Leicester: Printed by Clarke and Hodgson.
PREFACE.

THIS Volume contains the Transactions of the Society during six years, 1882 to 1887 inclusive. The late Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., who was Honorary Secretary of the Society for upwards of twenty-three years, carefully edited the first five volumes of the Transactions, extending from the commencement of the Society's existence to the close of the year 1881. After his lamented death, which happened on the 27th February, 1884, I was appointed Editorial Secretary. It is only right to state that Mr. North left the papers for the years 1882 and 1883, partly ready for the press, and the rest so carefully arranged, that the editorial duties connected with their publication were not of an arduous nature.

The Committee, at their Meeting 28th July, 1884, decided that in future the Transactions for each year should be published annually. The Parts must therefore be somewhat less bulky in future than was formerly the case, and each Volume will probably consist of more than four Parts. The present Volume contains five Parts.

Since the paper entitled "Notes from Early Leicestershire Wills," was set up in type, some new regulations as to the inspection of old Wills in the District Registries have been issued. It
is not now necessary, as stated on page 54, to obtain from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury an order remitting the fees; but application should be made to the Judge of the Probate Division for a Literary Search Order. When this has been obtained, one can search the Calendars, and Wills entered in Register Books, and make copies or extracts, 

gratis; but as to original Wills, which generally form the larger part of the Wills preserved in District Registries, a fee of one shilling has to be paid for each bundle inspected.

The plate of Tur Langton Church, which forms the Frontispiece, was kindly presented by the late Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., who also contributed the following account of the Church:

TUR LANGTON CHURCH.

It was upon the 26th day of January, 1864, that the Court of Chancery granted a handsome sum of money (£5,000) towards the repair of the three Churches at Church Langton, Tur Langton, and Thorpe Langton. This led to an inspection of the Churches by the Trustees, with their able architect Mr. Joseph Goddard of Leicester; and, after a thorough examination of the three, it was decided that Church Langton and Thorpe Langton might be thoroughly repaired at a cost of £4,500, but that Tur Langton was in such a dilapidated state, that it was absolutely necessary to rebuild it. The Fund to rebuild the Church offered by the Vice-Chancellor was not half enough to defray the expenses. It was in the midst of difficulties that good Mrs. Ord, the Lady of the manor, sent for the Rev. J. H. Hill, and offered to give £500 towards building the Church, if a site could be found in the centre of the parish, where a new Church could be built, the old one being at a most inconvenient distance from the Village. Sir Charles Isham immediately relieved the Trustees from their difficulties by granting a site for the Church (where it is now built), and added £100 as a help to its completion. The Rector, Mr. West, and Mr. Miles each gave £100, and many others subscribed in a very handsome way towards its completion.

The old Church at Tur Langton was the most ancient of the three, it having lasted for seven hundred years; it was a small, and very rude church; it had, however, in its Norman Chancel, traces of greater antiquity than either of the others. The nave with its bell-gable was decorated. Nichols describes the old Church at Tur Langton as follows:— "The Chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas,
is small, without a tower or spire; but, instead thereof, upon the West gable, are two open niches with pointed arches; on the top of which is placed a handsome stone cross well executed. In the North niche only hangs a small bell, recast in 1796 by Mr. Arnold of Leicester. This chapel consists only of a nave and chancel both of one pace; and a South Porch, and a North door-way now walled up. On the outside of the East end of the chancel, above the window, is a stone inscribed I. R. C. W. 1706.” The site of the old church is carefully preserved, being planted with trees and fenced out of the Rector’s Field; and according to Mr. Poole’s wish a portion of the Church remains on its original site. Mr. Poole in his Paper upon the Langton Churches and Charities, reports the new Church as follows:—“It is a very good building of ornamental brickwork, with white stone dressing, with a lofty spire of Early English character, and, so far as I am entitled to express a judgment, is most creditable to Joseph Goddard, Esq., of Leicester, the architect, and most satisfactory to all interested in its completion.”

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The style is early English. Built principally of red brick, with coloured bricks in bands and patterns, it is lighted with pointed windows of plate tracery in box Bath stone. It consists of nave, north aisle, small transept, chancel, vestry, tower and spire. A noble open roof of high pitch covers in the nave and chancel. The lofty arch of the chancel is very fine. A clerestory of quatrefoil lights is inserted above the arcade arches. The principal entrance is on the north side of the tower, and consists of a stone arch, carried by six columns with red Mansfield stone shafts. The upper portion of the tower and the pretty broach spire are built of red brick, except a few feet at the top of the spire and the apex stone, which is surmounted by a cross and vane. The chancel is terminated by an apse, lighted by six lancet lights, being filled with richly stained glass by Heaton, Butler and Bayne, London. Five of these were given by Mrs. Ord, and the sixth by the Rev. John Harwood Hill, Cranoe, one of the Trustees. Since the completion of the Church the great west window has been filled in with painted glass, in memory of Jemima Elizabeth Ord, who laid the foundation stone of the Church and was chief subscriber towards its erection. The communion plate, the altar cloth, and the font were all gifts of the generous-hearted Lady of the Manor. The length of the Church is ninety-nine feet, the height of the spire one hundred and seven feet.

The contributor of each paper is of course alone responsible for the facts stated and opinions expressed therein.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.,
Editorial Secretary.

S. MICHAEL’S VICARAGE, SHREWSBURY,
JUNE, 1888.
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1882-3.

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Brooks, T., Esq., Barkby.
Bruin, Mr. W. J., Leicester.
Buswell, Mr. Tho., Market Harborough.
Buttanshaw, Rev. F., Smeeton Westerby.
Cardigan, The Right Hon. the Countess of, Deene Park.
Canner, Mr. T., Leicester.
Chaplin, C. W., Esq., Burrough-on-the-Hill.
Chaplin, W. A., Esq., Melton Mowbray.
Chippindall, The Rev. Wm., Tilton.
Clare, Ed. L., Esq., Leicester.
Clarke, Mr. Samuel, Leicester.
Clephan, Edwin, Esq., Leicester.
Clerk, John, Esq., Rolleston Hall.
Cox, The Rev. Thomas, Kimeote.
Cooper, J. H., Esq., Evington Hall.
Crane, Mr. John, Leicester.
Crick, Fred, Esq., Glen Magna.
Crossley, C. R., Esq., Leicester.
Curzon, N. C., Esq., Lockington, Derby.
Cunard, Sir Bahe, Bart., Neville Holt.
Dawson, E. Finch, Esq., Launde Abbey.
Dy, The Rev. R., R.D., Castle Donnington.
Dawson, E. Finch, Esq., Launde Abbey.
Day, John, Esq., Wynondham House.
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Decins, Mr. John, Leicester.
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Draper, A. T., Esq., Leicester.
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Duncan, Alex., Esq., Knossington.
Eberberlin, H. E., Esq., Oadby.
Fast, Mr. J. G., Melton Mowbray.
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Ferneley, C. L., Esq., Melton Mowbray.
Fewkes, J. M., Esq., Glen Magna.
Fletcher, The Rev. John Waltham, Leicester.

