, Eleanor, and appointed Sir Robert Rouse and —— Maltravers executors. He left several children by Eleanor Maltravers, and amongst them, John, who eventually became ninth earl of Arundell, and a Knight of the Garter; Margaret, who married William, Lord de Roos, of Hamlake, K.G.; and William, who died in 1400. Agnes, the widow of William, died in the following year; and by her will,<sup>4</sup> dated September 6th, 1401, she gave to the priory church of St. Andrew, Rochester, in which she desired to be buried, under the tomb where the images of her husband and herself are depicted, "one thorn of the crown of Jesus, wherewith he was crowned at the time of his passion;" to her lady mother, a gold brooch, enamelled with red and black colours, with a balass ruby in the middle; to her sister Roos, a "*speculum*," round and gilt, having the representation of the Trinity on the one side, and of the Blessed Virgin on the other; to her sister, Margaret Cobham, "*duas uncias de perlis*

<sup>4</sup> Reg. Arundell, 183 a.



*communis ponderacionis*" (two ounces of pearls of the common weight); to her brother, Richard Arundell, "*unum halle de haras*" [the (hangings for) a hall of arras]; to the countess of Hereford, "*unum sperver squar linen embroidé cum auro*" (embroidered bed furniture).

There appears to have been some relationship between Lord Cobham and Sir John Fitz-Alan's widow, the nature of which has not hitherto been very accurately defined. In a MS. pedigree of the family, preserved in the Bodleian Library, and which purports to have been compiled by Sir William Dugdale and Sir Richard St. George, it is stated that Eleanor's paternal grandmother (Ela or Eva) was the daughter of Maurice Lord Berkeley.<sup>5</sup> No mention, however, is made of this lady in the account of the Berkeley family contained in Dugdale's "Baronage," nor in Smyth's "Lives of the Berkeleys," nor in Fosbroke's "History of Gloucestershire." These authorities concur in representing Joan as the only daughter of Thomas, and that all the daughters of the *fourth* Maurice died unmarried; and that the *third* Maurice had but one daughter, Isabel, the wife of Robert Lord Clifford. In one of the MS. pedigrees of the Cobham family, preserved in the Harleian Collection, and which purports to have been compiled by Mr. Heneage, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, Joan, the wife of the first Lord Cobham, and Ela or Eva, the wife of the second lord, are bracketed together, apparently as if nearly related; and it is also mentioned, that the second lord was divorced from his wife on account of their being related in the *third* degree of consanguinity, that they procured a dispensation to contract a fresh marriage, and that several of their children were

<sup>5</sup> Vincent (cited by Mr. Greenfield, Topographer and Genealogist, ii. 312) makes the same statement.

born before, and several after, such second marriage. The fact of this relationship throws some light upon the marriage of John Baron Maltravers, about which but little is known, and tends to strengthen the statement, that his first wife was daughter of Maurice Lord Berkeley. And assuming Maurice, the third of that name, to be meant, she would then be sister of the second Lord Cobham's maternal grandfather; and her own grand-daughter, Eleanor Maltravers, and her brother's grandson, would be second cousins, and related in the third degree of the Canon Law.

The proceedings relative to this dispensation, which are fully recorded in Archbishop Courtney's register (folio 58 et seqq.), afford an interesting illustration of the perils which beset the path of those who braved the anger of the Church by marrying within the degrees forbidden by the canon law; they also throw some light upon the methods by which those vast funds were provided, which were required for the erection of our cathedrals and other public edifices.

The process, which was long, and doubtless proportionably expensive, commenced by a humble petition from the husband and wife to the Pope (Urban VI.), setting forth that, notwithstanding they were aware that they were related to each other in the third degree of consanguinity, they had, nevertheless, publicly contracted a marriage *per verba de præsenti*, no banns having been published, in the face of the Church, and that they were unable to continue in such a matrimony unless the Pope's apostolical dispensation were obtained. Upon this petition, the Pope issued his bull (dated at Naples, the 14th kalends of May, in the seventh year of his elevation), in which, after setting out the petition, he empowers the archbishop, if he should think proper,

and provided also that the petitioner and his wife should remain separate as long as he should see fit, to grant them a dispensation to contract a fresh marriage, and to legitimate their issue, as well begotten as to be begotten. He directed, however, that whichever of them should survive the other should remain for ever after unmarried. Upon this, the archbishop issued a commission addressed to the bishop of Rochester, and dated Sept. 9th, 1384, setting forth the bull, and reciting that he himself being much occupied with his metropolitan visitation, and other urgent business, was unable personally to attend to the affair; and he therefore empowers the bishop to execute all the functions committed to him by the Pope's bull, and to grant to Lord and Lady Cobham the required dispensation, if they should consent to live apart from each other for one whole month. On 11th November following, the bishop made his return to this commission, certifying that he had examined the parties and also their witnesses, and had received their confessions, and had thereupon granted them full absolution, and also the apostolical dispensation to contract a fresh marriage, and to render their issue legitimate.

It might be supposed that the cousins were now out of their troubles; but the Church had not yet done with them. On 6th January (1384-5), the archbishop issued a fresh commission to the bishop of Rochester for the infliction upon the guilty pair of the following acts of penance, viz. :—That as long as either of them should live, they should provide a secular priest to celebrate for them in the cathedral church of Canterbury, at some altar to be appointed by the Prior of that church; also, inasmuch as they had remained in their unlawful marriage for the space of four years without a dispensation,

they were, for the space of four whole years, to abstain from eating meat, and from drinking wine on every Wednesday (*singulis quartis feriis*), and at each of the six fasts they were to refrain from eating of that kind of fish which was the best, and the most agreeable to them. Further, for the same period of four years, they were enjoined to feed daily four poor persons, waiting upon them in person, publiely, a little before dinner-time, in the great hall, if they should be at home ; but if not, then they were to be served by the most honourable person at that time in the house, and each pauper was to have one loaf, with one dish or ration of flesh or fish according to the season, and the half of a flagon of ale ; and in addition, they were to be clothed at the expense of the penitents once in every year with tunics and hoods of russet. They were further required to expend, for the reparation of the walls of the city of Canterbury, two hundred marks, to be paid to the prior or sub-prior of the church there, or to William Topelyve, at the next feast of the Annunciation, and one hundred marks for the building of Rochester bridge, to be paid to the prior of the church there, or to the same William Topelyve ; and they were to produce the acquittances for these various sums to the bishop. The bishop made his return to this commission, dated March 1st, certifying that these sums had been duly paid, and the acquittances duly produced to him ; and on 3rd December following, the archbishop issued his monition to Lord Cobham and his wife, enjoining them to the due performance of what remained unperformed of their penance, on pain of excommunication : and thus, it is to be presumed, this tedious process was at last closed.

It appears from Archbishop Arundel's register, that on 7th August, 1402, one Clement Eccleston was

collated to St. Mary's chauntry, in the parish church of Croydon, to which he had been presented on the resignation of John Park, by William Draper, vicar (the rector being absent), Thomas de Bergh, William Oliver, John Fraunceys, Walter at Grene, John Scarlet, John Rychard, John Spycer, John Staunton, William Hammon, Richard Rook, and Richard Wake, parishioners of the said church, in whom the patronage of the chauntry had been vested by the founder's appointment; and it is stated that the chauntry had been then lately founded by the noble Sir Reginald Cobham, lord of Steresburgh. In Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, it is said that the incumbent was to pray for the souls of Reginald Lord Cobham and *Joan* his wife, and their children, and all Christian souls. Steinman, in his History of Croydon, says, of Thomas Lord Berkley also. This, however, does not appear from the archbishop's register, nor is any authority quoted in support of the statement. It appears from the minister's and bailiff's accounts in the Augmentation Office, that this chauntry was endowed with lands in and near the town of Croydon, which were valued, at the suppression of colleges and chapels (3rd Edward VI.), at £16. 1s. 2d. per annum. It does not appear that those estates ever formed part of the founder's patrimony, nor does it seem that he had any connection whatever with the town of Croydon. We know, however, from other sources, that the beautiful parish church in which this chauntry was founded was just at this time in course of erection, having been commenced by Archbishop Courtney, and continued by his successors, Arundell and Chicheley. It seems not improbable, therefore, that out of regard to Archbishop Arundell (his wife's brother-in-law), or at his instigation, Lord Cobham may have

founded this chauntry in the church of which the archbishop was the patron, and which immediately adjoined his palace; or it may be, that he was induced to endow it, by way of further expiation of his offence in marrying his second cousin without the papal dispensation.

Lord Cobham died in 1403, a few days only before the battle of Shrewsbury, and was buried, pursuant to the directions contained in his will, in the parish church of Lingfield. His tomb still remains there, inlaid with an effigy in brass, of which an accurate representation is here given.

This effigy gives an excellent and instructive representation of the armour in use at this period, showing how much more elaborate and elegant it had become in the forty years which had elapsed since his father's death. He is represented in plate armour, with a pointed skull-cap, and a hood of chain mail to protect the neck, and a skirt of mail also. The epitaph, in Leonine hexameters, differs so much from the style of those in use on such occasions, that, though it has already appeared in print, I may be pardoned for reproducing it here. That part of the brass which bore the words given in brackets has long been broken away and lost; but, from an ancient manuscript copy in the College of Arms, I have been able to supply them:—

“De Steresburgh dominus de Cobham Sr Reginaldus

· Hic jacet. Hic validus miles fuit ut leopardus.

[Sagax consiliis, satis audax omnibus horis,]

In cunctis terris famam predavit honoris.

Dapsilis in mensis, formosus, morigerosus,

Largus in expensis, imperterritus, generosus.

Et quando placuit Messie quod moreretur,

Expirans obiit. In cœlis glorificetur.

Mille quadringeno trino . . Julii (quoque trino)

Migravit cœlo—sit sibi vera quies;

Amen. Paternoster.”



BRASS, LINGFIELD CHURCH.

Reginald, second Lord Cobham of Sterborough.





Rendered into English, this epitaph informs us that he was brave as a leopard, wary in council, yet bold enough when occasion required; that he carried away renown from all lands, was sumptuous in his house-keeping, handsome, affable, munificent, undaunted, and generous; and that when it pleased the Messiah that he should die, he breathed his last.

The description here given bears a close resemblance to the well-known passage in the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," in which Chaucer gives the character of his knight. As he and Lord Cobham were contemporaries, and were both in attendance upon Edward III. and his queen, it seems not impossible that the poet may have intended thus gracefully to commemorate a friend and companion.

The second baron greatly increased the family possessions, probably by both his marriages; but whether these fortunate alliances were due to the courage, or to the beauty, or to the other virtues described in such glowing terms on his tomb, the chronicles of the period do not state. It appears from the inquisition taken after his death, that besides the estates which descended to him from his father, he was possessed of no less than forty other manors and estates in various counties, including one third part of the manors of Buckland, West Becheworth, Wauton, and Colle, in Surrey; of which last he was seized in right of his widow, they being her dower of her first marriage.

His will, which is in French, and of which a transcript from Archbishop Arundell's register at Lambeth, with a translation, are now subjoined, affords an interesting example of the wills of the period. It will be seen that while he gives nearly £400 to be laid out in various masses and prayers for the dead, only two

hundred marks (£133. 6s. 8d.) are given for his daughter's marriage portion, in case she should be disposed to take a husband. A sum of £100 was to be laid out in masses for the soul of Queen Philippa, whom he describes as his *commère* (gossip). In what manner the tie of so called "spiritual affinity," which this word indicates, was induced between him and the queen, I have not been able to ascertain; as the queen was married about twenty-five years before he was born, it is not probable that he was godfather to one of the numerous children of King Edward III., and that he thus became entitled to call the queen "commère."

It will be seen that this lord, following his mother's example, gave special directions in his will that the masses which were to be celebrated for him should be completed as soon as possible after his decease—" *en si brief temps com' ils pourraient etre faicts;*" and that the price to be paid for them is also exactly specified, being somewhat less than that mentioned by his mother. Lady Cobham's will is the earliest in which I have found any such direction. Before her time, it seems to have been usual to give a considerable sum, sometimes the whole of the testator's estate, to be laid out in this manner, leaving the particular mode of expending it to the executors' discretion. This method was doubtless found to be liable to abuse. From the neglect or dishonesty of executors, it frequently happened that the masses were not purchased at all; and when this did not happen, the bequest was often a subject of strife between the various religious orders, who, as we learn from Chaucer and from Piers Plowman's Crede, were at all times extremely jealous of each other, and were constantly engaged in intrigues to procure these legacies, and in disputes concerning them, when obtained. In

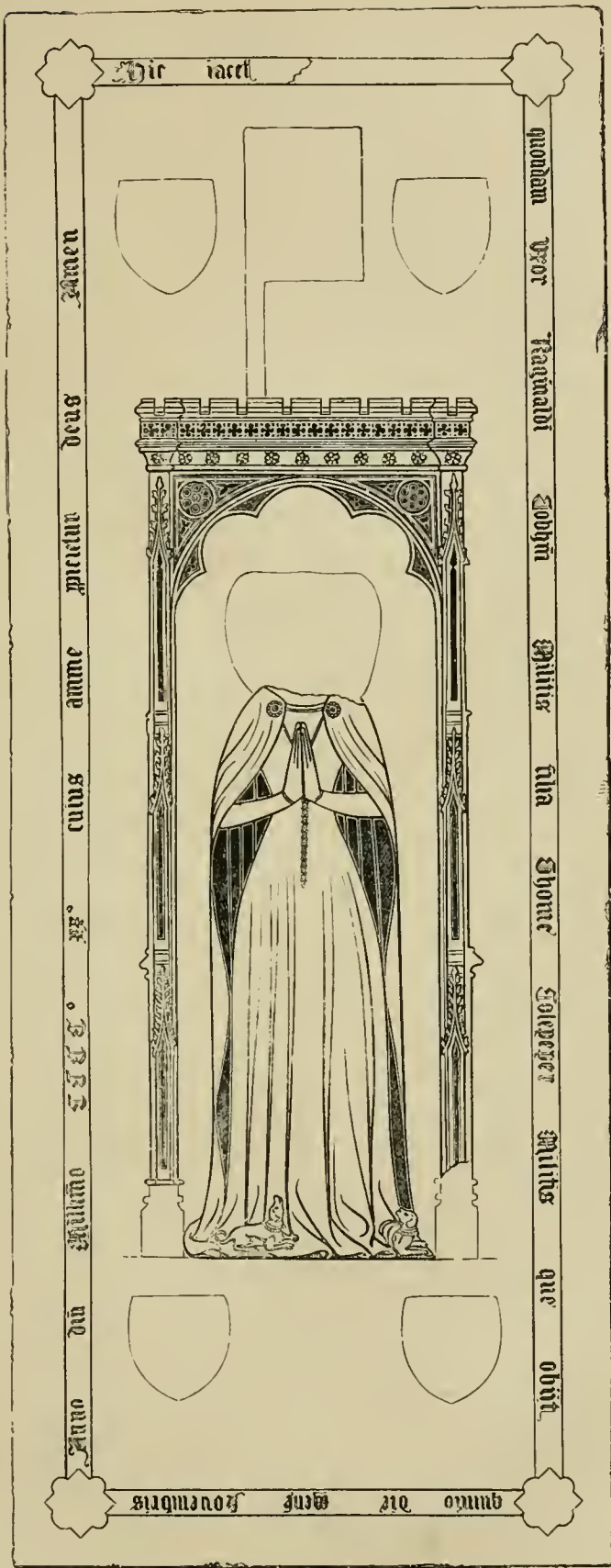
wills of later date it is not at all unusual to meet with similar provisions; and occasionally we find that testators also went on to direct what particular kind of mass should be sung. Thus John de Cobham, of Hever, directed that ten thousand masses, and twenty trentalls of St. Gregory, should be celebrated for his soul; while Cardinal Beaufort (an abstract of whose will is printed in Nicolas' "Testamenta Vetusta," and may be referred to by the curious on such subjects), in giving instructions to his executors, directed that 3,000 of the 10,000 masses to be said for him, should be of *requiem*; 3,000 of *the Holy Spirit*; 3,000 of *rorate cœli desuper*; and 1,000 of *the Trinity*.

The Lady Margaret mentioned in Lord Cobham's will seems to have been minded to take a husband in her father's lifetime, although within three months of his decease. It appears from the register of William of Wickham (in whose diocese of Winchester the castle is situate), that a special licence was granted by that bishop, on 17th of April, 1403, for the solemnization in the castle chapel of this lady's marriage with Reginald Courtays, of Wraggeby, in Lincolnshire. It also appears from the same register, that eleven years previously, viz. on 9th of April, 1394, the same bishop granted a similar licence for the marriage of this nobleman's step-daughter (being the daughter of Eleanor, widow of Sir John Fitz-Alan), with the Lord de Roos. This lady, in most, if not all of the pedigrees, is wrongly represented as the daughter of Lord Cobham himself. She is described in the licence as "*Margareta filia Elienoræ uxoris Domini Reginaldi de Cobham*;" whereas her half-sister is designated as "*Margareta filia Domini Reginaldi de Cobham*." And further, in his will dated in 1400, his own daughter is alluded to as being then unmarried, as well as in the

He was twice married; first, to Eleanor, the daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, whose effigy in brass (of which an engraving faces this page) is yet preserved in Lingfield Church, although in imperfect condition. This lady died in 1422, and he then intermarried with Ann, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Bardolf, and widow of Sir William Clifford, Knight. This second marriage must have occurred in, or shortly before 1427, since in the minutes of the proceedings of the Privy Council for that year, we find that it was agreed by the lords of the council, that a warrant should be issued to the Treasurer of the Exchequer, concerning the payment to Reginald de Cobham, Knight, of Sterborough, who had married Anna, late the wife of William Clifford, Knight, deceased, executrix of the said William, and who had accounted in the King's Exchequer, for the office of captain and constable of Fronsak in Aquitaine, for the time in which the said William held the said office, and after his decease, for the time of the said Anna, of the sum of £1,422. 10s. 10*d.*, as appeared by a certain petition filed in the office of the privy seal.

The only public service in which it would seem that Sir Reginald Cobham was engaged, was the taking charge of the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII., who was taken prisoner at Azincour, and was only released after an imprisonment of more than twenty years, and on payment of an enormous ransom.

The mode in which this prince should be disposed of, was one of the numerous subjects upon which Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Protector during Henry the Sixth's minority, disputed with his uncle, Henry Beaufort, the Cardinal bishop of Winchester. The Lord Protector wished to detain the duke in Eng-



BRASS, LINGFIELD CHURCH.

Eleanor Colepeper, first wife of Sir Reginald Cobham.



land, alleging that the late king had expressed his desire that he should never be restored to liberty. The cardinal, however, doubtless for some good reasons of his own, desired to release him; and it was one of the articles of impeachment, which Hall says were exhibited to the king, in the 20th year of his reign, by the duke against the cardinal, that—

“The deliverance of the said duke of Orleansce is utterly appointed by the mediation, counsayll, and steryng of the said cardinall, and the archbishoppe of York, and for that purpose divers persons been come from your adversaries into this your realme, and the said duke brought also into this your city of London; whereas my Lord, your father (whom God assoile) peising so greatly the inconvenience and harme that might fall only by his deliverance, concluded, ordained, and determined in his last will utterly in his wisdom, his conquest in his reaulme of France.”

The duke was entrusted to the care of several keepers in succession; and eventually, in order probably to guard against any attempts on the part of the cardinal to get possession of him, the Lord Protector seems to have placed him in the charge of Sir Reginald Cobham (to whose daughter he had been married some years previously), and on whose fidelity he might reasonably rely.

In 1436, we find from Rymer's *Fœdera*, that a petition was presented to the king and the Privy Council by “*Reginald Cobham, Chevalier*,” setting forth that the king, by his letters patent, had committed the Duke of Orleans to the safe custody of the petitioner, as from May 12th then last; and that he was to be allowed for the time that the said duke should be in his custody the same payments daily that the Earl of Suffolk had been accustomed to receive on the same account, but that up to that time he had received nothing whatever. The petition goes on to pray the king, by the advice of his council, to consider the great charges and expenses that

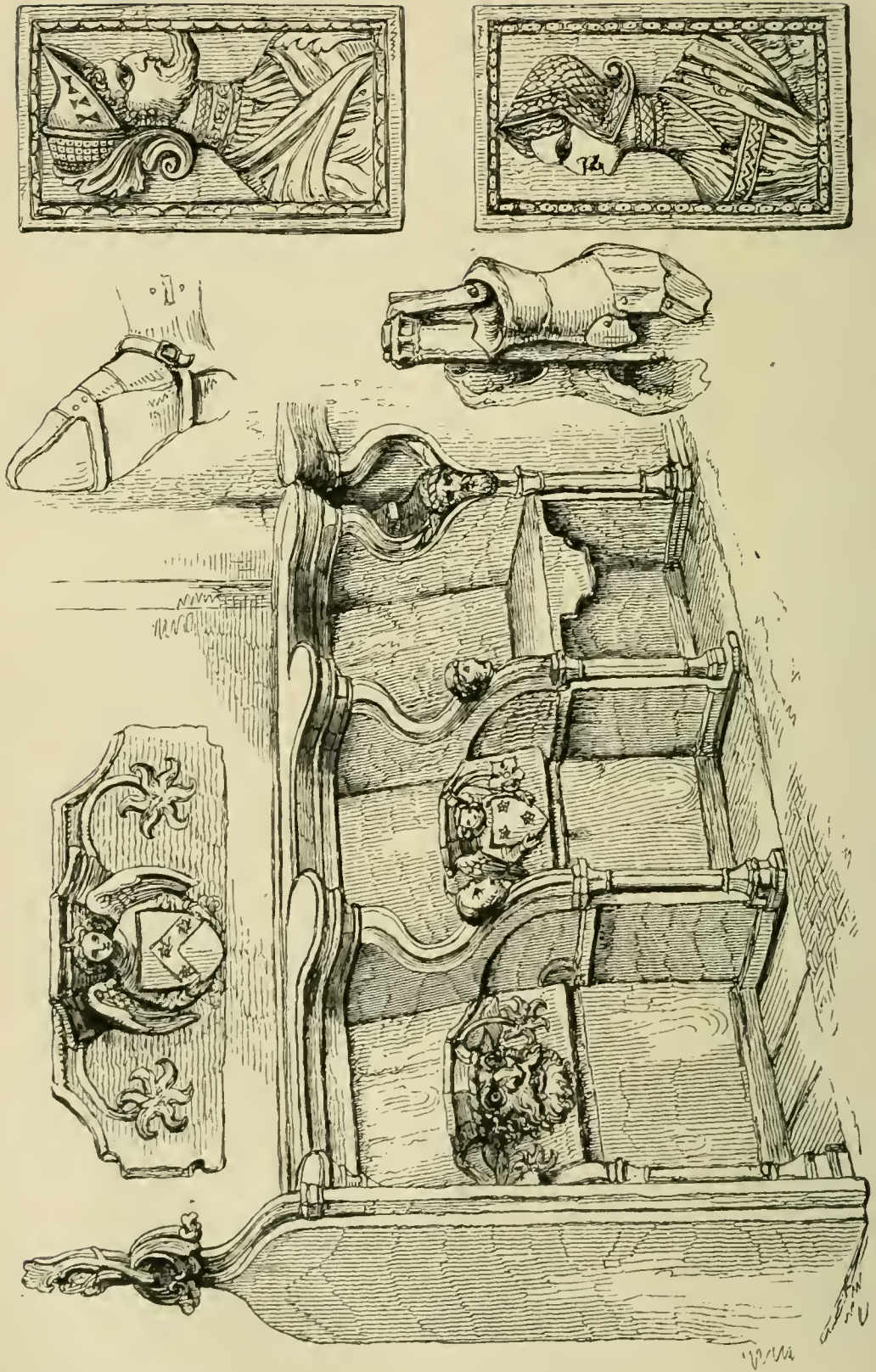
the petitioner had incurred, and to grant him letters under the privy seal, directed to the Treasurer of England, to pay him what was due. On this petition, an order was made by the council on 19th November, 15th Henry VI., that what the petitioner desired should be done, the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Norwich, and other lords being present; but not the cardinal.

It appears also, from a minute of the council, dated 24th October 1437, that it was ordered that there should be made a letter to Reginald Cobham, to bring the Duke of Orleans to London, "so that he might be with the king at Shene on Monday next, to confer with him of certain matters of the pees, that the chancellor in France might take payment in France for the *soulde* of certain archers and men at arms." From the tenor of this minute, it would seem that at this time, the duke was in the custody of Sir Reginald Cobham, and as he appears to have had no other residence, the duke was probably an inhabitant of Sterborough Castle.

There is preserved in the British Museum, a MS. volume of poems composed by the duke while in captivity. It is adorned with a beautiful and curious illumination, representing the Tower of London with the Traitors' Gate, and Old London Bridge with its chapel and houses in the distance. This, probably, is the most ancient view of these buildings extant. The duke is first seen sitting at a window, then meeting and embracing a knight at one of the gates, and lastly galloping away on horseback, as if rejoicing in his new-found liberty. The illuminations throughout the volume are adorned with the badge of the portcullis, and are probably of Henry the Seventh's time. The poems are







FROM THE CHANCEL OF LINGFIELD CHURCH.

Stallwork on S. side; and a Misericord and a Miserere from N. side (enlarged scale). Details (solihet and gauntlets from Tomb of Sir Reginald and Lady Cobham.

Busts from panelling, N. side of Chancel.

chiefly love sonnets and ballads addressed to some real or imaginary mistress ; but there are also several passages in which the writer bitterly laments his captivity, and expresses a passionate desire once more to revisit his “Belle France.” Of these, the following may serve as an example :—

“ Je dois être un saison  
 Enlargy pour purchasser  
 La prix aussi ma mension  
 Si je peux suerté trouver,  
 Pour aller et retourner  
 Il faut qu'en hâte la querir  
 Si je veuille brief achever  
 En bon termes ma matière  
 Or gentil duc Bourgignon,  
 A le coup veuillez m'aider  
 Come mon intencion  
 Est de vous servir et amer,  
 Tant que vyf pourra durer  
 En vous et France entière  
 Or m'ayderey a finer  
 En bons termes ma matière.”

In 1431, Sir Reginald Cobham, conjointly with his second wife, founded the college of Lingfield adjoining the church, for a provost or master, six chaplains, and certain clerks of the Carthusian order, and the church was thereupon constituted a collegiate church. He endowed it with lands in this neighbourhood and elsewhere, which at the Reformation were valued at £75 per annum. Amongst these estates was included an inn, called “The Green Dragon,” in Southwark, probably the same as is alluded to in the will of Joan Cobham, as her inn or hostel.

It would seem that when the college was founded, the parish church was almost or entirely rebuilt, and stalls were placed in the chancel for the provost and

chaplains. These are still remaining, and are embellished with the armorial bearings of Cobham and Bardolf.

This Reginald died in the year 1446, in the same year in which, as it is believed, his son-in-law, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, was murdered, at Bury St. Edmunds, by the procurement of the queen, the Earl of Suffolk, and Cardinal Beaufort.

By his will, dated 12th August, 1446, he directed his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Lingfield, before the high altar, appointing that a tomb of alabaster should be placed there for his monument; also that £40 should be allowed for his funeral expenses, and for his Trental and alms to poor people at those solemnities. To Anne, his most dear wife, he thereby disposed of all his household goods within his castle at Sterborough at the time of his decease, appointing that during her life she should have the use of all the furniture of his chapel in that castle, and after her death to remain to the master of the collegiate church of St. Peter, at Lingfield, then newly by him founded, and to the priests therein and their successors for ever; and he also gave £80 to buy books and vestments for the college, and appointed his son, Sir Thomas Cobham, Knight, one of his executors.

The injunctions contained in this will as to the tomb were religiously followed by his widow and son. In the chancel of the church may yet be seen the lofty and well-proportioned tomb of alabaster, of which engravings are here given, and upon it are laid full-length effigies of the knight and his second wife. The first wife, as already stated, rests in a much more humble grave.

It may be noticed as another proof, how little pains have been taken hitherto to compile our county his-



EFFIGIES OF SIR REGINALD COBHAM AND ANNE (BARDOLF), his second Wife,

Founders of Lingfield College.



tories, that although a very slight investigation of the subject might have satisfied the writers as to the history of the persons here entombed, yet neither in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, nor in Brayley and Britton's, is any information given with regard to them. All that is said amounts to this—that upon this tomb are to be seen the whole-length figures of a knight and his lady in white marble; conveying to the reader just as much information as is given in exhibition catalogues, "Portrait of a gentleman, or of a lady, whole length."

This knight's effigy is in a perfect suit of plate armour, except the head and face and hands, which are left uncovered, the head being laid upon a helmet surmounted by the crest, the turbaned Soldan's head. This armour, when compared with that of his father and grandfather, affords a good illustration of the changes which had taken place in the course of eighty years. It is very much more ponderous and elaborate than theirs, although, probably, not more serviceable than the armour of him who led the van at Crécy and Poitiers. The *genouillères*, or knee-plates, are massive, with a broad flat plate, of an ivy leaf, or heart-shaped pattern, lapping over the knee joint; a smaller plate of the same pattern is also seen on the elbow joint. The stomach is protected by five of the broad plates or bars which were called *taces*, opening with hinges on the right side, and fastening with a strap and buckle on the left. The *tuelles*, or coverings for the thighs, are very large, nearly of a heptagon figure, about eight inches by seven, and are fastened by straps and buckles to the *taces*. The feet are encased in *sollerets*, and the gauntlets are hung at the girdle.

The shields of arms emblazoned upon his tomb are as follows: viz. *Cobham*.—*Bardolf*, *Azure*, three cinque

foils *or*; *Cobham* impaling *Bardolf*; *Az.* a winged dragon, argent; *Gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*. The lady's head is enveloped in a widow's wimple, or hood, plaited at the edges, and folded below the chin, and descending to the breast, and is laid upon a pillow, *semée* with cinque foils *or*, and supported by two angels with golden wings and hair. The knight is represented without beard or moustachios of any kind; unlike his grandfather, who has a small moustachio, but no beard. He has a ring of a different pattern on each finger, except the little finger of the left hand.

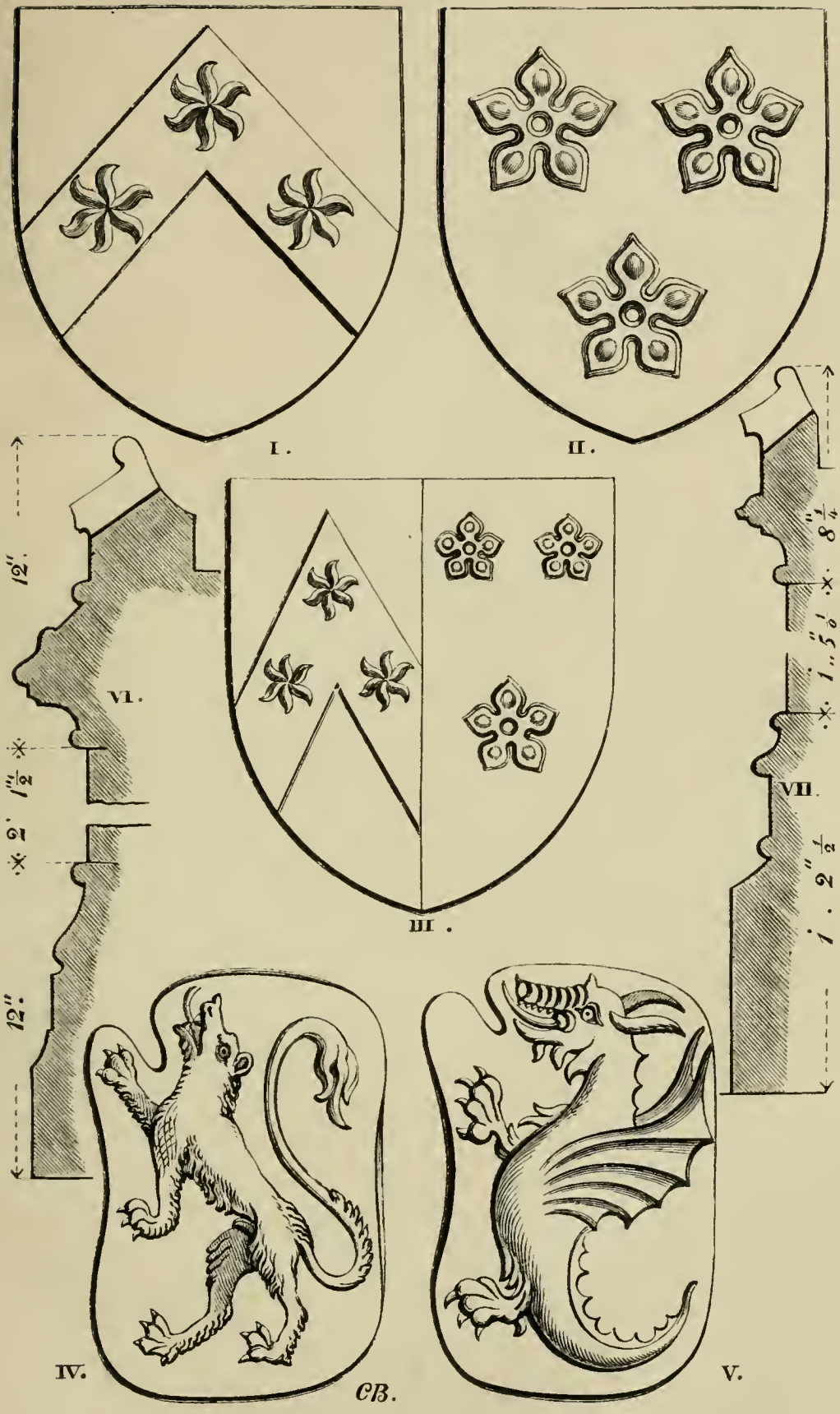
The inscription has long since been lost; but, fortunately, I have been able to supply it from the manuscript note in the Heralds' College, before alluded to. It was as follows :

“Orate pro animabus Reginaldi Cobham militis, et Annæ, consortis sue, fundatorum hujus Collegii.”

His wife, who survived him, is thus clearly designated as one of the founders of the college, and this is confirmed by an entry in the Patent Rolls of 24th, 25th, 26th of Henry VI., relating to an endowment (which must have been made immediately after her husband's death), and from which it appears, that she, with others, gave to the warden and chaplains of the college of St. Peter, in Lingfield, the manors of Hexted and Bylyshersh, with other lands in Lingfield.

According to Sir Wm. Segar's “MS. Baronage,” it would seem, that this knight left six children by his first marriage; viz.: Elizabeth, the wife of Lord Strange of Knocking; Margaret, the wife of Reginald Courtays; Reginald; Eleanor, the wife of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester; Ann, a nun at Barking, and Sir Thomas Cobham, Knight. Vincent, in his “MS.





DETAILS FROM TOMB OF SIR REGINALD AND LADY COBHAM.

- I Cobham. II. Bardolf. III. Cobham and Bardolf. IV. Quære. V. Quære.  
 VI. Profile of Mouldings.  
 VII. Profile of Mouldings, from Tomb of Reginald, 1st Lord Cobham.



Baronage," also gives the same account, except that he makes Margaret the wife of Reginald *Courtney*. So far as the daughter Margaret is concerned, however, these accounts are incorrect; for, as we have already seen, the wife of Reginald Courtays was this knight's sister, and not his daughter.

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THE SECOND SIR REGINALD COBHAM, KNIGHT,  
OF STERBOROUGH.

THIS Reginald Cobham, the eldest son of Sir Reginald, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, died in his father's lifetime. It appears that he was knighted in the fourth year of Henry VI., and the occasion on which this ceremony took place was a singular one. The Duke of Gloucester and his uncle, the Cardinal Beaufort, had long been engaged in that fierce strife which, having lasted more than twenty years, ended only with the duke's life, and which not only wrought such vast mischief to the realm, but contributed to the downfall of the house of Lancaster. At this time they had agreed to refer all their disputes to arbitration, and thus a short and insincere reconciliation was effected. They shook hands in the presence of the king and of the parliament, on Whitsunday, at Leicester, the king being then five years of age. Upon this event great rejoicings ensued, the king himself was knighted by the Duke of Bedford, many promotions were made in the peerage, and several gentlemen were knighted, and, amongst others, this Reginald, and also Sir John Chideoke, probably his wife's brother. According to Sir William Segar's account, he married Thomasine, the daughter of Sir Ralph Chideoke, Knight, and left one daughter, Mar-

garet, who married Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and died without leaving issue, having had one child, a daughter, Margaret, who died in infancy. I have been unable to discover where this knight was buried, or whether he left any will.

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SIR THOMAS COBHAM OF STERBOROUGH, KNIGHT.

UPON the death of his father, in 1446, his second son, Sir Thomas Cobham, succeeded to the family estates, or at least to that portion of them which was situate in this county. It does not appear that he took any active part in the public affairs of his time. From the connections and traditional politics of his family, he was doubtless attached to the house of Lancaster, and thus would not find much favour in Edward IV.'s reign; while the untimely fate of his wife's first husband would probably deter him from taking part in the plots which were then so rife. He married Anna, the widow of Aubrey de Vere, who, with his father John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was beheaded in the first year of Edward IV., and with him was buried in the church of the Augustine Friars, London. This lady was the daughter of Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and her brother, Sir Henry Stafford, Knight, was the second husband of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. In this way the Cobhams again became connected with the house of Lancaster. Sir Thomas Cobham died between April and July, 1471, leaving his wife and a daughter Anne, and also a bastard son, Reginald Cobham (whom in his will he describes as a nephew of Gervase Clifton), surviving him. It appears from his own will, as well as from

that of his widow, that he was buried in the church of Lingfield; but no traces either of his tomb, or of hers, are now to be discovered.

Dame Anne Cobham, his widow, died in April, 1472, and by her will, dated on the 12th day of that month, desired that she should be buried in the college (collegiate church) of Lingfield, "where the body of my dear heart and late husband lyeth." She also mentions her brother, John Stafford, K.G., Earl of Wiltshire, her sisters, Katherine Stafford, wife of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Joane, the wife of William Lord Beaumont.

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ANNA, WIFE OF SIR EDWARD BOROUGH, OF GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND HER DESCENDANTS.

UPON the death of Sir Thomas Cobham, the Cobhams of Sterborough in the male line became extinct, having remained in the county for four generations, comprising a period of about one hundred and fifty eventful years. Anne Cobham, only daughter of Sir Thomas, was betrothed, while yet a child, to the son and heir of the Lord Mountjoy, who died before the marriage was completed. Sir Thomas Borough, of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire (descended from Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent), obtained her wardship from Edward IV., and thereupon married her to his eldest son, afterwards Sir Edward Borough. Of this marriage there was issue a son, Thomas, who was summoned to parliament 21st Henry VIII., and by his wife (Anne, the daughter of Sir William Tirwhit, of Kettleby, Lincolnshire), he left issue Thomas, his son and heir, who had issue a son, Henry. From him the estate seems to have

passed, in some way, to William Lord Borough, who, in the 15th of Queen Elizabeth, was summoned to parliament. By Catherine, his wife (a daughter of Edward, Earl of Lincoln), he had issue two sons, viz. Sir John Borough, Knight, who died in his father's lifetime, and Thomas, who succeeded him in the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas was appointed ambassador in Scotland, with a view to counteract the intrigues in which the Spanish government was then engaged with King James. He was afterwards made Governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered to Queen Elizabeth by the Dutch; and, in the fortieth year of Queen Elizabeth, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, in which post he died soon afterwards. He left issue a son, Robert, who died under age, and three daughters, Frances, Ann, and Elizabeth, who thus became his co-heiresses. Elizabeth married George, a younger son of William Lord Cobham, and thus reunited the Sterborough branch to the parent stem of Cobham and Cowling. These three ladies sold Sterborough Castle, and what was left in Surrey of the family estates, to Sir Thomas Richardson, chief justice of the Queen's Bench, the same whom Archbishop Laud took so severely to task before the Lords of the Council for presuming to charge the grand jury against parish wakes. Thus both the name and family of Cobham became extinct in Surrey, and their possessions, once so extensive in this and the adjoining county, passed into the hands of strangers.

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ELEANOR COBHAM, WIFE OF HUMPHREY  
PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

It remains only to trace, as far as our scanty materials permit, the eventful life of this lady, the daughter of the third Reginald, the founder of Lingfield College, and great grand-daughter of the first lord, founder of Sterborough Castle.

The first occasion on which her name appears in history is on the occasion of her marriage with Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The duke had been married, in 1424, to Jaqueline of Hainault, while her husband was yet living. Their various adventures after this ill-fated union constitute one of the most striking chapters in what has been called the romance of history, only equalled in interest by the strange history and tragical fate of the second wife. The duke's first marriage was dissolved by the pope's bull, and very shortly afterwards, viz. in 1428, he married Eleanor Cobham. Holinshed says, that he had tenderly loved her as his paramour before their marriage, but no other chronicler appears to have suggested this slander, and there seems no reason to believe it. It is far more probable that this statement is no more than one of the slanders to which Cardinal Beaufort and his faction might be expected to resort. Those who could murder the husband, were not very likely to spare the reputation of the wife.

The fortunes of the family might be supposed to have now reached the zenith. One of their house had thus become a queen in all but the name; the wife of the most powerful prince in England, and, indeed, in Europe, the Lord Protector of the realm, and as he was wont to style

himself in his charters, the son, the uncle, and brother of kings; renowned alike for his warlike achievements and for his great ability, and the idol of the common people, by whom his memory was long cherished. But, in those times, the steps of a throne were often but a slippery resting-place, and so it chanced with Eleanor Cobham; for nothing could avail to save her from the relentless hate of her husband's uncle and rival, the Cardinal Beaufort.

For some years, while the duke maintained his ground at court, his wife appears to have been regarded with all the respect due to her rank and position. The following entries of presents of gold and jewels received from, or given to her, are preserved in the minutes of the proceedings of the Privy Council for the year 1437:—

“Item, delivered to send that same day to my lady of Glouc. a nouche, made in the manner of a man, garnized with a fayre gret balass, v gret perles, j gret diamand, pointed with thre hangers, garnized with rubies and pearl, bought of Remonde, goldesmyth, for the sum of xl *li.*” On the same day there was delivered by the king's commandment to send to Quene Joane, for her yeres gift, “a tabulett of gold, garnized with iv balasses, viii perles, and in the middes a gret saphire entaille weying vi unc. j. q<sup>a</sup>rt<sup>l</sup> n. di the which tabulett sometime was geve the kynge by my lady of Gloucestere.” It also appears from the same record, that she was summoned with other peeresses and peers to attend the funeral of Joan, the widow of Henry IV., which took place this year at Canterbury.

But these happy days, if happy days they were, were not destined to be of long duration. During the whole of the young king's minority the Lord Protector had been engaged in an incessant strife with his uncle, the Cardinal



Beaufort. These disputes and divisions which not only prepared the way for the overthrow of the house of Lancaster, and contributed to the loss of those provinces of France which had been won at such cost by Edward III. and Henry IV. and V., eventually involved Eleanor Cobham in ruin. While the king was yet young, the Duke of Gloucester, supported as he was by the common people by whom he was much beloved, seems to have held his own against the cardinal. But, as time wore on, the young king seems to have fallen more and more under the influence of his father's uncle, who knew but too well how to avail himself of his weakness and superstition.

In the nineteenth year of Henry VI. (1441), about thirteen years after her marriage, it appears that Eleanor Cobham was accused and convicted of certain crimes and misdemeanours. Hall's account of this extraordinary transaction is as follows:—

“ For first this yere, Dame Elyanour Cobham, wife of the said duke, was accused of treason, for that she, by sorcery and enchantment entended to destroy the kyng, to thentent to aduance and to promote her husbände to the crowne: upon thys she was examined iu St. Stephen's Chappel before the Bissshop of Canterbury; and there by examinacion convict and judged to do open penance, in iij open places, within the city of London, and after that adjudged to perpetuall prisone in the Isle of Man, under the keyng of Sir Jhon Stanley, Knyght. At the same season wer arrested, as ayders and counsailers to the sayde duchesse, Thomas Southwel, preiste and chanon of St. Stephen's, in Westmynster, Jhon Hum, preist, Roger Bolyngbroke, a conyng nycromancier, and Margerie Jourdayne, surnamed the witche of Eye, to whose charge it was laied y<sup>t</sup> thei, at the request of the duchesse, had devised an image of waxe, representing the kyng, which by their sorcery, a litle and litle consumed, entendyng therby in conclusion to waist, and destroy the kynges person, and so to bryng hym to death; for the which treison they wer adjudged to dye, and so Margery Jordayne was brent in Smithfelde, and Roger Bolyngbroke was drawn and quartered at Tiborne, takyng upon his death, that there was neuer no such thing by

them ymaged; Jhon Hum had his pardon, and Southwel died in the toure before execution."

Hollinshed's account is somewhat different. He says :—

"This woman, in the 19th year of the said Henry VI., upon the taking of Henry Bollingbrook for practising necromancies, thereby to consume the king, fled in the night to Westminster for sanctuarie, which caused her to be suspected of treason. Whereupon Bullingbrook confessing that he wrought the same at the procurement of the said Ellinor, desirous to know to what estate she would come unto, the same Ellinor did often times for the same appear before the bishop, and in the end was convicted. After which, in the 20th of Henry VI., she did grevous penance therefore, and so escaped with her life."

Thus far the chroniclers, who, however, can only be regarded as embodying the popular belief of the time so far as relates to the nature of the offence with which the duchess was charged. I have searched Archbishop Chicheley's register, and the entries in the books of the corporation of London preserved at the Guildhall, and the parliament rolls of the time, as well as the minutes of the Privy Council, and can find no record of the process instituted against the duchess, nor any allusion to it; possibly, those who were actors in it were not anxious that any such memorial should remain. The only authentic document that I have been able to discover at all relating to this trial is preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*. This is a writ of safe-conduct, or rather of indemnity, granted by the king to the archbishop. It is dated 9th August, 1441, and sets forth, that the archbishop had proceeded to institute an inquiry in the college of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, on the 25th day of July then last, concerning certain crimes, defaults, and causes (*criminibus, defectibus, et causis*), wherein Alianor, Duchess of Gloucester, stood detected, and that he had ordained that she, together with

certain persons, in due form of law sworn to keep her in custody, should remain in the castle of Ledes. The writ proceeds to enjoin that no one should interfere with the jurisdiction of the archbishop, nor molest the said Alianor during the said proceeding, nor arrest nor attach her goods, but that she and the persons aforesaid along with her should be removed to Ledes Castle, and remain there until October 21st then next, when she was to be brought again before the Archbishop at St. Stephen's, without any let or hindrance in going, staying, or returning.

The document next in order appears to throw more light upon the matter, or at least upon the motives and conduct of some of those who were engaged in it. On the last day of October, in the same year, a warrant was issued to the treasurer and chamberlains of the Exchequer for the payment of various debts due by the king; and amongst other payments, they were directed to distribute the sum of £20 amongst the doctors, notaries, and clerks who had been lately engaged about the superstitious sect of necromancers, enchanterers, and witches (*nigromanticorum, incantantium, et sortilegorum*) for the purpose of putting an end to the said arts.

Owing doubtless to the pious zeal of these doctors, notaries, and clerks, ample evidence was produced to convict the poor witch Margery. Stow's account of her is as follows:—

“There was taken also Margery Gurdemayne, a witch of Eye, beside Westminster, whose sorceries and witchcraft the said Eleanor had long time used, and by her medicines and drinks enforced the duke of Gloucester to love her, and afterward to wed her; wherefore, and for cause of relapse, the same witch was brent in Smithfield on the 27th day of October.”

To have put the Duchess of Gloucester (then the lady

of highest rank in the kingdom, and wife of the heir apparent to the throne) to death on such a wretched pretence as this, would have been too strong a measure even for the malignity of the cardinal. Indeed, we have no reason to believe that the archbishop, and the bishops to whom the trial or examination of the duchess and her confederates (if she had any) was entrusted, were disposed, even if they had the power, to inflict any very severe punishment. All that they seem to have done in the matter was, to enjoin her to the performance of certain acts of penance, which, if imposed upon any one of a lower station, would not perhaps have been looked upon as very degrading. Shakespeare, indeed, when with his iron grasp he seized upon this strange story, and made it the ground-work of one of his plays, has, with the licence assumed by poets, not only introduced the queen (Margaret of Anjou) upon the scene, although she did not arrive in England until three years later, but, in order to heighten the effect of the picture, he has exaggerated the disgrace inflicted upon the duchess, by representing her as walking through the streets barefoot, with papers pinned upon her back, and clothed in a white sheet. The indignity, great as it was, was probably not quite so great as this. In Stow's account of the transaction, no mention is made of the white sheet, of the bare feet, or the papers.

After giving an account of the apparatus with which Bullingbrook wrought his incantations, and the masses which the canon of St. Stephen's celebrated in order to forward the impious work, and which he says were performed in the lodge of "Harnesey Parke" (probably Hornsey), near London, he adds:—

"Shortly after, a commission was directed to the earls of Huntingdon,

Suffolk, Stafford, and Northumberland, the treasurer, Sir Ralph Cromwell, Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, Sir Walter Hungerforde, and to certain Judges of both benches, to enquire of all manner of treasons, sorceries, and other things that might be hurtful to the King's person. Before whom the said Roger and Thomas Southwell, as principals, and Dame Elianor, as accessory, were indicted of treason at the Guildhall of London."

The result of this indictment is not stated, and it therefore seems reasonable to conclude that the accused were acquitted of treason.

The chronicler proceeds:—

"The 21st October, in the chapel aforesaid, before the Bishop of London, Robert Gliberte of Lincolne, William Alnewicke of Norwich, and Thomas Brown, the said Alianor appeared; and Adam Molins, clerk of the King's counselle, read certain articles objected against her of sorcery and negromancy, whereof some she denyed, and some she granted. The three-and-twentieth day of October Dame Alianor appeared again, and witnesses were brought forward and examined, and she was convicted of the said articles; then was it asked if she would say anything against the witnesses, and she answered, 'Nay,' but submitted herself. The 27th day of October she abjured the articles, and was adjourned to appear again on the 9th of November. The 9th of November Dame Alianor appeared again before the archbyschopp and others in the said chapel, and received her penance, which she performed. On Monday, 13th November, she came from Westminster by water, and landed at the Temple Bridge, from whence, with a taper of wax, of two pound, in her hand, she went through Fleet Street, hoodless, save a kercheffe, to Paul's, where she offered her taper at the high altar. On the Wednesday next, she landed at the Swan in Thames Street, and went through Bridge Street, Gracechurch Street, strait to Leadenhall, and so to Christ Church, by Aldgate. On the Friday she landed at Queen Hive, and so went through Cheap to St. Michael's, Cornhill, at which time the Maior, Sheriffs, and Crafts of London received her and accompanied her."

It does not appear that the duke made any great effort, either to avert or to resent this outrage. Time was, when he would have involved two powerful nations in war, that so he might retain another man's wife; but now he seems to have been so far changed, that he could

not strike a blow to save his own. Hall says: "The Duke of Gloucester toke all these things patiently, and saied little:" and Shakespeare, who followed closely upon the popular belief, represents the duchess as entreating her husband to rescue her from this outrage, and warning him, that if he submitted to it, his own turn would soon follow.

"And York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,  
Have all limed bushes to betray thy wings;  
And fly thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee."

To this passionate entreaty, the duke is made meekly to reply:

"Wouldst have me rescue thee from this reproach?  
Why, yet thy scandal were not wiped away,  
But I in danger for the breach of law.  
Thy greatest help is quiet, gentle Nell:  
I pray thee sort thy art to patience;  
These ten days' wonder will be quickly worn."<sup>5</sup>

It is commonly supposed that the duchess, immediately after her penance, was consigned to perpetual imprisonment in the Isle of Man, an opinion probably derived from Shakespeare's play. The events of real life do not, however, follow upon each other with that startling rapidity which it suits the purpose of poets and romancers to attribute to them. It is certain that she was not sent to the Isle of Man until a considerable time after her penance, and very probably not till after her husband's death. This is evident from Letters Patent, dated October 26th, 1443 (being nearly a year and a half from the date of the duchess's first imprisonment), by which the constable of the castle of Chester is commanded to bring the duchess, who was then detained in his custody, to the castle of Kenilworth, and

<sup>5</sup> Shakespeare, 2nd Part King Henry VI. act ii. scene iv.

to deliver her into the custody of the keeper of that castle or his deputy, and for that purpose, he is to furnish himself both with men and horses, and carriages, and with provisions; and that he might be able more safely and securely to conduct the said Ellinor to the said castle, the king took the said Ellinor and also the constable, and all his goods, into his special care and protection. Eventually, the duchess was certainly removed to the Isle of Man, where she remained, as Hall says, under the care of Sir John Stanley. Shakespeare says, under that of Sir Thomas, but he had died in 1432.

Her husband died so suddenly, that he had no time to "choose executors, and talk of wills," and accordingly we find, from a document printed in the "Fœdera," that upon his death, the king procured from the archbishop the administration of his estate, alleging that he had died intestate. As neither he, nor the duchess had been convicted of treason, or any other crime amounting to felony, she would be entitled to a large share of his fortune; nevertheless it seems that it was all confiscated, and that she had during her imprisonment but 100 marks yearly allowed for her maintenance, although some other payments are recorded as having been made for her use. The islanders have a tradition that she was very restless, and impatient of her captivity, and made many fruitless efforts to escape. The place of her imprisonment is still pointed out in a crypt under the chancel of the cathedral of St. Germanus in Peel Castle, which was long afterwards used as a place of confinement for excommunicate persons, although the duchess, having duly performed her penance, could scarcely be considered as excommunicate. Here she remained until death released her in the year 1454.

She was buried in the dungeon in which she had lived; but no sumptuous tomb or sculptured brass marks the last resting-place of one so nobly descended and allied. It was long, and perhaps still is believed, that her ghost was accustomed to ascend the stone staircase leading to the walls, and to descend when the cathedral clock was striking midnight.

In the entire absence of all authentic records of this memorable process, and amidst the conflicting accounts given by the old chroniclers, it is difficult to say how far, if at all, the duchess may have merited the censures of the Church; but it seems certain that the offence of which she was accused could not have merited the cruel punishment inflicted. Rapin (without quoting any authority) says that she *confessed* that she had applied to a witch for a philtre, to fix the love of her husband; and Stow says that the witch had furnished her with drinks and medicines, and thus she had enforced the duke to love her, and *afterwards* to wed her. Considering that this amounted neither to treason, nor to witchcraft, and that the wedding in question had taken place thirteen years previously, and that the duke (the only person aggrieved) did not complain, the offence could hardly justify the punishment. Hollinshed's statement, that Bolingbrook confessed that he wrought his necromancies by the duchess's desire, desiring to know to what estate she would come, is inconsistent, since it clearly was not necessary, by the laws of witchcraft, to consume the king in order to tell the duchess's fortune. It is also at variance with Hall's statement, that he denied, even when at the scaffold, that he had any such design. It is difficult to believe that a lady of the rank and position of the duchess should have had any faith in the vulgar superstition of



the little waxen image; although, like many other ladies in a much later and more civilized period, she may have, perhaps, consulted a cunning man in order to know "to what estate she should come."

It appears by a comparison of dates that this accusation was made against the duchess almost immediately after the duke had exhibited his impeachment against the cardinal, in which he laid to his charge many treasons and misdemeanors. It seems, therefore, most probable that the cardinal and the duke's other enemies, either finding that his wife was in their way, or determined by her means to humble and degrade him in revenge for the impeachment, hit upon this expedient, which, from the well-known weakness and superstition of the king, was not very difficult of execution; and that thus the ruin of the wife, as well as the murder of the husband, may justly be attributed to "Beaufort, that false priest." Such at least was the belief of the time, and in proportion to the love and admiration which the common people felt for the "good Duke Humphrey" was the hatred and execration which they lavished upon the cardinal, whom they believed to be his murderer. This opinion easily led to a belief (which certainly the chroniclers of the time have favoured) that the cardinal on his death-bed was filled with horror and remorse at the remembrance of the long catalogue of crimes of which he had been guilty; and thus it has happened, that when a novelist or poet would describe, or a painter represent, the death-bed of a hopeless and impenitent man, they have often introduced that of Henry Beaufort. Shakespeare avails himself of this tradition, when he makes the king say to the dying cardinal:—

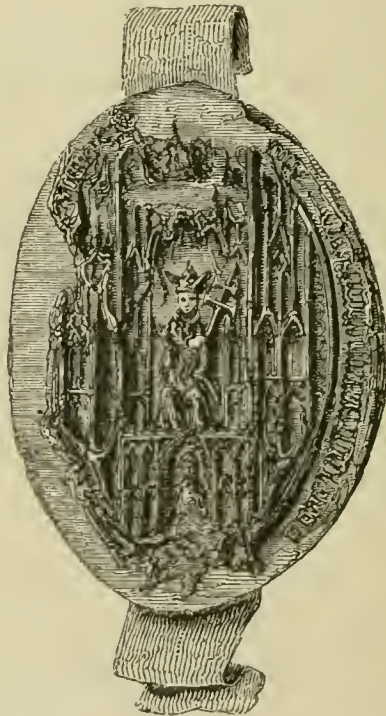
"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,  
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.—  
He dies, and makes no sign. O God, forgive him !

It is not likely that these mysteries will ever be cleared up; and we may therefore be content to follow the king's injunction to the Earl of Warwick, as they left the cardinal's bedside:—

“Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all,—  
Close up his eyes, and draw the curtain close,  
And let us all to meditation.”<sup>6</sup>

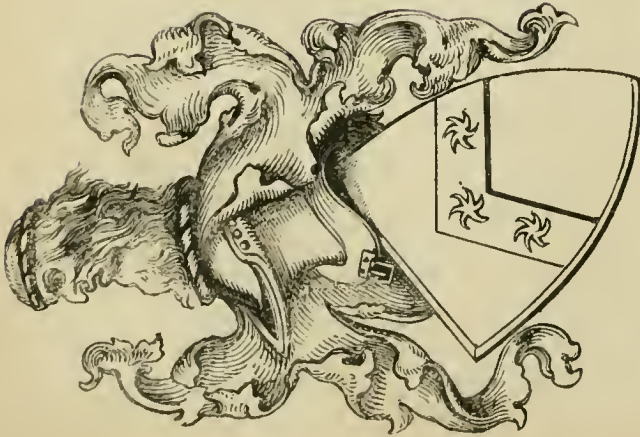
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<sup>6</sup> Shakespeare, 2nd Part Henry VI. act iii. scene iii.



THE SEAL OF LINGFIELD COLLEGE.





Pedigree of Cobham of Sterborough, co. Surrey.

Serlo de Cobbeham.

Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, = N. N.  
 com. Kent, living  
 10 John, 1208, in which year  
 he had a charter of confirmation  
 of lands in Cobham (1).

Maria [de = Reginald, 3rd s. (10),  
 Valoynes] (12). Justice itin. and Sheriff  
 of Kent sub. Hen. 3,  
 ob. Dec. 14, 1258, 42  
 Henry 3 (11).

[Joan, d. of  
 Warrine or William  
 Fitzbenedict, 1st  
 wife.] (6)

= John de Cobham, s. and h. (2), Sheriff =  
 of Kent 25 Hen. 3, Just. Com. Banc.  
 &c., purchased Cowling (3) and West  
 Chalke (4), com. Kent, ob. circ.  
 36 Hen. 3 (5).

[Joan, d. of Hugh  
 de Neville, 2nd wife] (7)  
 [widow of John de  
 la Lynd, of Bolbroke,  
 com. Suff.] (8).

William, also a = [Hawisia ?]  
 Just. itin. under  
 Hen. 3, dead  
 1265-6,  
 2nd son (9).

Johanna [ux. Rogeri]  
 de Hegham.

John de Cobham, Junior,  
 of Cowling, s. and h.,  
 ancestor of the Cobhams of  
 Cowling, Rundale,  
 Beluncle, and Chafford.

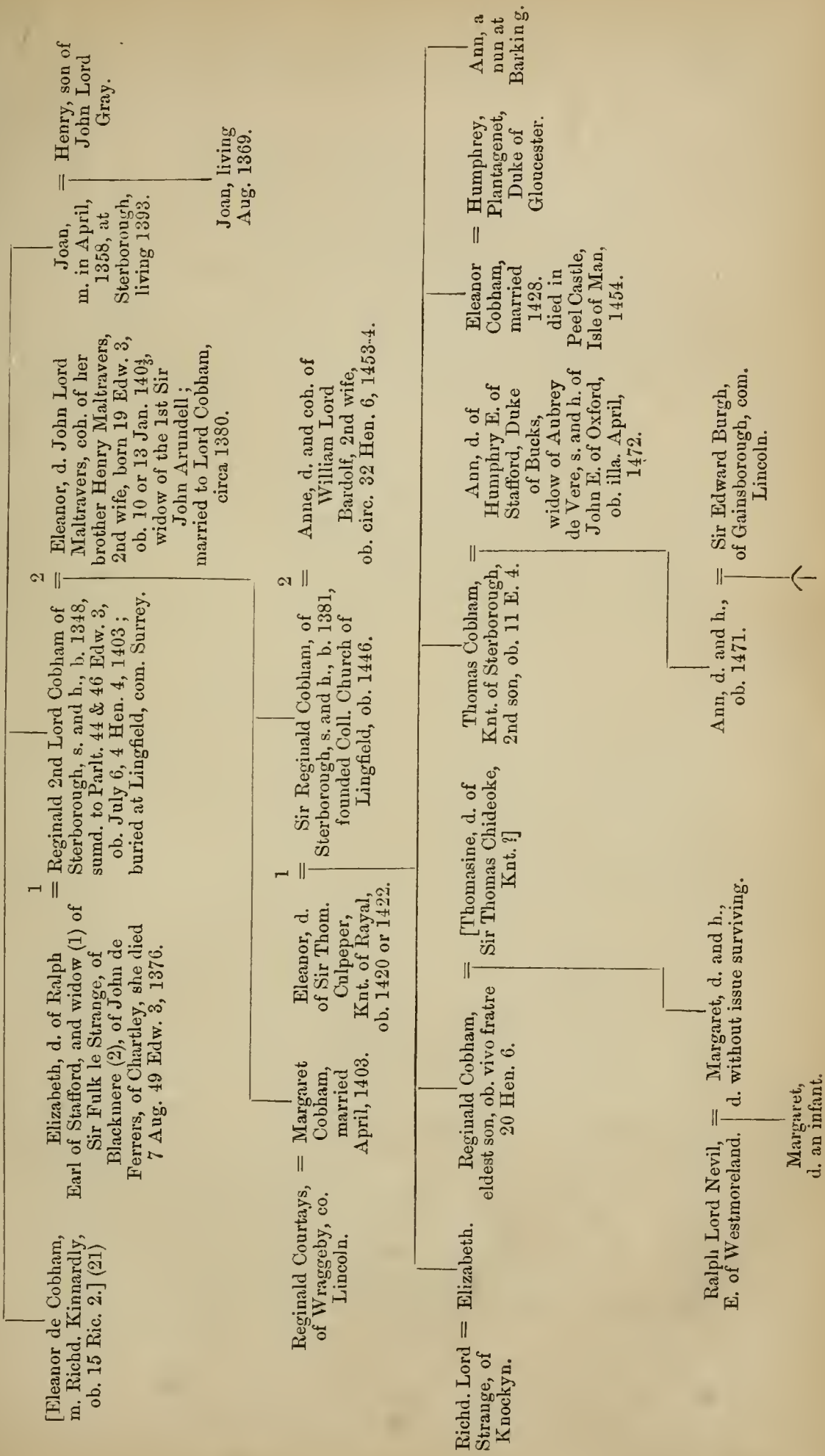
[Reginald (another)  
 ob. s. p.] (14)

William de Cobham (14),  
 ob. 14 Edw. 2.

Sir Reginald de Cobham, = Joan, d. and heir (al. coh.)  
 eldest son of the 2nd marriage, of William de Evere (15).  
 of Orkesden and Eynsford (13).

James, of Burdfield,  
 54 Hen. 3 (14).

sum. to Parl. 25 Feb., 16 Edw. 3,  
1342; had licence to crenellate  
Sterborough Castle 15 Edw. 3;  
ob. 5 Oct. 35 Edw. 3, 1361 (16).





## APPENDIX No. I.

## TRANSCRIPT OF THE WILL OF JOAN, LADY COBHAM.

*Copia Testamenti Dominæ Johannæ de Cobham.*

IN NOMINE DOMINI AMEN, xiii die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> lxix<sup>o</sup>, et anno regni Regis Eduardi tertii post conquestum quadragesimo tertio, Ego Johanna de Cobham et de Stereburgh, sana, compos mentis, et bonæ memoriæ, in hunc modum testamentum meum ordino et condo.

*Imprimis* commendo Deo et beatæ Mariæ et omnibus Sanctis animam meam, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in cimiterio Sanctæ Mariæ Overthere in Southwerke, videlicet, ante hostium Ecclesiæ conventualis ubi imago de beatâ Virgine sedet in sublimi dicti hostii; et ordino et volo quod ponetur super corpus meum una lapis marmorea plana, et quod sculpantur una crux de metallo in medio lapidis, et in circuitu lapidis ista verba in Gallico,

“Vo<sup>s</sup> q’ p’ici passietz  
P’ l’alme Johane de Cobham prietz.”

Hæc est voluntas mea ultima si apud Southwarke deberem claudere diem meum extremum. *Item* volo et firmiter ordino ante omnia alia quod statim post mortem meam faciant celebrare septem millia missas pro animâ meâ, et quod non tardantur nec differantur nullo modo, et volo quod dictæ missæ celebrentur per canonicos de Tunbrugge et de Tanrugge, et quatuor ordines religiosos apud London, videlicet, Prædicatores, Minores, Augustinenses, et Carmelitas, et haberent pro eorum labore viginti novem libras tres solidos et quatuor denarios.

*Item* lego distribuendas in die sepulturæ meæ inter pauperes decem marcas.

*Item* lego pro expensis diversis faciendis pro sepulturâ meâ, una cum panno nigro pro liberatione ministrorum, et duodecim pauperum portantium xii torticios cum cerâ, et in aliis necessariis, et in die octavo, quadraginta marcas.

*Item* lego ad fabricam ecclesiæ conventualis Sanctæ Mariæ de Southwerke viginti libras sterlingorum.

*Item* lego priori qui pro tempore fuerit xl s.

*Item* lego unicuique canonico existenti in ordine sacerdotali xx s. et unicuique canonico non sacerdoti x s.

*Item* lego clerico conventuali ejusdem domus vi<sup>s</sup> et viii<sup>d</sup>.

*Item* lego pulsatoribus campanas in berfreto ejusdem ecclesiæ tres solidos et quatuor denarios.

*Item* lego summo altari dicti prioratus duos pelves argenteos de melioribus, cum armis domini in centro.

*Item* lego ad fabricam ecclesiæ parochialis Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ juxta ecclesiam conventualem prædictam centum solidos.

*Item* lego capellano parochiali qui pro tempore fuerit xx s.

*Item* unicuique capellano celebranti in ecclesiâ memoratâ illo tempore sex solidos et octo denarios et majori clerico ejusdem ecclesiæ vi<sup>s</sup> et viii<sup>d</sup> et subclerico iii<sup>s</sup> et iv<sup>d</sup>.

*Item* ordino quod duodecim pauperes xii torticios in die sepulturæ portantes sint vestiti cum tunicis et capuciis de panno nigro, et statim post celebrationem missæ sex tortitii liberentur summo altari capellæ de beatâ Virgine.

*Item* volo quod alii sex liberentur summo altari Mariæ Magdalænæ pro levatione sacramenti.

*Item* volo et firmiter ordino quod omnibus his peractis solvantur debita reverendi domini mei illis omnibus qui bene et de jure potuerint probare, vel per certas literas obligatorias, vel per alia scripta, vel vera munimenta, et similiter debita mea si quæ sint, quod absit. Et similiter fiat satisfactio plena de omnibus transgressionibus dicti domini mei cum omni celeritate et diligentia.

*Item* lego ecclesiæ de Lyngefeld unum frontorium de armis Berkele et Cobham stantibus in albo et purpure. *Item* unam casulam et unum album (*sic*) de armis Berkele et Cobham de velvetto. *Item* unum dalmaticum et unum tuniculum viride de secta casulæ, irradiatum cum filo aureo.

*Item* unam capam viridem pro Rectore chori.

*Item* eidem unum corporale broudaturum in unâ parte Annuntiatione beate Mariæ, et in aliâ parte Nativitate Christi cum imagine beate Mariæ jacentis in puerperio.

*Item* lego Reginaldo filio meo unum annulum cum uno deamande et unum firmale de auro cum uno rubie.

*Item* unum par de avez de auro, viz. sexaginta avcez.

*Item* volo quod liberentur omnia vestimenta, libri, et duo calices et omnia alia existentia in custodiâ meâ quæ dominus meus mihi tradidit ad terminum vitæ meæ, et post mortem meam tradentur dicto Reginaldo; exceptis vestimentis meis superius legatis ecclesiæ parochiali de Lyngefeld.

*Item* volo quod liberentur dicto Reginaldo post mortem meam omnia subscripta, et per dominum meum sibi in testamento suo data et legata viz.

Unum lectum viride, broudaturum cum uno Soudano et armis domini, cum uno quilt, et unâ selura integra, et iii cortinas et iii tapetas de secta cadem, et unum coopertorium pro lecto de croupgrys.



*Item* duo sargia rubea cum tribus cortinis de rubeo, brouduratis cum henma domini.

*Item* dedi perantea dicto Reginaldo unum dorsorium magnum pro aulâ de Stereburgh, cum novem regibus stantibus, de curialitate meâ propriâ.

*Item* feci liberare dicto Reginaldo omnia arma et armatura existencia in garderobâ domini mei apud Stereburgh quæ dictus Reginaldus de me acceptavit, et ille omnia prædicta arma unâ cum magno dosso prædicto deputavit Lokward ad custodiendum, et ab illo tempore usque in presentem diem dictus Lokward custodiam et clavem garderobæ habuit.

*Item* liberavi dicto Reginaldo unum ciphum argenteum quem dominus sibi legavit.

*Item* volo quod executores mei reddant et liberent dicto Reginaldo unum alium ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo.

*Item* similiter duodecim discos argenteos, et duodecim salsaria argentea quæ Dominus sibi legavit. De quibus dictus Reginaldus recepit de me sex discos et quatuor salsaria argentea quando ibat apud Gasconiam.

*Item* volo quod dictus Reginaldus habeat tres discos argenteos de melioribus de meis, in recompensatione duorum chargeriorum per dominum sibi legatorum.

*Item* volo quod liberentur dicto Reginaldo per executores meos duo pelves argenteæ cum armis Domini, et duo lavatores argentei de melioribus.

*Item* lego eidem Reginaldo omnia vasa mea ærea ad coquinam et pistrinam pertinentia, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, et etiam lego eidem omnia vasa lignea pertinentia ad utrumque officium.

*Item* lego eidem Reginaldo centum libratas in catallis, et in stauro animalium, et in bladis, et si contingat, quod absit, quod præfatus Reginaldus moriatur ante me, et ego etiam superstes, tunc volo quod omnia bona et catalla superius per me legata eidem ut predictum est, ad me et ad executores meos revertantur et remaneant sine contentione aliquâ, et tunc volo et concedo quod ego et executores mei de illis bonis per me legatis et similiter de omnibus illis bonis per dominum meum sibi legatis et contentis libere possumus et poterimus disponere et ordinare sicut mihi et executoribus meis melius pro animabus nostris expedire videbimur.

*Item* lego Domino Henrico de Grey unum ciphum argenteum cum armis de Cobham et de Berkele in centro, cum cooperculo.

*Item* lego Dominæ Johannæ de Grey uxori suæ unum magnum librum curiose illuminatum et operatum, cum Mortumalo et Geuenyles in principio libri, cum Salutatione beatæ Virginis.

*Item* eidem unum librum vocatum Manuel Peche.

*Item* eidem duo lynthiamina de panno de Reyms cum decem telis.

*Item* eidem unam bonam et meliorem cofram meam quam Laurentius de Mountz mihi dedit.

*Item* lego eidem Johannæ filiæ meæ unum annulum cum uno rubeo, et xvii dyamandes fixas in circuitu annuli.

*Item* eidem unum tabernaculum parvum de puro auro cum imagine de beatâ Mariâ Virgine interius, cum duobus parvis Angelis a dextris ejusdem et sinistris.

*Item* eidem unum firmale planum de auro cum uno pare de aveez viz. quinquaginta de auro et quinquaginta aveez de geet.

*Item* lego Johannæ filiæ Domini Henrici de Grey unam cuppam argenteam planam, factam ad modum calicis cum cooperulo, et si prædicta Johanna moriatur ante matrem suam tunc volo quod retradatur Dominæ Johannæ de Grey matri suæ.

*Item* lego eidem Johannæ filiæ Henrici prædicti unum agnum Dei cum crucifixo amalato in una parte, cum sancta Mariâ et sancto Johanne stantibus, et in alterâ parte unum agnellum Dei stantem in uno circulo et cum unâ catenâ argenteâ.

*Item* volo et firmiter ordino in casu quod bona mea in fine vitæ meæ non sufficiant pro solutione debitorum reverendi domini mei, vel debitorum meorum, tunc volo quod executores mei unanimi consensu vendant molendinum meum aquaticum in ponte Edulun quod perquisivi de hæredibus de Shardenne sicut plenarius patent et demonstrant per cartas illorum *Item* similiter volo quod hospitium meum in Southwarke juxta London vendatur et de pecuniâ pro eisdem receptâ fiant solutiones et restitutiones debitorum domini mei et pro debitis meis similiter ut supra dictum est. *Item* volo quod duo capellani sint conducti ad celebrandum in ecclesiâ parochiali de Langleborel pro animabus domini Johannis de la Mare militis, [qui] quondam ibidem dominus erat, domini Reginaldi de Cobham, domini Thomæ de Berkle, et pro animabus benefactorum meorum, et si contingat quod Reginaldus filius meus, vel alii hæredes mei, voluerit vel voluerint appropriare et firmiter confirmare dictam ecclesiam ad inveniendum duos capellanos in perpetuum celebraturos sicut conditio et intentiones predicti Domini Johannis fuerunt ordinati quum ipse vendidit domino meo maneria sua de Langele et Lye in presentîâ reverendi Domini patris mei de Berkele, tunc volo his peractis fideliter, et sine fraude completis, quod [si] prædictus Reginaldus filius meus vel alii heredum meorum prædicta onera subire et plenarie supportare voluerit vel voluerint, quod ex tunc executores mei faciant feoffare dictum Reginaldum, vel veros et legitimos heredes meos qui pro tempore erunt in predictum molendinum meum aquaticum in ponte Edulun, et in hospitium meum in Southwerk cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis sine ullâ retentione in perpetuum possidendum. Ita tamen quod ipse Reginaldus supportabit, vel alii heredes mei supportabunt onera

predicta etc., sicut ipse vel ipsi alii heredes qui pro tempore fuerit vel fuerint respondeat vel respondeant pro domino meo patre eorum, et pro animâ meâ coram Summo Iudice. Et si noluerit vel noluerint onera predicta implere et consummare, tunc volo et firmiter ordino quod executores mei faciant sicut supra ordinatum est, et hæc est firma et ultima voluntas mea.

*Item* lego Domino Johanni de Cobham unum osculatorium argenteum et deauratum, cum uno crucifixo, cum sanctâ Mariâ in dextrâ parte, et Sancto Johanno in sinistrâ parte stantibus.

*Item* lego eidem unum ciphum deauratum cum cooperculo ejusdem sectæ, et sub pede ejusdem ciphi tres leones stantes, et portantes predictum ciphum.

*Item* lego eidem Domino unum librum dictum Apocalyps, et in principio libri stat imago Sancti Pauli.

*Item* lego Dominæ Aleyzæ moniali de Berkyngg unum annulum cum unâ saphirâ de antiquo opere et xx solidos sterlingorum.

*Item* lego Domino Amando de Fythlyng unam tabulam eburneam cum salutatione Beatæ Mariæ, et Trinitate, et Passione, cum aliis historiis ibidem.

*Item* lego eidem xx libras sterlingorum.

*Item* lego Roberto Belknappe unum cornu de ungue unius griffonis cum cooperculo argenteo deaurato, et in cooperculo arma Domini de Cobham et Domini de Berkele, et dictum cornu est cum circulo argenteo et habet duos pedes argenti deauratos.

*Item* lego eidem xx libras sterlingorum.

*Item* lego Rogero Dalynregge xx libras sterlingorum.