Fletcher, W., Esq., Belvoir Castle, (in 1889).
Fleming, Mr. J., Leicester.
Foster, A. T., Esq., Leicester.
Fowlie, Sir F. T., Bart., Lowesby Hall.
Frer, Wm. Jessy, Esq., (Hon. Sec.), Leicester.
Franklin, G. B., Esq., Leicester.
Francs, W. F., Esq., Billesdon.
Freeston, Mr. H., Market Harborough.
Gatty W. H., Esq., Market Harborough.
Gleadow, W., Esq., Leicester.
Goodacre, R. J., Esq., F.R.L.B.A., Leicester.
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Hozlerigg, Sir A. G. Bart., Nosley Hall.
Harris, Joseph, Esq., Westcotes, Leicester.
Hartopp, E. B., Esq., Little Dalby Hall.
Hanbury, The Rev. T., Church Langton.
Harris, J. D., Esq., Leicester.
Hassall, The Rev. T., Rearshby.
Haswell, Mrs., Rugby.
Herriek, Mrs. Perry., Beaumaris Park.
Heygate, W. U., Esq., Rocehills.
Headley, K., Esq., Welford.
Hickson, Thos., Esq., Melton Mowbray.
Howe, The Right Hon. Earl, Gopsall Hall.
Holyland, Thomas, Esq., Leicester.
Hunt, Mrs., Holly Bank, Stonegate, Leicester.
Hunt, John, Esq., Thurshby.
Humberstone, R. H., Esq., Leicester.
Ingram, Thomas, Esq., Wigston Magna.
Ingram, W., Esq., Belvoir Castle.
Jackson, Fred., Esq., Nottingham.
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Jones, Thomas, Esq., Leicester.
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Johnston, W., Esq., Saddington.
Johnston, Miss S. L. R., Stoneygate, Leicester.
Johnston, Mr. W. F., Leicester.
Keck, H. L. Powys, Esq., Stoughton Grange.
Kelly, Wm., Esq., F.S.A., Leicester.
Kirk, T. B., Esq., Leicester.
Knight, S., Esq., Leicester.
Lanesborough, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Swithland Hall.
Latham, W., Esq., Melton Mowbray.
Lakin, Rev. J. M., Gilmorton.
Lawford, Jas., Esq., Leicester.
Marriott, C., Esq., Cotesbach, (in 1882).
Marriott, The Rev. W. H., Thorston Hall.
Mason, A., Esq., Leicester.
Martin, F. B., Esq., Mountsorrel.
Maxfield, M., Esq., Leicester.
Mereer, F. T., Esq., Market Harborough.
Mills, J. T., Esq., Husband's Bosworth.
Mitchinson, The Right Rev. Bishop, Sibston Rectory.
Mowbray, Major, Overseale.
Moore, Rev. W. B., Evington.
Moore, Rev. Cecil, London.
Morey, F., Esq., Leicester.
Mott, F. T., Esq., F.R.G.S., Leicester.
Mutch, Dr., Leicester.
Neale, G. C., Esq., Skeffington.
Newson, Thomas, Esq., Leicester.
Norman, Geo., Esq., Goadby Marwood.
Norman, The Rev. Canon, Bottesford.
Ordish, F., Esq., Queniborough.
Overton, Robt., Esq., Leicester.
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey, Bart., Carlton Park.
Palmer, Sir Archdale, Bart., Wanlip Hall.
Paget, T. T., Esq., M.P., Humberstone.
Paget, John, Esq., 28, Boltons, South Kensington, London.
Paget, Alfred, H., Esq., Leicester.
Palmer, Colonel, Withcote Hall.
Packe, Hussey, Esq., Prestwold Hall.
Petherborough, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Peterborough.
Peach, A., Esq., Leicester.
Read, Mr. R., Jun., Leicester.
Richardson, Capt. J. F. A., Leicester.
Robinson, G. A., Esq., Leicester.
Robinson, C. S., Esq., Leicester.
Rowley, George Fysdell, Esq., Morcott Hall.
Rowley, Mrs. Dawson, Brighton.
Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.
Salt, Sir W. A. Bart., Mapplewell.
Sant, The Rev. F. Barfoot, Melbury-Bubb Rectory, Sherborne.
Sforza, The Duchess, Ragdale.
Shaw, George, Esq., M.D., Leicester.
Simpkin, Mr. J. G., Leicester.
Spencer, Mr. James, Leicester.
Spencer, Mr. Charles Alfred, Leicester.
Spencer, Mr. John, Leicester.
Stafford, John, Esq., Leicester.
Stretton, Clement, Esq., Glen Magna.
Stretton, Albert, Esq., Leicester.
Stevenson, George, Esq., Leicester.
Taylor, Mr. John, Loughborough.
Thomson, C. S., Esq., Barrow-on-Soar.
Tithe, The Rev. R., (Hon. Local Sec.) Barwell.
Toller, Arthur, Esq., Stoneygate, Leicester.
Twining, Richard, Esq., Bitteswell.
Upcher, The Rev. H. Berners, Dingley.
Waite, R., Esq., Leicester.
Walker, Theodore, Esq., Leicester.
Warner, Edward, Esq., Quorn Hall.
Wartonby, J. W., Esq., Leicester.
West, J. H., Esq., Manor House, Little Bowden.
Whetstone, William, Esq., Coalville.
Whitmore, T. C. D., Esq., Gumley Hall.
Wilde, R. A., Esq., East Lanington.
Williams, J. H., Esq., Leicester.
Willis, The Rev. Canon, Ashby Magna.
Wilson, The Hon. Henry Tyrwhitt, Keythorpe Hall.
Wilton, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Melton Mowbray.
Winterton, W., Esq., Leicester.
Winterton, Frank, Esq., Leicester.
Witts, J. W., Esq., Market Harborough.
Worswick, Major, Normanton.
Wright, A., Esq., Leicester.
Wykes, Arthur, Esq., Stoneygate, Leicester.

RULES.

1. That the Society be called "THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER."

2.—That the objects of the Society be, to promote the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, General Antiquities, and the Restoration of Mutilated Architectural Remains within the County; and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of Ecclesiastical Edifices, and for preserving all Ancient Remains which the Committee may consider of value and importance.

3.—That the Society be composed of Patrons, President, Treasurer, and Secretaries; and Honorary and Ordinary Members.

4.—That Members of the Society be privileged to propose new Members, either by letter or personally, to be elected at the Committee Meetings; and that Honorary Members shall be gentlemen who have either rendered signal service to the Society, or are specially learned in the subjects the study of which it is formed to encourage, and shall be nominated by the Committee at one of their Meetings, and proposed for election only at the General Annual Meeting of the Members to be held in the January of each year.

5.—That Rural Deans within the County of Leicester be ex-officio Members of the Committee, on their signifying an intention to become Members of the Society.

6.—That each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the first day of January in each year.

7.—That the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee composed of the Patrons, Presidents, Rural Deans (being Members), all Secretaries of the Society, all Professional Architects (being Members), all Honorary Members, and not less than twenty ordinary Members, of whom four at least shall have been Members of the Committee of the preceding year.

8.—That the Meetings of the Members be held on the last Monday of every alternate month; that one of such Meetings to be held in the month of January be considered the Annual General Meeting at which the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts be rendered and the Committee for the year be elected, and such new Rules or alterations in the Rules proposed and made as may be thought necessary: provided always that due notice of such new Rules or alterations in Rules be given by circular to each Member of the Society at least seven days before the Annual Meeting. That in addition to the Bi-monthly Meetings—so including the Annual
Meeting—Public Meetings for the reading of Papers, &c., may be held as provided for under Rule 11.

9.—That the Committee (of whom five shall be a quorum) have power to add to their number, and to elect from the Society the requisite number of Secretaries.

10.—That the Members of the Committee in any neighbourhood may associate other Members of the Society with themselves, and form Committees for Local Purposes in communication with the Central Committee.

11.—That the Public Meetings of the Society be holden at such times and places as shall be appointed by the Committee.

12.—That the Committee meet at the times and places which they may themselves appoint.

13.—That the Secretaries be empowered, on the requisition of five Members of the Committee, to call a Special Meeting of the Society.

14.—That Donations of Architectural and Antiquarian Books, Plans, &c., be received; that the Committee be empowered to make purchases and procure casts and drawings, which shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

15.—That when the Committee shall consider any Paper, which may have been read before the Society, worthy of being printed at its expense, they shall request the author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author with twenty-five copies. All other questions relating to publishing plans and papers, and illustrating them with engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

16.—That the Committee may every year publish, or join with other Architectural and Archaeological Societies in publishing, for circulation among the Members, Transactions to contain descriptions and Papers connected with the objects of the Society.

17.—That on application being made to any Member of the Committee, or to the Committee collectively, for the advice of the Society in the restoration of any Church, a Sub-Committee be appointed (of which the Incumbent or Resident Minister be one) to visit the Church, and submit a report in writing to the General Committee.

18.—That all Plans for the building, enlargement or restoration of Churches, Schools, &c., sent for the inspection of the Committee, be placed in the hands of one of the Secretaries of the Society, at least fourteen days before the Committee Meeting, for the Secretary to prepare a special report thereon.

19.—That the Committee have power at any Meeting to make grants towards the objects of the Society, provided that if such grant—other than that for carrying out the objects contemplated in Rules 15 and 10—exceed 30s., notice be given in the circular or advertisement calling the Meeting.

The Bi-monthly Meetings of the Society are held on the last Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November—the Meeting in January to be the General Meeting for the transaction of business.
PREFACE.

The present part contains the Transactions of the Society during the years 1882 and 1883. The late Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., who was Honorary Secretary of the Society for upwards of twenty-three years, carefully edited the first five volumes of the Transactions, extending from the commencement of the Society's existence to the close of the year 1881. After his lamented death, which happened on the 27th February, 1884, I was appointed Editorial Secretary. It is only right to state that Mr. North left the papers which compose this present part, partly ready for the press, and the rest so carefully arranged, that the editorial duties connected with its publication have not been of an arduous nature.