*Item* lego Ricardo Mabanke unum largum ciphum argenteum cum duabus imaginibus adinvicem osculantibus in centro, et in circulo folia et glandes, et eidem similiter xx libras sterlingorum.

*Item* lego Johanni de Cobham de Deverchirche centum s. sterlingorum.

*Item* lego Margaretæ Mabanke in casu quod trahat moram mecum usque ad finem vitæ meæ, tunc volo quod habeat x marcas et si non sit mecum circa finem meum tunc non habebit nisi xl solidos tantum, et volo quod illa principalis domicella mea quæ pro illo tempore fuerit habeat x marcas.

*Item* lego Johanni Mabank filio Ricardi Mabanke xl solidos, et quatuor filiis ejusdem Ricardi, cuilibet eorum xx solidos.

*Item* lego illæ domicellæ quæ erit socia principalis domicellæ meæ x marc.

*Item* lego Katrine Stoket pro promotione suâ xx marcas et in casu quod fuerit per me promotâ, tunc volo quod habeat in fine vitæ meæ x marcas.

*Item* lego eidem meliorem corsettam meam cum meliore tunicâ et cum meliori caputio furrurato.

*Item* lego duabus domicellis principalibus meis et Katerine Stoket vel

illi quæ pro tempore illo fuerit principalis cameraria tres mantellos meliores et furruratos.

*Item* volo quod omnia alia mantella mea et omnes alii panni mei usuales cum caputiis et furruris sint divisi et dati inter servos meos qui sunt vel fuerunt mecum.

*Item* lego duabus domicellis meis et Katerine Stoket, vel illis domisellis et camerariæ quæ pro illo tempore fuerint, unam cofram cum apparatu omni pertinente ad caput meum die et nocte.

*Item* lego lotrici meæ quæ illo tempore fuerit xiiij solidos iv denarios.

*Item* lego Elianoræ Stoket si tunc fuerit mecum xl solidos.

*Item* lego Johannæ filiæ Thomæ Chamberleyn si fuerit mecum in fine meo xl solidos. *Item* lego Domino Willelmo de Wrotham Capellano meo si moram fecerit mecum usque in finem meum x marcas, et [sin autem ?] habebit nisi xl solidos. *Item* illis capellanis qui mecum erunt illo tempore si sint unus vel duo unicuique illorum v marcas.

*Item* lego pincenario meo qui pro tempore fuerit lx s. *Item* lego magistro coquo meo qui pro tempore fuerit lx solidos. *Item* lego clerico hospitii mei, camerario meo, et clerico capellæ meæ, qui pro tempore fuerint unicuique illorum xl solidos. *Item* pagetto panetriæ xx solidos. *Item* lego servienti in coquinâ qui pro tempore fuerit xx solidos, et pagetto x solidos. *Item* lego janitori qui pro tempore xx solidos. *Item* lego cuilibet sacerdoti celebranti in spitlâ Sancti Thomæ vi solidos et viij denarios. *Item* cuilibet sorori ibidem iij solidos iv denarios. *Item* distribuendum inter infirmos ibidem jacentes sex solidos et viij denarios. *Item* lego prisonis jacentibus in vinculis, et carceratis juxta Sanctum Georgium sex solidos et octo denarios. *Item* lego cuilibet sacerdoti celebranti in collegio Domini de Cobham vi solidos viij denarios. *Item* majoribus clericis ibidem unicuique illorum duo solidos. *Item* unicuique choristarum ibidem xij denarios. *Item* lego pro ornamentis chori de Lyngefeld per visum rectoris qui pro tempore fuerit x marcas. *Item* lego Laurentio Warde xxvi solidos viij denarios. *Item* lego Katrinæ quæ fuit uxor Cadentis de Layton unum librum ad cujus principium est imago de sancto Johanne Baptista et aliæ imagines depictæ, cum matutinis de Beatâ Mariâ. Et si contingat quod Reginaldus filius meus et heres impediat, vel per suos impedire faciat quod executores mei sint impediti in aliquo modo (quod absit) quod non possint implere et confirmare ultimam voluntatem meam in isto testamento expresse contentam nolo nullo modo, et dictos executores meos hortor et moneo quod dictus Reginaldus nihil habeat de omnibus bonis sibi legatis in predicto testamento sed quod illa bona distribuantur et ordinentur pro salute animæ Domini mei et benefactorum meorum. *Item* lego Thomæ Fythling e solidos.

INVENTARIUM VASORUM diversorum argenti remanentium in custodiâ dominæ, ultra legata superius in testamento meo (? suo) die confectionis testamenti prædicti.

*Imprimis* xiii disci argentei cum v salsaribus ponderati cum pondere aurifabri : xij lib. x sol. *Item* xii disci argentei quos domina emit de executoribus Simonis Archiepiscopi, ponderati cum pondere aurifabri quindecim libras. *Item* xij salsaria argentea empta de executoribus ejusdem ponderata cum pondere aurifabri : iij lib. xv sol. *Item* duæ pelves argentei ponderatæ per pondus aurifabri cxv sol. cum pondere prædicto. *Item* duo aquatica cum fistulis ponderata : per pondus aurifabri iv lib. *Item* duo aquatica cum vasibus ponderata iv lib. v sol. *Item* quatuor ollæ argenteæ ponderatæ per pondus aurifabri : xij lib. xij sol. *Item* una olla argentea et deaurata ponderata per prædictum pondus : lxx sol. vi den. *Item* ii ciphi argentei cum cooperculis de armis domini amalatis ponderati per pondus prædictum : lx sol.

*Item* i ciphus cum nodo frettato ponderatus per pondus prædictum : xxx sol. *Item* duo ciphi ad modum calicis cum cooperculo ponderati per pondus prædictum : iv lib. *Item* xij pecii plani ponderati : cvij sol. *Item* ii salsaria pro sale ponderata iij lib. v sol. *Item* xxiv cochlearia argentea pondere : xxxvij sol. *Item* ij disci argentei pro speciebus ponderati : l. sol. *Item* i ciphus de berillo non appreciato (*sic*).

Summa predictorum vasorum ponderatorum cum ponderibus aurifabri<sup>xx</sup> iij iij lib. xvij sol. vi den.

INVENTARIUM bonorum meorum pro parte quæ sunt in possessione meâ isto tempore et dato istius testamenti, videlicet in maneriis meis que dimittuntur certis firmariis ut plenius continetur in indenturis inter illos et me confectis qui respondebunt executoribus meis in fine vitæ meæ.

*Imprimis* Radulphus atte Hulle, Johannes Othere, et illorum manucaptores reddent et solutionem facient pro manerio meo de Stereburgh sicut tenentur ex eorum conventionem etc, hoc est, ad terminum vitæ meæ lii lib. xiv sol. sterlingorum.

*Item* Ricardus Aleyn et ejus manucaptores respondebunt executoribus meis pro manerio sibi dimisso ad tempus vitæ suæ pro Oksted quatuor viginti et septendecim libræ, xv sol. et iv d.

*Item* Johannes Robyn et ejus manucaptores respondebunt et solutionem facient executoribus meis pro manerio meo de Northe ; dimisso sibi etc. cxij lib. xiv sol. x den.

*Item* William Brounyng et ejus manucaptores respondebunt et solutionem facient pro manerio meo de Chydyngstone sibi dimisso, etc., lxi lib. et xvi sol.

Mem<sup>m</sup>. quod œconomia manerii mei de Orkesden in Kant est in manu

meâ, et nulli dimissa ad firmam, Ideo non possum certificari de valore illius nec de summâ nisi per ordinem compoti de anno in annum, etc.

Summa maneriorum predictorum cccxxvi lib. et ii den. extra provenientius et exitibus de manerio de Orkesden quia non dimittitur ad firmam.

*Item* hic sunt scriptæ et computatæ firmæ meæ de marescis meis in Kant viz. de Aubynsmershe in Elmele de ejusdem firmario Will<sup>o</sup> Symme et de ejus manucaptoribus xxvi lib. xiiij sol. iv den. *Item* pro maresco meo vocato Lytelovene viz. de Johanne Aleyn firmario meo ibidem per annum cvi sol. viij den.

*Item* pro Mullefletes mouth per Robertum Bonhomme reddet per annum versus (?) xvi sol.

*Item* pro Shardesmersh Simon atte Boure et frater ejus respondent per annum pro eadem xiiij lib. vi sol. viij den. *Item* pro Woldhammersh xxxiiij sol. et iv den. per manus prioris Roffensis firmarii ibidem. *Item* pro Neweheth iij marc iij sol. iv den. per manus Johannis Warde firmarii ibidem. *Item* pro Shelve xxiv marc vi sol. ob. q. per manus Henrici atte Watre firmarii ibidem. *Item* pro Aldyngton xi marcas per manus John Moonk. *Item* pro Westwell iv marcas per manus Ricardi Bethynden firmarii ibidem. *Item* pro Newegare c sol. per manus Avicie Chaumberleyn quondam uxoris Chaumberleyn de Milton firmarii ibidem. *Item* pro Denhull iv marcas per manus Domini Thomæ de Graunson firmarii ibidem. *Item* pro Stonrokke lxiiij sol. iv den. per annum. *Item* pro Dagmanshope x sol. per annum. Summa firmarum de comitatu Kantia pro marescis predictis et terris dimissis ad firmam cx marcas xx den. ob. q.

Hujus autem testamenti mei superius scripti et plenarius contenti ordino et constituo executores meos dilectos meos in Christo Dominum Amandum de Fithlyng, Robertum Belknappe, Rogerum Dalenregge, et Ricardum Mabanke, dando eis plenam potestatem et auctoritatem ad ministrandum et ordinandum omnia bona mea contenta in testamento meo, habendo ratum et gratum et confirmatum quodcunque ipsi fecerint in premissis ad laudem Dei, et suæ sanctissimæ matris Mariæ.

Probatum apud Otteford 3<sup>o</sup> Idus Maii 1370.

[From Lambeth Registers, Wittlesey, fo. 114.]

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## No. II.

### TRANSLATION.

IN the name of the Lord Amen. On the 13th day of the month of August in the year of our Lord 1369, and in the 43rd year of King Edward the Third, I Joan de Cobham and de Stereburgh, being of good

health, sound mind, and of good memory, make and ordain my testament as follows :—

In the first place I commend my soul to God, and to the blessed Mary, and to all Saints, and my body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Overthere in Southwark, (to wit) before the door of the Conventual Church where the image of the Blessed Virgin sitteth on high over the said door. And I will and direct that a plain marble stone shall be placed over my body, and that a metal cross shall be sculptured upon the middle of the said stone, and round about it these words in French :—

“Vous qui par ici passietz,  
Pur l’alme Johane de Cobham prietz.”

This is my last will if I shall happen to die in Southwark. Also I will and direct that before everything else, immediately after my decease, there shall be celebrated seven thousand masses for my soul, and that these be on no account delayed or deferred, and I desire that the said masses shall be celebrated by the Canons of Tunbridge and Tandridge, and the four religious orders in London, viz. the Preachers, the Minors, the Augustines, and the Carmelites, and that they shall have for their pains £29. 3s. 4d.

Also I bequeath ten marks to be distributed to the poor on the day of my burial. Also I bequeath forty marks for the various expenses of my sepulture, and for black cloth for the livery of the attendants and of twelve poor men carrying twelve wax torches and for other expenses and for the octave. Also I bequeath £20 sterling to the fabric of the Conventual Church of St. Mary of Southwark. Also I bequeath 40s. to the Prior for the time being. Also I give to each Canon in priest’s orders 20s. and to each Canon not in priest’s orders 10s. Also I bequeath to the chapter clerk of the same house 6s. 8d. Also I bequeath 3s. 4d. to the bellringers in the belfry of the same church. Also I bequeath to the high altar of the same church two of my best silver basins with my lord’s arms in the centre. Also I bequeath 100s. to the fabric of the parish Church of St. Mary Magdelene near the said Conventual Church. Also I bequeath 20s. to the Chaplain for the time being of the parish. Also to each Chaplain officiating in the church at that time 6s. 8d. and to the principal clerk of the same church 6s. 8d. Also to the sub-clerk 3s. 4d. Also I direct that twelve poor men carrying twelve torches on the day of my burial shall be clothed in cloaks and hoods of black cloth, and immediately after the celebration of the mass six of the torches shall be offered at the high altar in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and I direct that the other six shall be offered at the altar of Mary Magdalene for the elevation of the host. Also I will and strictly direct that all these things being performed the debts of my honoured lord be paid

to all those persons who can well and rightfully prove them either by bonds or other writing or true documents, and likewise my own debts if there should be any (which God forbid) and in like manner that full satisfaction be made for all trespasses of my said lord with the utmost quickness and diligence. Also I bequeath to the Church of Lingfield one frontour with the arms of Cobham and Berkley embroidered in white and purple, and also one chasuble, one alb of velvet with the arms of Berkeley and Cobham. Also one dalmatic and one green tunicle of the same set as the chasuble, worked with gold thread. Also one green cope for the master of the choir. Also to the same person a corporal embroidered on one side with the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on the other with the Nativity of Christ with the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary lying in child-bed. Also I bequeath to Reginald my son a ring with one diamond and one buckle of gold with one ruby. Also one pair of beads of gold (to wit) sixty beads. Also I desire that all the vestments and the books and the two cups and all other things now in my keeping which my lord gave to me for the term of my life, and after my death to the said Reginald my son shall be delivered to him, except my vestments before given to the parish church of Lingfield. Also I desire that there shall be delivered to the said Reginald after my death all those things after mentioned which were given and bequeathed to him by my lord in his will, that is to say; One green bed embroidered with a Soldan,\* with the arms of my lord, with one quilt and one entire seeler, and three curtains and four carpets of the same silk, and one coverlid for the same bed of badger's fur. Also two red serges with three red curtains embroidered with the helmet and crest of my lord. Also I have already given to the said Reginald, of my own good will, one great dorsor with the nine kings standing therein for the hall at Stereburgh.

Also I have given up to the said Reginald all the arms and equipments in my lord's wardrobe at Stereburgh which the said Reginald accepted from me, and he delivered all the said arms with the great dorsor before mentioned to Lokward to take care of, and from that time to the present the said Lokward has had the custody thereof, and the key of the said wardrobe. Also I have delivered to the said Reginald one silver cup which my lord bequeathed to him. Also I desire that my executors should deliver to the said Reginald one other silver cup with a cover, also twelve silver dishes and twelve silver salt-cellars which my lord bequeathed to him, and of which the said Reginald received from me six dishes and four salt-cellars when he went into Gascony. Also I desire that the said Reginald should have three of the best silver dishes of

\* The Cobham crest.



my own, in recompense for the two chargers bequeathed to him by my lord. Also I desire that there should be delivered to the said Reginald by my executors two silver basins with the arms of my lord, and two of my best silver washing-basins. Also I bequeath to the said Reginald all my brass vessels for the kitchen and bakery with all their appurtenances and I also bequeath to the same all my wooden vessels belonging to either of those offices. Also I bequeath to the said Reginald one hundred pounds' worth in chattels, and in stock of beasts, and in corn; and if it should chance, which God forbid, that the said Reginald should die before me, and I should be the survivor, then I direct that all my goods and chattels above bequeathed to him as aforesaid shall revert to and remain with me and my executors without any dispute, and in that case I will and grant that I and my executors may freely dispose of the goods so by me bequeathed, and likewise of all other goods by my lord bequeathed to him, as to me and my executors shall seem best for the health of our souls.

Also I bequeath to Sir Henry de Grey one silver cup with a cover with the arms of Berkeley and Cobham in the centre. Also I bequeath to the Lady Joan de Grey his wife one large book curiously illuminated and wrought with *mortumalo* (?) and *gevenyles* (?) in the beginning of the said book, and the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin. Also to the same, a book called "*Manuel Peché*." Also to the same two sheets of cloth of Rennes of ten breadths. Also to the same, my best coffer which Laurence de Mountz gave to me. Also I bequeath to the said Joan my daughter one ring with a ruby and seventeen diamonds set round the ring. Also to the same one little shrine of pure gold with the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary inside and two little angels on her right and on her left. Also to the same one plain buckle of gold with one pair of beads, viz. fifty beads of gold, and fifty of jet. Also I bequeath to Joan daughter of Sir Henry de Grey one plain silver cup made after the fashion of a chalice with a cover, and if the said Joan shall die before her mother then I wish it should be given to the Lady Joan de Grey her mother. Also I bequeath to the said Joan the daughter of the said Henry one *Agnus Dei* with an enamelled crucifix with St. Mary and St. John standing on one side, and on the other a little *Agnus Dei* standing in a circle and with a silver chain. Also I will and direct, in case my goods at the time of my decease shall not suffice for the payment of the debts of my honoured lord, or of my own debts, then that my executors, by their common consent, shall sell my water-mill in Edenbridge, which I purchased of the heirs of one Shardenne, as more fully appears from their charters; also in like manner I direct, that my inn in Southwark near London be sold, and from the money received for the same payment be made of the debts of my lord, and of my own debts as before

mentioned. Also I direct that two chaplains shall be retained to celebrate [masses] in the parish church of Langley Borel for the souls of Sir John de la Mare, Knight, formerly lord of that place, of Sir Reginald de Cobham, of Sir Thomas de Berkley, and for the souls of my benefactors. And if it should happen that my son Reginald, or my other heirs should be minded to appropriate and confirm the same Church to provide for ever two chaplains to celebrate [masses] according to the condition and intentions of the said Sir John when he sold to my lord his manors of Langley and Lye, in the presence of my honoured father de Berkley, then I direct, these things being perfected and faithfully completed, that if the said Reginald my son or my other heirs should be minded to submit to, and fully to support the burdens before mentioned, that then my executors shall enfeoff the said Reginald or my true and lawful heirs for the time being in my aforesaid water-mill in Edenbridge, and my hostel in Southwark with all their rights and appurtenances, without any reserve, to be held by him or them for ever thereafter. But so that the said Reginald or my other heirs shall bear all the aforesaid burthens, &c., as he, or my heirs for the time being, shall answer for my lord their father, and for my soul before the Supreme Judge ; and if he or they shall refuse to fulfil and complete all the burdens before mentioned, then, I will and direct that my executors do as is before appointed, and this is my positive and last will. Also I bequeath to the Lord Cobham one *pax* silver-gilt with a crucifix, with St. Mary standing on the right, and St. John on the left. Also I bequeath to the same one gilt cup with a cover to match and under the foot of the said cup three lions standing and bearing the said cup. Also I bequeath to the same lord a book called Apocalypse, and in the beginning of the said book stands the image of St. Paul. Also I give to the Lady Alice a nun of Barking a ring with a sapphire of antique work and 20s. sterling. Also I bequeath to Sir Amand de Fithlyngg an ivory tablet with the Salutation of the Blessed Mary, the Trinity, and the Passion with other histories. Also I give to the same 20 pounds sterling. Also I bequeath to Robert Belknappe a horn made from a griffin's hoof with a silver-gilt cover, and on the cover the arms of the Lord Cobham and the Lord Berkley, and the said horn has a silver rim and has two silver-gilt feet. Also I bequeath to the same 20 pounds sterling. Also I bequeath to Roger Dalynngregge £20 sterling. Also I bequeath to Richard Mabank one large silver cup with two images embracing each other in the centre, surrounded with leaves and acorns, and to the same likewise £20 sterling. Also I bequeath to Margaret Mabank in case she shall remain with me until my death ten marks, and in case she shall not be with me at my death then she shall have but 40s. And I will that she who shall be my principal chamber-woman at that time shall have ten

marks. Also I bequeath to John son of Richard Mabauk 40s. and to the four sons of the said Richard, to each of them 20s. Also I bequeath to that damsel who shall be the companion of my principal damsel ten marks. Also I bequeath to Katherine Stoket for her advancement 20 marks, and in case she shall be advanced by me then that she shall have 10 marks at my death. Also I bequeath to her my best corset with my best gown and my best furred hood. Also I bequeath to my two principal damsels and to Katherine Stoket or to her who shall for the time being be my principal chamber-woman my three best furred mantles. Also I desire that all my other mantles and all my other ordinary clothes with my hoods and furs be divided amongst my servants who are or shall be with me. Also I bequeath to my two damsels, and to Katherine Stoket, or to those persons who at the time of my death shall be my damsels and chamber-woman, a coffer with all the attire for my head by day or at night (?). Also I bequeath to my laundress at that time 13s. 4*d.* Also to Eleanor Stoket if she shall then be with me 20s. Also I bequeath to Joan daughter of Thomas Chamberleyn if she shall be with me at my death 40s. Also I bequeath to my chaplain Sir William de Wrotham if he shall remain with me to my end, 10 marks, but otherwise he shall have but 40s. Also I bequeath to the chaplains who shall be with me at that time, whether one or two, to each of them 5 marks. Also I bequeath to my then butler 60s. Also I bequeath to my then master cook 60s. Also to the clerk of my household, my chamberlain, and to the then clerk of my chapel, to each of them 40s. Also to the pantry page 20s. Also I bequeath to the servant in my kitchen for the time being 20s. and to the page 10s. Also to the porter for the time being 20s. Also I bequeath to every priest celebrating in St. Thomas's Hospital 6s. 8*d.* also to every sister there 3s. 4*d.*; also to be distributed amongst the sick men lying there 6s. 8*d.* Also I bequeath to the prisoners lying in bonds, and imprisoned near St. George's 6s. 8*d.* Also I bequeath to each priest officiating in the College of the Lord Cobham 6s. 8*d.*; also to the principal clerks there 2s. apiece and to each chorister there 12 pence. Also I bequeath for the ornaments of the choir of Lingfield at the discretion of the rector for the time being 10 marks. Also I bequeath to Laurence Warde 26s. 8*d.* Also I bequeath to Katherine who was the wife of Cadens de Layton a book, at the beginning of which is the image of St. John Baptist with other figures depicted, and the Matins of the Blessed Mary. And if it should happen that Reginald my son and heir should hinder, or cause to be hindered by his agents, my executors from fulfilling my will, which God forbid, then I desire that on no account, and I so exhort and admonish my executors, the said Reginald shall have any part of the goods bequeathed to him by my said will, but that all such

goods shall be disposed of for the health of the soul of my lord and my benefactors. Also I bequeath to Thomas Fythlyngg 100s.

AN INVENTORY of divers silver vessels remaining in the custody of my lady beyond the articles before bequeathed in her will on the day of its making :—In the first place, thirteen silver dishes with five salt-cellars weighed by goldsmith's weights £13. 12s. Also twelve silver dishes which my lady bought from the executors of my lord Simon the Archbishop weighed by goldsmith's weights £15. Also twelve silver salt-cellars bought of the same executors weighed by goldsmith's weights £3. 15s. Also two silver basins weighed by goldsmith's weights 115s. Also two ewers with spouts weighed by goldsmith's weights £4 and two ewers with vessels weighed, £4. 5s. Also four silver pots weighed by goldsmith's weights £12. 12s. Also one silver-gilt pot weighed by the aforesaid weights 70s. 6d. Also two silver cups with covers enamelled with my lord's arms weighed by the said weight 60s. Also one cup with a knop of fretwork weighed by the said weight 30s. Also two cups in the fashion of a chalice with a cover weighing £4. Also thirteen pieces plain weighed 107s. Also two salt-cellars for salt weighed £3. 5s. Also twenty-four silver spoons weighing 38s. Also two silver dishes for spices weighing 50s. Also one cup of beryll not appraised. Amount of the aforesaid vessels weighed by goldsmith's weight £83. 17s. 6d.

INVENTORY of such part of my goods as are in my own possession at the date of this my will, namely in my manors which are demised to certain farmers as is more fully set forth in the indentures made between them and me and who shall answer to my executors on my decease :—In the first place, Ralph atte Hulle, John Othere and their bondsmen shall render and make payment for my manor of Stereburgh as they are bound by their agreement, that is, for the term of my life £52. 14s. Also Richard Alleyn and his bondsmen shall be answerable to my executors for my manor demised to him for the term of my life, for Oksted £97. 15s. 4d. Also John Robyn and his bondsmen shall be answerable and make payment to my executors for my manor of Northeye demised to him £113. 14s. 10d. Also William Brounyng and his bondsmen shall be answerable and make payment for my manor of Chydyngstone demised to him £61. 16s.

Memorandum that the management of my manor of Orkesden in Kent is in my own hands and not let to any one to farm, therefore I cannot speak of its value except by way of reckoning from year to year.

Total of the manors aforesaid in permanent rents :—£326. 0s. 2d. except the rents of the manor of Orkesden not being let to farm.

Also hereunder are written and computed the farms of my marshes in Kent viz. from Aubynes-mersh in Elmle of William Symme tenant of the same and his bondsmen £26. 13s. 4d. Also of my marsh called

Lytelovenes viz. of John Aleyn my tenant there yearly 106s. 8*d.* Also for Mullefleetsmouth by Robert Bonhomme yearly rent viz. 16s. Also for Shardesmarsh Simon atte Boure and his brother shall be answerable yearly for the same £13. 6s. 8*d.* Also for Woldham Marsh 33s. 4*d.* by the hands of the Prior of Rochester tenant there. Also for New Heath 3 marks 3s. 4*d.* by the hands of John Warde tenant there. Also for Shelve 24 marks 6s. 8*d.* by the hands of Henry atte Watre tenant there. Also for Aldyngton 11 marks by the hands of John Moonk. Also for Westwell 4 marks by the hands of Richard Bethynden tenant there. Also for Newegare 100s. by the hands of Alice de Chamberleyn formerly wife of Chamberleyn of Milton tenant there. Also for Denhull 4 marks by the hands of Sir Thomas de Graunson tenant there. Also for Stonrokke 63s. 4*d.* per annum. Also for Dagmanshope 10s. per annum. Total of the farms in the county of Kent for the marshes aforesaid and the lands let to farm 110 marks 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

I make and constitute my well-beloved in Christ Amand de Fithlyng, Robert Belknappe, Roger Dalenregge, and Richard Mabanke executors of this my will above written, giving to them full power and authority to administer and manage all my goods contained in my testament, ratifying and confirming whatsoever they shall do in the premises to the praise of God, and of his most holy mother Mary.

Proved at Otford May 13, 1370.

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### No. III.

#### TRANSCRIPT OF THE WILL OF REGINALD, SECOND LORD COBHAM.

##### *Testamentum Domini Reginaldi de Cobham.*

EN le nom de Dieux, et en nom de le Seynte Trinité, le Piere Fitz et Seynt Esprit, et en le nom de gloriose Virgine Marie Mere de Dieux, et de toutz Seyntz Jeo Raynald de Cobbeham S<sup>r</sup> de Stresburgh, en saunté de corps et en seyne memorie le viii jour de Septembre l'an mil cccc devise mon testament en le forme q'ensuet. *En primis* jeo devise ma alme au Dieux qui moi fist et forma, et al gloriose Virgine Marie sa mere, et à toutz seyntz, et mon corps d'estre ensevelé en la parochial esglise de Lyngefeld de rere le teste mon treshonorable Seigneur et pier. *Item* jeo devise al cathedrale esglise de Caunterbirs xls. *Item* al cathedrale esglise de Roucestre xls. *Item* al cathedrale esglise de Cicestre xls. *Item* al cathedrale esglise de Wyncestre xls. *Item* al cathedrale esglise de Salesbire xls. *Item* al cathedrale esglise de Loundres xls. *Item* jeo

devise à les gardeynes de les biens de la esglise parochiale de Lyngefeld en maintenaunce et sustenaunce de la dit esglise xls. et mon meliour vestiment et mon meliour chalis. *Item* jeo devyse c li. queux jeo voile qu'il (*sic*) soiont employés en messes et divines servicez et en aultres almoynes par vewe de mes executours pour la alme de ma treshonorable dame Phillipe jady Reyne d'Angleterre ma commere.

*Item* jeo devyse l li. lesqueux jeo voile qu'ils soiont employés en messes et divines servicez et autres almoynes pour les almes Sr Armand Fitzlyng et Sr Thomas Fitzlyng son frere.

*Item* jeo devise c. marc. affere pour les despensez le jour que je serai enterré et le jour de mon anniversarie. *Item* jeo devyse xxx li. pour x<sup>m</sup> messez à chaunter pour mon alme maintenaunte après mon décès en si brief temps comme ils pourroient estre faitz.

*Item* jeo devyse c li. pour divine services et aultres almoynes affere pur ma alme par la bone ordinaunce de mes executours.

*Item* jeo devyse cc marc. pour employer entour la mariage Margarete ma file si ele soit taillé pour aver baron.

*Item* jeo devyse xl li. pour departier entre mes servaunts pour leur reward a chescun selon ceo qu'ils ont desservi.

Et comment jeo ay doné a Sr Thomas Yokeflet Clerk Thomas Blast et Sr John Yngham Clerk les manoirs de Kyngeswalden et Northye ma volonté est que mes dicts feffes aaround tous les dicts manoirs ove tous les profitz dil jour de mon moriant tanque ils auront payés mes dectez et accompli ceste testament apres quel jeo voile que les dicts feffes fasount solonc ceo que jeo ordeinerai en temps avener.

Et voillez savoir que moi le dit Raynold Thomas Yokeflet Clerk Thomas Blast et John Yngham avoms graunté à Nicolas Leby Boteler pour le leal et greable service q'il moi ad fait en temps passé et ferra en temps avener un annuel rente de xls. à prendre de dit manoir de Northie susdite a terme de sa vie com piert par un fait a lui ent fait.

Et en mesme le maner si avoms graunte a Simond Radeboune pour son greable service q'il moi ad fait et ferra en tems a venger un annuel rente de xls. issant dil manoir de Kingswalden pour terme de sa vie com piert par un fet a lui ent fait.

*Item* jeo devise à chescun de mes executours q'emprenount l'administracion de mon testement xx li.

*Item* jeo devise et ordeigne mez executours pur accomplier cest testement et pour paiier mes dettez solonc ceoque mes biens suffiseront mon tres reverent et treshonorable pier en Dieux et Sr Mons<sup>r</sup> Thomas par le grace de Dieux Erchévesque de Canterbirs primat de tout Engleterre mon tres ame cosyu John Sr de Cobbeham, John Wodecok, Mercer de London, Frère John Lynne, Mestre de Divinité, Thomas Yokeflet Clerk,

Thomas Blast, et William Furby a queux plese par Dieux et en amer de charité q'ils eynt facent accompliment.

Proved July 13, 1403, in the Palace of Canterbury. [*From Lambeth Regg. ; Arundell, 1, 203 b.*]

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No. IV.

TRANSLATION.

IN the name of God, and in the name of the Holy Trinity Father Son and Holy Spirit, and in the name of the glorious Virgin Mary Mother of God, and of all Saints I Raynald de Cobbeham Lord of Streburgh, in health of body, and in sound memory the eighth day of September in the year 1400 make my testament in the manner following. In the first place I bequeath my soul to God who made and formed me, and to the glorious Virgin Mary his Mother, and to all Saints, and my body to be buried in the Parish Church of Lingfield behind the head of my very honourable lord and father ; and I bequeath to the Cathedral Church of Canterbury 40s. Also to the Cathedral Church of Rochester 40s. Also to the Cathedral Church of Chichester 40s. Also to the Cathedral Church of Winchester 40s. Also to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury 40s. Also to the Cathedral Church of London 40s. Also I bequeath to the Warden of the goods of the Parish Church of Lyngfeld, for the maintenance and support of the said Church 40s. and my best vestment and my best chalice. Also I bequeath one hundred pounds which I wish should be expended in masses and divine services and other alms by the direction of my executors for the soul of my very honourable Lady Philippa late Queen of England, my gossip. Also I bequeath fifty pounds which I desire should be expended in masses and divine services and other alms for the souls of Sir Armand Fitzlyng and Sir Thomas Fitzlyng his brother. Also I bequeath one hundred marks for the expenses on the day of my burial, and the day of my anniversary. Also I bequeath thirty pounds for ten thousand masses to be sung for my soul immediately after my death in as short a time as they can be accomplished. Also I bequeath one hundred pounds for divine services and other alms for my soul at the good discretion of my executors. Also I bequeath two hundred marks to be laid out about the marriage of Margaret my daughter if she shall be minded to take a husband. Also I bequeath forty pounds to be divided between my servants for their reward, to each according to his deserts. And whereas I have given to Sir Thomas Yokeflet Clerk, Thomas Blast, and

Sir John Yngham Clerk, the manors of King's Walden and Northye my will is that my said feoffees shall have the said manors with all the profits from the day of my death until they shall have paid my debts and fulfilled this will, after which I will that the said feoffees should do as I shall appoint in time to come. And know ye that I the said Raynald Thomas Yokeflet, Thomas Blast, and John Yngham, have granted to Nicolas Leby, butler, for the good and loyal service which he has done for me and will do in time to come, an annual rent of 40s. issuing out of the said manor of Northye for the term of his life as appears by a deed to him made thereof, and in the same manner we have also granted to Simon Radebone for his pleasing service which he has done for me and shall do for the time to come, an annual rent of 40s. issuing out of the said manor of King's Walden for the term of his life as appears by a deed to him made thereof. Also I bequeath to each of my executors who shall undertake the administration of my will £20. Also I constitute and ordain my executors to perform this will and to pay my debts as far as my goods shall suffice, my very reverend and very honourable father in God, Thomas, by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, my well-beloved cousin John Lord Cobham, John Wodecok Mercer of London, Brother John Lynne, Master of Divinity, Thomas Yokeflet Thomas Blast and William Furby. To whom may it please for God's sake, and in love of charity that they may accomplish it.

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## No. V.

### TRANSCRIPT OF THE WILL OF ELEANOR ARUNDELL.

#### *Testamentum Alianoræ Dominæ de Lychet.*

EN nom de Pier, et de Fitz, et de Seint Esprit, Amen, Jeo Alianor Arondell en pur ma viduité, esteant en seyne memorie, le xxvi jour de Septembre lan de Roy Henry quart puis le conquete quincte A Lechet Mautravers face mon testament en maniere come ensuyt. En primez jeo devise malme a Dieu tout puissant mon createur, et a sa gloriouse mere Seint Mary, et toutz seintz, et mon corps destre ensevelé en le priorie de Lewys en le meme arche que mon tres honorable seigneur John Arundell git, qui Dieu assoile. *Item* jeo vuille que mes executours facent enchaunter mille messez pour malme en tout hast que poet estre après mon departier de ceste secle.

*Item* quiles facent chauntier cent marcat(?) trentalls de Seint Gregory. *Item* jeo devise un prestre a chauntier pur malme chescun jour pour un an de la salutacion de notre dame la jeo ou (*sic*) sera ensevelé a qui



jeo devise x marc. pour son salarie, et un vestement de drap dor vert et blank ou chesible et aube. Apres que l' an jeo vuille que les ditz chesible et prestre (auront à) (?) totz dys prier pur malme. *Item* jeo devise al Cathedrale esglise de notre dame al Salisbury un basyn et un ewer d'argent, a les armes mon seigneur Arondell, pour prier pur malme. *Item* jeo devise ae priorie de Lewys un ouche ouec un marc a prier pour moy. *Item* jeo devise al moignez de dit priorie xx. li. d'argent a prier pour malme. *Item* jeo devise a l'eglise de Wymborne un drap d'or bloy a prier pur malme. *Item* jeo devise al yle notre dame a Lechet, pour amendement de dit yle xl s.

*Item* jeo devise a ma dame de Herforde un tablett d'or ou ymagerie de Cokile. *Item* jeo devise a ma dame de Kent un anel d'or ou mon meliour saphire. *Item* jeo devise a ma file de Roos un coler d'or, ou un baleys en le Toret, ovecques ma benison.

*Item* jeo devise a ma file Johanna un paire des avez de quorrell ouec gaudez d'or ou un bon fermall.

*Item* jeo devise a mon fitz Richard Arondell un hanap ennorre et xx li. d'or et un lits noire de say ou les appurtenantz, et xii esquels ou deux chargeourez d'argent.

*Item* jeo devyse a mon fitz Reynald un hanap d'argent annorrez, ouesque un sorte de perles enfilez en mon noire forser.

*Item* jeo devise a ma file Margaret Curteys mon serklet quest en ma noire forser, paiant a Johan Quynton x li.

*Item* jeo devise a Johan Quynton un hanap d'argent ou un covercle, et x marc.

*Item* jeo devise a Edward Matrauers, une paire des avez de corall ovec gaudez d'or, et un fermall d'or, ou l. south d'argent.

*Item* jeo devise a Jonet Betyne un gonne de noire de Wrystede furre ou grys, ou cent south d'argent, et cel non pas le meliour.

*Item* jeo devise al William Warre un paire des avez ou gaudes ennorrez, ov un fermal ou l. south, et vn anell et un safire.

*Item* jeo devise a Agnes, ma damicelle, un gonne de noire enorré, et xxs. d'argent.

*Item* jeo devise a Elizabeth Arderne un gonne de Russett, et xls. d'argent, et un lit de wirstede noire en dimisele.

*Item* jeo devise a John Kent, xls.

*Item* jeo devise a William Arderne un pees d'argent, ou c s. d'argent.

*Item* jeo devise a Vyker de Mordone xxs.

*Item* jeo devise a William Dorvaunt Viker de Spertisbyri 40s. d'argent et un paire des avez.

*Item* jeo devise a Sr Henry, mon prest, un vestement de Rouge, ouesques le bloy orfreyes, et 40s. d'argent pour prier pur malme.

*Item* jeo devise a Thomas Arderne un couvrelit, un tester avec Roos (?)

ou canevas materas, un pair de lyntheux, et deux blankitt, et xls. d'argent et un gonne de skarlett furre ou grys.

*Item* jeo devise a Robert Bottillere deux peeces d'argent et i. maser ov xls.

*Item* jeo devise a W<sup>m</sup> Wittham un couvrelit, un tester, ou les appurtenantz, et xls.

*Item* jeo devise a W<sup>m</sup> Kybbard un couvrelit, un tester, ou les appurtenantz, et ij marc.

*Item* je voile que mes garsons soient regardéz a chescun sicome ils ount desservi par avis de mes executours.

*Item* jeo vuille que mes executours vendant mon atyre mes perles ou roses et esteilez ov felet perles et deamauntz a performer mon testament s'ile bosoigne. *Item* jeo vuille que toutz mes vestements soient emploies ou plus grand mystier y soit pour prier pour malme par avys de mes executours.