The Committee have decided that in future the Transactions for each year shall be published annually. The proceedings of the Society for the year 1884 will therefore probably be in the hands of Members early in the year 1885.

Since the paper entitled "Notes from Early Leicestershire Wills" was set up in type, some new regulations as to the inspection of old Wills in the District Registries have been issued. It is
not now necessary, as stated on page 54, to obtain from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury an order remitting the fees; but application should be made to the Judge of the Probate Division for a Literary Search Order. When this has been obtained, one can search the Calendars, and Wills entered in Register Books, and make copies or extracts, gratis; but as to original Wills, which generally form the larger part of the Wills preserved in District Registries, a fee of one shilling has to be paid for each bundle inspected.

The plate of Tur Langton Church, which forms the Frontispiece, has been kindly presented by the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., who has also contributed the following account of the Church:—

**TUR LANGTON CHURCH.**

"It was upon the 26th day of January, 1864, that the Court of Chancery granted a handsome sum of money (£5000) towards the reparation of the three Churches at Church Langton, Tur Langton, and Thorpe Langton. This led to an inspection of the Churches by the Trustees, with their able architect Mr. Joseph Goddard of Leicester; and, after a thorough examination of the three, it was decided that Church Langton and Thorpe Langton might be thoroughly repaired at a cost of £4,500, but that Tur Langton was in such a dilapidated state, that it was absolutely necessary to rebuild it. The Fund to rebuild the Church offered by the Vice-Chancellor was not half enough to defray the expenses. It was in the midst of difficulties that good Mrs. Ord, the Lady of the Manor, sent for the Rev. J. H. Hill, and offered to give £500 towards building the Church, if a site could be found in the centre of the parish, where a new Church could be built, the old one being at a most inconvenient distance from the Village. Sir Charles Isham immediately relieved the Trustees from their difficulties by granting a site for the Church (where it is now built), and added £100 as a help to its completion. The Rector, Mr. West, and Mr. Miles each gave £100, and many others subscribed in a very handsome way towards its completion.

The old Church at Tur Langton was the most ancient of the three, it having lasted for seven hundred years; it was a small, and very rude church; it had, however, in its Norman Chancel, traces of greater antiquity than either of the others. The nave with its bell-gable was decorated. Nichols describes the old church at Tur Langton as follows:—
"Upon the West Gable are two niches with pointed arches, on the top of which is placed a handsome stone cross, well executed. In the North niche hangs a small bell, recast in 1796, by Mr. Arnold of Leicester. This chapel consists only of a Nave and Chancel both of one pace; and a South Porch, and a North Door now walled up. On the outside of the East End of the Chancel above the window is a stone inscribed L. R. C W. 1706." The site of the old church is carefully preserved, being planted with trees and fenced out of the Rector's Field; and according to Mr. Poole's wish a portion of the church remains on its original site. Mr. Poole in his Paper upon the Langton Churches and Charities, reports the new Church as follows:—"It is a very good building of ornamental brickwork, with white stone dressing, with a lofty spire of Early English character, and, so far as I am entitled to express a judgment, is most creditable to Joseph Goddard, Esq., of Leicester, the architect, and most satisfactory to all interested in its completion."

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

The style is Early English. Built principally of red brick, with coloured bricks in bands and patterns, it is lighted with pointed windows of plate tracery in box Bath stone. It consists of nave, north aisle, small transept, chancel, vestry, tower and spire. A noble open roof of high pitch, covers in the nave and chancel. The lofty arch of the chancel is very fine. A clerestory of quatrefoil lights is inserted above the arcade arches. The principal entrance is on the north side of the tower, and consists of a stone arch, carried by six columns with red Mansfield stone shafts. The upper portion of the tower and the pretty broach spire are built of red brick, except a few feet at the top of the spire and the apex stone, which is surmounted by a cross and vane. The chancel is terminated by an apse, lighted by six lancet lights, being filled with richly stained glass by Heaton, Butler and Bayne, London. Five of these were given by Mrs. Ord, and the sixth by the Rev. John Harwood Hill, Cranoe, one of the Trustees. Since the completion of the church the great west window has been filled in with painted glass, in memory of Jemima Elizabeth Ord, who laid the foundation stone of the Church and was chief subscriber towards its erection. The communion plate, the altar-cloth, and the font were all gifts of the generous-hearted Lady of the Manor. The length of the church is ninety-nine feet, the height of the spire one hundred and seven feet."

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A.,

Editorial Secretary.

THE CRESSENT, LEICESTER;
AUGUST, 1884.
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THE LEICESTERSHIRE
ARCHITECTURAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

January 30th, 1882.

THE ANNUAL MEETING


The Report of the Committee, and the audited Financial Statement, for the past year, were adopted and passed as follows:—

THE REPORT.

In the twenty-seventh Report of the Society's proceedings, the chief event of importance to be noted, is the highly successful visit to Oxford made on June 23rd and 24th under the able guidance of James Parker, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, who kindly undertook the local arrangements. By the good offices of Mr. Michie, of the Midland Railway, in concert with the local manager of the London and North Western Railway Company, through carriages (at reduced fares) were run from Leicester to Oxford, adding greatly to the comfort of the party. On the first day your Society was joined by some of the members of the Worcestershire Architectural Society, at the Martyrs' Memorial, where, after a preliminary address given by Mr. Parker, the joint Societies examined the chief points of interest in St. John's and other Colleges, the New and Ashmolean Museums, and the Radcliffe Library, explanations or comments being given by Mr. Parker from time to time on the way. The second day of the Meeting was devoted to Christ Church, the Cathedral (where Dean Liddell gave a short, but most interesting lecture), Merton and other Colleges, and a hasty glance at some of the treasures in the Bodleian Library. At Magdalen, by special permission, the State Rooms were visited. The kindness of Mr. Parker and the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher in guiding and accompanying the archaeologists during the two days, and in making arrangements for them, will be gratefully remembered.

The Papers read during the year have been: 1. Notes on a Fourteenth Century Cross, belonging to Cranoe Church, by the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A. 2 and 3. The Ruding Diary, Parts I. and II., by the late Mr. James Thompson, F.R.H.S., continued by Mr. North, F.S.A. 4. Numismatic Incident in the reign of King Stephen, by the Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A. 5. Notes on Leicestershire MSS. in the Public Record Office and our National Libraries, by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher. 6. The Ethnography of Leicestershire, by the late Mr. J. Thompson, F.R.H.S. One of the most interesting objects exhibited at the bi-monthly meetings was a perfect example of a Roman vase (Caistor ware) found in March last during excavations in the Abbey Meadow. It measures 6½in. in height by 4½in. diameter, with alternate longitudinal depressions, and raised portions. The ancient fourteenth-century cross, belonging to Cranoe Church, to which one of the above Papers refers, was also worthy of note. Your Committee desire to express their regret at the death,
in August last, of the Earl of Gainsborough, who, in 1880, was elected a Patron of this Society, of which he had for many years been President. Your Committee recall with pleasure the interest he took in our proceedings, and his kind hospitality in connection with the Society's visit to Stamford in 1879. Your Committee are gratified to announce that in consequence of the representations of this and other Societies the contemplated removal of the Roman pavement from Jewry Wall Street to the Museum Buildings has not taken place.

CHURCH RESTORATION.

The chief local work completed during the year is that of St. Margaret's, Leicester, which was most successfully carried out under the guidance of the late Mr. George E. Street, R.A., who before the work was undertaken remarked "that nothing would induce him to alter any part of the building that was historically interesting; nor in any way to disguise old work by new, or to put new work where it could be avoided." The untimely loss of this great architect in the zenith of his fame must be deplored by all. The greater part of the external stonework has been rebuilt, it having become unsafe. The porch has been beautifully restored. New open roofs, the woodwork of which is handsomely carved, have been placed internally upon the nave and aisles. The walls of the church have been replastered, the stonework cleansed, and the floor repaved. A fine memorial window has been placed in the tower. The total cost of the work amounted to about £6,300.

RATBY.

The ancient Parish Church of Ratby, having fallen into a nearly hopeless state of dilapidation, it was at first supposed that its restoration was impossible. The inhabitants of the village, however, having determined to retain the fabric, the task of repairing the building was begun two or three years ago. The ancient stonework has been preserved wherever possible, and the church is rendered safe, and fit for worship. An organ chamber and vestry have been added, and the old pews replaced by open seats. Mr. N. Joyce, of Stafford, was the architect employed.