*Et* residue de mes bienz nient devisez jeo voile q'ils soient donés et devisez par mes executours, la ou ils voient que sont meux affaire. Et auxi jeo pri mes executours que toutz mes servantz soient la ou le jeo morge entier tanque le jour de moys soit tenu par mes executours et en cas que mes executours pourront recouvrer les biens queux jeo doy aver de droit de mes deux Seigneurs qui Dieu assoille soient le moitie doné a mon fitz Richard pour acquiter part de ses dettez et l'autre part soient partiez par mes executours a mes autres servauntz solonc la vise de mes executours.

*Item* jeo voile que mon enterment soit tenuz solonc la vise de mes executours et nemy a grant costage sinon a pourez.

*Item* jeo face mes executours S<sup>r</sup> William Dorraunt viker de Spettesbery et John Quynnton pur acompler mon testament.

*Item* jeo ordeigne et prie mon entier fitz Richard Arundell, et Mestre John Tytyllyng pur etre surueours et eydours que mon volunte soit pleinement acomple.

Proved January 16, 1404-5, at Maidstone.

[*From Lambeth Reg., Arundell, 221 b.*]

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## No. VI.

### TRANSLATION.

IN the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. I, Eleanor Arundell, in my pure widowhood, being of sound memory, this 26th day of September, in the fifth year of King Henry the Fourth since the conquest, at Lychet Maltravers, make my will in

manner following :—In the first place, I bequeath my soul to God Almighty, and to his glorious mother Mary, and to all Saints—and my body to be buried in the Priory of Lewes, in the chest in which lies my honourable lord John Arundell whom God assoile. Also I wish that my executors should cause one thousand masses to be sung for my soul with as much haste as possible after my departure from this world. Also that they cause to be sung, for one hundred marks (?), trentalls of Saint Gregory. Also I appoint a priest to sing (masses) of the Salutation of our Lady, for my soul, every day for one year, in the place where I shall be buried, to whom I bequeath ten marks for his salary, and a vestment of cloth of gold green and white, with a chasuble and alb. After the expiration of the year, I will that the said chasuble and priest . . . . . (?) to pray for my soul. Also I bequeath to the Cathedral Church of our Lady at Salisbury, to pray for my soul, a basin and ewer of silver with the arms of my lord Arundell. Also I bequeath to the Priory of Lewys to pray for me, an ouche, and one mark. Also I bequeath to the monks of the same Priory, to pray for my soul, twenty pounds in silver. Also I bequeath to the Church of Wymborne to pray for my soul, a blue cloth of gold. Also I bequeath to our Lady's aisle at Lechet, for the repair of the same aisle 40s. Also I bequeath to my Lady of Hereford, a tablett of gold with imagery of *Cokile* (? Cameos of shell). Also I bequeath to my Lady of Kent a ring of gold with my best sapphire. Also I bequeath to my daughter de Roos, a collar of gold with a ruby in the *toret* (pendant ?) with my blessing. Also I bequeath to my daughter Joan, a pair of aves (a rosary) of coral with golden gaudes, with a good clasp. Also I bequeath to my son Richard Arundell a hanap gilt, and £20 in gold, and a bed of black say with the appurtenances, and twelve spoons, with two silver chargers. Also I bequeath to my son Raynald an hanap of silver gilt, with a suite of pearls threaded in my black forser. Also I bequeath to my daughter Margaret Curteys my circlet which is in my black forser, she paying to John Quynton £10. Also I bequeath to John Quynton a silver hanap, with a cover, and ten marcs. Also I bequeath to Edward Matravers, a pair of beads of coral with golden gaudes, and a golden clasp with five shillings of silver. Also I bequeath to Janet Beteyn a gown of black worsted, trimmed with fur, with one hundred shillings of silver, and that not the best one. Also I bequeath to William Warre a pair of beads, with gilt gaudes with a clasp, with fifty shillings, and a ring and a sapphire. Also I bequeath to my damsel Agnes, a gown of black worked with gold, and 20s. in silver. Also I bequeath to Elizabeth Arderne a gown of russett, and 40s. in silver, and a bed of black worsted, with a demi-selour (?). Also I bequeath to John Kent 40s. Also I bequeath to William Arderne a piece of silver, with 100s.

in silver. Also I bequeath to the Vicar of Mordon 20s. Also I bequeath to William Dorvaunt, Vicar of Spertisbury, 40s. in silver and a pair of beads. Also I bequeath to Sir Henry, my priest, a vestment of red with the blue orphreys, and 40s. in silver to pray for my soul. Also I bequeath to Thomas Arderne a coverlet, a tester with roses, with a canvas mattress, a pair of sheets and two blankets, and 40s. in silver, and a scarlet gown trimmed with badger's fur. Also I bequeath to Robert Botillere two pieces of silver, and one maser. Also I bequeath to William Wittham, a coverlet, a tester with the appurtenances, and 40s. Also I bequeath to William Kybbard a coverlet, a tester with the appurtenances and two marcs. Also I will that my boys (pages) should be rewarded, to each according as they have deserved at the discretion of my executors. Also I desire that if necessary for the purposes of my will my executors should sell my attire my pearls with roses (?) and stars, my fillet (seed ?) pearls and diamonds. Also I desire that all my vestments should be employed where most need shall be in prayers for my soul at the discretion of my executors. And I desire that the residue of my goods not bequeathed should be given and bestowed as they think proper, and best to be done. Also I pray my executors that all my servants shall be maintained by them in the place where I may die, until the day of the month (after my decease ?) and in case my executors shall be able to recover the goods which I ought to have of right from my two lords (whom may God assoile) one half should be given to my son Richard to pay part of his debts, and the other part should be divided by my executors between my servants at the discretion of my executors. Also I wish that my burial should be celebrated according to the discretion of my executors, and not at great cost save as to the poor (?). Also I appoint Sir William Dorvaunt Vicar of Spertisbury, and John Quynton, my executors to perform my will. Also I nominate and entreat my entire son Richard Arondell and Master John Tytyllyng, to be overseers and aiders, that my will should be fully performed.

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## No. VII.

## NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE OF COBHAM OF STERBOROUGH.

(The following notes have been kindly furnished to me by Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., to whom I am also indebted for much other valuable assistance.)

The following, among other authorities, have been used in the compilation of this Pedigree, and are thus cited :—

*Glover.*—A collection of extracts, &c., from Charters at Cobham, made by Robert Glover, Somerset, in 1574, and printed from the original MS. in the Library of the College of Arms, in vol. vii. *Collectanea Topog. et Genealog.*, pp. 320—354. The numerals indicate the page referred to.

*Thynne.*—An account of the Cobhams, by Francis Boteville, *alias* Thynne, Lancaster Herald, made in 1586, which will be found printed in vol. iv. of Holinshed's *Chronicles*, p. 777, 1st ed. He seems (independently or not) to have drawn from the same sources as Glover.

*Segar.*—Pedigree by Sir William Segar, in a MS. *Baronage* compiled by him, and preserved in the Library of the College of Arms.

*Dugdale.*—The *Baronage*.

The names and statements in the Pedigree, which are included in brackets, are to be taken as supported at present by no better evidence than the bare assertion of one or more of the above authorities.

(1.) Henry, son of Serlo. See grant (*circa* 1200—1220) to him, printed 2 *Archæologia Cantiana*, 226.—“Terra quæ fuit Serlonis de Cobbeham, in villâ de Cobham.”—*Glover*, 320, from charter presently mentioned. For charter of confirmation, see Rott. Chart. p. 178 b.

(2.) By a charter *sans date* (*Glover*, 320), John, William, and Reginald, sons of Henry de Cobeham, partition his lands. John takes (*inter alia*) the capital messuage of Cobham and all Serlo de Cobham's land there; land and marshes called Rundale in Shorn; and lands and rents in Burdefeld. William is named next; therefore probably the second son (*Dugdale* makes him the third). He and Reginald take the residue of the lands (at Hoo, Grean, Clyve, Shorn, Strood, Rochester, and elsewhere in Kent).

(3.) Simon de Delham dat Johanni de Cobeham manerium de Coulynge, &c., pro summa quatuor centum marcarum præ manibus solutis.—*Glover*, 347.

(4.) "Hugo Nevill, fil. Hugonis, dat *terras* Johanni, filio Henr. de Cobham, s. d." (*Glover*, 344). And this grant included West Chalke; for on an Inquisition (*ad q. d.*), 20 Edw. II. num. 25, as to the right of Henry de Cobham to a weir or fishery (*gorges*) in the Thames the jurors find that one Hugh de Nevill, in the time of Henry, grandfather of our lord the King, had a fishery in a certain place called Weston Mersh, pertaining to his manor of Westchalke, where the said fishery in question is now situated: which Hugh sold the said manor, with the appurtenances, to John de Cobham, grandfather of the said Henry de Cobham. (The manor was then held of Hugh de Neville, by service of half a knight's fee.)—*Vide etiam*, Rot. Hund. i. 222 *b*, Shamele Hundred.

(5.) Ceased to exercise judicial functions in 35 Hen. III., and died soon after.—*Dugd.*; and see Foss. Lives of the Judges, *sub nomine*.

(6) (7.) Dugdale quotes Glover for both marriages. Thynne corroborates him. I find no record. There probably *were* two marriages.

(8.) Segar unsupported.

(9.) Third son (*Dugd.*); but see above (2): dead in 50 Hen. III. (*Glover*, 346). A charter (*sans date*, but witnessed by Stephen de Pencestre, two of which name lived *temp.* Hen. III. and Edw. I.) of Johanna de Hegham, daughter of William de Cobham, who, in her widowhood, grants to James, son of Sir John de Cobham, four marcs of rent, &c., descended to her on the death of her uncle Reginald, and Mary his wife, gives us the fact of this William de Cobham's marriage (*Glover*, 336). Another entry (p. 337) makes it probable that his wife was named Hawesia.—*See also Mus. Brit. Add. MSS.* 14,311, p. 24.

(10.) Second son (*Dugd.*), but see above (2).

(11.) 1 Excerpt. è Rott. Fin., p. 328.

(12.) William de Cobham, by deed *sans date*, gives to John, son of John de Cobham (*i. e.* John junior, of Cowling), his share of a messuage on the death of his brother Reginald, or of Maria, formerly wife of Reginald (*Glover*, 343). Segar calls her Maria de Valognes. See also (9).

(13.) This Sir Reginald is confounded by Dugdale, first with Roger de Cobbeham (of the Kentish branch), to whom, and not to Reginald, Edward I. (anno 32) granted freewarren in Pipardsclive, co. Wilts; and,

secondly, with his own son, Sir Reginald, K.G., whose exploits Dugdale recounts as those of Reginald, son of John, and of his wife Joan, daughter of Hugh de Nevill. But John de Cobham died in 1251 or 1252, as shown above, and Reginald, K.G., in 1361; therefore, another generation is clearly wanted. And see *post* (15).

(14.) *Thynne* gives James, William, and another Reginald, as brothers of Sir Reginald of Orkesden, and half-brothers of John of Cowling. As to the other Reginald, *quare*; but *Thynne*, in other respects, is borne out by *Glover*, 321, who notes a fine levied 54 Hen. III., where rents in Burdefeld and Shelve, pasture in Halesgroeste, in the hundred of Hoo, were settled by a John de Cobham to James de Cobham and his brother William, successively in tail; remainder to their brother Reginald. James and William appear to have died without issue, and the remainders to have successively taken effect; for in 14 Edw. II. a William de Cobham (*Esch.*, ej. an., n. 17) dies seised of manors of Shelve, Orkesdene, and Mondefeld (*quare* Burdefeld), which he held of Henry de Cobham, Knt. (that is, as I take it, of Henry of Cowlinge, son and heir of John), and leaving Reginald de Cobham his heir then 25 years old and upwards. Their relationship is not stated; but the dates well support the opinion that this was his nephew Sir Reginald, K.G., whom we find afterwards seised, *inter alia*, of Shelve and Bordefield, and also of Chidingstone, of which this William as above died seised.

(15.) Rot. Fin., 13 Edw. I., m. 6, "Et de gratiâ suâ speciali concessit (Rex) Reginaldo filio Johannis de Cobham, qui Johannam filiam et heredem Willelmi de Evere defuncti duxit in uxorem, quod," &c. (license to pay a debt of £50 due from W. de Evere by annual instalments of ten marks). This William is probably identical with William de Heure, who, 9 Edw. I. (Rott. Cart., *ej. an.*) had a grant of freewarren in Heure, Chidingstone, and Lingfield, of lands in all which places Reginald, K.G., was subsequently seised. Hever Castle is close to Chidingstone, and appears to be the place described as Heure and Evere; but if so, there remains to be solved this problem—how this William de Evere acquired that castle, which was built by Stephen de Pencestre (license to crenellate, 54 Hen. III., *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1856, p. 209), father or grandfather of the heiress who married Henry de Cobham, founder of the Kentish branch of Roundal. The lands in Chidingstone cannot have been those which, as above, William, uncle to Reginald, K.G., possessed. Note, that there were also lands in the Roundal family (but of the old Cobham inheritance) called Hever, in Hoo.

(16.) As to this Sir Reginald, see Dugdale, who, however, quoting Glover, is mistaken in calling his wife daughter of Maurice Berkeley. She was daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley and sister of Maurice, as Dugdale himself (under Berkeley) has stated.

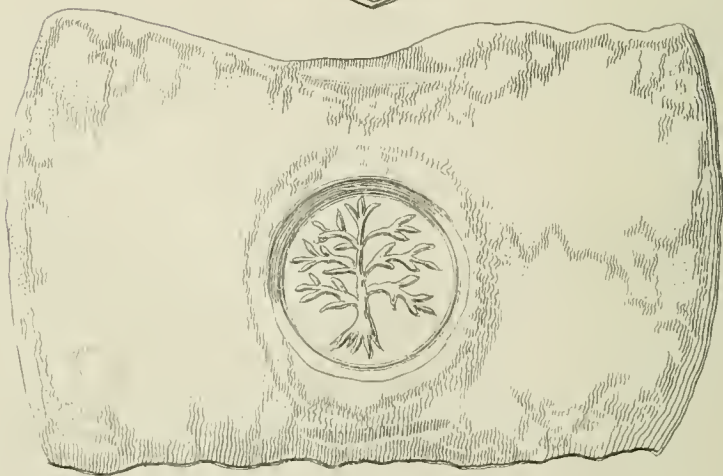
I give no authorities in support of the rest of the Pedigree, as the later steps are sufficiently clear. A few corrections are given in the body of Mr. Flower's paper.

The present Table may, I think, be relied upon as far as it goes. More than one female name has still to be inserted in its proper place.

C. S. P.







J. Cleghorn del et sc

*Abp. Whitgifts. Prerogative Seal.*

## XII.

## WHITGIFT GATHERINGS.

BY CHARLES SPENCER PERCEVAL, LL.D., F.S.A.

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EVER since Cranmer, in 1537, "finding," as Strype says, "that the spreading demerits of the Church were in danger to be torn off by the talons of avarice and rapine, to mortify the growing appetites of sacrilegious cormorants,"<sup>1</sup> parted with his magnificent Kentish palaces of Otford and Knoll, in favour of the Crown, our county of Surrey has been almost exclusively-honoured by the residence within its limits, at Croydon and Lambeth, and latterly at Addington, of the successive occupants of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury. Among these prelates no one is more deserving of remembrance by Surrey men than the pious founder of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, at Croydon, the muniment-room of which institution possesses the interesting deed which forms the subject of Mr. Flower's paper at page 99 of this volume; and no apology can be needed for the introduction into our collections of the engravings which the present remarks accompany.

The upper figure, in the large plate (for which the Society is indebted to the liberality of the Rev. George H. Dashwood), gives an accurate representation of the Seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, of the time of Archbishop Whitgift. The counter-seal is represented in the lower figure of the same plate.

<sup>1</sup> Memorials of Cranmer, ii. 283.

The example from which our engraving is taken, is from an exemplification of administration out of the Prerogative Court, dated December 31, 1590, and certifying that on Oct. 19, 1575, the administration of the goods of Rowland Hare, late of Stork, in the county of Essex, gent., deceased, was committed by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, guardians of the spiritualties of the Province (*sede vacante*), to Nicholas Hare, of the Inner Temple, London. Rowland and Nicholas were sons of John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, Esq. Nicholas, the elder son, in 1589, according to Burke (*Extinct Baronetage, sub nom.*), rebuilt the mansion at Stow Bardolph, from the muniment-room at which place the instrument in question has, through the great kindness of Mr. Dashwood, been placed at the disposal of our Society for the purpose of engraving the seal.

The upper compartment of the seal 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 is [SIGILLUM] CURIÆ PREROGATIVÆ JOHANNIS WHITEGIFTE, DEI GRATIA CANT [UARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI]. The words in brackets are broken off with the top of the seal, but are easily restored as above.

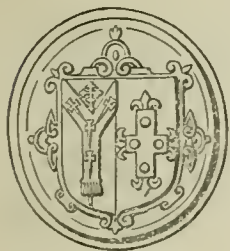
This seal is, with the exception, of course, of the impaled coat, and of the legend, an exact repetition of the Prerogative Seal of Whitgift's predecessor, Matthew Parker,<sup>2</sup> who first introduced this type, which has continued to our own day, with the sole difference that the seal of the late Prerogative Court, *tempore* Sumner, was round, and not oval. Even such details as the two small

<sup>2</sup> Figured in Gorham's Reformation Gleanings.

columns on either side of the shield were closely followed in the last seal of the lately abolished Court.

The counter-seal appears to represent a mark or personal device of a tree eradicated. I have not been able to learn whether the practice of counter-sealing was usual in the case of Prerogative Seals, or, if so, whose seal was employed for the purpose; and can give no satisfactory explanation of the device.

It is to the ready courtesy of our Vice-President, James More Molyneux, Esq., whose hospitable reception of the members of the Surrey Archæological Society, in the summer of 1861, will long be remembered, that we owe the annexed woodcut of the archbishop's signet, and the facsimile of his signature, placed as a tail-piece to this paper. Both are from a letter of this prelate, dated from Croydon, October 2, 1593, and addressed thus, "To my verie loving frend Sir Willm. More, knight,



give these." The letter, which is preserved among the Losely MSS., is, with the exception of the signature, in the hand of a secretary, and in itself is of no peculiar interest, relating merely to some preliminary proceedings of a commission then lately issued for the visitation of colleges, hospitals, &c., of which commission the Archbishop and Sir William were members.

The personal arms of the Archbishop appear the same on both seals: the cross being charged, in each instance, with *four* roundlets (bezants); while on his tomb at Croydon, on the frontispiece to Paule's Life of Whitgift, and elsewhere, the cross is charged with *five* bezants. The fact is, that the Archbishop had more than one grant of arms, the bearings differing slightly in each grant. The following notes on this subject, for the substance of

which I have to express my thanks to Thomas W. King, Esq., York Herald, may be found interesting.

On the 2nd May, 1577, 19° Eliz. Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, granted to John Whitgift, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, this coat; *Or, on a cross fleuretée azure, four bezants.*

In June, 1588, 30° Eliz. it appears, but from a draft only, that Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, granted to John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, a crest "*out of a crown of gold, a Lyon's paw, silver, holding a laurel garland vert.*" In this grant of a crest the prelate's arms are thus described: "*Quarterly silver and gold, in the first, on a cross flory, sable, four bezants; and in the second, on a cross flory, azure, four bezants, and so quarterly;*" and are recognized in a docquet-book in Cooke's handwriting.

A second draft exists, whereby, in July, 1588, 30 Eliz., Sir William Dethick, Garter, granted to the Archbishop; "*Argent, a cross humetté, flory de liz, sable, with four bezants;*" and for crest, "*the leg or paw of a Lyon, gules, set in a crown, gold, holding a garland or chaplet of laurel or bays, proper.*" The crest, however, appears limited to the Archbishop's brothers.

Now, although this instrument is a mere draft, and there is no primary evidence to prove that a grant in fact issued in conformity with it, yet in the Visitation of Essex, in 1634, the pedigree of the Archbishop is entered with the plain coat, "*Argent, on a cross fleuretée, sable, four bezants;*" and the crest, "*out of a ducal coronet, a lion's paw erect, argent, holding a wreath of laurel, vert,*" the coat being the first and fourth quarter of the grant by Cooke in June, 1588. The whole appears to agree with Dethick's draft of July, 1588, excepting that there the lion's paw is *gules*,

and not *argent*, as is the case in the Visitation, and also in Cooke's grant of June, 1588. In a note to this pedigree of 1634, it is stated that the arms were "exemplified by Lres. Pattents to John Whitgift, the Archbishop, William, George, and Richard, his brothers, and to their descendants for ever, by Sir Wm. Dethick, als. Garter, Principall King of Arms, dated the 4th July, 1588."

Upon this evidence, Mr. King, on the whole, concludes that the Arms of the Archbishop were really those as entered in the Visitation of Essex, in 1634, with the crest as appertaining to his brothers. This view is corroborated by the evidence of our two seals.

Another draft grant remains in the College of Arms. This is in Latin, dated 22nd January, 1598, 40 Eliz., and by it Sir William Dethick, Garter, and William Camden, Clarencieux, grant to the Archbishop, *Argent, five bezants on a cross formée flory, sable*, and the crest *a lion's foot or, eraced sanguine, armed gules*.

It seems singular that so soon after Cooke's grant, in June, 1588, another should occur by Sir W. Dethick in July of the same year. To explain this, Mr. King mentions that about this time there were great dissensions between the King of Arms as to their several powers and jurisdictions, which may account for the two grants—one within, or nearly within, a month of the other. In illustration of this remark, I may notice, on the authority of the Athenæ Cantabrigienses, that Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, on May 1, 1584, had a grant from William Flower, Norroy, of these arms, "*Gules, on a fess between three cushions, lozenge-ways, argent, fringed and tasselled or, as many fleurs de liz of the field;*" with this crest, "*on a cushion, placed lozenge-ways, gules, an open book edged or, and inscribed*

*Odor Vitæ*;" and in the same year, on the 20th July, Sir G. Dethick, Garter, granted a similar coat and crest, except that the charge on the fess was a cross humetté between two fleurs de liz.

It is not our purpose to enter into any detail of particulars of Whitgift's life. An excellent memoir of this prelate, embodying briefly the information collected by Strype and many others, has recently appeared in the second volume of Messrs. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The following short notes, however, showing the various steps in the Archbishop's long and successful career, may be useful.

He was born at Great Grimsby, in 1530 or 1533; proceeded B.A. from Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1553-4; Fellow of Peterhouse, 1555; M.A., 1557; B.D., 1563, when he became Margaret Professor of Divinity. In 1567, he was elected Master of Pembroke Hall, and proceeded D.D. In the same year he became Master of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Divinity, and in 1570, Vice Chancellor of the University. His election to the Deanery of Lincoln followed in 1571, and in 1577 he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, whereupon he resigned the Mastership of Trinity College, which he had held for ten years. In 1583, he was translated to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury, and held the primacy for more than twenty years, dying at Lambeth, Feb. 29, 1603-4. He lies buried in Croydon Church, under a handsome monument, still existing at the S. E. corner of St. Nicholas' chantry. This spot was probably selected on account of its being at that time the customary seat of the brethren of the Archbishop's hospital during public worship. The tomb is adorned with the armorial bearings of Peterhouse, Pembroke Hall, and Trinity Colleges, the Deanery of Lincoln, and



the Sees of Worcester and Canterbury, besides his own coat, of the last grant; the cross, however, according to Mr. Steinman's History of Croydon, page 175, is now coloured red instead of black.

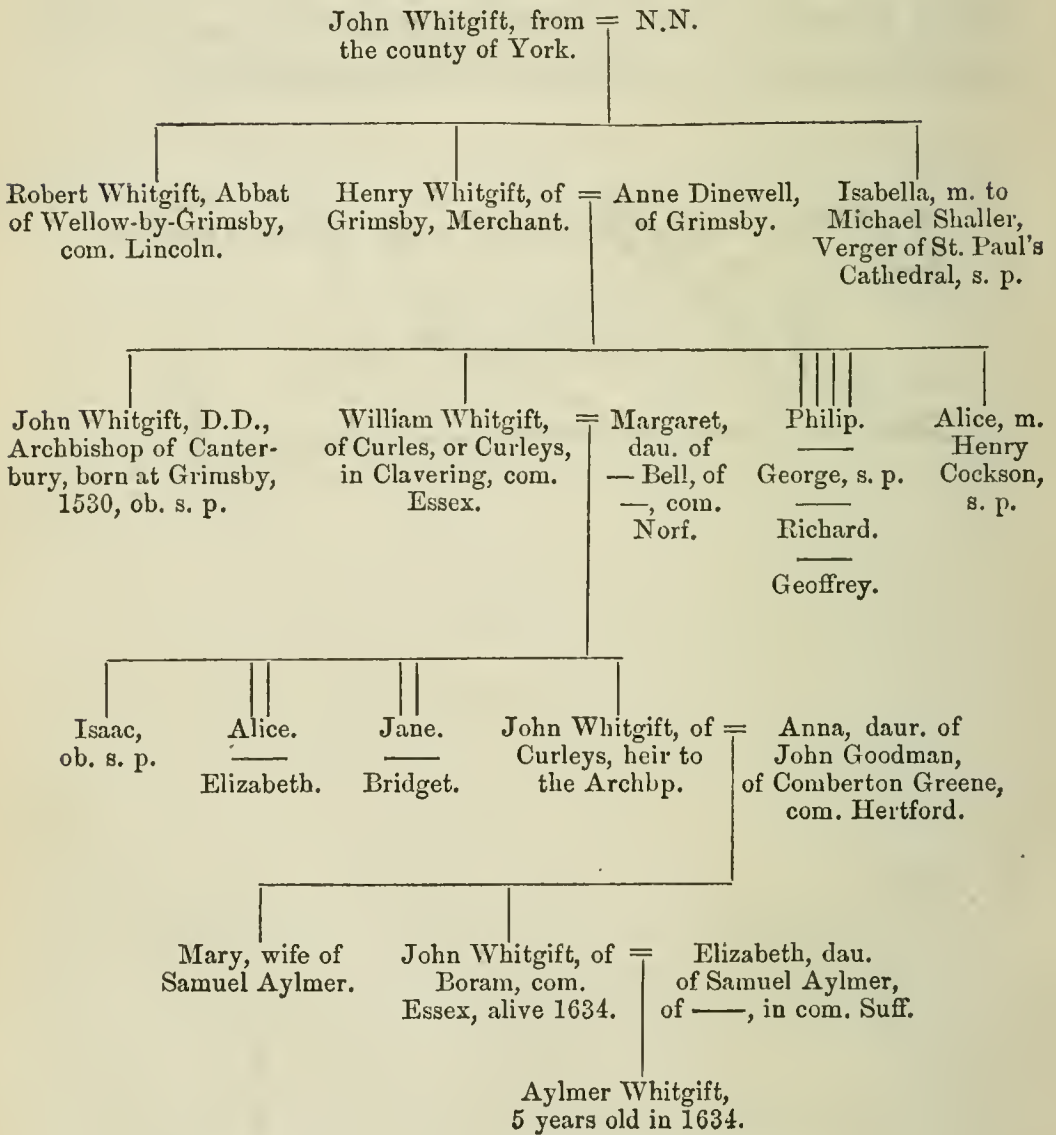
The inscriptions on the monument are printed by Mr. Steinman, and in Lyson's Environs of London, i. 181.

The accompanying pedigree has been compiled from copies of the Visitations of Surrey and Essex, in the British Museum. As an appropriate conclusion to these notes we insert the autograph of the Archbishop.

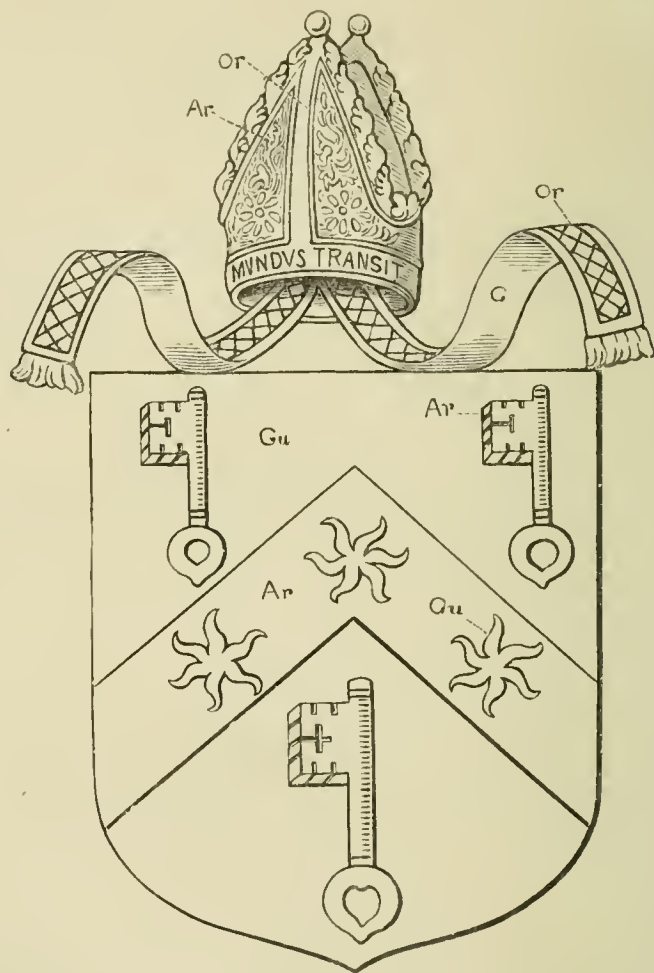
*Your approved friend*  
*J. O. Cantuar.*

## Pedigree of Whitgift.

[Taken from *Visitations of Surrey*, 1623 (*MSS. Harl. 1397*, fo. 133 b), and of *Essex*, 1634, *Harl. 1542*.]







FROM THE GRANT OF AN AUGMENTATION TO ARCHBISHOP PARKER, 1559.

## XIII.

## NOTICES OF GRANTS OF AN AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMS OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER, AND OF A CREST TO HIS SON JOHN PARKER.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KING, Esq., YORK HERALD, F.S.A.

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THE first of the two documents now printed is the grant of an augmentation to the arms of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, dated November 28th, 1559. The grant is surrounded by a floriated border. In the centre is introduced the Tudor rose surrounded by the garter and surmounted by the imperial crown; on either side is a fleur-de-lis or. The initial letter contains the figure of Garter in his official tabard holding a wand pointing to the shield.

The original arms of the Archbishop were *gules a chevron between three keys argent*, to which coat the augmentation of *three stars gules* was by this instrument assigned.

The shield is surmounted by a mitre, having upon the fillet a portion of the Archbishop's motto, "Mundus transit." This is the only instance I have seen of a motto so placed. The entire motto was this: "Mundus transit et concupiscentia ejus." It may be here remarked that the mitre is not encircled with the ducal coronet which of late years has been introduced,

erroneously, in representations of the mitre of an *archbishop*.

Two seals were originally appended to this document, but one only now remains, being the *official* seal; whilst the other was, as was generally usual at the period when grants of this nature were made, the *personal* seal of the King of Arms. The arms on the seal now extant being *A cross of St. George, in the dexter canton a dove; on a chief, between a lion of England on the dexter and a fleur-de-lis of France on the sinister, a crown within a garter.* Legend: ✠ S · OFFICII · GARTERII · REGIS · ARMORVM · SANCTI · GEORGII.

The second document, being the grant of a crest to John Parker (afterwards Sir John Parker, knight, eldest son of the Archbishop) is also surrounded by an ornamental border; the Tudor rose being in the centre, having on each side a gold fleur-de-lis. This grant was by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, and is dated May 28th, 1572. The initial letter contains, as in the former case, the figure of the King of Arms.

Both seals are here preserved. The first has the arms of the office of Clarenceux: *A cross of St. George, in the dexter canton a fleur-de-lis, on a chief a lion of England. On either side of the shield a cross-crosslet fitché, and above the shield a lion rampant.* Legend: ✠ S · OFFICII · CLARENCIEVLX · REGIS · ARMORVM · PT · AVSTRAL. The second, or *personal* seal, has the arms of Cooke — *A cinquefoil pierced ermine in an orle of cross-crosslets fitché.* Legend: ✠ SIG · ROBERTI · COOKE · CLARENCIEVLX · REGIS · ARMORVM.

It is to the kindness of W. Sandys, Esq., F.S.A., their present possessor, that the Surrey Archæological Society is indebted for permission to print these two grants.



FROM THE GRANT OF A CREST TO JOHN PARKER, 1572.





## I. GRANT TO ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

OMNIBUS xpi fidelibus has pntes lrās inspecturis uisuris uel audituris Gilbertus Dethick aſs Garter Miles Principalis Rex Armorū Anglicorum Salutem cum debita et humili commendacōne. Equitas vult et ratio postulat q<sup>d</sup> homines virtuosi Laudabilis dispositionis et uite honorabilis sint p eorum merita honorati et remunerati in suis psonis existēn in hac uita mortali tam breui et transitoria et in quolibet loco honoris pre ceteris exaltati demōstrando signa et exempla virtutis honoris ac etiam humanitatis ea intencione ut p eorū exempla alij magis conentur eorū uitam in bonis operibus et factis clarissimis exercere. Et ideo ego predictus Rex armorū ut supra non solum ex diuulgata fama uerum etiam ex meo ceterorumq nobilium fide dignorum testimonio sum ueraciter instructus et informatus q<sup>d</sup> R<sup>mus</sup> in xpo Pr. Dñs Mattheus Parker Archiep̄us Cantuarieñ ex preclara familia ortus gerens arma uel insignia ac diu in uirtute claruit ac ueri et xpiani Presulis officio functus est ac indies fungitur adeo ut mereatur et dignus sit in omnibus locis honoris admitti numerari et recipi in numerū et consortiū aliorum ueterū et illustriū uirorū. Quapropter cum mecum ipse perpenderem laudabilia ipsius merita et egregias ipsius animi dotes magnamq in rebus gerendis dexteritatem aliquod meum affectionis signum eiusq uirtutis testimoniū exhibere uolui. Igitur additione in ipsius arma quibus antecessores sui ab antiquo tempore utebantur in hunc ut sequitur modum decorauī vz: Sur ung cheueron d'argent trois estoilles geules ut latius in scuto hic depicto apparet, Habendum et gaudendum predicta arma una cum additamento predicto dicto

R<sup>mo</sup> Prī Mat<sup>h</sup>eo Parker Archiepō ut supra, et ut ipse in hijs ornatus sit ad eius honorem imppm. In cuius rei testimoniū sigillum meum ad arma una cum sigillo officij mei Regis armorum presentibus apposui ac manu mea propria subscripsi. Dat. Londini Anno Dñi Mill<sup>mo</sup> quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono Die uero xxvij<sup>o</sup> Mensis Nouembris ac Anno Regni Elizabeth Dei grā Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regine, fidei defensoris, etc. secundo.

p me Gartier principallem (sic)  
Regem Armorum.

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## II. GRANT TO JOHN PARKER.

TO ALL AND SINGULER as well nobles and gentles as others to whome these presentes shall come be seene, heard, read or understand Robert Cooke Esquire, alias Clarencieulx kinge of Armes of the East, West, and South partes of England from the ryuer of Trent Southwardes, sendeth greetinge in our lorde god euerlastinge. FORASMUCH AS aunciently from the beginninge the Vertuous and Valiaunt actes of excellent persones haue ben comēded to the worlde and posteritie with sondrey monumentes and remembrances of their goode deseartes: Emongest the which the cheifest and most vsuall hath ben the bearinge of signes in shieldes called Armes, beinge none other then demonstrations and tokens of prowesse and valoir, diuersly destributed accordinge to the qualytes and deseartes of the persones merytinge the same. — To th'entent that such as in their lyues and conuersation do shew foorth the fruites of true nobilitie that is to say the lyuely operations of Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, deser-

uinge a fame for excellency in theim: and haue moreouer quitte them selves well in pure faith to god, in faithfull hart to their prince, and in harty loue to their Contrey and kinnésfolke: may therefore receaue due honor in their lyues, and also deryue and conueygh the same to their posteritie to be in them contynewed successiuely for euer. Emonge the which nombre JOHN PARKER of Lamhith in the Countie of Surrey gentleman, eldest sonne of the most reuerend father in God Lord Matthew Parker, Archbisshoppe of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitane, beinge one of the berars of those tokens of honor by iust descent and prerogatiue of birth from his auncestors: and yet not knowenge for certeyn of eny Creast or Cognoysance incident or belonginge to his auncyent Armes (as vnto very meny auncyent cotes of Armes ther be none) hath required me the sayd Clarencieulx kinge of Armes to assigne vnto his sayde auncyent Armes a Creast or Cognoysance meete and lawfull to be boren without preiudice or offence to eny other person. IN CONSIDERATION WHEREOF for a further declaration of the worthinesse of the sayde John Parker and at his request, I the sayde Clarencieulx kinge of Armes by power and authoritie to me comitted by letters patentes vnder the greate Seale of England, haue assigned giuen and graunted vnto the sayde John Parker to his auncyent Armes of gules with a Cheueron betweene three kayes argent, for his Creast or Cognoysance vpon the heulme on a torce argent and gules an Elephantes hedde coupepe argent tusked golde: Mantelled gules doubled argent: As more playnly appeereth depicted in this margent. WHICH CREST OR COGNOYSANCE I the sayd Clarencieulx kinge of Armes do vnyte vnto the auncient Armes of the sayde John Parker and

by these presentes do ratify confirme giue and graunt the same vnto the sayde John Parker and to his posteritie for ever: And he and they the same to haue, holde, vse, beare, enioy and shew foorth with their due differences accordinge to the lawe of Armes at all tymes and for euer heerafter at his and their libertie and pleasure without the impediment, lett, or interruption of eny person or persones. IN WITNESSE WHEREOF I the sayde Clarencieulx kinge of Armes haue signed these Presentes with my hande and sette therunto the Seales of myne Armes and of myne office the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> day of May: In the yere of our Lorde god a thousand fyue hundred seuentie two: And of the reigne of our most gracious soueraigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god queene of Englande, France, and Irelande, Defendor of the fayth, &c. the fourtenth yere.

ROB. COOKE, alias Clarencieulx  
Roy Darmes.

# Medigree of Parker.

(Principally from Vincent and Philpot's collections, in the Office of Arms.)

Nicholas Parker, Public Notary of the Diocese of Norwich, and Principal Registrar and Keeper of the Records of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Living 1475.

John Parker, son and heir.

William Parker of Norwich, son and heir.

Thomas Parker, 2nd son.

Thomas Parker, 5th son.

Matthew Parker, eldest son, ob. s. p.