SYSTON.

The chancel has been rebuilt, the nave and aisles lengthened, and the east window has been filled with stained glass.

At Brooksby, the spire has been rebuilt; the walls of Nether Broughton Church repaired; and at Shawell a handsome reredos has been placed in the church by the Rector in memory of his son.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, 1881.

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1882.—Jan. 1. Balance in hand, £43 19s. 8d.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) THOMAS HOLYLAND, AUDITOR.
VOTES of thanks were passed to the Mayor of Leicester, for the use of the Library for meetings held during the past year, and to the press for carefully reporting the proceedings at those meetings; also to the Committee and Officers of the Society—who were re-elected—for their services.

The Right Honourable Lord Braye of Stanford Hall, and Mr. R. Read, Jun., of Leicester, were elected members.

The following antiquities &c., were exhibited:

By Mr. Wartnaby: A copy of Speed's Map of Leicestershire dated 1610.

By the Rev. Dr. Dickson: A copy of a grant of Tithes at Foxton dated in the 44th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and two bronze coins found at Rome.

Mr. T. North, F.S.A., contributed the following paper.

A MELTON SCHOOLMASTER.

The late Mr. John Brereton, who died at Sheffield in the year 1858, was Master of the Upper, or Grammar, School of Melton-Mowbray for upwards of thirty years. He left a Diary containing a record of the chief events of his life. I have been permitted, by the courtesy of his son, Mr. Robert Brereton, to see and to make extracts from that book.

Thinking the following sketch of the life of a gentleman, who, for so many years was intimately connected with Melton, will not be unacceptable to the members of this Society residing in that town, I send it, merely premising that the Diary I have just referred to is my chief authority for the facts stated.

Mr. John Brereton claimed descent, through a younger son, from the ancient family of Brereton of Brereton, a Hamlet near to Nantwich, in the County of Chester, where they were seated as early as the year 1275, when William, son of Adam de Boothes, married Sibill, daughter of Sir Ralph de Brereton, Knight. There the family continued in long succession until it became, in the direct line, extinct by the death of Francis Lord Brereton, without issue, in the year 1721. The "younger son" just referred to is said to have left his father's house at Brereton, and settled in Norfolk, where he commenced business as a Cornfactor, Maltster, &c. He married and had issue: after a series of years, there being no direct heir to the estate at Brereton, a descendant of this younger son put in his claim for the property which was then, and had been for some time, in the possession of an indirect branch of the original family. A suit for the recovery of the estate was brought into the Court of Chancery, which, after long delay, terminated in favour of the then possessor, the Norfolk claimant failing, it is said, from having neglected to make his claim at an earlier period.
Robert Brereton was a Maltster at Lynn in Norfolk: he married twice: by his first wife, Mary, he had a son also named Robert, who was baptized at S. Nicholas Chapel, Lynn, on the 11th of March, 1749-50. This Robert married Charlotte Knights, by whom he had five children. John, the subject of these notes, the fourth child, was born at Heacham in Norfolk, where his parents were then living, on the 4th of April, 1783. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Lynn, where, in due time, he went to school, Mr. Lavender being his first master: he was afterwards placed under Mr. George Brown, and then for a short time at a Mr. Youngman's, his relative, Mr. Brereton of Salthouse, allowing a small sum quarterly for his education.

The first important event in his life is recorded thus in his Diary:

"1792. Cousin Charlotte Jessop, brother Robert and sister Charlotte and self have the small-pox very severely. Robert, who has just attained his 14th year dies."

The marks of this fearful disease were ever afterwards apparent on Mr. Brereton's features.

Early in the year 1802 John Brereton left Lynn, and took up his abode at Wereham in the same county. There, under date of 20th October, he made the entry in his Diary:

"Resolve to pursue my studies and begin Grammar, Arithmetic, Perspective, Geometry, &c."

In the following year (20 April, 1803) he married Miss Ann Salmon.

After remaining at Wereham for two years he was appointed (in January, 1804) writing master in the school of the Rev. George Millars, Minor Canon of Ely. In the following month Charlotte, his first child, was born at Wereham, and he enters with the pride of a father:

"Family shortly afterwards quit Wereham to live at Ely."

There he only remained one year and six months: at the end of which time he left Ely to live in the family of the Rev. Holt Okes, who at that time conducted a large school at Linton in Cambridge-shire. Mr. Brereton's circumstances were improved by this change: his salary was £60 per annum, with a cottage for his family and board for himself—a very fair remuneration at that time. It is not surprising therefore to read in his Diary:

"Here I passed some of the happiest periods of my life in the society of Mr. Okes and his excellent wife and brother Robert, a man respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him."
At Linton three other children were born to him—John, Mary Ann, and Robert.

On Holy Thursday, 31st of May, 1810, Mr. Brereton left Linton, having obtained, through the influence of Mr. Okes, the appointment of Master of the Free School at Farcett in Huntingdonshire.

During his stay of only about eight months at Farcett Mr. Brereton was much employed in Land Surveying in the Fens, being "much befriended" as he writes "by Mr. Maxwell, agent to Lord Eardley."

In the month of February, 1811, Mr. Brereton entered in his Diary:

"1811. Feb. 19. Having resided at Farcett 8 mo. 18 d. and elected Head Master of the Free School in Melton Mowbray, in the County of Leicester, to teach 70 boys with the assistance of an Usher. Salary £70 per annum, Close about three acres, House and Gardens. Usher 1st year, Mr. Richards, 2nd year, Mr. Rippin."

There is nothing noteworthy in Mr. Brereton's Diary during the first few years of his residence in Melton. Two more children were born to him—Catharine in 1811 and Sarah in 1814—making a family of six. In 1814 "a very severe fever attacks the family," and in the November of that year his father died after a short illness.

At this time Mr. Brereton gave several lectures on Scientific subjects at Oakham, Uppingham and Sleaford. He also gave private instruction in the families of Mr. Hartopp at Dalby and Mr. Norman at Melton: at the house of the latter he occasionally met the Duchess of Rutland, and upon one occasion he exhibited—as he was very fond of doing—some experiments in electricity, for under date of January, 1817, is the entry in his Diary:

"Her Grace the Dutchess of Rutland is electrified!"

About this time some important changes were made in the management of the Melton School. Mr. Brereton was sent, in July, 1817, to Leicester by the School Committee to be instructed in "Dr. Bell's new system of Tuition." On his return he began, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Ford, the vicar of the parish, to organise the school which was at that time—pending the erection of new schools—held in the Church. On the 29th of January in the following year—1818—Mr. Brereton says in his Diary:

"Open New School Room in King's Street with ceremonies. Had previously taught in the church 5 months 24 days. Remove from Spittle End to School House in King's Street."
At Midsummer in that year he went to London for further instruction in the National System: he continued to teach the Melton boys on that system for nearly four years when another change was made in the management of the schools. Mr. Coates was appointed National Schoolmaster, and arrived at the school on the 5th of May, 1821: he and his scholars occupied the lower room of the boys' school in King's Street, and Mr. Brereton removed to the upper room, where he was to teach 40 boys: his salary being reduced £10 per annum in consequence of this change.

During the holidays of the summer of 1821 Mr. Brereton visited London with his eldest son, John, to obtain instruction for him in oil painting from "Mr. Sass the artist." They stayed in town for about a month, visited the Theatres, &c., &c., paid Mr. Sass seven guineas for John's instruction, and returned to Melton in time to reopen the school on the 9th of July.

Ten days later—on Thursday the 19th of July—there were great rejoicings in Melton on the occasion of the Coronation of King George IV. The event is thus noted by Mr. Brereton in his Diary:

"Thursday, 19 July. King's Coronation. Holidays from Thursday to Monday. The children dine in School, 500 in number, 2 sheep roasted in Girls' Yard. Cake and wine given to the children after dinner. Walk in procession round the Market-place, sing 'God save the King' having formed a circle. Tea Drinking in the school in the Evening at which the Ladies preside. Sheep roasted for the populace and bread and ale distributed—Dancing in most parts of the town, and the rejoicings kept up till Saturday Evening—A Ball at the White Swan. Decorated the room for the purpose. Dined at the cost of the Town Wardens at the Swan Inn."

It was customary at that time before the days of Government Inspection for any distinguished visitors in the town especially any staying at "Squire Norman's" to be brought to the Upper School in order to test the progress of the boys: thus in 1821 Mr. Brereton entered:

"Sep. 18. Mr. Norman, Lady Elizabeth, and — Carr, Esq. visit the school."

"1822, Feb. 25. The Duchess of Leeds and her daughter the Lady Katherine Melville and Mrs. Merchison examine Upper School."

During the summer holidays of 1822 Mr. Brereton and his son John again visited London, saw the sights, pictures, &c., &c., and bought several useful books for John as an artist. Both John and Robert are now constantly mentioned as artists employed by different gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday, the 5th of October in that year—1822—the "children of the schools join in procession to open the new
Bridge," that is, I suppose, the Bridge over the Eye on the Leicester Road.

In 1823 the small-pox broke out in Mr. Brereton's household, two of his children having it severely: shortly afterwards his son John fell ill, and though he recovered his usual health for a time, he caused his father much anxiety and put him to much expense for several years: he died in the year 1837. These domestic afflictions appear to have pressed severely upon Mr. Brereton, who enters in his Diary the fact of his telling the local tradesmen that he will not be answerable for any goods bought on trust from that date, and that in future ready money would be paid. His honourable spirit revolted from being in debt, and he felt proud and grateful when, some years afterwards, he entered in his Diary:

"This day I have paid off all the arrears of debt, and I have lived to see the day when I am indebted to no one."

Under the date of 21st May, 1824, Mr. Brereton records "a dreadful thunder storm accompanied by hail. Old Watchorn who works for Mr. Hill as shepherd is killed by a stroke of lightning on or near the Great Dalby road." On the following Market-day Mr. Brereton adopted a novel way of collecting money for the benefit of the poor fellow's widow: he enters in his Diary:

"Attended this day to exhibit the clothes of Watchorn, who was killed by lightning, for the benefit of the widow—Collected 50.8.4."

In October of the same year death entered Mr. Brereton's household; his daughter Charlotte died; and sickness prevailed in his family for several weeks.

During the next dozen years the entries in the Diary are chiefly of a domestic and private character: one or two relating to more public matters may be quoted:

"1826. Mar. 20. This day it was determined by the inhabitants of Melton to apply to Parliament for a Bill to enable them to sell the houses, &c., belonging to the Town Estate."

On the 30th of December, 1829 a temporary "Picture Gallery" was opened in the National School, Melton, "for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, and for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary and Melton Poor," under the management of Messrs. William Latham and John Day. It continued open in the School until the 15th of the following month. A Catalogue was printed—a second edition of which is inserted in the Diary—with an address prefixed, in which it is said that Melton Mowbray "from its geographical situation and its celebrity appeared well calculated as a focus for drawing together productions of the pencil and chisel,
for it is easy of access, and fifty miles from any town where an exhibition of a similar description has been got up."

Melton thus, fifty years ago, led the way for the numerous Fine Arts Exhibitions, Schools of Art and other popular means of Art culture now happily so common. The Catalogue shews (and several contributions were sent in afterwards) no less than 218 Pictures by ancient and modern artists, properly arranged under the heads of "Subject," "Painter," and "Proprietor," and 141 specimens of British and Foreign Stuffed Birds lent by Mr. Bickley, whose fine collection, at his death a few years ago, passed into the hands of the Trustees of the Leicester Museum.

A few months later—in Whitsun-week—Mr. Brereton delivered a series of Public Lectures in the Schoolroom on "the Mechanical Properties of the Air," illustrated by experiments.

Returning to the Diary we find:—

"1830. Oct. 7. Grand Dinner to Lord Robt. Manners in N. School which is fitted up for the occasion."
"1831. Sep. 2. The Duchess Dr. of Rutland dies."
"1839. Nov. 1. My mother dies at Lynn in Norfolk."

His strong family affections are constantly peeping out in the dry entries in the Diary; such as:—

"1839. Dec. 23. Send my dear little grandchildren a christmas box £1."
"1840. Aug. 6. Send dear little Frederick Townsend [child of his daughter Sarah] 10s. to pay for his vaccination."
"17th. Send 10s. on occasion of little Frederick's birth-day."
"Sep. 1. Poor little Fred. Townsend dies . . . aged 1 year 13 days."
"2. Send a sovereign to defray in part the funeral expenses."

In the following year Mr. Brereton records the death of the wife on Sunday, the 15th of August, aged 72 years: and about three years later we find entries relating to his resignation of the office of Master of the Upper or Grammar School at Melton:—

"1844. Nov. 6. Receive Letter from Committee recommending me from age and ill-health to resign."
"15. Answer the above letter in which I agree to comply with the suggestion made."

In consequence of this correspondence a Town Meeting was called for School business on the 23rd December in that year. The meeting was very numerously attended, and was presided over by W. Latham, Esq. It was resolved to grant Mr. Brereton an annuity of £20—"for the remainder of his life in consequence of a service of thirty-four years."
He did not, however, quit his post as Master until June, 1845, when he entered this memorandum:

"1845. June 24. This day I cease to be the Schoolmaster of this place. I have held the situation from Christmas 1811 to the present time, a period of 34 years and 6 months."

"1845. July 21. This day Mr. J. Clarke, my successor, begins to teach as Master of the Upper School."

Although Mr. Brereton's connection with the School now ceased, he continued to reside in the town until the year 1850, when he left for Sheffield, where his son Robert and other members of his family then lived. He says in his Diary:

"1850. Apr. 11. Leave Melton-Mowbray to reside at Sheffield Yorks: after residing at Melton from Christmas 1811, Being a period of time equal to 39 years 3 months and 11 Days."

His son, Mr. Robert Brereton, married in 1854; in March, 1857 Mr. Brereton went to live with him and his wife in Dixon Lane, Sheffield, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 8th of May in the following year—1858.

The last days of Mr. Brereton were much cheered, and his sufferings much alleviated, by the tender and loving care bestowed constantly upon him by his son, Mr. Robert Brereton, and by his daughter-in-law, to both of whom he was strongly attached: almost his last words were "Ah! my son, my son, my dear boy!" soon after saying which he passed away without pain, his countenance being calm and serene.

Intelligent and studious above most of his contemporaries in Melton, Mr. Brereton's society was sought and enjoyed by the gentry of the place. Especially was he a constant visitor at the house of Richard Norman, Esq., who was, at that time, the most important man in the town; indeed the entries in the Diary of "Dined with Mr. Norman," "Spent the evening with Mr. Norman," &c., &c., are most constant; and the Resolution passed at the Town's Meeting, to grant him an annuity when he resigned, is signed by no less than 48 of the inhabitants—in fact by all the more substantial and respectable gentlemen of the place.

Short and active in person Mr. Brereton had perfect command over his school: and if it had sadly retrograded from the position it held in former times, it is something to say that, whilst Mr. Brereton fulfilled his duties conscientiously and carefully, he, soon after it came into his hands, improved it much by reverting to the old plan of an Upper and a Lower School, and so left it in a better state than that in which he found it.

With all the modern improvements in tuition, and with the experience of the past to guide them, one cannot but deeply regret
that the inhabitants of Melton did not, upon the resignation of Mr. Brereton, restore the Schools to their original position by the appointment of a National Schoolmaster for the Lower School, and of a competent master or masters for the Upper or Grammar School, which should be a school where such a training can be had as shall not only suffice for the sons of tradesmen and professional men, but shall—as it was in former times—be sufficient to pass a youth on at once to the universities.

This is, I know, a disputed point in Melton, and it may, of course, be said that one man's opinion is as good as another's, but I am convinced that Melton lost much in the past, and will lose more in the future by the present arrangement of the schools, and by the one-sided appropriation of the funds. I have no hesitation in saying—and I can say it with some experience of the working of National Schools—that an entirely free education in them for all the children of the parish is a great mistake, and further, I maintain that the establishment of a Grammar School would not only prevent the money of Melton men being spent upon Schools at a distance, but it would attract private families to the place, and so cause a great benefit to the local tradesmen.

March 27th, 1882.


Resolved that Mr. Hall's drawings of the Roman Pavement in Jewry Wall Street and of the Jewry Wall be purchased; and a sub-Committee was appointed to arrange for their publication, if thought desirable.

The Right Hon. Lord Braye was elected a President, and Mr. John Ellis of Leicester, a member of the Society.

The following antiquities &c., were exhibited:—

By the Rev. A. M. Rendell: Two Nuremburg Tokens.

By the Chairman: A very heavy seventeenth century broad sword, four feet long, with a basket hilt, and a dress sword, probably of the eighteenth century.