Matthew Parker, 3rd son, Archbishop of Canterbury; born in St. Saviour's, Norwich, 6 August, 1504; died 17 May, 1575; buried at Lambeth 6 June following. Will dat. 5 April, 1573; proved 1 October in the same year.

Margaret, dau of Robert Harleston, of Matteshall, co. Norf.; born 23 June, 1519; married 24 June, 1547; died 17 August, 1570; buried at Lambeth.

Bartholomew Parker, Clerk, 4th son, ob. s. p.

Thomas Parker, 5th son.

Joan Agas.

John Parker, ob. s. p.

Sir John Parker, Knt., eldest son, born at Cambridge 5 May, 1548, Dominical Letter AG, 6 hour.

Matthew Parker, 2nd son; born 27 Aug. 1550; died 28 Sept. 1571; buried at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.

Matthew Parker, 3d son; born 1 Sept. 1551, Dominical Letter D, 5 hour; died 28 January, 1574.

Frances, dau of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester; re-married to Tobias Matthew, Dean of Durham.

John Parker, ob. juv.

Alice, ux. . . . . ux. Richd Clarke.

Katherine, ux. Thomas Peede.

Elizabeth, ux. John Heath, son of . . . . . Heath, Warden of the Fleet.

Margaret, ux. John Bungy, Clerk, Prebend of Canterbury.

Matthew Parker, eldest son; born at Canterbury 15 May, 1570, die Lune paulo ante 4tam mane, Dominical Letter A.

Margaret, dau and co-heir of Roger Jenkyns, of co. Kent.

Richard Parker, 2nd son, born at Cambridge 20 May, 1577, Dominical Letter F, inter primam et secundam, post meridiem.

co. Kent, 30 May, post septimam Vespi', Dominical Letter G.

Margaret Parker, eldest dau, born at Lambeth, 21 March, 1568, die Lune hora nona, Dominical Letter B; married 28 Sept., 1584, to Thomas Digges, of Digges Court, Bettram, co. Kent.

Jane Parker, 2nd dau, born 13 March, 1571, die Jovis, inter 3 & 4 hovam, at Lambeth; Dominical Letter E; married Martin Read, of co. Norfolk.

Frances, only surviving dau, married Increased Collins, Captain of Moles Bulwark, in Dover.

Elizabeth, ob. s. p.

## XIV.

THE VICAR OF GODALMING AND HIS  
PARISHIONERS IN 1640.By J. EVANS, Esq., F.S.A.

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THERE are certain portions of English history which, though they relate to occurrences that took place some scores or even hundreds of years ago, can hardly be discussed at the present time, without exciting almost the same bitterness of party spirit as any of the passing political events of the day. It is more especially with regard to the times of Charles I. that this remark holds good. There is hardly a single person who took any active part in the concerns of the State during that eventful period, but whose name will excite the opposite extremes of admiration and hatred in different minds, according to their natural bias, and habits of thought in politics and religion.

The advice given by an old writer not to follow too closely on the heels of current history, lest haply they kick out your teeth, seems equally applicable to some of the topics of the time of the Great Rebellion, as the fires of political and ecclesiastical discord, which, after long smouldering, then burst into flames, are never likely to be entirely quenched. There are as ardent admirers of Laud and Strafford, of Hampden and Pym, at the present day as there were 200 years ago; and that such should be the case becomes the less remarkable, when we consider how close a parallel may be drawn between some of the ecclesiastical disputes of

the last few years, and those of the days of Charles I. A quarrel between a parson and his parishioners at the present day would, however, be hardly a fitting subject to bring under the notice of this Society; and possibly, from the reasons already mentioned, a quarrel of that character, even though it took place more than two centuries ago, might also seem an objectionable subject, unless treated in a perfectly impartial and dispassionate manner, and without holding up either of the parties concerned to unqualified admiration or wholesale condemnation. The local interest attaching to the dispute to which I am about to call your attention will be some justification for introducing it; and in laying before you the Articles presented in Parliament by the parishioners of Godalming against their Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Andrewes, I will endeavour to hold the balance even between them, and neither declaim against the unreasonableness exhibited on the one side, nor the want of discretion on the other, but confine myself as far as possible to the facts of the case. I must take you back to the time

“When civil dudgeon first grew high,  
And men fell out they knew not why;  
When hard words, jealousies, and fears  
Set folks together by the ears;”

“When tinkers bawled aloud to settle  
Church discipline for patching kettle,  
And oyster-women locked their fish up,  
And trudged away to cry ‘No Bishop!’”

A time when even the porters of London petitioned against Episcopacy, as a burden, says Fuller, “too heavy for their shoulders.”

In those days of Malignants and Roundheads, of prelatists and saints, one Nicholas Andrewes, M.A., and

afterwards D.D., of the University of Cambridge, was Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and also Vicar of Godalming; and having what would now be termed a High Church tendency, and possibly some other principles which were not popular among those in whose breasts the new lights of the time had sprung up; some of the more zealous of his parishioners, instigated possibly by some godly minister who would not have objected to hold the doctor's living in his stead, presented the following Articles against him to the House of Commons, which had already, among other royal prerogatives, begun to assume to itself the office, if not the title, of the Supreme Head of the Church: —

Articles in Parliam<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> Nicholas Andrewes,  
Vicar of Godalmynge, A<sup>o</sup> 1640.

To the Honorable Assemblie of the Knights, Citizens,  
and Burgesses of the Commons House of Parliam-  
ment.

The humble Petition of the Parishoners of the parishe of Godalmynge in the countie of Surry Humblie sheweth their manie grievances, wh they suffer under Nicholas Andrewes, Vicar of the said parishe, whose Pride, Idlenes, and affectacion of Poperie, his imperious manner of Cariage and demeanour, his discountenancinge, and suppressinge of good Preachinge and Teachinge, his denyinge them to have a Lecturer (and yet himself refusinge to preache), his superstitious observacon and peremptorie pressinge and urginge of Ceremonies and Innovations, his denyinge to Church women, and to administer the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, as formerly they have used to have the same administered unto them, w<sup>th</sup> manie other things of much vexacon and verie burthensome to the consciences of many of his



parishioners, As may appear by the Articles hereunto annexed, doe all render him much undesired of his said parishioners (beinge a verie greate congregation) whoe (for want of an able paynefull and industrious edifyinge Minister, w<sup>h</sup> they (before all things in the world) doe most cheifly desire) doe lyve in a verie disconsolate estate and condicon, like unto those that have almost loste their Religion. Most humblie therefore doe they praye the wisdom and Justice of this Honor<sup>ble</sup> house to take this their Petition and the said Articles, into your pious and religious consideracons, that the said Nicholas Andrewes may answeare the same and that some speedie course may be taken, for the settlinge and establishinge of an able and constant conscionable and religious mynistrie in the said parishe, to the Honour and glorie of Almightye God and for the comfortable instruccon and Soules healthe of the people in the said parishe Inhabitinge, beinge a verie numerous congregation, and your Petitioners (accordinge to their bounden dueties) shall dayly praye for your happines and prosperities.

Articles offered to be proved against Nicholas Andrewes, Vicar of Godalmyng in the Countie of Surry, and Chapleyne to the Bishopp of Ely.

1. That the said vicar Nicholas Andrewes beinge a double beneficed man (videl<sup>t</sup> havinge the vicarage of Godalmyng, worthe about £180 per annum, and the Parsonage of St. Nicholas in Guldeford worth £140 per annum, and a Prebend of Salisburie worth £60 p. anum, and haveinge neere £100 p. anum in Temporall meanes) is a man much affected to his ease and pleasure, an

John Randall  
John Smith

Joshua Perior  
John Purchis

enemy to Preachinge, denyinge unto his parishion<sup>rs</sup> Sermons w<sup>h</sup> were gyven by will, and alsoe denyinge Sermons at the buriall of the deade, and at the christeninge of Children, and some tymes at the administracon of the Sacrament of the Lords Supper And havinge beene by his parishioners requested to admyt of a Lecture in the said parishe to be performed by a conformable man, he himself preachinge but seldom, and then alsoe but in a verie fruytlesse and unprofitable mann<sup>r</sup> as others likewise doe w<sup>h</sup> preache there at his appoyntmente, he utterly denyed their said requeste affirminge that Lectures were good for nothinge but for women to meete to make gossippinge matches.

Sir William  
Elyott, Knight

Joshua Perior

2. That the said vicar, when his parishion<sup>rs</sup> have gone to any of the neighebouringe and adjoynyng<sup>e</sup> parishes, on the Sabaoth dayes to heare the word of God there preached when neyther he himself, nor any for him did preache, he hath threatened to presente them, and hath said that there were but 4 conformable mynisters in the County of Surry, whereof doctor Leifeild and himself are twoe, and he hath said that he would not leave out the readinge of any one collect for the best sermon that ever was preached.

Caleb Smith  
John Westbrooke  
John Morland  
Phillipp Mellershe  
W<sup>m</sup> Moseran, Gent  
Sr William Elyott

3. That the said vicar (himself) and others by him broughte in have preached false and strange doctrines he himself sayinge ffye uppon that doctrine that saithe that the greatest parte of the worlde shalbe damned as yf soe be, that God should be so uniuist as to bandie men's soules upp and downe sometymes over the Lyne and sometimis under the Lyne not caring into what hazard he stroake them.

Samuell Buckley  
John Juxon, Gent  
John Westbrooke

4. That the said vicar is a Haunter, and frequenter of tiplinge in Innes, and tavernes, and useth gameinge both at cards and Tables as well uppon the Lords dayes as others, contrarie both to the Canon, and articles.

Samuell Buckley  
John Monger

5. That the said vicar when he hath beene desired by some of his parishions, to church their wyves, at their houses, by reason of their weakenes, and impotencie, he hath refused it, and that at twoe severall tymes, he denyed to church one M<sup>rs</sup> Buckley (his parishioner), when she came to church and sate there all the tyme of dyvine service, because she was not attyred w<sup>th</sup> an hanginge kerchief, and soe returned her back deprived of publique thankesgyveing unto this daye.

Nicholas Edwards  
John Westbrooke

John Randall  
Samuell Buckley  
Josias Elyott  
Joshua Badger

6. That the said vicar, notwithstandinge the greate number of communicants in the parishe, w<sup>h</sup> maketh it (in a mann<sup>r</sup>) impossible for all to come

upp to the Rayle, at the tyme of the administraction of the Sacrament of the Lords Supper without greate disturbance to men's devotions, he hath refused to administer the same to such as come not upp, although he hath beene much desired thereunto, by dyverse, whose Seates are adjoynynge to the Chauncell, and (by reason of weakenes) cannott well endure to sitt soe longe out of their seates in cold weather, and although the same hath been formerly accustomed to be administred unto them in the Seates neere adioynynge to the Chauncell.

Joshua Perior

Sr William Elyott

7. That the said vicar is a greate presser and superstitious observer of innovated ceremonies (gyveing thereby unto the consciences of dyverse of his parishioners, much offence) as (namely) by his lowe and frequent cringeinge unto the Font and Comunion Table, his preachinge of damnacon unto such as were covered in the Sermon tyme, and personating them in the Pulpett; and by preachinge in surplices and readinge of service parte before Sermon and parte after Sermon; and by Bowinge to the Communion Table, in the tyme of the administraction of the Sacrament, as often as he goeth by, or taketh eyther Breade or Wyne from the same.

Samuell Buckley  
James Hill  
Josias ElyottHenry Bowler  
Sir William Elyott

8. That the said vicar, being requested by his Curat that then was to admytt

of a sermon to be preached at the buriall of his childe, he denyed it, and said unto him that he knew well enoughe that he (the said vicar) loved not preachinge, and that he hoped to lyve to see that tyme, when there should be noe other Lawes in our Kingdome but theirs (videl<sup>t</sup>) the Ecclesiasticall Lawes.

Hugh Butler

9. That the said vicar (beinge moved by his Curat that nowe is, to suffer him to catechise, upon the Sabbaothe dayes in the afternoones (the neglect whereof the parishion<sup>s</sup> had formerly complayned of) he answeared he should not, to w<sup>h</sup> the Curat replied eyther you or I must doe it, whereunto the vicar answeared that then he would reade Prayers himselfe Bidinge him to use noe more words to that purpose for yf he did he would ruyne him.

John Mann  
John Monger  
Jonathan  
Sachiverell

10. That the said vicar is of a verie proude presumptuous, imperious and tyrannicall caryage and disposition, encrochinge upon the rights and pryviledgs of the parishioners, and takeinge upon him to alter and change dyverse of their good and orderly customes and usages, and other things of and in their church, and endeavouringe to have and doe and order all things therein accordinge to the oblique Rule of his own will to the greate charge, disturbance, vexacon, oppression, and grievance of the said parishioners.

Richard Woodier  
Susan White

11. That the said Vicar is popishly affected and keepeth in his house at the vicarage in Godalmyng aforesaid, dyverse crucifixes (whereof some are of greate price) one hanginge in his Bedd-chamber and another curious one is kepte in a Boxe w<sup>th</sup> foldinge windowes, in his Studie, and dyverse Romishe pictures w<sup>h</sup> he keepeth secretly behinde the hangings in his said house.

John Mann  
John Monger  
Jonathan  
Sachiverell

12. That the said vicar and M<sup>r</sup> Wayferar, Parson of Compton, in the said Countie of Surry, roade to Southampton, to eate Fishe and to make merrie together, and there (dyverse tymes) drank healthes to the Pope calling him that honest olde man.

John Tichborne  
John Monger

13. That upon conference betweene some of the parishion<sup>s</sup> of Godalmyng aforesaid and the nowe Curat of the same parishe concernynge some jealousies that might arise, whether the said vicar (for his owne excuse) myght not shifte off from himself, unto the said Curat, some of the matters charged upon him the said Vicar, concernynge the neglect of catechisinge and some other things, the said Curat answered, that if he should doe so, he knew soe much by the said Vicar, that had he 20 Bishoppricks and as many other lyvinges in commendam upon his disclosing what he knew of him he would be eicted out of them all.

John Monger

John Mann  
Jonathan  
Sachiverell

Jonathan  
Sachiverell

14. That one M<sup>r</sup> Monger of Godalmyng aforesaid heareinge that the said vicar had a certaine Popish Booke called a Marie's Psalter (als) Our Ladies Psalter he desired the said vicar to lend him the said booke; whereunto the vicar answered that (althoughe he made greate accompte of the saide Booke the same being of a Geneva print) yet he would lend it unto him, and that after the Borrowinge of the said Maries Psalter (as aforesaid) the said vicar tooke occasion to tell the said M<sup>r</sup> Monger that he liked a man that would chuse his religion before it came. For this (said he) is our Religion (meanyng the Religion that is contayned in the said Marie's Psalter (als) our Ladies Psalter — and that the said Religion was then cominge.

John Markwick  
John Deane  
Thomas Burges  
Edward Pri

Such were the articles of complaint against Dr. Andrewes; and most of the alleged grievances are such that their character can readily be recognized at the present day. There are, however, some among them about which a few words of explanation may be desirable. One of the complaints is that the vicar refused to admit a godly lecturer into his pulpit at Godalming; and when we consider what was the usual character of the lecturers of those times, and the objects for which they were appointed, we cannot think a reluctance to admit one into his parish was by any means unreasonable on the part of any incumbent. They were usually appointed by the Parliament, mainly with a view of crying up

their authority and for the promulgation of anti-monarchical principles, but also partly as a means of worrying the regular ministers out of their livings. It would hardly be in place here to adduce specimens from some of their lectures with a view of showing the style of their discourses; I will only say that the utter profanity of some passages is almost beyond belief. But what was to be expected from over-zealous and at the same time ignorant men, when those in authority committed unfortunate clergy to Newgate for singing malignant psalms, and others because, as their "mittimus" words it, they daily read most malignant chapters?

With regard to the charge of haunting and frequenting of tipping in inns, I will quote the words of Walker in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," who says that the charge of tavern-haunting and common swearing was one of those most commonly made in accusations such as that now before us, the first of which was very often plainly no other than the innocent freedom of taking a glass of wine in a public-house; and very frequently the other, the using in discourse the asseveration, "By my faith!" With reference to the complaint of Dr. Andrewes not administering the sacrament to those who sat in their pews, I may mention that the practice of kneeling to receive it was by the Puritan party considered Popish and superstitious; attempting to make the clergy carry the bread and wine to the pews, seems to have been a test to which they were put to try their opinions. "I have known some sectaries in London," says the writer of the *Persecutio Undecima*, "command their servants to go to the Sacrament, and to sit in the lower places of the Church to try whether the minister would bring the Sacrament to them in their seats, that so they might have an Action of Law against the



minister, or else complain against him to the Parliament." With regard to the "hanging kerchief," which Mrs. Buckley would not wear, it certainly appears as if Dr. Andrewes were attempting to revive the old practice of wearing a white veil on the occasion of thanksgiving, though the rubric only prescribed that she should be decently apparelled. Mrs. Buckley was, however, more fortunate than another woman in the diocese of Norwich, in the reign of James I., who, for refusing to wear such a veil, was excommunicated for contempt.

But I must not enter into further particulars, and will now give you a summary of the offences of poor Dr. Andrewes and their result, in the words of White's "First Century of Scandalous and Malignant Ministers": —

"The Benefices of Nicholas Andrewes, D.D., Rector of the Parish Churches and Vicar of Godalmine in the county of Surrey, are sequestered, for that he is not only negligent in preaching himselfe, but hath also expressed himself to be an enemy to frequent preaching, inveighing in his sermons against long Sermons, saying that Peters sword cut off but one eare, but long Sermons like long swords cut off both at once, and that the Surfeit of the Word is of all most dangerous, and that the silliest creatures have longest eares, and that preaching was the worst part of Gods worship, and that if he left out anything he would leave out that; and refused to give the Parishioners leave to have a Lecturer to preach unto them, and hath presented his Parishioners that went to heare sermons at other Churches, when they had no preaching at home; and caused the Churchwardens and Sidesmen to be presented for not presenting such unto the Ecclesiastical Court; and in delivering the bread in the

Sacrament, he elevateth it, lookes upon it, and bowes low unto it, and useth other frequent bowing in administering the Sacrament, and in his Sermons greatly exclaims against that Doctrin which teacheth, that the greatest part of the world should be damned; and frequenteth Tavernes, and consumes his time in sitting and tipling there: And hath refused to publish the Order of Parliament concerning the removall of superstitious and Idolatrous pictures and Images, and hath substituted to officiate for him in the said cure very scandalous and malignant curates, viz. Bucock, Leverland, Pasterloe, Heath, and one Blane, who is in the army raised against the Parliament; and when his people have propounded honest and orthodox men to be his curates, he hath refused them."

Such is the Puritan account of Dr. Andrewes. Let us now see the High Church version, which unfortunately contains a most melancholy sequel, and is to be found in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," and elsewhere. According to this account, he was zealously attached to the Established Church; "for which, as well as for refusing to admit a factious lecturer into his church, and for preaching against certain Calvinistical doctrines then much in fashion, his Livings were sequestered by the Committec for Religion, in 1643. At length, having been hurried from Jayl to Jayl, and for some time also imprisoned on shipboard, he died under this barbarous treatment and confinement, being, in a word, a zealous man for the Church of England and a Great Loyalist."

Poor Mr. Wayferer, Rector of Compton, who, it will be remembered, rode down to Southampton with Dr. Andrewes, to eat fish and make merry together, and while so doing, drank the health of "that honest old man" the pope, nearly met with a similar fate. He

was, in December, 1640, called to account for speaking scandalous words of the Lords who petitioned the King in the North, for which he was sequestered from his living of Upham, Hants, and probably Compton also, to which, having in some manner made his peace with the powers that were, he was again presented in 1642.

I have only to add that the original copy of these articles is preserved in the extensive and curious collection of family papers belonging to Mr. More Molyneux, of Losely, who has kindly placed it in my hands, and that without any knowledge whatever of local politics, I am sure I may congratulate the present vicar and parishioners of Godalming on their lot having fallen in times more peaceful than those of their predecessors two centuries ago.

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## XV.

MEMORANDUM ON THE NOTICES OF THE FAMILY  
OF COBHAM OF STERBOROUGH.

SINCE the publication of the second part of our present volume, the fifteenth volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections has appeared, containing an interesting Paper by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., entitled "Sussex Men at Agincourt." At page 124 the following passage occurs:—"The retinue of the Earl of Arundel was, indeed, partly composed of men from Surrey and from his Welsh estates. His banneret was Sir REGINALD COBEHAM, of Steresborough, Surrey, who, in his letters of safe-conduct, dated 5th June (Rot. Franc. 3 Hen. V. m. 20), is called brother and heir of John, son of Reginald de Cobham, who also held the manor of Northeye, in Sussex. Sir Reginald was certainly at the battle, and he so appears in the Earl of Arundel's roll, although, in the carefully-written notices of the family, in the Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, it is stated that he is not mentioned in the Roll of Agincourt, as having taken part in that great battle."—Mr. Cooper refers to page 144 of our volume, and correctly remarks that the name of Sir Reginald's deceased brother, John, is not given there. Neither is he mentioned in the pedigree of the family which follows page 168.

It is with pleasure that we notice these corrections. Mr. Durrant Cooper has abundantly proved that Sir Reginald Cobham was engaged in the Agincourt expedition. The contrary statement arose from the fact that Sir Reginald's name does not occur in Sir N. H. Nicolas's Agincourt Roll: an omission now explained by the circumstance that he had no independent command. In the writ of protection referred to by Mr. Durrant Cooper (Rot. Franc. *ub. supra*), Sir Reginald is thus described:—"Reginaldus Cobham de Sterresburgh in Comitatu Surriæ miles, alias dictus Reginaldus de Cobham miles frater et heres Johannis filii Reginaldi de Cobham de Sterresburgh militis senioris, alias dictus Reginaldus frater Johannis filii Reginaldi de Cobham de Sterresburgh militis senioris." It may be conjectured that Sir Reginald sued out the king's writ, with this careful description of himself, under some appre-

hension of legal proceedings being taken against him while absent from England, in consequence of a liability he had incurred as heir of his brother. At present we find nothing more of this John. He certainly died before his father Sir Reginald senior, as Sir Reginald of Agincourt is returned as heir in the inquisition held on the father's death,\* which fact confirms the statement of his heirship in our pedigree.

The following *errata et corrigenda* in the "Notices of the Family of Cobham" may suitably be introduced here : —

P. 171, line 8 : *for* dosso *read* dorsorio.

*Ib.*, last line but 4 : "cum *Mortumalo* et *Geuenytes* in principio libri." A very probable explanation of these two odd-looking words, which occur in Joan Lady Cobham's will, and which we were compelled to leave without interpretation, has been suggested by G. R. French, Esq. He proposes to read thus : "cum [armis de] Mortymers et Genevyles in principio," &c. (with Mortimers' and Geneviles' arms at the beginning of the book, together with a picture of the Salutation).

Joan de Cobham, the testatrix, was daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley, by Margaret, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and his wife Joan, daughter and co-heir of Peter de Genevile, Lord of Trim in Ireland. The Earl by this marriage acquired the right to impale, and his children to quarter, the arms of Genevile with that of Mortimer ; and it seems likely enough that the handsome illuminated volume bequeathed by Lady Cobham had been executed for her maternal grandfather, or for one of his family, and that, after the fashion of the period, these two coats (either impaled or quarterly) had been introduced as an accessory to the miniature on the first page.

The only serious difficulty in this interpretation, namely, the necessity of inserting the words "armis de," becomes very slight, on an inspection of the context. It will be seen that the expression "cum armis de" occurs only three lines before the passage in question, in a bequest of a cup with the arms of Cobham and Berkeley ; and a blunder in transcribing the original will from a draft might easily happen, particularly if, in the draft, the two groups of identical words chanced to stand one immediately over the other. Supposing the words "armis de" once dropped in this way in the original will, the sense would be lost, and the clerk who engrossed the registered copy from which we print might, it is suggested, turn Mortymers into Mortumals or Mortumalo,

\* In q. p. m. Reginaldi [in the Calendar misprinted *Rogeri*] Cobham ; 4 H. 4. num. 34.—He was then aged 21 years and upwards.

for, indeed, the final letter of the word in Wittlesey's Register may be read either way, though the other letters are quite plain. Geuenyles may equally well be read Geneuyles, there being in fact no distinction in the MS. between the u and the n.

*Ib.*, last line but one : "Manuel Peche." The book intended is clearly the "Manuel des Péchés," of Robert Grossteste, Bishop of Lincoln. See pp. xii and xxxiii of Mr. Luard's Introduction to Grossteste's Epistles, lately published by direction of the Master of the Rolls.

P. 145, line 1 ; 187, l. 14 ; and 189, l. 24 : "Un colet d'or ov un baleys en le Toret." The meaning of the word *toret* being doubtful, it was translated "pendant," with a note of interrogation. More probably it means *Turret*. "A gold necklace with a ruby, in the Turret." A little lower down in the will is a bequest of "perlez enflez en mon noire forser" (a string of pearls in my black jewel-case), and by analogy the words "en le Toret" may well indicate the place where the subject of this legacy was to be found. As to the word itself, it may be sufficient to note the spelling of Langley *Burrell* in the same will : "Langele *Borel*." A turret in the Middle Ages was an ordinary place of security for valuables, muniments of title, &c.

P. 184-5. By the expression "ma commère" in Reginald Cobham's will, it seems more likely that the testator intended to describe the Queen Philippa as *his own* godmother than as his gossip. In this sense the word is used by Jean de Troyes, in his Chronicles of Louis XI., in the following passage, which is in itself interesting from its connection with English history : "Au dit tems et le Samedi dernier jour de Juinz, 1470, environ entre deux et trois heures du matin, la royne accoucha au château de Amboise de ung beau filz qu'illec fut baptisé, et nommé Charles par Monseigneur l'Archevêque de Lyon, avecques le Prince de Galles, filz de Henry, jadis Roy d'Angleterre, et prisonnier détenu par Edouart, qui se disoit roy du dit pays d'Angleterre, et la *commère* fut Madame Jehanne de France, Duchesse de Bourbon."

In the Pedigree, near the bottom, *for* ob. vivo *fratre*, 20 Hen. 6 : *read* ob. vivo *patre*, 20 Hen. 6.

C. S. P.

J. W. F.

# Genealogical and Heraldic Memoranda

RELATING TO

THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

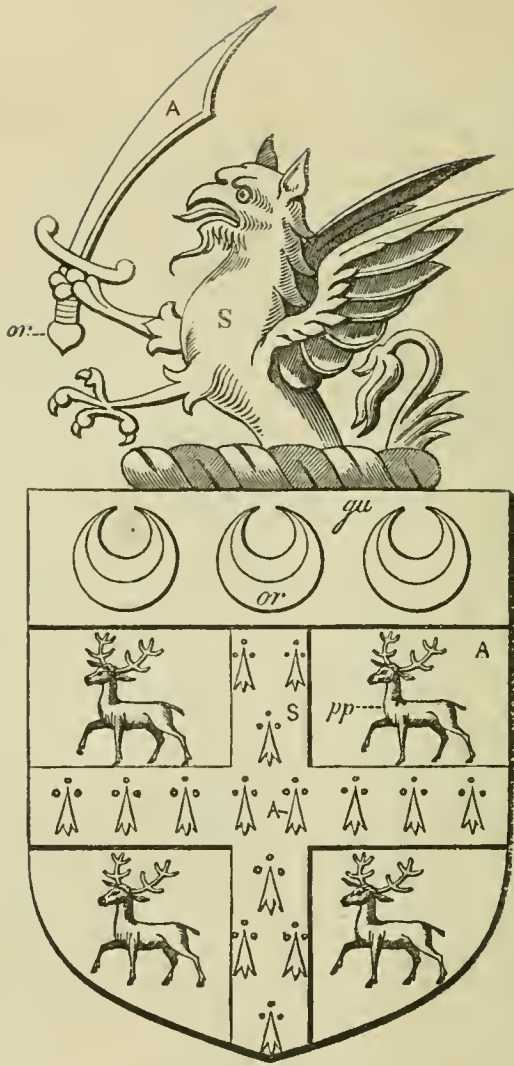


EDITED BY

WILLIAM HENRY HART, F.S.A.,

AND

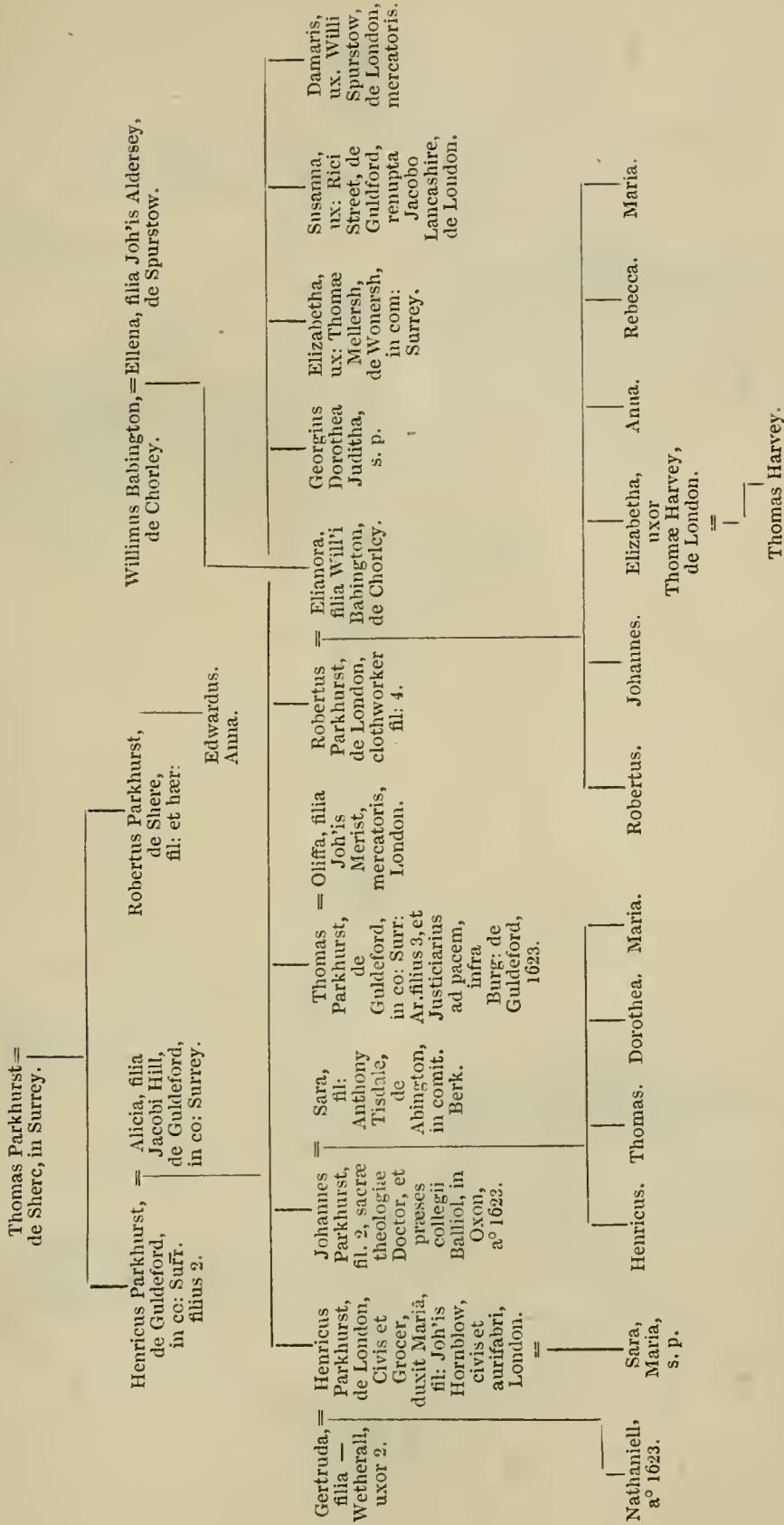
JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A.

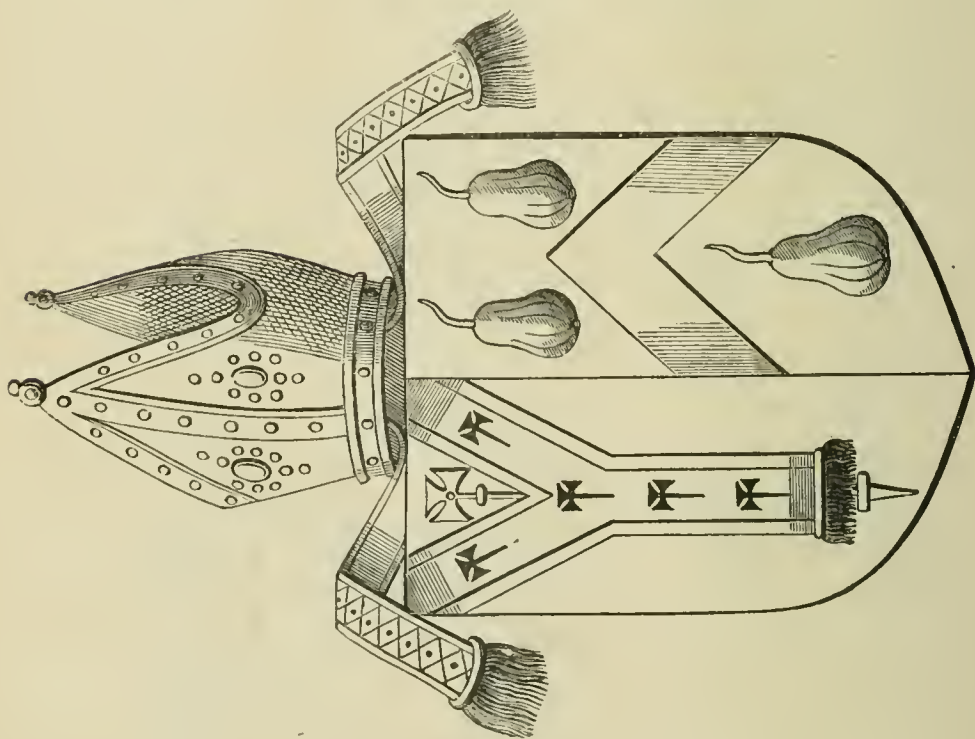
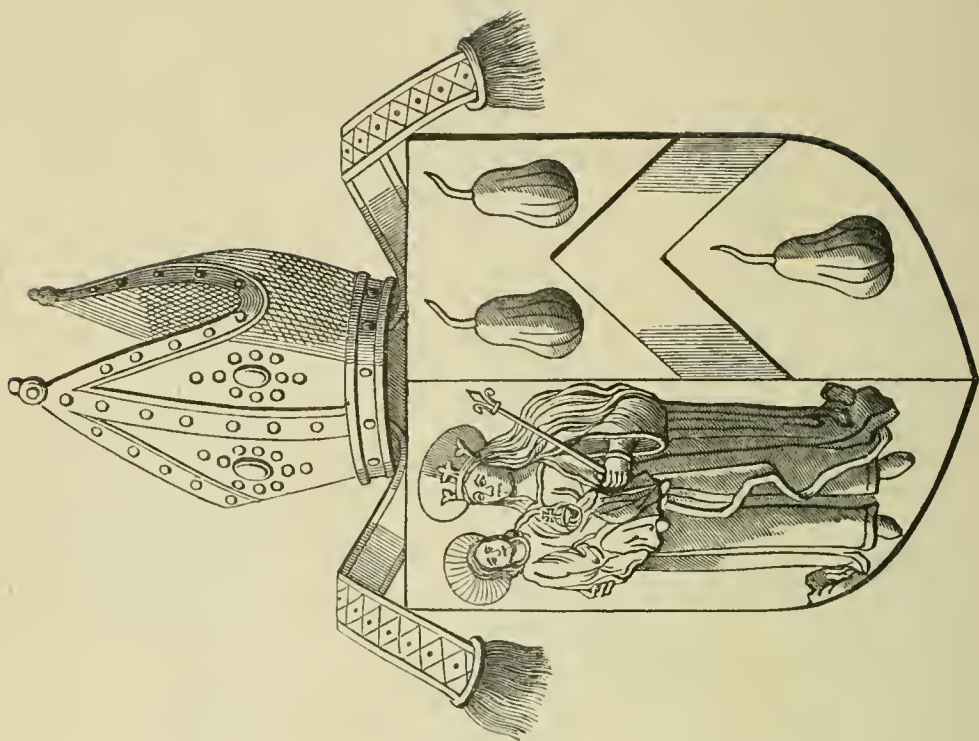


Ho: Par-Khuzte



# Parkhurst.





Abbot.

... Abbot, de Farnham, =  
in com. Surrey.

Mauricius Abbot, de Guilford, = Alicia, filia . . . March,  
de Guilford,  
q<sup>e</sup> obiit 15<sup>o</sup> Septembris,  
a<sup>o</sup> 1606.

Georgius Abbot,  
Archiepiscopus  
Cantuariensis,  
fil. 4. jam  
superstes, 1623.

Richardus  
Abbot,  
de Guilford,  
in Surrey,  
fil: et heres,  
1623.

Editha,  
filia Joh'is  
Bancster,  
de  
Guilford.

Anthoni<sup>us</sup>  
Abbot,  
de Guilford,  
in Surrey,  
2 fil:

Maria,  
filia Joh'is  
Millet, de  
Guilford.

Mauricius Abbot, =  
de Guilford,  
fil. 5, duxit in  
2 uxorem  
Margaretam, fil:  
Barthi Barnes,  
de London.

Johanna,  
filia Georgij  
Austen,  
de Shalford,  
in com:Surr.

Joh'es Abbot,  
de Guilford,  
filius 6.

Sibilla, filia  
... Tegge,  
de  
Stockwell,  
in  
co: Surrey.

Robertus Abbot,  
Episcopus Sarum,  
fil: 3.

Richardus  
Abbot,  
de London,  
mercator,  
1623.

Anna, filia  
Drugo:  
Pickas, de  
Brambely,  
in Sussex.

Dorothea,  
uxor  
Joh'is Bolson,  
de Farnborov,  
in com.  
Southt.

Bartholomeus  
Abbott,  
fil: et hæc.  
1623.

Georgius

Mauricius

Edwardus

Margareta  
uxor.