Also a copy of "The Compleat History of the Warres in Scotland, under the conduct of the illustrious and truly valiant James, Marquesse of Montrose, General for His Majestie Charles 1st, in that kingdom, together with a brief character of him, as also a true relation of his foreign negotiations, landing, defeat, apprehension, tryal, and deplorable death in the time of Charles 2nd. Now newly corrected and enlarged by an eye witnesse of all the afore-mentioned passages, printed in the year 1660."

This Book, remarked Mr. Hill, formerly belonged to Jane
Ericke, or Herrick, the daughter of Thomas Herrick, of Frisby-on-the-Wreake, and niece to the mother of Dean Swift: she married the Rev. John Kendall, Vicar of Thornton, by whom she had two sons—Thomas and John. This family of the Kendalls had a grant of arms in the 31st year of Henry VI., an emblazoned copy of which is now in the possession of Mr. John Kendall of Langton, who is a lineal descendant of the above-named John Kendall, Vicar of Thornton.

In this curious book there are four autographs of Jane Ericke. The first is on the blank page thus, "Jane Ericke, her book, 1677," and under this "John Kendall, his book." At the back of the likeness of Montrose, her name is signed twice; and again upon the fly leaf at the end of the book. Upon the last page of the book, with a deep black border at the top and bottom, the following:

"UPON THE DEATH OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

"Great! Good! and Just! could I but rate
My Griefs, and thy too Rigid fate,
I'd weep the world to such a strain,
As it would Deluge once again.
But since thy loud-tongu'd blood demands supplys,
More from Briareus Hands, than Argus eyes,
I'le sing Thy Obsequies, with trumpet Sounds,
And write Thy Epitaph with Blood and Wounds.
MONTROSE.
"Written with the point of his Sword."

May 22nd, 1892.


The Chairman alluded in appropriate terms to the death of Major Freer who was for many years a President of this Society.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the Chairman: The History and Antiquities of Hinckley, by John Nichols, printed and published in 1782.

By Lieut.-Colonel Bellairs: A shilling of Henry VII.; obverse, the King's head crowned with an arched crown; legend, HENRIC - VII - DI - GRA - REX - AGL. - & - FR.; reverse, arms of France and England quarterly, with cross extending to outside; legend, POSUI - DEU. ADIUTOR - E - MEV. The Coin was found in 1881 at Stockerston.

By the Rev. C. Henton Wood: Euclidis Elementu Geometrica
ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING.

The Annual Summer Meeting for 1882 was held at Coventry and Warwick, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of July.

Wednesday, 26th July.

The members and friends of the Society visited Coventry, and carefully inspected St. Mary's Hall, St. Michael's and Trinity Churches, Benedictine Priory and site of Cathedral and Hospitium Crypt, Remains of City Walls and Gates, St. John's Hospital (now the Free Grammar School), Collegiate Church of St. John (recently restored), Bablake Hospital, Palace Yard, Whitefriars (now the Union Workhouse), St. Ann's or the Carthusians, Park Walls, Cheylesmore Manor House, Grey Friars (now Christ Church), and Ford's Hospital, under the able guidance of Mr W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., and Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A.

Thursday, 27th July.

The second day, some of the members proceeded to Warwick, and visited the Castle, St. Mary's Church, and the Leicester Hospital. Others of the party, however, preferred to examine the ruins of Kenilworth.

Some interesting Papers by Mr. W. G. Fretton and others, relating to Coventry, Kenilworth, &c., which were read at a former visit of the Society to these places in July, 1873, may be found in the Associated Societies' Reports and Papers, XII. xlii., 122, and in the Transactions, IV., 202.

July 31st, 1882.

The Rev. J. B. Dickson, LL.D., in the chair.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., for his valuable assistance in arranging and carrying out
NOTES ON THE LAST VERSES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Since my Paper on "The last verses of Scott" was submitted to you, (see the Transactions, V. 286,) it has come out that the name of the noble lady to whom Scott addressed the lines was probably not Wollenluss, as in the MS., but Wolkonsky. I now quote from a pamphlet lately published for private circulation.

Miss Scarth of the Rectory, Wrington, Somerset, writes:—"In the grounds of the Villa Wolkonsky in Rome is an upright stone erected to Sir W. Scott's Memory. The inscription is in French. I regret I did not copy it, but the idea was, The lamp which brightened our winter evenings is now extinguished. The Countess Wollonsky is mentioned in a "Sister's Story," by Mrs. Craven, in 1832, at which time she seems to have gathered round her people of cultivation and refinement." Miss Scarth kindly undertook to make inquiries at Rome, and commenced her search in February 20th, 1880. I said that perhaps I should be able to procure a copy of it through a friend now resident there. In a letter received from her this morning she says:—"The Monument, which is a pillar about three feet high, with a broken top, has on it—

"A Walter Scott
La douce lampe
De nos veillées
S'est eteinte."

I have put the words in the same order exactly as they are on the pillar. I have no doubt in my own mind that the lady who erected this stone, and the one to whom he addressed the verses, was in reality the same person."
The Secretary to the Italian Embassy at the Court of St. James's thus writes:—"There is in Rome a Villa Wolkonsky near S. Giovanni in Laterano. I suppose that the Countess Wollenluss was no other than the Countess Wolkonsky, who belonged to a well known family, I believe of Polish extraction."

And so ends the last Lay of the Border Minstrel.

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September 25th, 1882.

CAPTAIN WHITBY in the chair.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the REV. C. H. WOOD: A gold coin, supposed to be British, with the figure of a horse on one side, found at Whaddon Chase, Bucks.

By the REV. J. H. HILL: A shilling of Queen Elizabeth, fine specimen.

By Mr. W. J. WARTNABY: An ivory carving of the sixteenth century; within a foliated arch, figures of the Virgin and Child in her arms, and crowned by an angel;—portion of a larger work, but complete in itself, and in a good state of preservation.

By the CHAIRMAN: Two old miniatures on ivory; and a portrait of Prince Charles Stuart, grandson of King James II., concerning which the Chairman read the following notes:—

This is an original Stuart portrait, and in possession of the Harcourt family, I presume of Sir Simon Harcourt (the grandfather of Richard, whom I shall mention shortly), a judge in the reign of Queen Ann, and strongly attached to the Stuart family. This portrait was handed down with other miniatures to Richard Harcourt, Esq., of Wizell House, in Sussex, about two miles on the right from Hawkhurst, and near Salehurst, where several members of this family are buried. Miss Elizabeth, this gentleman's eldest daughter, married about the year 1754 a Richard Dorrill, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, who was employed in the fleet appointed to bring over Charlotte of Mecklenburg on her marriage with his late Majesty George III. The Earl of Harcourt was the Ambassador on this business. Lord Anson was the Admiral, a Captain Peter Denis his Captain, and Captain Dorrill commanded one of the ships of the squadron. In 1758 Captain Dorrill was Captain of the Essex, sixty-four guns. I cannot find that there was any judge of the name of Harcourt in Queen Ann's reign, other than Sir Simon, who became Lord High Chancellor, and a Viscount, and had no son nor grandson of the name of Richard. His only son Simon died before himself, and he was succeeded by his grandson Simon, who was made an earl and was the Ambassador to the Court of Mecklenburg. His daughter Elizabeth was one of the...
ten young ladies, daughters of Dukes and Earls, who supported the train of Queen Charlotte on her Majesty's nuptials, on the 8th September, 1761. I think that Richard Harcourt, of Wizell, must have been a nephew of the Lord Chancellor. Captain Dorrill's wife's name, Elizabeth, evidently was a family name, as Lady Elizabeth Harcourt was one of the Queen's bridesmaids, and Dorrill being a relative, was chosen to accompany the Ambassador. Captain Dorrill belonged to an old Sussex family. The Mr. Walkinson, who married his youngest daughter, was uncle to the late Thomas Rawson, Esq., of Enderby, and by the permission of his widow, Mrs. Rawson, I exhibit this beautiful miniature. The peerage of Harcourt became extinct in 1830. The Harcourts are descended from a French family, one of whose likenesses I produce.

MR. J. E. WEATHERHEAD read the following Paper on the

CONVEYANCE OF THE MANOR OF LODDINGTON, 1670.

Seeing that the document (which I exhibit) embodies incidents of local and historic interest, I purpose in the first place giving a brief abstract thereof, supplemented by a few concise notes, having reference to the principal parties who figure therein, adopting the quaint orthography:—By indenture, tripartite, 1st July, 1670, 22 Charles II., between Henry Coventry and Edward Progers, Esqs., Groomes of his Maties. Bedchamber, Sir Alien Apsley and Sir Winston Churchill Knights, of the first part; Thomas Waller, Sergeant-at-law, of second part; and Nicholas Smith, of London, gent., of third part. Reciting that Sir John Prettyman, of Loddington, Co. Leicr., Baronett, being formerly appointed receiver to His Majtie. of his first fruitts and tenths, became indebted to his Majestie in £19,864 9s. 9d., and still remained indebted in £16,000 more then he had answered to the receipt of his Maties. Exchequer, whereupon process of extent issued out of said Exchequer and by inquisicon thereupon taken, it was found that said Sir John was seized in fee of the Manor of Loddington, with his first fruitts and tenths, became indebted to his Majestie in £19,864 9s. 9d., and still remained indebted in £16,000 more then he had answered to the receipt of his Maties. Exchequer, whereupon process of extent issued out of said Exchequer and by inquisicon thereupon taken, it was found that said Sir John was seized in fee of the Manor of Loddington, with the appurts., of the yearly value of £788 19s. 8d., which being not sufficient to satisfie said debt by percepecon of the profittes there­of att the extended value in long time, it was, by Act of the then present Parliament (intituled "An Act for the sale of part of the estate of Sir John Prettyman, for satisfacon of a debt by him due to the King's Matie") enacted that said manor, &c., be and was thereby vested and settled in said Coventry, Progers, Apsley, and Churchill, and their heirs, upon trust that they, and the sur­vivor and the heirs of such survivor, should forthwith sell sd manor, and out of proceeds of such sale, and of the meane profits by them to bee received untill such sale made, reimburse themselves
all such charges, &c., which they should sustain by reason of such sales, or of the trust in them by sd Act reposed, and out of residue of such purchase money pay into his Maties Rect. of Excheq. £16,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. from the last day of Decr., 1663, in discharge of sd debt of sd Sir John Pretyman, and the residue of the moneys to be raised by such sale to be paid to John Morris and Robert Clayton, of London, Gentn., to be disposed and employed in such manner as by sd Act enacted; and it was further enacted by sd Act, for more ready raising moneys for satisfacon of his Matie, and performance of the trust in that Act menconed, it should be lawful for sd Henry Coventry, &c., and the survivors and survivor of them, and his heirs, to mortgage sd manor for any estate subject to a further sale of the reversion thereof to bee made according to the said Act, and for the purposes afore-said as by sd Act might appear. It was witnessed that sd Coventry, &c., in conson of £22,240 by sd Waller and Smith paid into the receipt of his Maties Excheqr in discharge of sd debt of £16,000, and interest, and in conson of 5s. to sd Coventry, &c., by sd Waller and Smith paid, sd Coventry, &c., in pursuance of authority given by sd Act, did grant bargain sell and confirm unto sd Waller and Smith and their heirs, All that the said manor of Loddington, with the messuages lands tenements and hereditas parcel thereof, in co. Leicester, with appurts., &c., and all and singular other the manors, &c., by sd Act vested in sd Coventry, &c., with appurts., To hold the sd manor, &c., to sd Waller and Smith and their heirs, to the use of sd Waller and Smith, their heirs and assigns for ever. Covenants from sd Coventry, &c., that they had done no act to encumber, &c. Executed by sd Coventry, Progers, Apsley, and Churchill, and duly attested, one witness being "John Morris, sen." Seals (impress effaced). In the right hand bottom corner, "Recognit' p' p'atos Henricum Coventry et Alan' Apsley, 4 die Augusti, 1670, coram me in Cancell' Magistro Jo. Coell'." The following indorsement:—"In dors' claus' Cancellar' infrascript domini Regis quarto die Augusti anno infrascript' altera pars Indentur' infrascript', per Rogerum Billingham."

The first autograph is that of one of an old family, several members of which figured conspicuously in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Henry Coventry, born 1619, was third son (by a second marriage) of Thomas, first Earl of Coventry; was brother of Sir William Coventry, Knt., and uncle to Sir John Coventry, K.B. He suffered greatly for his loyalty during the rebellion, so that soon after the restoration of King Charles II. he was made one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. In 1664 Charles II. sent him Envoy Extraordinary to Sweden. In 1667 he was one of the Ambassadors despatched to Breda for the purpose of treating for peace with France, Denmark, and the States General. He was
again sent on an embassy to Sweden in 1671, and on his return in the following year was constituted Secretary of State and Privy Councillor. He bequeathed his lands in Hampton-Lovet, in com. Wigorn, to the burgesses of Droitwich, for the erecting and maintaining of an hospital for twenty-four poor people. "He founded and endowed this workhouse that the industry of the indigent persons therein placed might make this charity comfortable to themselves, and acceptable to God, unto whom he departed December 7th, 1686." Another autograph is that of the son of Sir Allen Apsley (Lieut. of the Tower). The former acted a distinguished part on the Royalist side during the Civil Wars, but is better known by his connection with his brother-in-law, the noble and famous Colonel Hutchinson (Governor of the Castle, Nottingham), who protected him during the Commonwealth. Sir Allen (the son) died in 1683, leaving a poem, "Order and Disorder, or the World made and undone; being meditations upon the creation and the fall, as recorded in Genesis." The noble-minded wife, Lucy Hutchinson, was the authoress of the celebrated "Memoirs" of the life of that accomplished Christian gentleman, Colonel Hutchinson. They form one of the most exquisitely noble, touching, and interesting pieces of biography in the English language. Colonel Hutchinson was nominated a member of the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I., and signed the sentence which was pronounced against the unfortunate monarch. The next autograph signature is that of Sir Winston Churchill, descended from an ancient family seated at Churchill, County Somerset, from whence they had their name. Of an old Cavalier family, which had suffered much in the Civil War for its attachment to the Royal cause, he was raised to the dignity of knighthood at the restoration. He was the father of the celebrated John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, renowned for his consummate skill and brilliant military achievements. He was also father of Arabella Churchill, a favourite of the Duke of York (afterwards James II). He published "Divi Brittannici; being a remark upon the lives of all the Kings of this Isle, from the year of the world 2855 unto the reign of grace, 1660." Serjeant Thomas Waller was one of an ancient and honourable family of Kentish origin. Edmund Waller, the poet and politician, sat in the long Parliament of 1661, which continued till 1679, and continued a courtier and senator till near the end of his life, 1687. Sir William Waller (son of Thos. Waller, Knt.), was a leading general of the Parliamentary army in the first years of the civil war. He was appointed a member of the Council of State, 1660, and sat in the Convention Parliament.

On the dissolution of the Priory of Laund, it, together with this Lordship (Loddington) became the property of Thomas Lord Cromwell, whose grandson, Edward Lord Cromwell, exchanged this manor and other lands with Chas. Blount, Lord Mountjoy,
Earl of Devonshire, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, who granted this manor to his natural son, Mountjoy Blount, Baron Mountjoy, of Mountjoy Fort, in Ireland—(Burton). From the family of Mountjoy this manor came by purchase into the possession of the Prettymans. "In 1609 (says Nichols) Sir Edwd. Blount, Sir Wm. Godolphin, with Henry Berkeley, Joseph Earth, and John Wakeman, held the manor of Loddingtong, and the impropriation of the Rectory, in capite." A document in my possession tends to confirm this fact.

Sir John Prettyman,* at the Restoration, was elected a representative in Parliament for the Borough of Leicester. His third daughter, Elizabeth, was married first to Sir Thomas Burton, of Stockerston, Bart., and secondly to Sir Wm. Halford, of Welham, Knt. Nichols mentions the fact that "by an Act of Parliament passed 1670, the estates of Sir John Prettyman were vested in trustees to be sold for the payment of £19,864, a crown debt, the residue to be paid into the hands of John Morris, and Robert Clayton, both of London." "Feb. 20, 1670-1," (says Nichols,) "Sir John complained to the House, by petition, that Sir Edward Hungerford and Mr. Clayton had disposed of his lands at an undervalue, which, on examination before a committee, he could not prove." "April 14, 1675. A complaint being made in the House of Commons that Sir John Prettyman, a member of that House, was detained a prisoner in the King's Bench, the Marshal was directed to bring him to the House, with the cause of his detention. He died in or about 1676." Among other incidents Nichols gives the following:—"Dec. 2, 1669. He (Sir John Prettyman) complained to the House of the arrest of Robert Humes, his menial servant, and on a regular hearing, Dec. 4, it being stated that Mr. Humes had been theretofore a merchant, but had left off trade about five years, and that in August, 1669, he had been entertained as a servant to Sir John Prettyman, at £12 a year wages, and was employed in recovering his rents, he was discharged out of prison." "Dec. 4, 1669. A petition of Dame Theodosia Prettyman was also read, and referred to a committee; and on the 7th the Marshal of the King's Bench was directed to let the said lady have liberty, with a keeper, to attend the committee." "March 21, 1669-70. Two petitions against Sir John Prettyman were presented to the House, one from Dame Theodosia Prettyman, the other from Elizabeth Humes; on which the committee reported 'that the House had been ill dealt with by Sir John's protecting Humes as his menial servant, by concealing the truth of the case; and that Humes was released out of prison, from actions depending against him, by the miscarriage