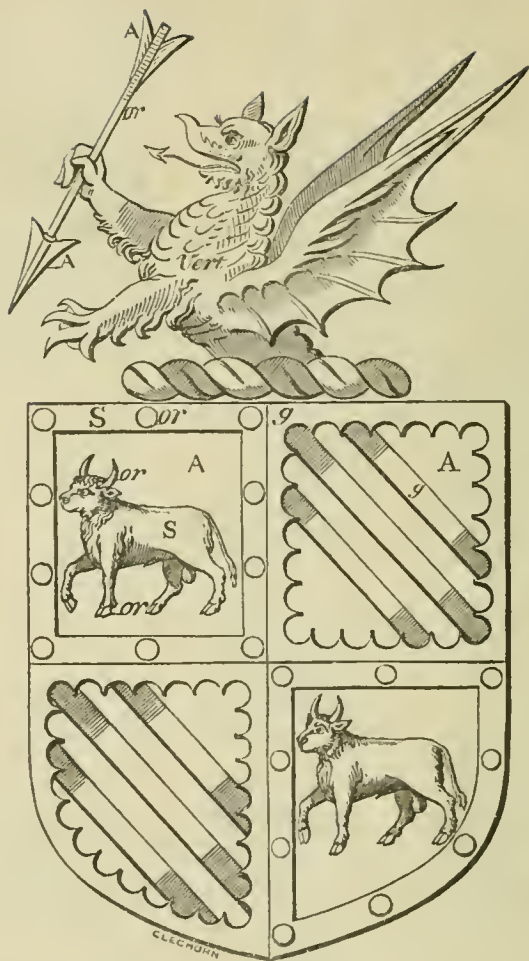
Johannes.

Sarah,  
uxor  
Rob'ti Say,  
Sacre  
theologie  
Doctoris.

Danaris, uxor  
— Kingesley,  
Archiepiscopi  
Cantuariensis.

Richardus.

*Handwritten signature: Richardus*

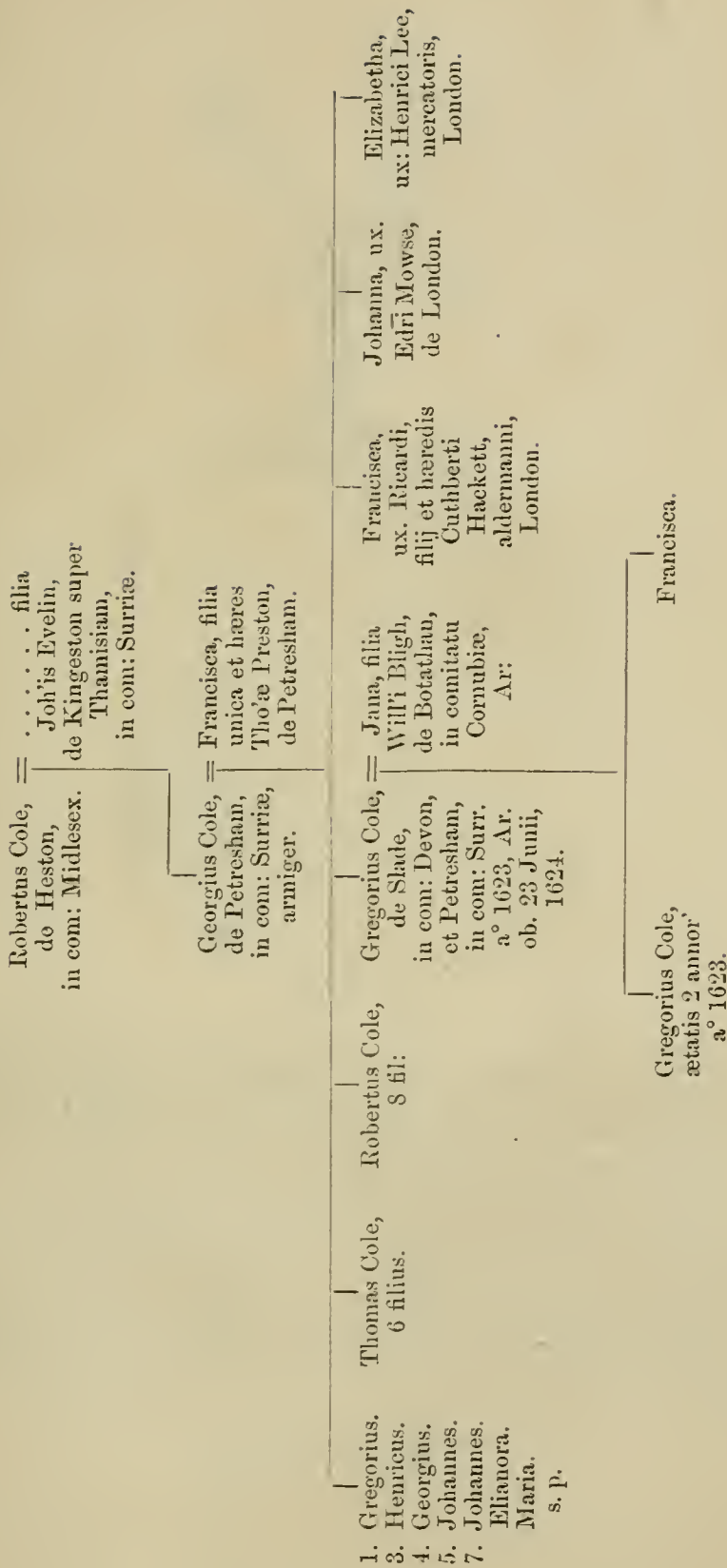


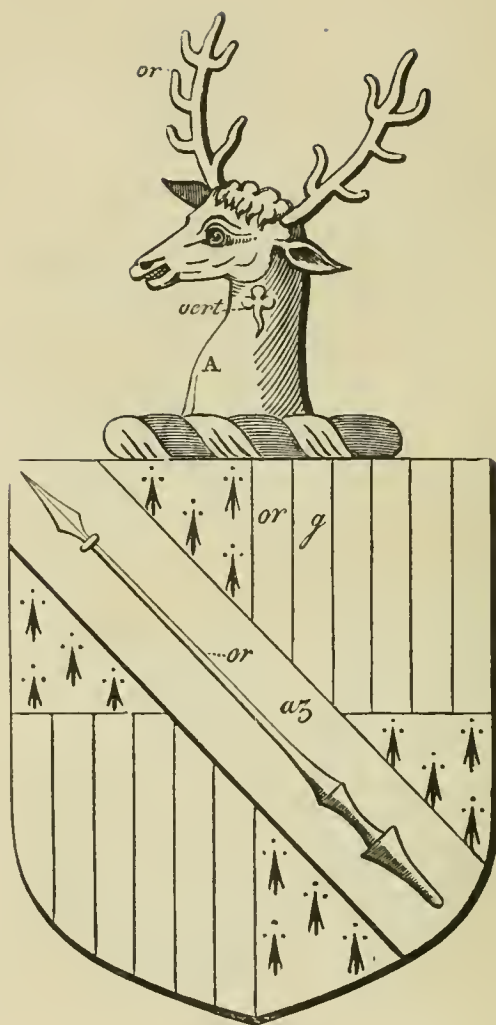
Clipeus gentilitius sive Insignia Georgij Cole de Petresham in Comitatu Surriæ Armigeri ex antiqua familia eiusdem nominis apud Slade in Com. Devonæ oriundi. Qui quidem Georgius Cole habet exitū inter alios, Gregorius Cole filium suum et hæredem, cui Richardus Cole de Slade prædicta Armiger, qui obiit sine hærede de corpore suo, dedit et intalliavit (per voluntatem suam ultimam) omnia terras et tenementa sua in com: Devonæ et Cornubiæ.

Hæc igitur Arma una cum Crista sicut supra depicta sunt, in gratiam Gregorij Cole prædicti, ego Clarenceux Rex Armorum exemplificanda curavi.

GUILLIELMUS CAMDEN, Clarenceux  
Rex Armorum.

Cole.



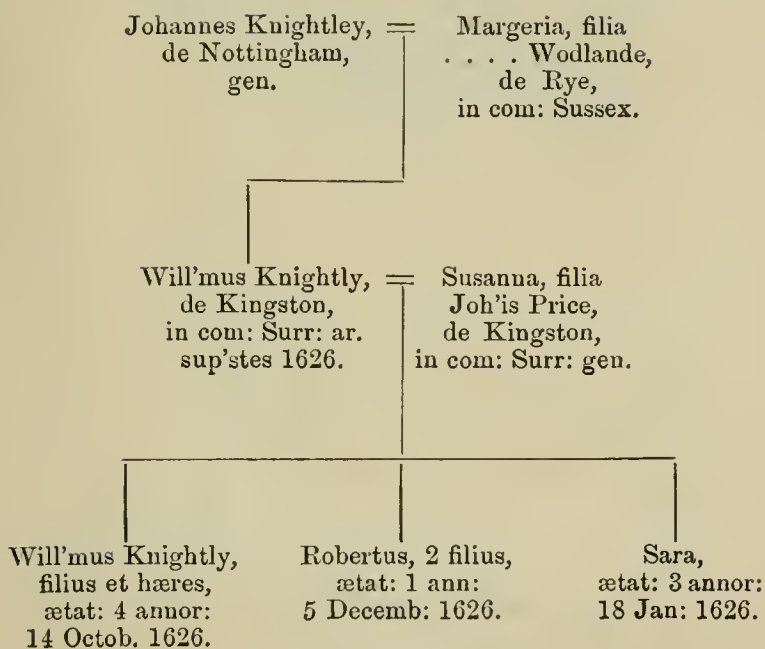


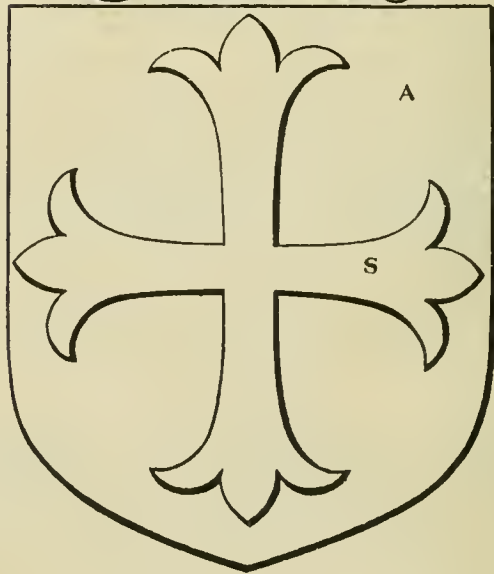
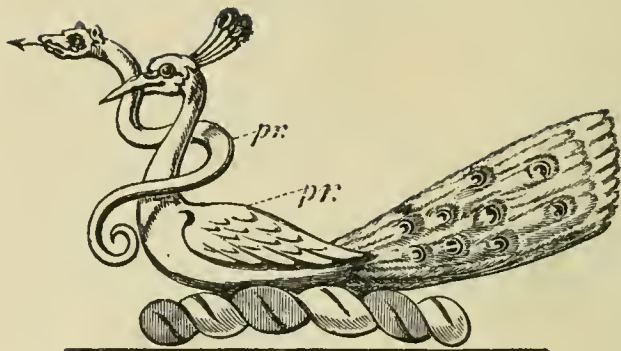
Insignia Gentilitia hic supra depicta, spectant ad Guilielmū Knightley de Kingston super Thamisim in co: Surr: filium Johis Knightley de Nottingham Generosi ; . . . . antiquā Knightleiorum Northamtoniensium Familiā oriundi. Qui quidem Gulielmus ab alijs ejusdem nominis Familijs distingui petens. Ego Clarenceux Rex Armorū partium Angliæ Australium, autoritate officij mei dedi et concessi et per præsentēs tradidi et confirmavi eidem Gulielmo suisq: posteris, ut portent, Quarterly Ermine and paleways of six pieces or and gules, over all a bend Azure charged with a launce of the Second mantled gules doubled Argent. His creast on a wreath Or and Azure a staggs head Argent charged on the necke with a Trefoyle vert and attired or. In quorum omnium confirmationem Ego præfatus Clarenceux manu mea propria hic in calce subscripsi Decimo die mensis Julij Anno Salutis nostræ Millesimo Sexcentesimo et Vigesimo.

GUIL. CAMDEN Clarenceux  
Rex Armor: .

## Knichtley.

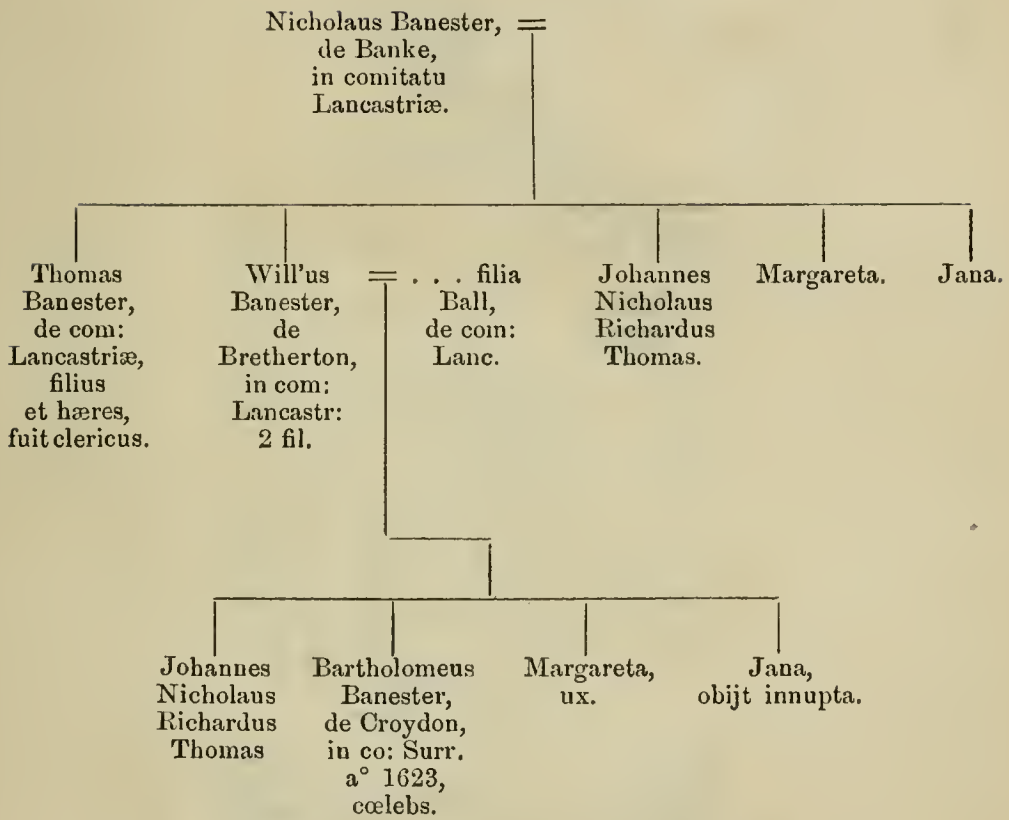
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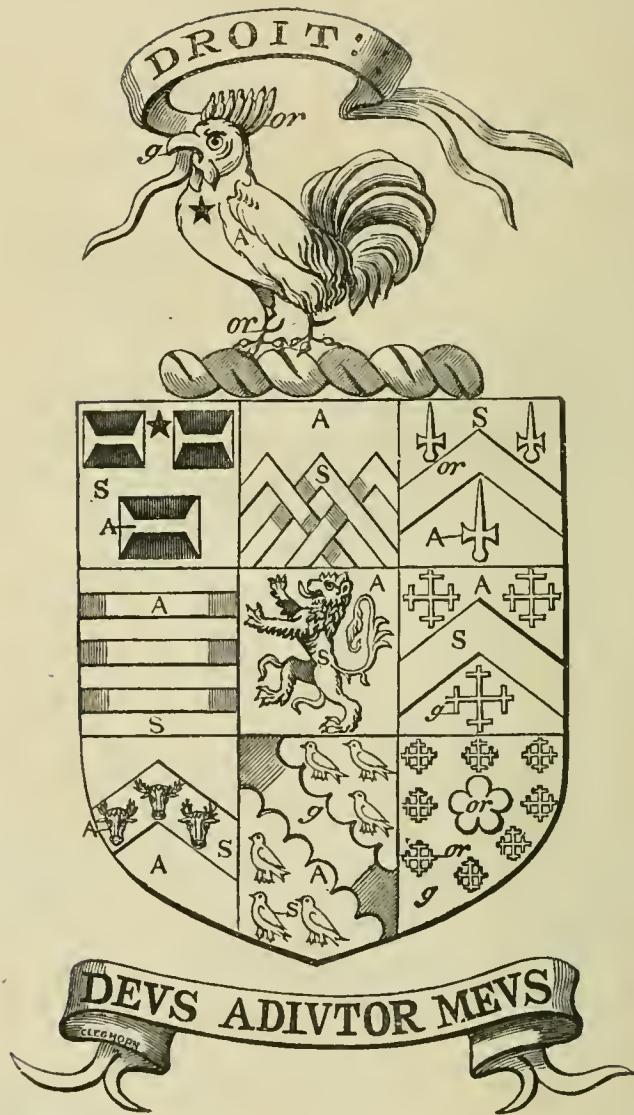
# Banester.



Signum BARTH.

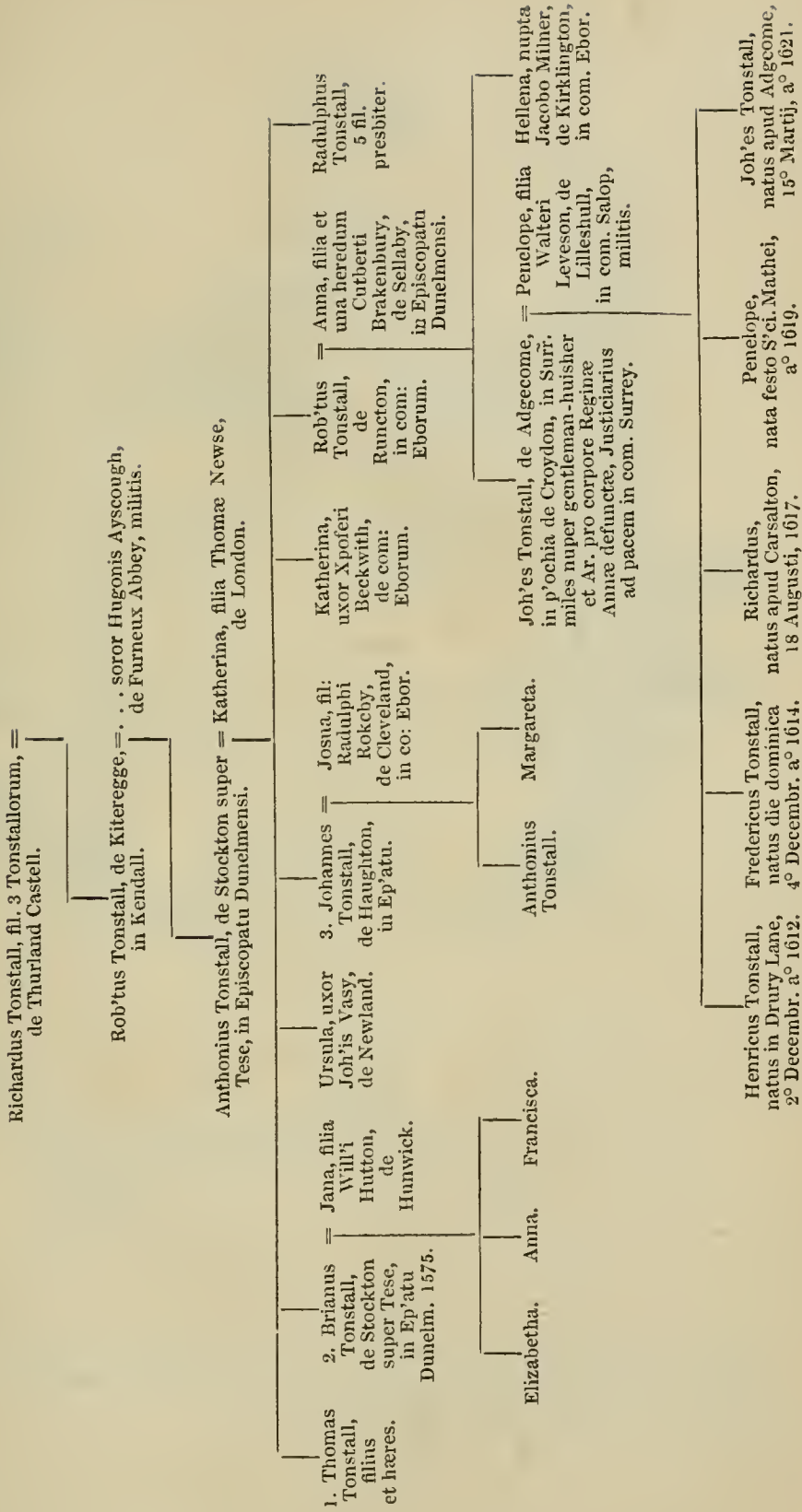
BB

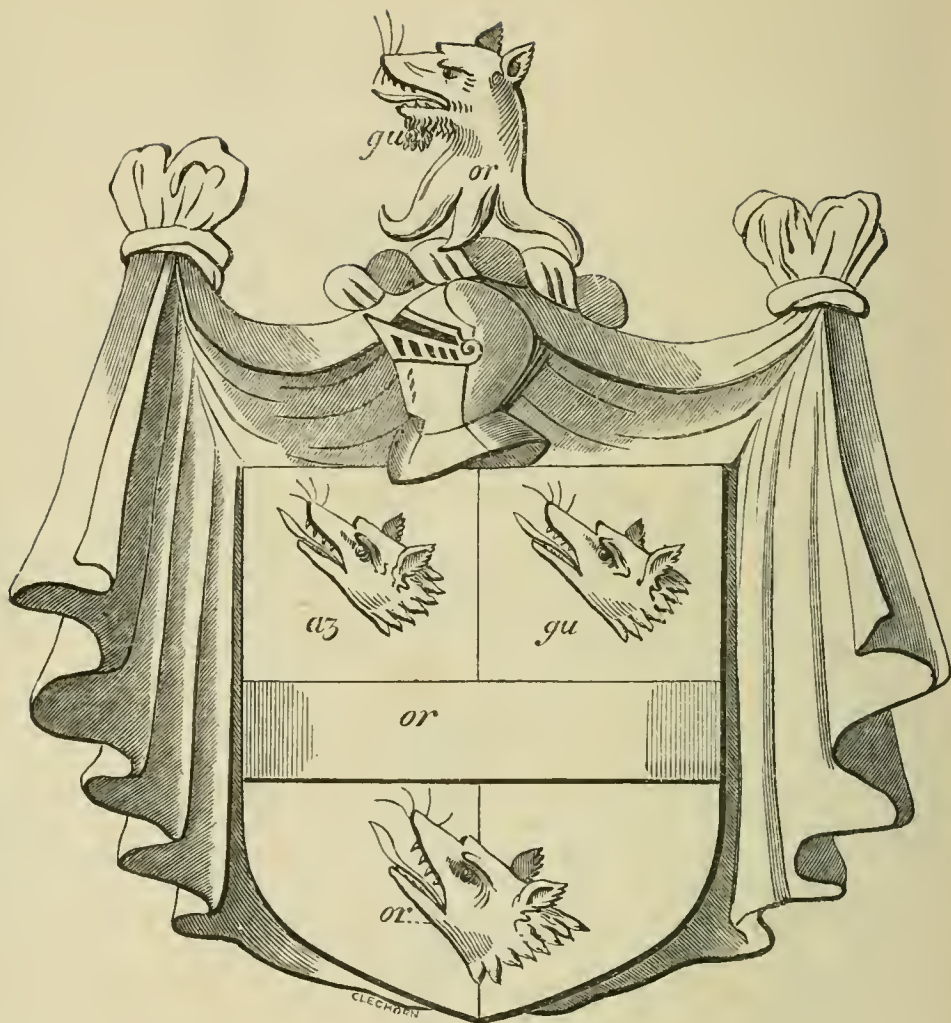
BANESTER.



*Tomlin*

# Tonstall.

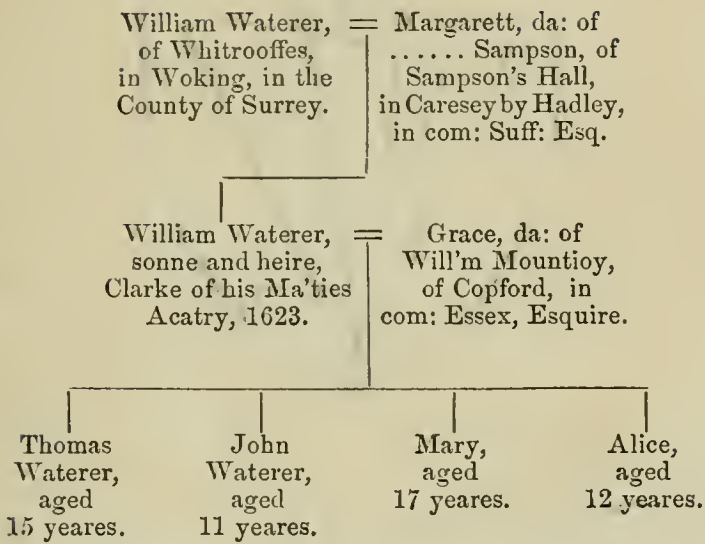


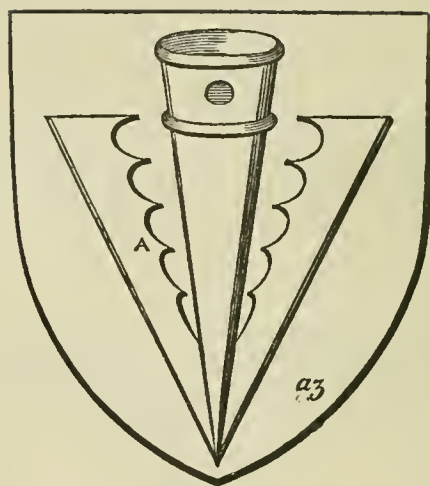


W. J. Waterer.

Waterer beareth per pale Azure and Gyeules a fesse betwene three wolves hedds trunked in Travers Or, the Creaste ys a wolves hedd arrached Or, his mouth embued with blud, His wreathe ys Or and Asure.

## Waterer.

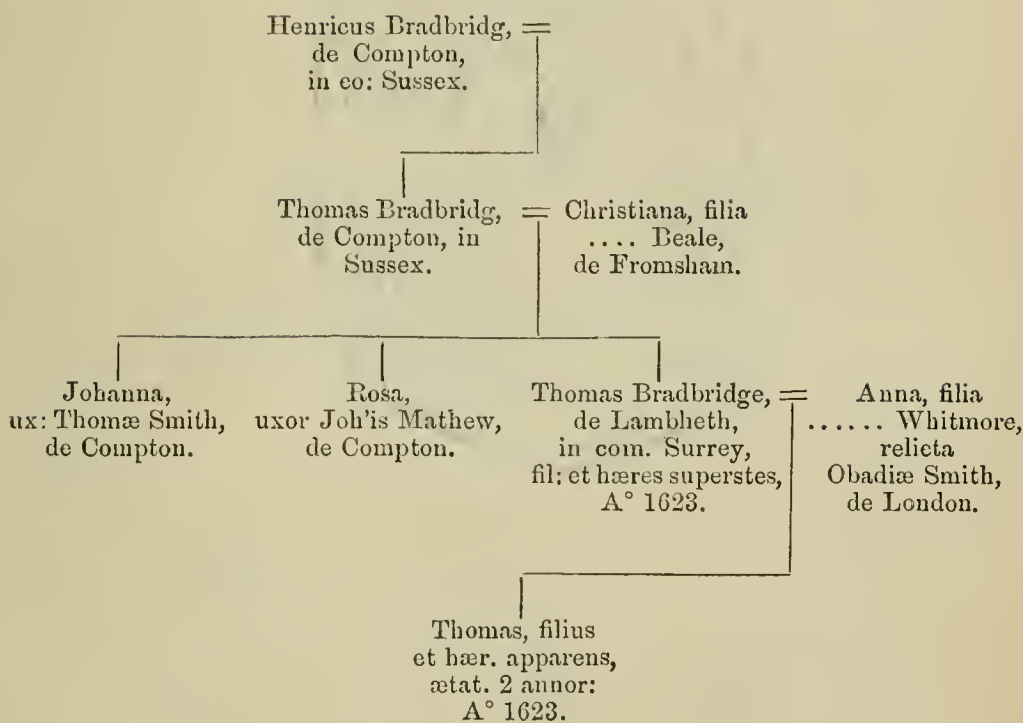


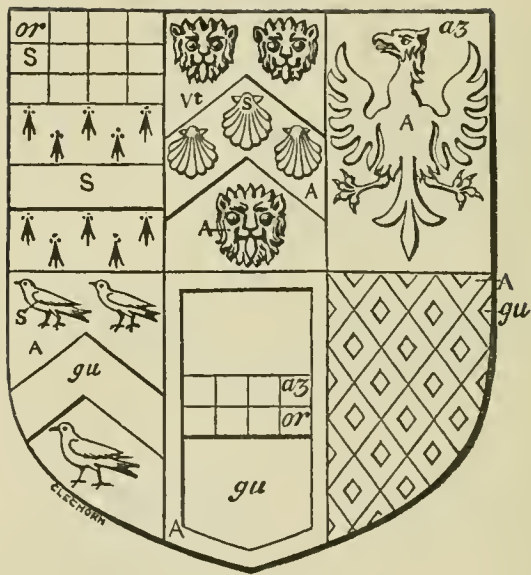


*Erasmus of Albridy*

## Bradbridge.

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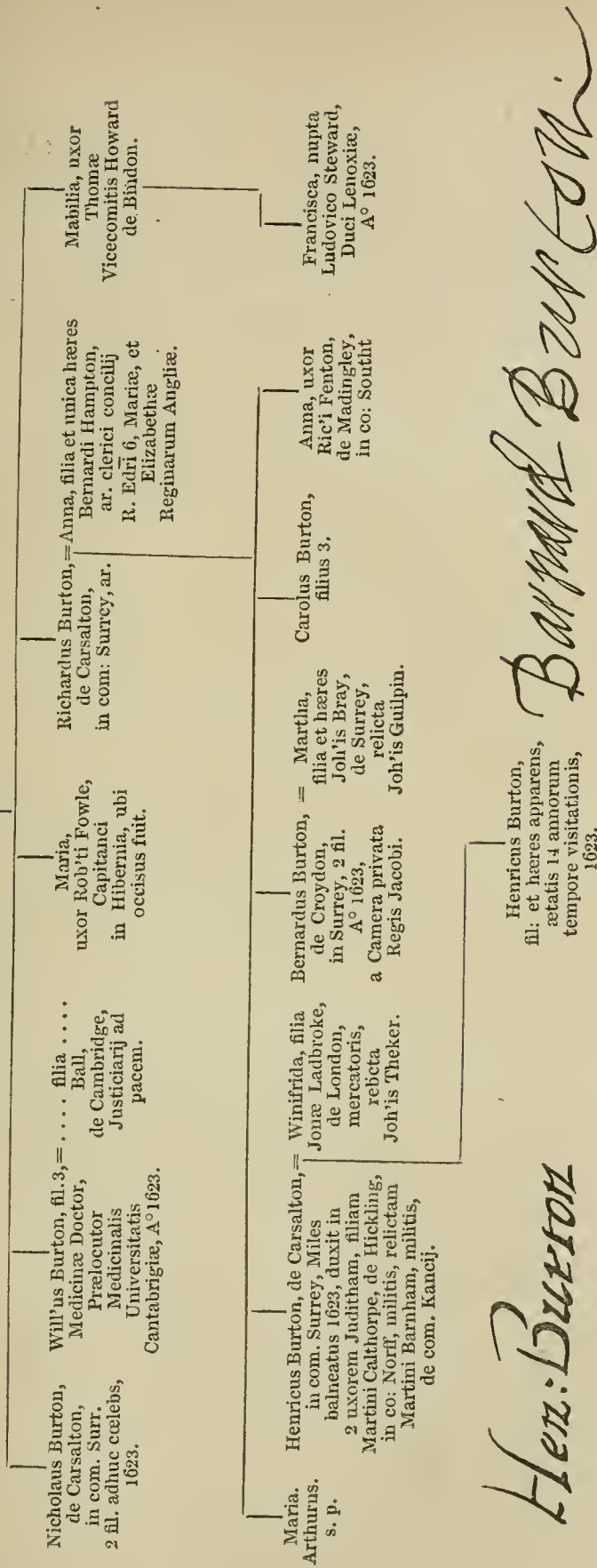






Burton.

Nicholaus Burton, de Carsalton, =  
in co: Surrey, ar.



Nicholaus Burton,  
de Carsalton,  
in com. Surr.  
2 fil. adhuc celebs,  
1623.

Will'us Burton, fl. 3, =  
Medicinae Doctor,  
Praelocutor  
Medicinalis  
Universitatis  
Cantabrigiae, A° 1623.

..... filia .....  
Ball,  
de Cambridge,  
Justiciarij ad  
pacem.

Maria,  
uxor Rob'ti Fowle,  
Capitanei  
in Hibernia, ubi  
occisus fuit.

Richardus Burton, = Anna, filia et unica haeres  
de Carsalton,  
Bernardi Hampton,  
in com. Surrey, ar.  
ar. clerici concilij  
R. Edri 6, Mariae, et  
Elizabethae  
Reginae Angliae.

Mabilia, uxor  
Thomae  
Vicecomitis Howard  
de Bindon.

Maria.  
Arthurus.  
s. p.

Henricus Burton, de Carsalton, =  
in com. Surrey, Miles  
balneatus 1623, duxit in  
2 uxorem Juditham, filiam  
Martini Calthorpe, de Hickling,  
in co: Norff, militis, relictam  
Martini Barnham, militis,  
de com. Kancij.

Winifrida, filia  
Jouae Ladbroke,  
de London,  
mercatoris,  
rebicta  
Joh'is Theker.

Bernardus Burton, =  
de Croydon,  
in Surrey, 2 fil.  
A° 1623,  
a Camera privata  
Regis Jacobi.

Martha,  
filia et haeres  
Joh'is Bray,  
de Surrey,  
relicta  
Joh'is Guilpin.

Carolus Burton,  
filius 3.  
Anna, uxor  
Ric'i Fenton,  
de Madingley,  
in co: Southt

Francisca, nupta  
Ludovico Steward,  
Duci Lenoxiae,  
A° 1623.

Hen: Burton

BARNARD BURTON

Charles Burton



# The Visitation of Surry,

MADE A° 1623 BY SAMUELL THOMPSON, WINDSOR HERAULD,

AND

AUGUSTYNE VINCENT, ROUGCROIX,

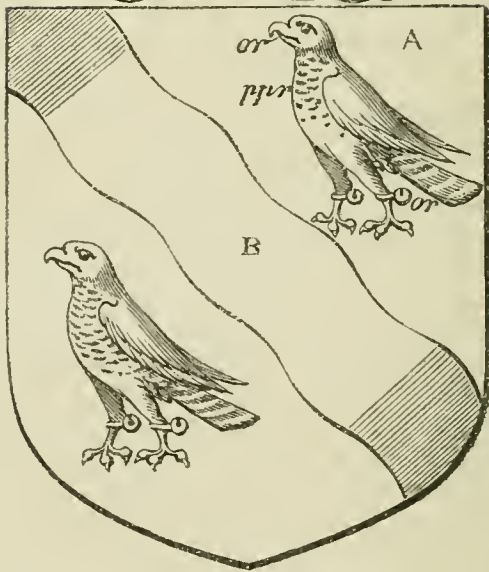
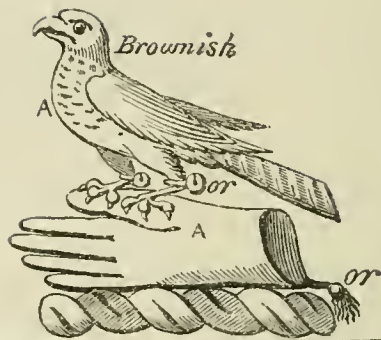
*Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Esq., Clarenceux King-of-Armes.*



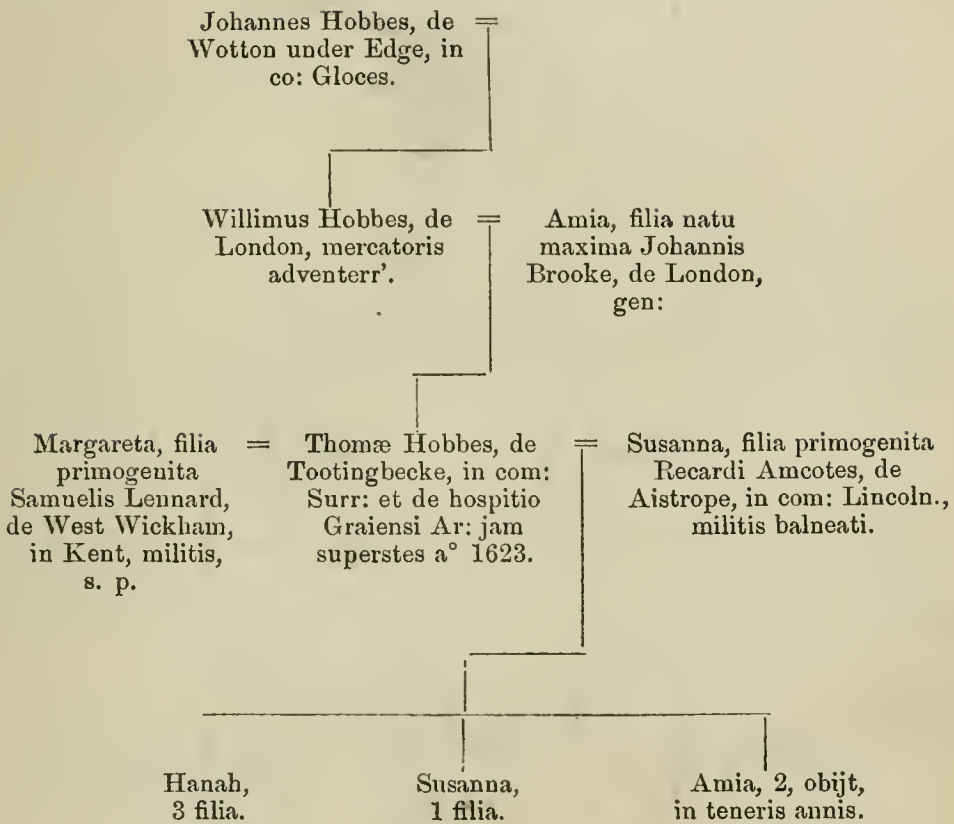
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JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D.

Hobbes.

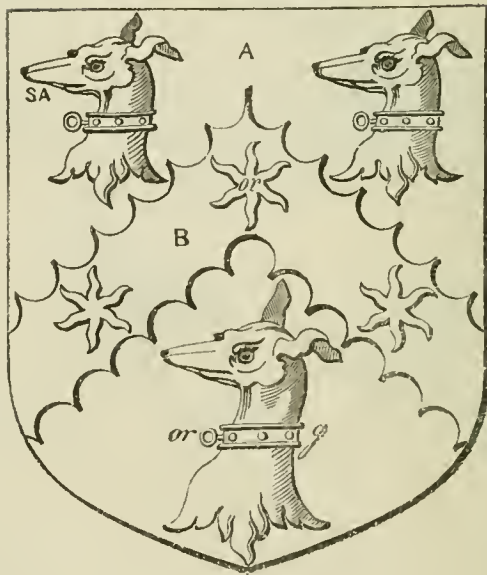
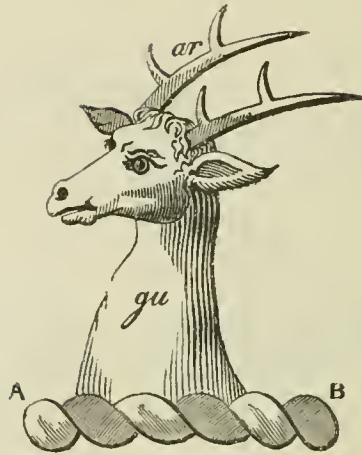


# Hobbes.

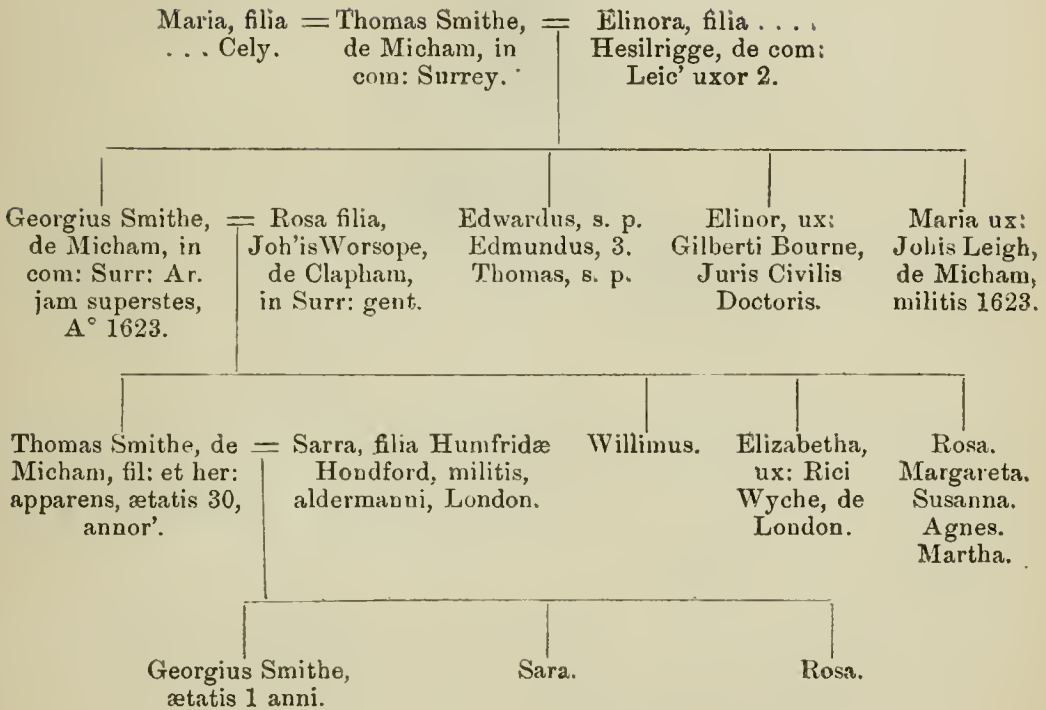


*Jho: J Hobbes*

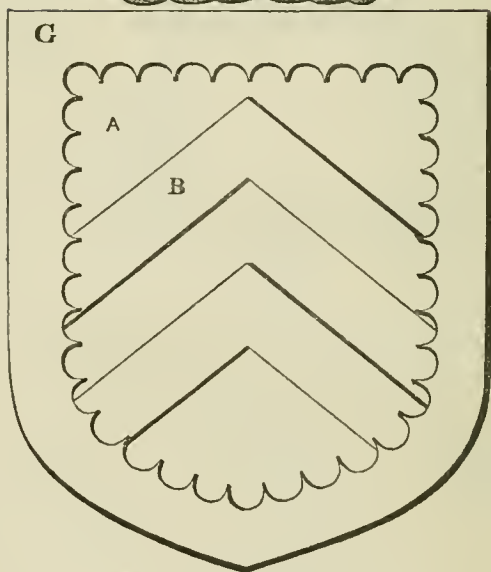
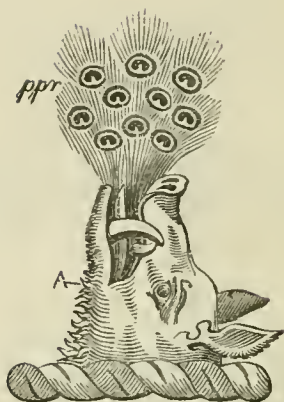
Smithy.



# Smithe.

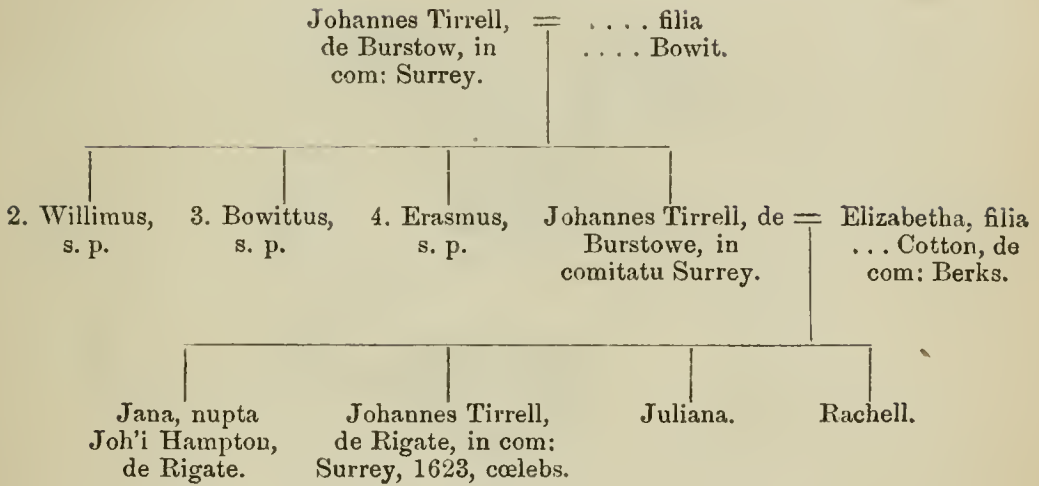


Cirrell.



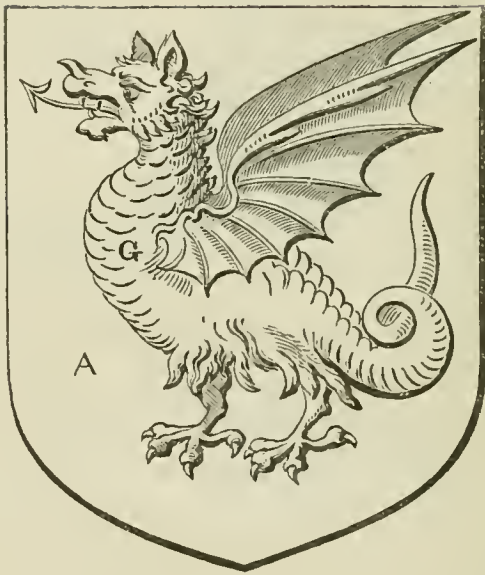


# Tirrell.



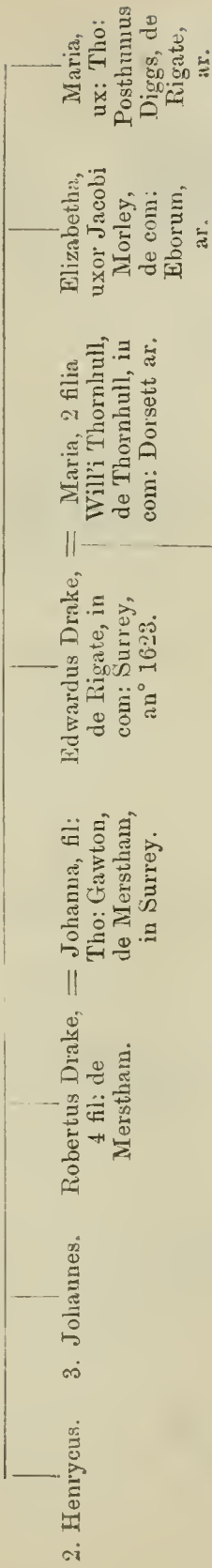
Syned by John Tirill.

Drake.



# Drake.

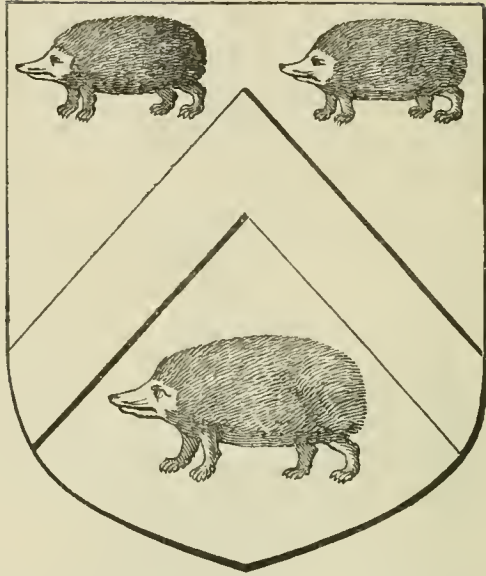
Henricus Drake, e familia = Maria, 2 filia Rich'i  
 Drakorum, in Comitatu Lee, de Maydeston, in  
 Devōn', oriundus. co: Cant' ar.



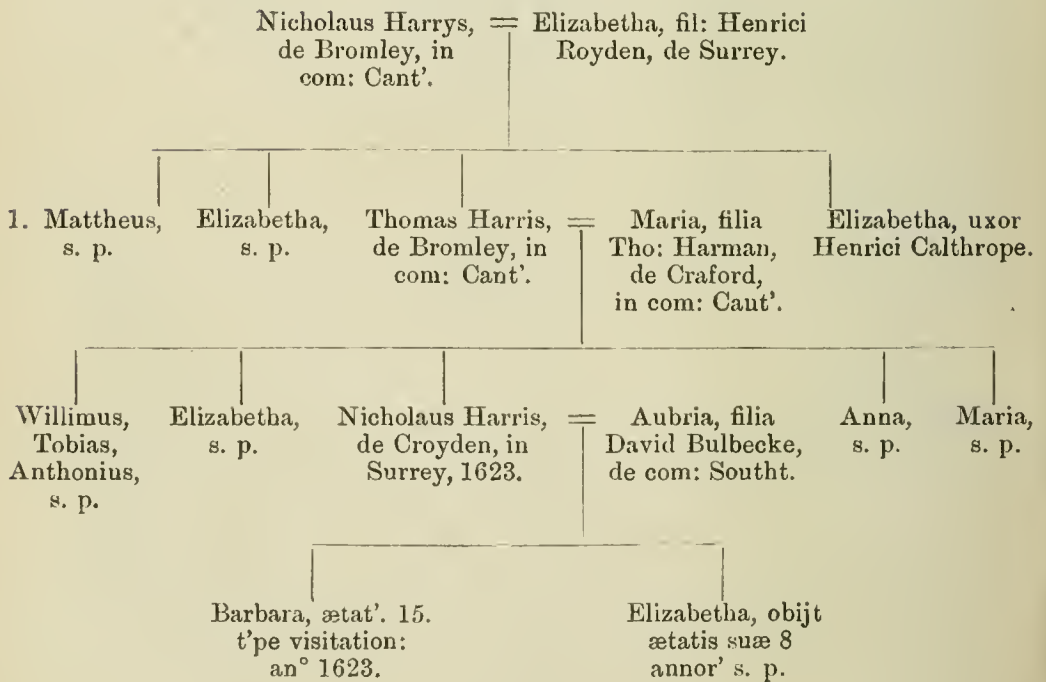
Edwardus Drake,  
 fil' et her'  
 apparens, ætat: 9  
 annorum 1623.

Syned by Posthumus Diggs,  
 Brother-in-Lawe to Mr. Drake.

# Harris.

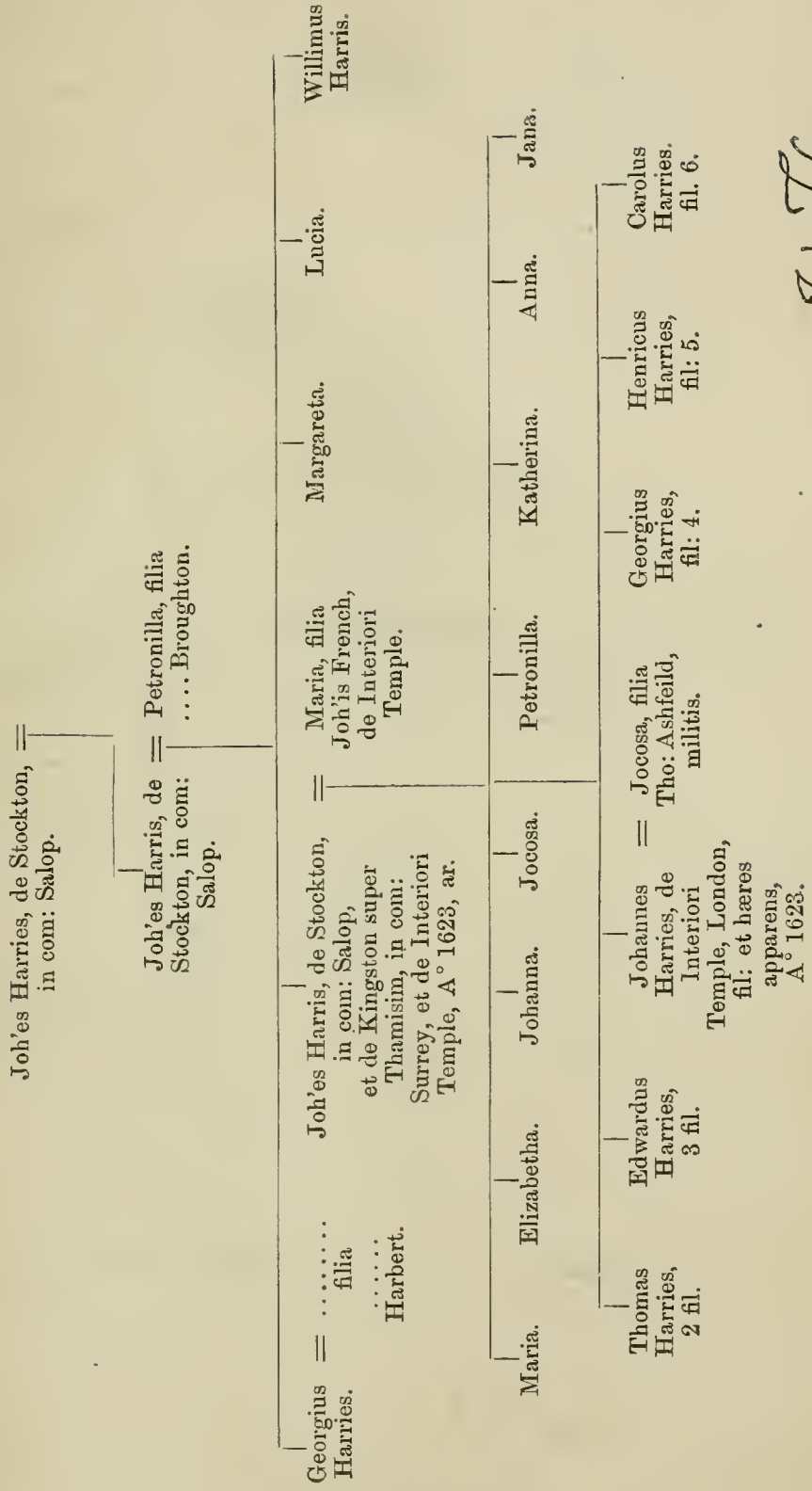


Sable, a chevron argent between three hedgehogs or.



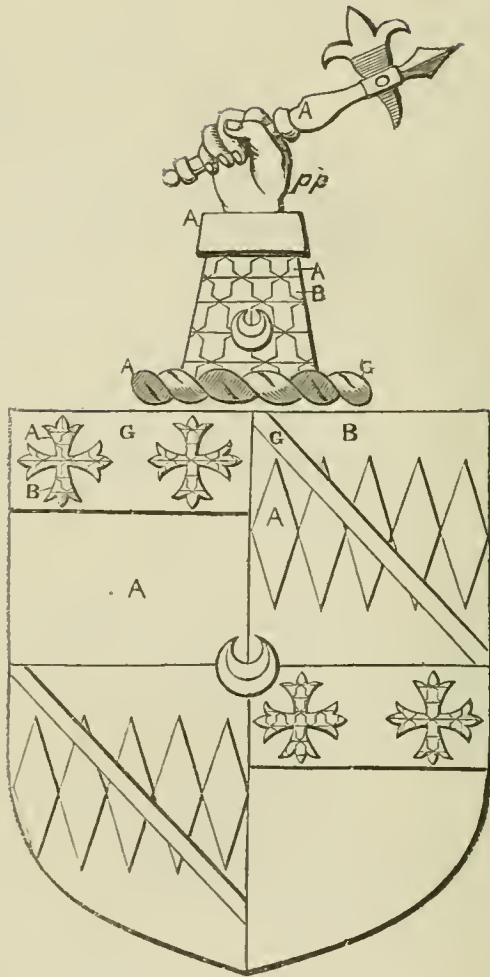
# Harris.

*Arms.*—Azure, a chevron argent between three hedgehogs or.



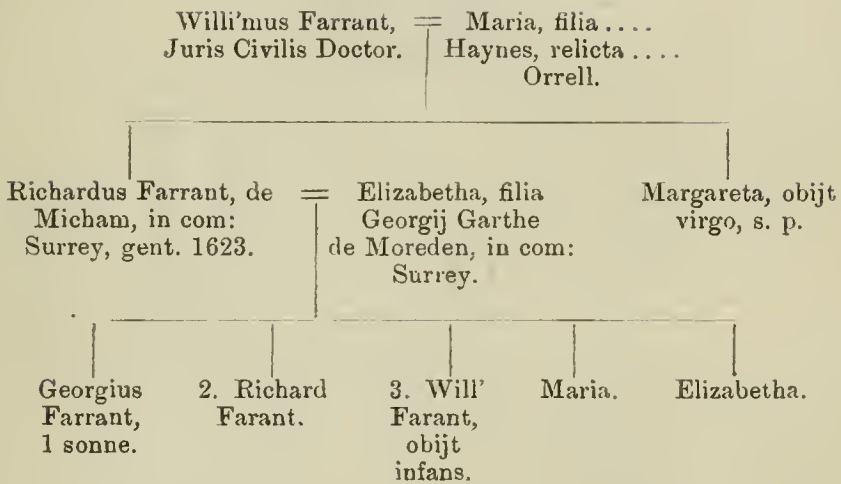
*Jo: Harries*

Farrant.



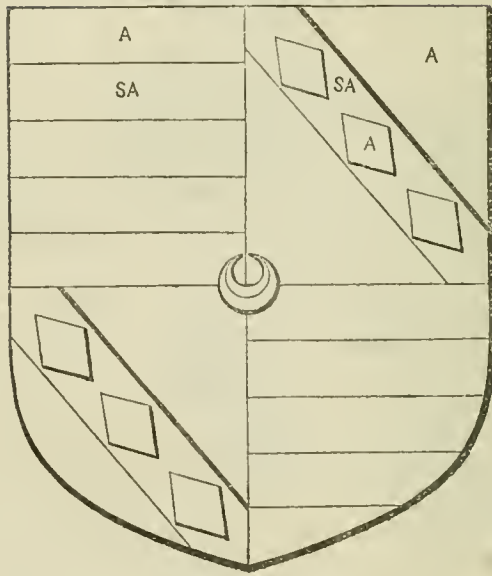
Testified under the hand of Robt. Glouer Somerset.

# Farrant.



Syned by Rich. Farant.

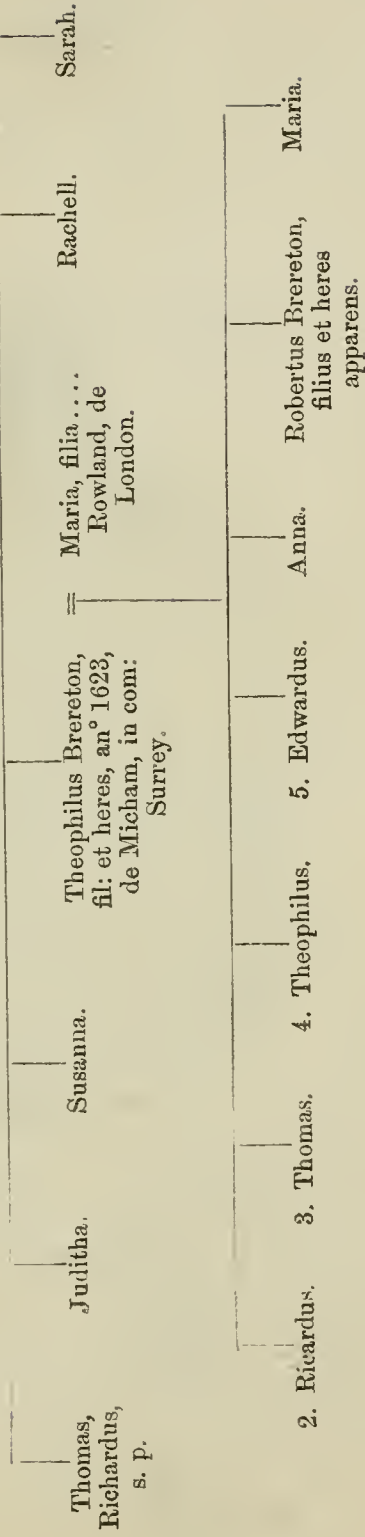
# Brereton.





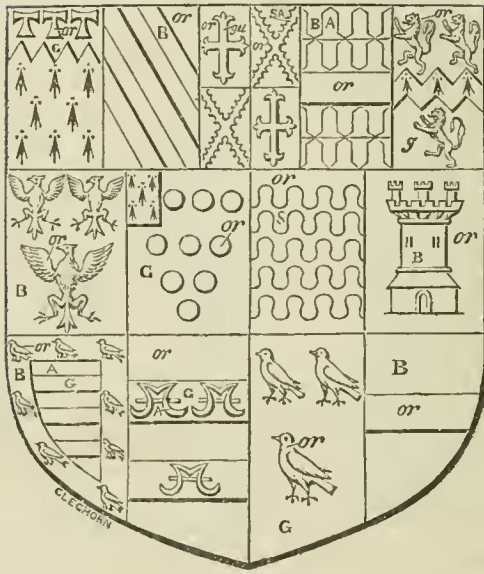
# Brereton.

Richardus Brereton, e = Johanna filia . . . . Beyle,  
 familia Breretonorum, de Newmarket, in com:  
 in com: Cestria, oriund: Suffolke.



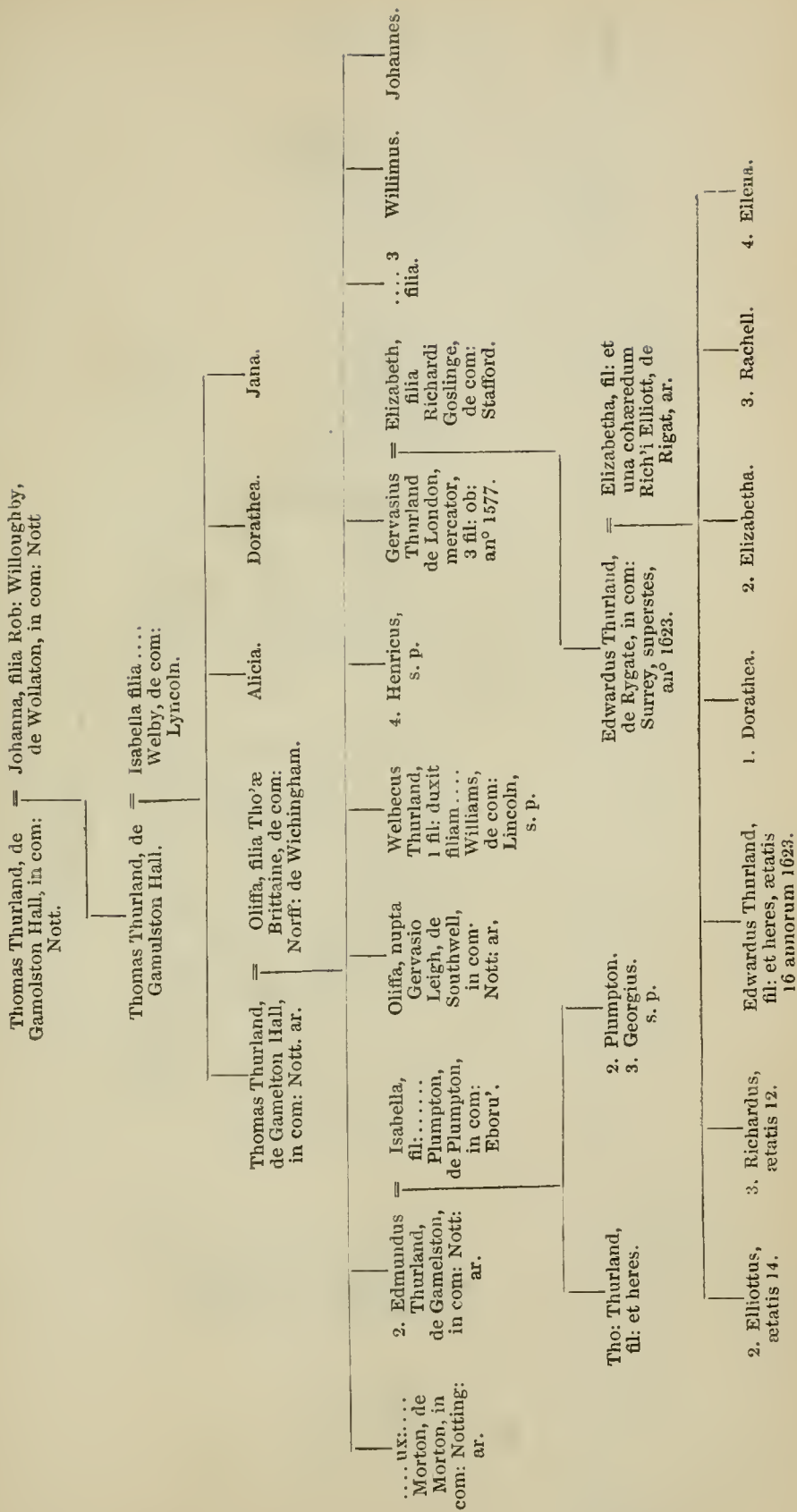
Syned by Theophilus Brereton.

# Churland.

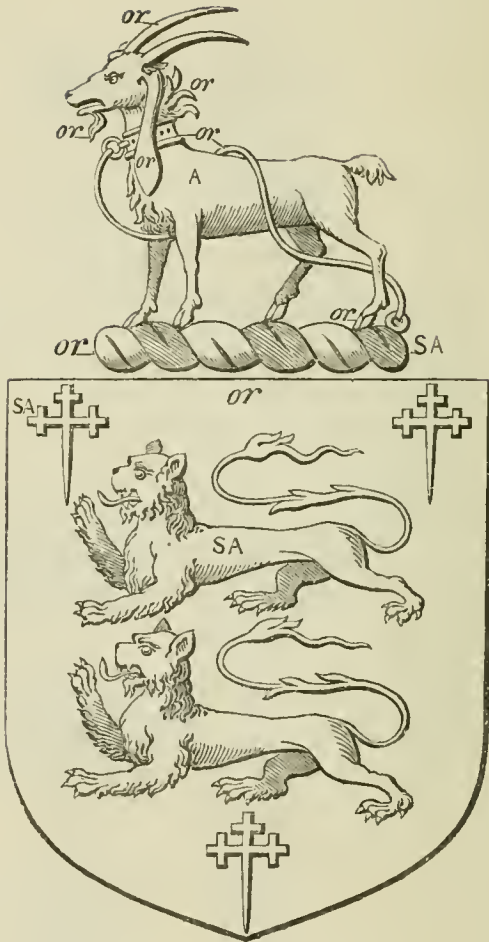


Nihilo nisi Cruce.

# Thurland.

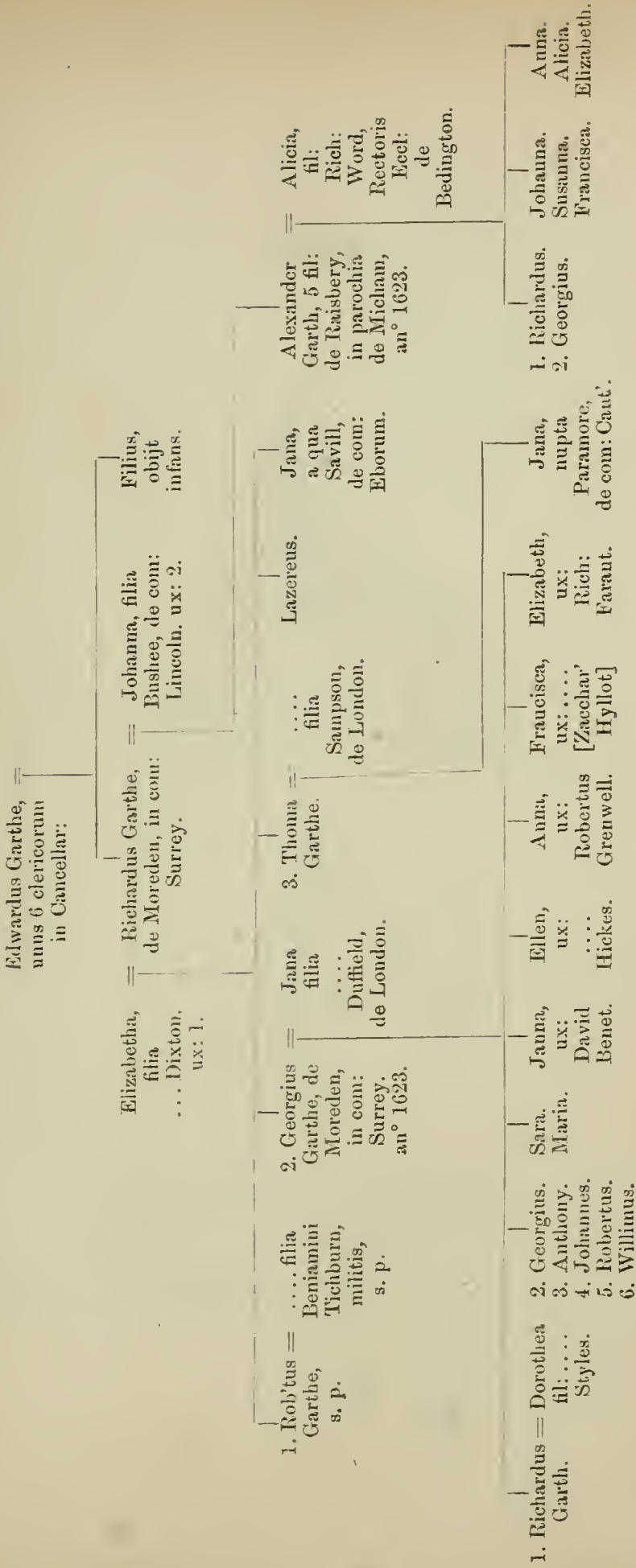


Garthe.



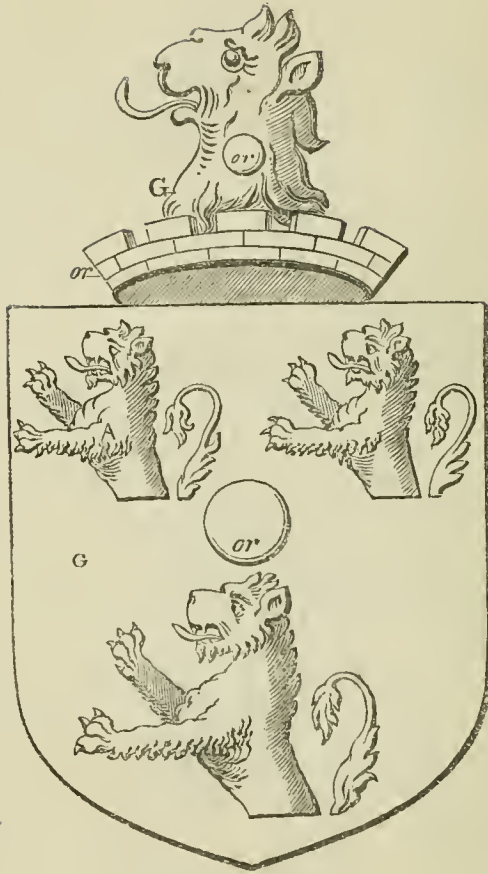
Given to Richard Garth, Esquier,  
by W<sup>m</sup>. Harvy, Clarenciulx,  
8th Julij, 1564, an<sup>o</sup> 6 Elizab:

# Garthe.



Syned by Alexander Garthe, 5 brother.

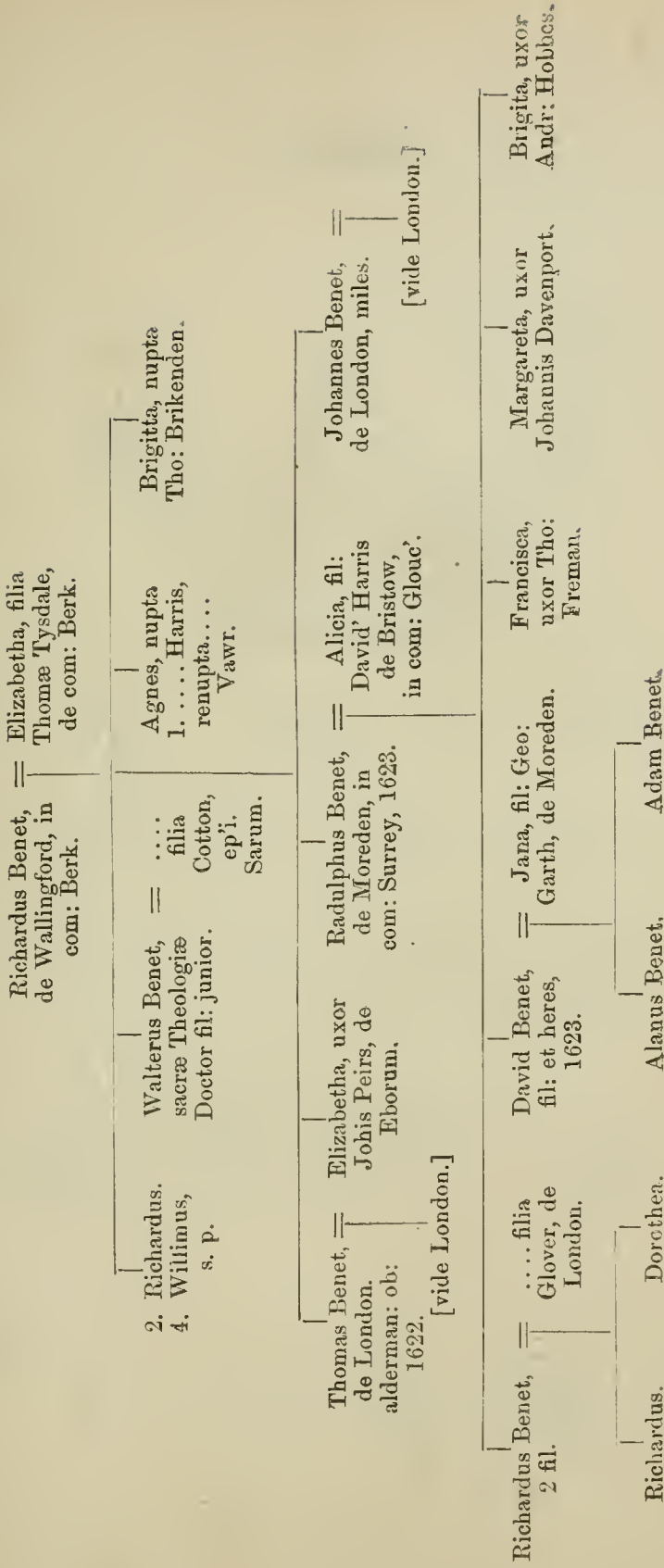
Benet.



Arma sive Clipeus gentilitius  
Radulphi Benet, de Wallingford,  
in comitatu Berk :

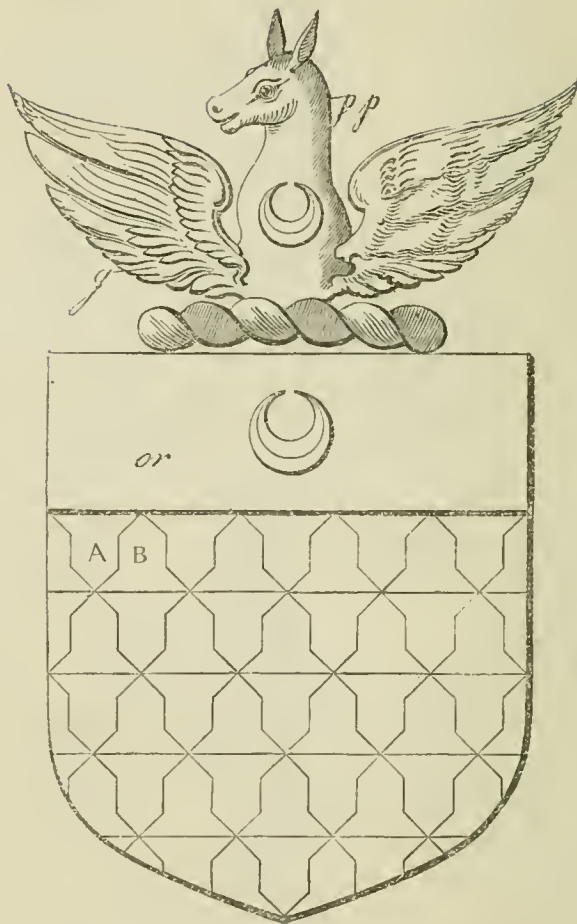
Gulielmus Camden,  
Clarenceux Rex Armorum.

# Benet.



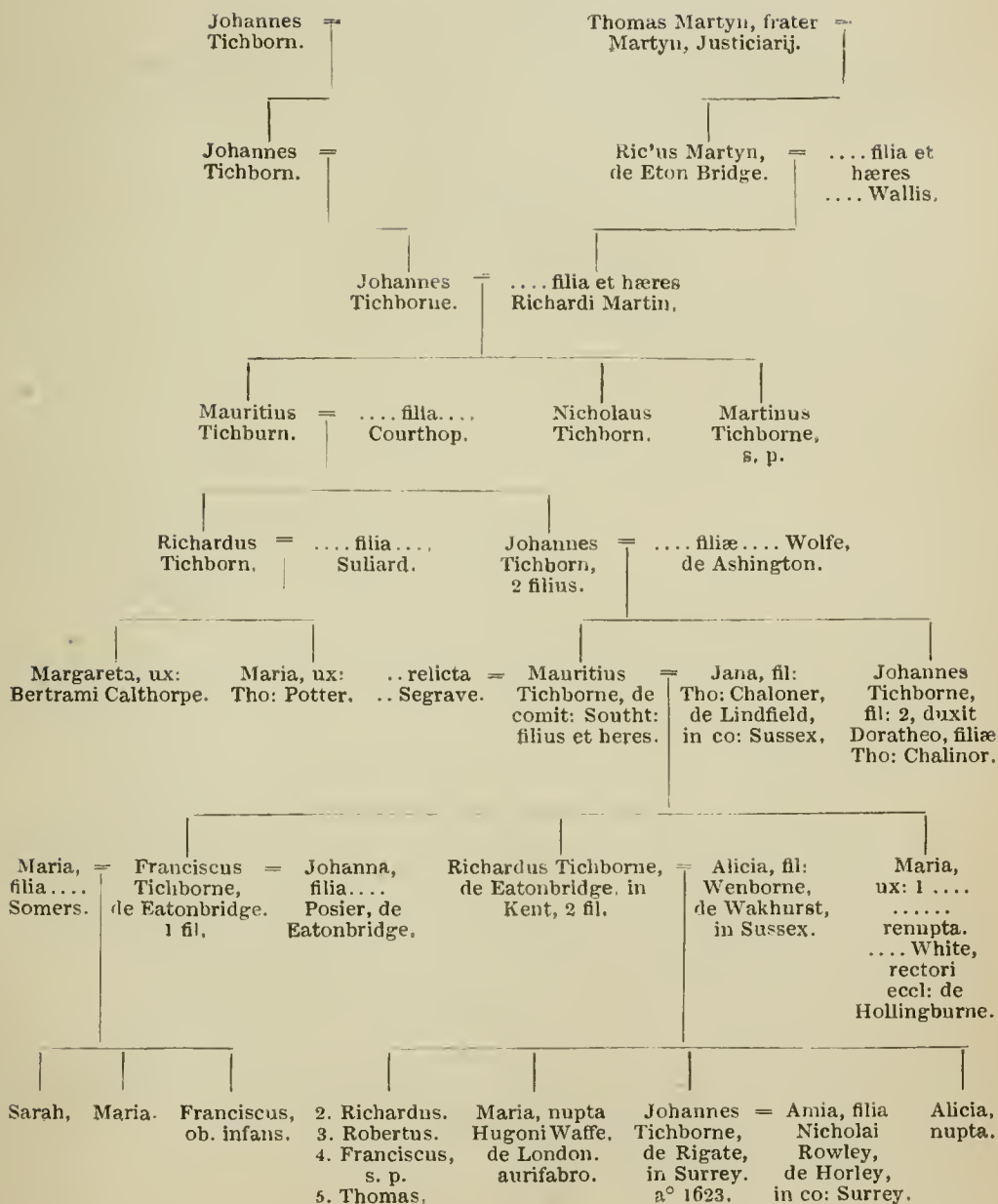
Syned by Radulphus Benet.

Tichborne.





# Tichborne.



Sined by John Tichborne.



# The Visitation of Surry,

MADE A° 1623 BY SAMUELL THOMPSON, WINDSOR HERALD,

AND

AUGUSTYNE VINCENT, ROUGCROIX,

*Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Esq., Clarenceux King-of-Arms.*

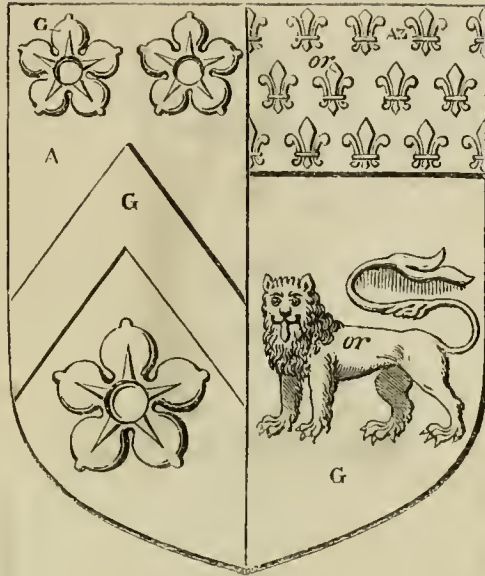


EDITED BY

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D.



Alleyn.



Edward Alleyn, of  
Willen, in the  
County of Buckingham.

Margaret, da: of John  
Townley, of Townley,  
in com: Lancast:

John Allen, of London.

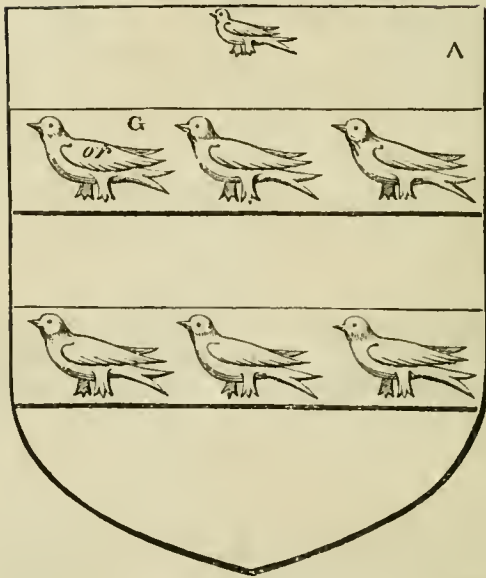
Edw: Alleyn, Esq., M<sup>r</sup> of  
his Maties Game of Bulls,  
Bears, and Mastive Dogges,  
and founder of the Colledge  
of Godsguift, in Dulwiche,  
in the County of Surr:  
now living a<sup>o</sup> 1623.

Joane, da: of  
Phillip Henslow,  
Gentleman Sewer  
of his Maties Chamber  
who died 28 June  
(April, Harl. 1561)  
a<sup>o</sup> 1623, & buried  
in the Colledge at  
Dulwich.

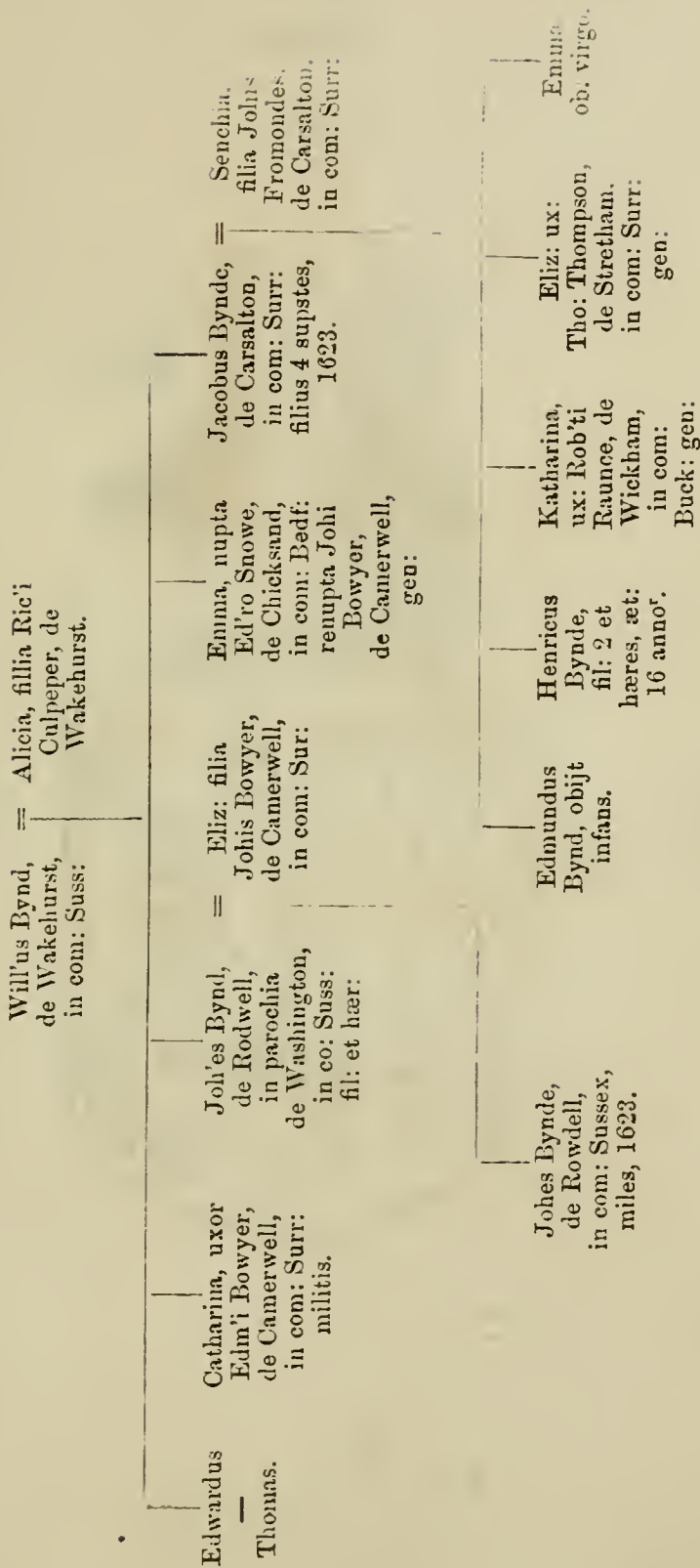
William.  
—  
Olliver.  
—  
Percivall.

John Allen,  
died issuelesse.

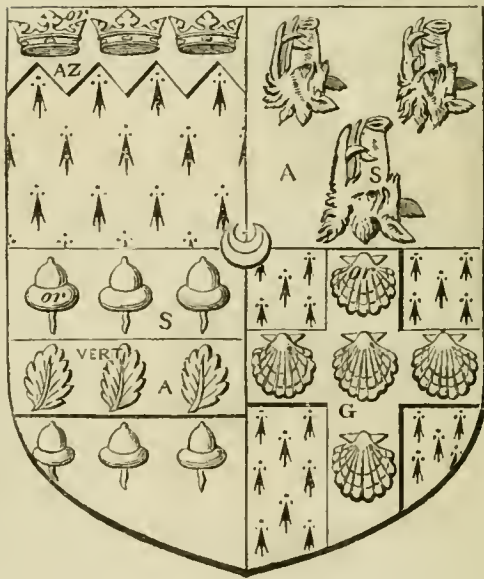
Bynd.



# Bynd.

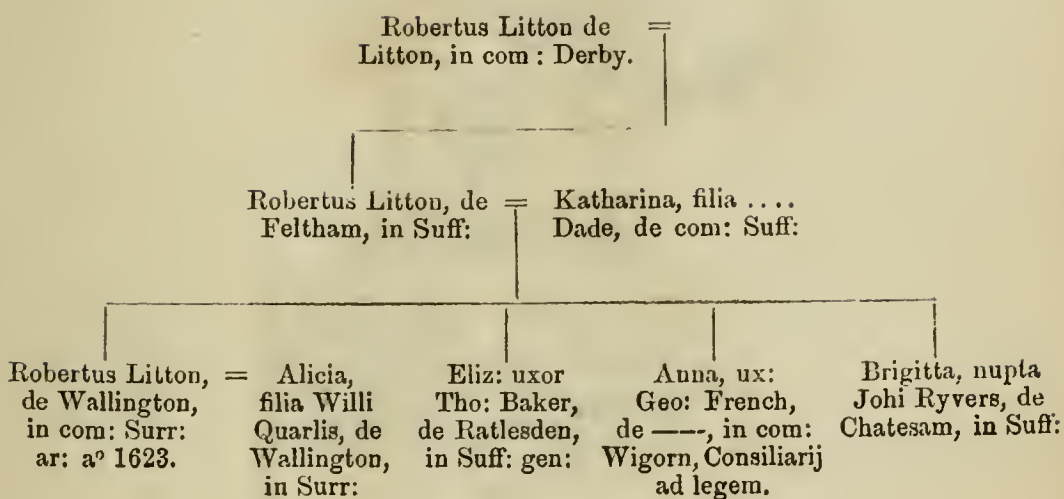


Litton.

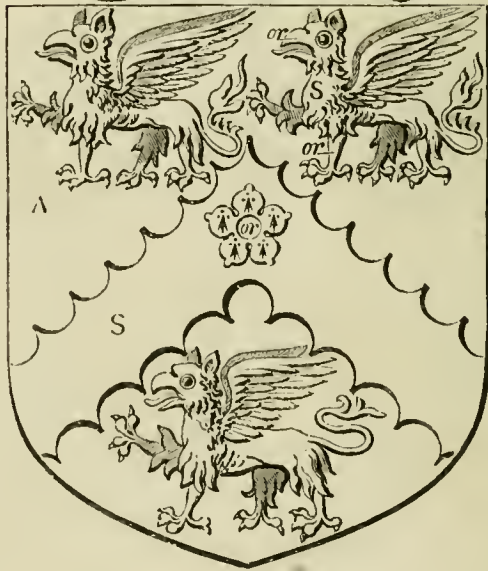




# Litton.



Finch.



# Finch.

Joh'es Finch, de  
Redborne, in com:  
Hertf: and of Croydon.

= Christiana, filia  
Peacock, de Fincheley,  
in com: Middelsex.

Thomas Finch,  
de St Michells  
juxta St Albans,  
in com: Hertif:  
a<sup>o</sup> 1623.

= Dorothea  
fili  
Brewer,  
de  
Markett,  
in com:  
Hertford.

Ric'us  
Finche,  
de St  
Albans.

Rob'tus Finch,  
de  
Redbourne.

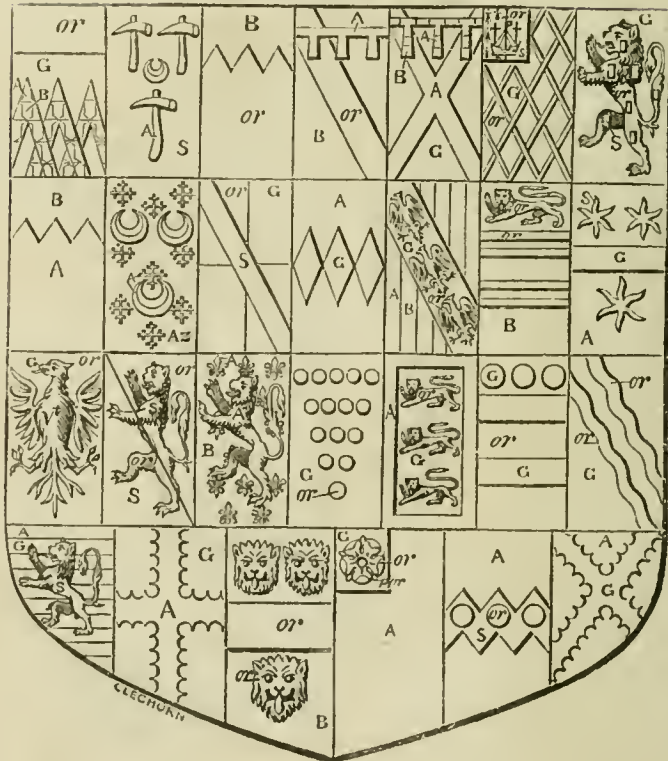
Will's Finch,  
de St Albans.

Walterus  
Finche, de  
Croyden,  
in com:  
Surr:

Franciscus  
Finche, de  
London,  
a<sup>o</sup> 1623.

Elizabetha  
Anna.

# Wyvell.



- 1 Wyvell, 2 Pigott, 3 Fitz Randolph, 4 Scroop, 5 Nevill, 6 Nevill, 7 Bulmer, 8 Middleham, 9 Glanvill, 10 Clavering, 11 Montague, 12 Grandison, 13 Tregoz, 14 Ewyas, 15 Monthermer, 16 Francis, 17 Holland, 18 Zouche, 19 Woodstock, 20 Wake, 21 Brewer, 22 Stutevill, 23 Inglethorpe, 24 Delapole, 25 Bradstone, 26 Burgh, 27 Tiptoft.

# Wyvell.

Robertus Wyvell, de Ripon, = Margareta, soror et haeres  
Johannis Pigott,  
de Clotheram et Ripou.

Ralph Fitz Randolph, marr: the colceir of  
the Lord Scroope, of Mastham.

Robertus Wyvell, de Ripon. = Anna, filia Jobis Norton,  
militis.

Marmaducus Wyvell, de Parva Burton, = Agnes, filia et cohæres Rad'i Fitz Randolph,  
de Spenithorne, in com: Eborum.

Sampson Wyvell, = Faith, filia Nich: Gerlington,  
de Hackforth Hall, ar:  
in Ep'atu.

Xpoferus Wyvell, de = Margar: filia Joh'is Scroope,  
Constable Burton,  
in com: Eborum.

Will'mus.  
Franciscus.

Margar: ux:  
Rowlandi  
Dodesworth,  
de Yolby,  
in com: Richm.

Thomas,  
s. p.  
Marmaducus, = Jane, filia  
of Nerson, in  
Ep'atu.

Xpofet Wyvell, =  
Margar: filia  
Will'i Brokct,  
de Wildhill,  
in com: Hertf:  
vidua  
Samueli Cage,  
de London.

Marmaducus Wyvell, = Magdalena, filia  
de Constable Burton,  
in co: Eborum.

Xpoferi Danby,  
de Thorpe,  
in com: Ebor:  
militis.

3 sonnes. 2 daughters.

Thomas  
Wyyell,  
Humf:  
Franciscus  
Wyyell, de  
Spenithorne,  
in co: Ebor:  
Sacra  
Theolog:  
Baccal:

Xpofet  
Wyyell, de  
Constable  
Burton.

Maria, ux:  
Francisci  
Briggs,  
de Malton,  
in com: Ebor:  
recepta  
Perrchay, de  
eodem com:

Joh'es  
Wyyell,  
de Bardon,  
in  
com: Ebor.

Juditha, filia  
Will'i Morley,  
de Glind, in  
com: Sussex.

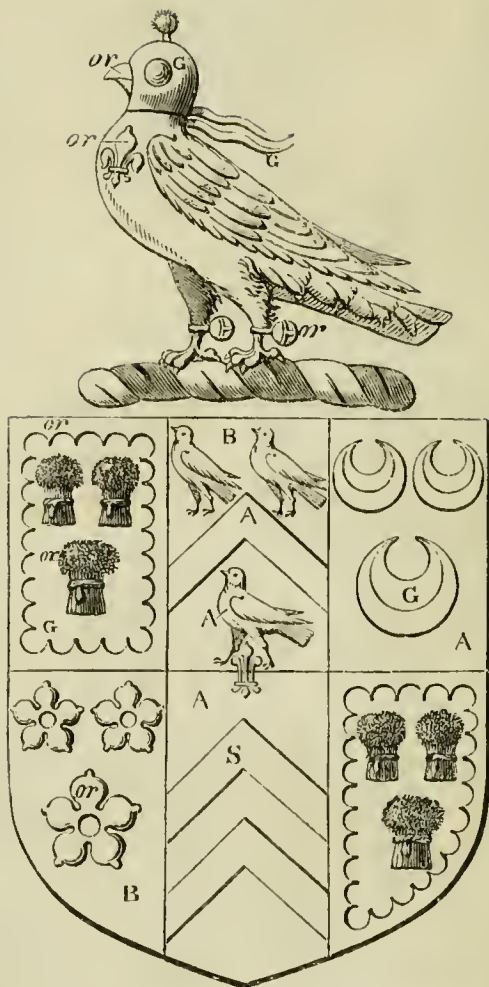
Marmaducus =  
Wyyell,  
de Croyden,  
in com: Surr:  
filius 2,  
a<sup>o</sup> 1623.

Will's Wyyell,  
de civit: Ebor:  
consiliar' ad  
legem,  
duxit fil:  
.... Beckwith.

Marmaducus Wyyell, filius 2, ætatis 10 annor.  
Juditha,  
obiit virgo.

Dukus Wyyell,  
filius 2, ætatis 12 annor.

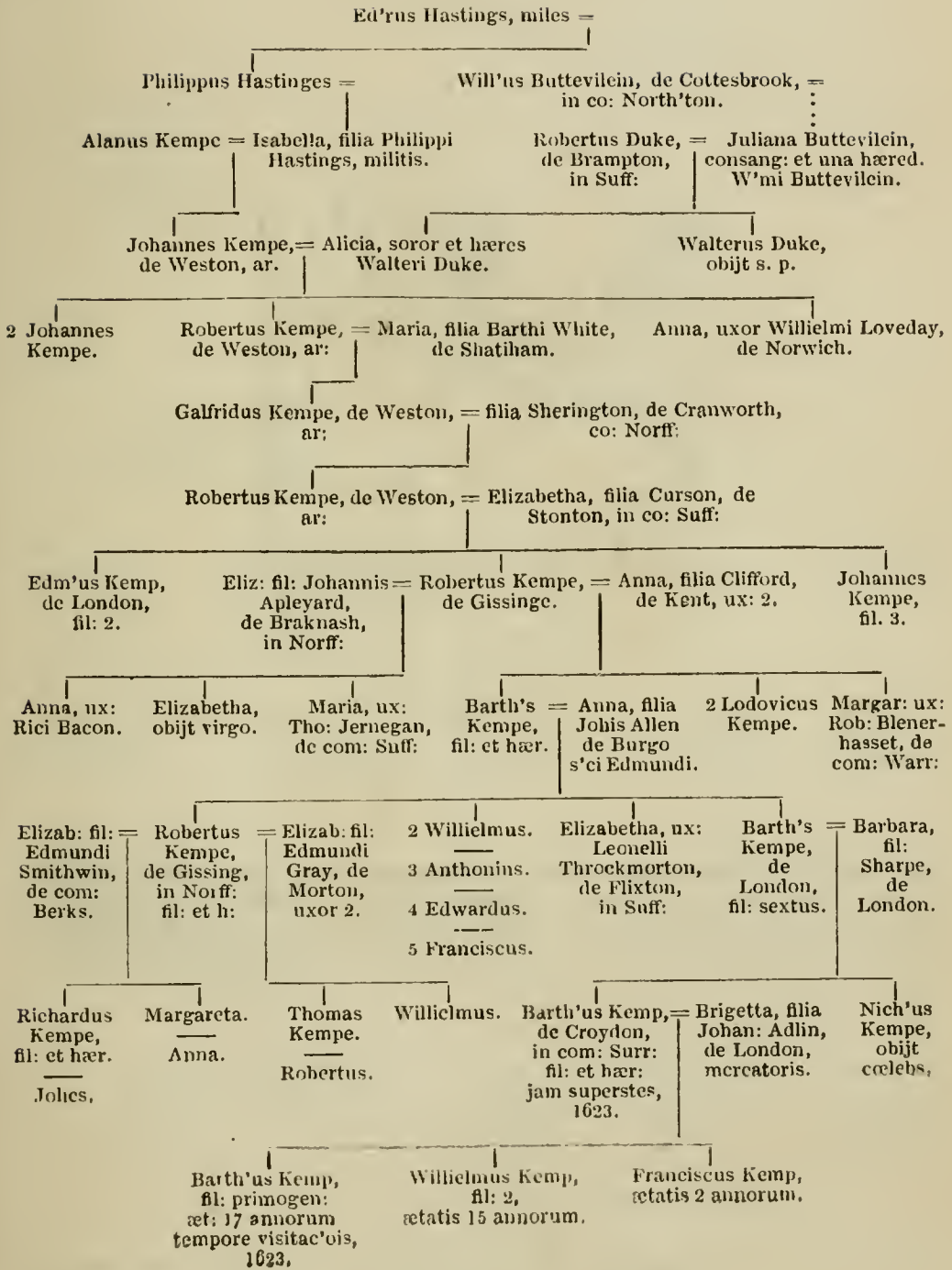
# Kemp.



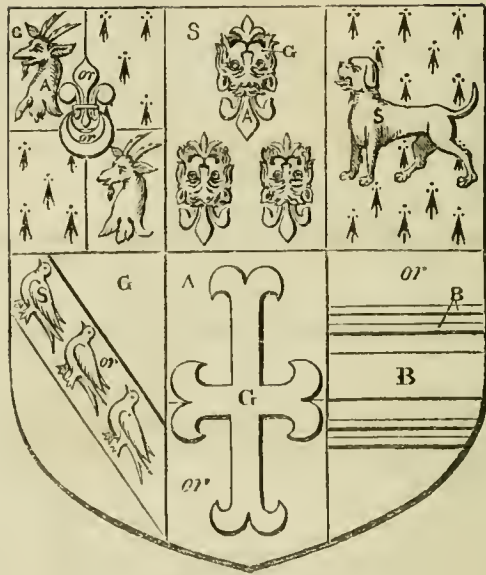
This Pedigree was thus testified: This is the lineall descent of Robert Kemp, of Gissing, in the county of Norff: Esquier, according to the last Visitacon taken by William Hervy, Clarendieux King of Armes. In wites whereof I have Sett to my hand,

ROB: COOKE, alias Clarendieux  
Roy d'Armes.

# Kemp.



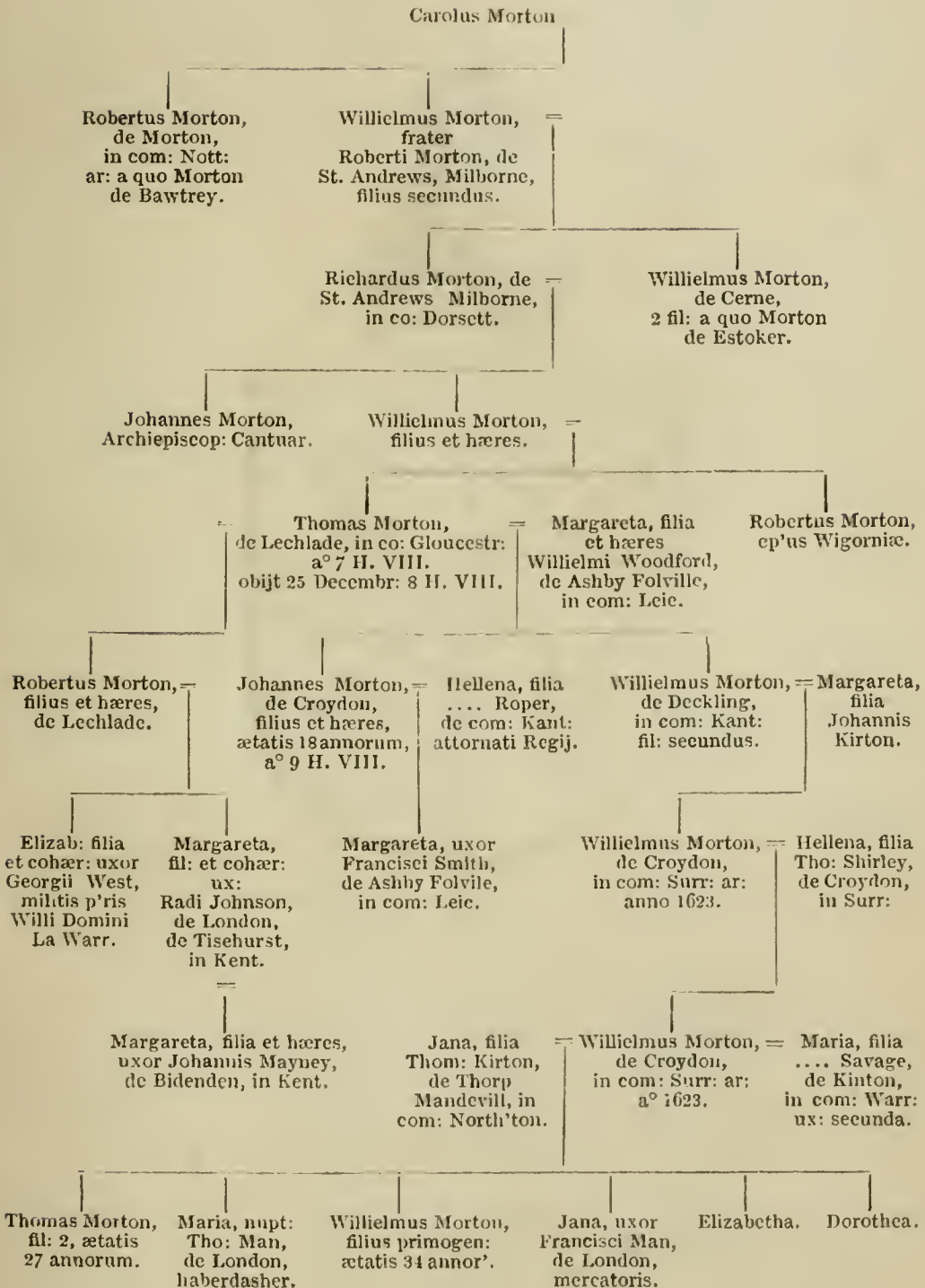
# Morton.



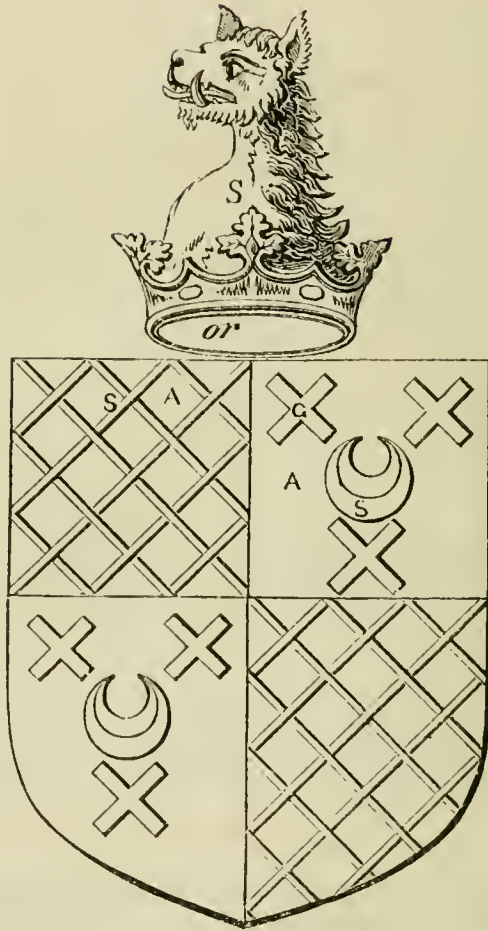
Given by Tho: Wriothsley, Garter, and Thomas Benolt, Clarenceulx, to Thomas Morton, of Lechlade, in the county of Gloster, Esq<sup>r</sup>, sonn of Will'm, sonn of Richard Morton, of St. Andrewes Milborne, in the county of Dorsett, sonn of Will'm Morton, brother of Robert Morton, of Morton, in the county of Nottingham, Esq<sup>r</sup>, 15 of May, 1515.



# Morton.



Holsted.



# Polsted.

= .... filia Cooper.

Johannes Polsted. =

Thomas Polsted, de Stoke, = Agnes,  
fil: et hæ: supervixit  
condidit testamentum maritum,  
12 Martij, a<sup>o</sup> 20 H. VIII. 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Polsted, obiit s. p.

Henr: Polsted, = Alicia,  
de Albury, filia Lord.  
in co: Surr: condidit testamentum  
1 Aug. 1555.

Thomas =  
Polsted.

Henricus Polsted, de London, mercator.

Henricus = Cornelia,  
fil: et hæres Cornelij Vanderuelf, de Burgen-up-Zoon.

Ux: .....  
Bradley, de London, mercatoris.

Juliana,

Johannes Polsted, de Purford, =  
in Surr: 3 fl: 20 H. VIII.

Henr: Polsted, de Purley, =  
2 fl: vixit 20 H. VIII.  
ob: 1556.

Elizabetha. =

Anna. =

Ux: .....  
Browne, de London, mercatoris.

Ux: .....  
Ed'ri Wager, de Peterburgh, 2 fl: 1623.

Johannes,

Brianus Aunslow.

Henricus, filius et hæres.

Susanna, Cornelia, s. p.

Anna, Maria.

4. Thomas, 5. Beniamin.

2. Henricus, 3. Johannes.

Franciscus, ætatis 3 annorum, 1623.

Mabilia, obiit virgo.

Ricardus Polsted, = Elizabetha, filia  
de Albury, ar: Willielmi Moore,  
condidit militis; renupta  
testament' Johanni Wollye,  
26 Martij, a<sup>o</sup> 1576, militi, et postea  
s. p. Tho: Egerton,  
Do: Cancell:

Balthason. Elizabetha, s. p.

Franciscus, Thomas.

Johannes Polsted, =  
Dorothea, ux: Ed'ri Wager, de Peterburgh, 2 fl: 1623.

Henricus Polsted, de London, mercator, et de Wesoley, in Surr: 1623.

Maria, fil: Farington, de London, mercator.

Anna, Maria.

4. Thomas, 5. Beniamin.

2. Henricus, 3. Johannes.

Franciscus, ætatis 3 annorum, 1623.

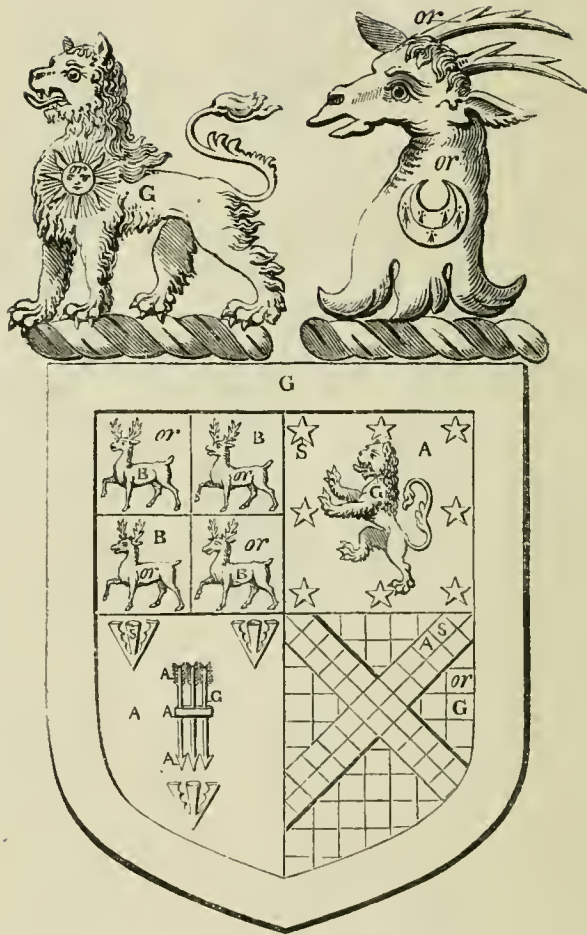
Mabilia, obiit virgo.

Ricardus Polsted, = Elizabetha, filia  
de Albury, ar: Willielmi Moore,  
condidit militis; renupta  
testament' Johanni Wollye,  
26 Martij, a<sup>o</sup> 1576, militi, et postea  
s. p. Tho: Egerton,  
Do: Cancell:

Balthason. Elizabetha, s. p.

Franciscus, Thomas.

Lloyd.



The Armes of Humfrey Lloyd, alias Rosendall, of Denbigh, in co: Denbigh, Esq.,  
under the hand of William Harvy, Clar: King of Armes, 1566.

Rad'us de Lumley, miles, primus = Elianora, filia Joh'is, soror  
D'ni et Baro de Lumley, a° 8 R. 2. Rad'i, com: Westmore'.

Joh'es Lumley, miles, restitutus fuit = Fælicia.  
a° 13 H. 4, ob: a° 9 H. 5.

Thomas de Lumley, miles, factus = Margareta, filia Jacobi  
Baro de Lumley a° 1 E. 4, et obiit Harrington, militis.  
anno 2 R. 3.

Georgius Baro de Lumley, ob: 23 H. 7. = Elizabetha, filia et hæres  
Rogerii Thornton.

Thomas Lumley, miles, obiit = Elizabetha, filia naturalis  
ante patrem. Ed: 4.

Ric'us Lumley, mil: Baro Lumley, = Anna, fil: Joh'is Conyers, de  
ob: a° 2 H. VIII. Hornby.

Joh'es Baro Lumley, quintus = Jana, fil: Henr: D'ni Scrope, de  
filius Ric'i. Bolton.

Robertus Lloyd, = filia Georgius Lumley, ar: obiit = Jana, 2 fil: et coh: Ric'i Knightley, militis,  
de Denbigh. Pigott. ante patrem. de Upton, in com: North'ton.

Hump: Lloyd, Barbara, soror  
filius unicus unica et hæres  
et hæres de Joh'is Baronis  
Denbigh, in Lumley.  
Wallia.

Jana, filia et her: Joh'is  
Baronis Darcy, de Cluiche,  
obiit a° 1616.

Jana, nupta  
Galfro Markhans.

Charolus. Thomas. Maria.

s. p.

Splaudianus  
Lloyd, obiit s. p.

Lumleia,  
ux: Rob: Maria, fil: Roberti  
Coytmor, in com: Surr: ar: a°  
de Coytmor, 1623. in Essex.  
Camarvon. in com: Elizabetha. Anna. Maria.

Joh'es, occisus  
in Francia.

Henr: Lloyd,  
ætat: 9 annor.



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