* See Pedigree of Prettymans in Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights, Harl. Soc., p. 113. [Ed.]
of Sir John Prettyman, as his menial servant, when in truth he was not.' And after Sir John Prettyman had withdrawn, it was resolved that Sir John should be suspended his sitting in the House, and from all privileges as a member, till he should produce Robert Humes; and that he should receive from the Speaker that sentence on his knees; but on sending for him to the Speaker's chamber he was not be found. On his petitioning the House Nov. 11, he was ordered to attend on the 14th, when he received the sentence on his knees; and on the 23rd, the House being satisfied that he had used his endeavour to find Humes, he was restored to his privileges."

The John Morris mentioned in this deed (an opulent upholsterer of London) purchased the Loddington Hall estate in 1670, and his descendants, for a period extending over two centuries, have been possessed thereof. I believe the present patron of the vicarage to be Chas. Hy. Morris, Esq. Various members of this family held influential and prominent positions in connection with this county. One Edmund Morris was Knight of the shire, 1722. Other members held the office of High Sheriff, whilst others were representatives in Parliament. The estate has but recently (four or five years ago) changed ownership; Lord Aberdour (son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton) being the present Lord of the Manor.

[The following continuation of the Pedigree of Morris of Loddington, given in Nichols IV. 401, may be of interest to some:—

Campbell Morris, of Loddington, Major 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, (named in Nichols) bapt. 27 June, 1771, died 27 Sept. 1817, had by Mary-Anne his wife, only dau. of Captain John Allen, (she died 11 Oct. 1855,) issue, four sons, and four daus., viz.

1. Charles Campbell, of whom hereafter.
2. Frederick, went to Ceylon, mar. and had a dau. Florence.
3. Robert Rosebrooke, of Brixworth, mar. Oct., 1832, Emma Harriet, 5th dau. of William Marshall, of Kettering, and died 25 March, 1861, having had issue by her nine children, viz.—Charles Robert, died Oct. 1833; Susan Emma, m. 7 April, 1864, George Chapman; Robert Edmund Kemp, died November 1881; Mary Annie; Margaret Eliza, m. 7 April, 1864, John James Hawkins, of Burnham, co. Essex; Grace Eleanor, died 23 Nov., 1865; Blanche Laura, m. 5 Feb., 1863, William Henry Chapman, Major of the Leic. Militia; Augusta Maraquitta; and Henrietta Bacon.
4. Edmund, died April, 1856.

1. Mary Henrietta,
2. Charlotte,
3. Charlotte Augusta, all named in Nichols.
4. Mary Elizabeth, b. 1816, mar. Rev. George Ambrose Dimock,
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

B.A., of Wymondham, died s.p. May 1861, and bur. 15th, at Uppingham. He died 17 Febr. 1851, aged 34, and was buried 22nd at Uppingham.

Charles Campbell Morris, (named in Nichols), of Lodgington Hall, esq., died 5 June 1850, aged 50, having mar. Mary, 4th dau. & coh. of Vice-Admiral Thomas Rogers Eyles, R.N., and by her (who died 3 Nov. 1863) had issue, two sons, and four daus., viz:—

1. Charles Henry, formerly of Lodgington Hall, b. 3 Febr. 1838, mar. 24 June, 1862, Ellen Wilkins, of Leamington, and has issue: Eva Annie Ellen, Edith Augusta Mary, and Lucy Georgiana.
2. Campbell Thomas Morris, esq., (Major in the Army).
1. Mary Charlotte, mar. Dr. Henry Eglington Seaman, and died Febr. 1877, at D'Urban, Port Natal.
2. Lavinia Rebecca.

The Arms of Morris, quartering Bacon and Crane, are engraved in Throsby’s Excursions, p. 294. This family has a direct descent from Joane of Acre, dau. of Edward I., through the families of Clare, D’Amory, Bardolf, Stapylton, Calthorpe, Hasilden, Peyton, and Bacon. Charles Morris, esq., having married, about 1670, Susannah, dau. and coh. of Sir Edmund Bacon, 4th bart. of Redgrave. An abstract of some deeds relating to Lodgington will be found in Nichols IV. 403-5. [Ed.]

MR. WEATHERHEAD also read the following Paper on the

TRANSFER OF SOME PROPERTY IN LEICESTER IN 1604.

The document, which I now produce, relates to the transfer of property in the heart of old Leicester town, and its interest is enhanced from the fact that both the vendor and purchaser (the latter more prominently) enacted important parts and did good service for and on behalf of this ancient Borough in the Tudor and Stuart period. In the following brief extracts, and as illustrative of the times, I deem it more fitting to adhere to the quaint style of orthography:—By indenture dated 2 James I., October 30, 1604, made “between Ralph Chettell, of the Burrowe of Leicester, in the Countie of Leicr. woolen draper, and Elizabeth his wyfe, of the one parte, and Robert Heyrick, of the said Burrowe of Leicester, in the Countic aforesaid, ironmonger, one of the Aldermen of the said Burrowe, of the other parte.” It was witnessed “that said Ralph Chettell and Elizabeth his wyfe, in consideracon of the some of Thirtie and fuye poundes unto said Raphé and Elizabeth, by said Robert Heirick truely payed, did gyve, grant, bargayn, sell, alien, enfeoffe, &c., unto said Robert Heirick, his Heires, and Assigns for ever, all that Messuage or Tente., situate and being in
the ende of the streete in the Saturday Market stead, of the Burrowe of Leicester aforesaid, then in the tenure of one Raphe Turlington or of his Assigns, beinge wh. they p'chased, &c., of John Ossiter,* the younger, Dorothie his wife, and Margerie, her daughter, wh. the roomethes, apptenaces &c., wth. all theyr glasse, doores, waynscott, seeling, and other utensils, &c."

The Habendum, after vesting the fee-simple in the purchaser, runs thus, "To be holden of the chiefe "Lord or Lords of the flee or flees thereof by the rente, & service thereof, theretofore due and of right accustomed." Executed by said Chettell and wife. Endorsement of the sealing, delivery, and peaceable possession and seisin, attested by seven witnesses, with the following mem.: "The said Raphe Chettle, standeth bounden unto the said Robt. Heirick in lxxli for pformance hereof" (referring to a bond). Seals, intact, one bearing the impress of the Cinquefoil signet of the Corporation.

Ralph Chettell was chosen Mayor 1591 (temp. Eliz). In 1604, the date of the above recited deed, Thomas Chettle (most probably a son of the said Ralph) occupied that important post. Robert Heyrick thrice filled the like honourable position, viz.: 1584, 1593, 1605, besides representing the Borough, temp. Eliz. 1588.

Robert Heyrick, born 1540 (temp. Henry VIII.) was the eldest son of John and Mary Heyrick. The remains of his exemplary, revered, and aged parents are deposited in the north chapel, or Heyrick's Chancel, of the Church dedicated to St. Martin, where an upright slab records in quaint phraseology, the story of this worthy couple. In the year 1618 Robert deceased, honoured and respected, and was interred in the same church, where, alongside the tablet of his parents, another, recording the good acts and deeds of the son, in the like homely phrase may be seen. The youngest brother of Alderman Robert Heyrick was Sir William Heyrick, the notable courtier, citizen, and goldsmith of London, and M.P. for Leicester 1600, 1605, 1620, and the first of the family name who purchased the charming and picturesque estate known as "Beaumanor," in 1595. For a very long term of years, two ancient portraits of the brothers, Robert and William, graced the walls of the Mayor's Parlour in the time-honoured old Guild Hall. I may here mention (coupled with some little regret) that soon after the erection of the New Municipal Buildings, 1876, these valuable relics of local interest were transferred from their old resting place to the Council Chamber of the new edifice. These notes concerning the brothers Heyrick have been purposely curtailed, for this valid reason, viz.,

* In 1632 Robert Awoeter (Ossiter) left 20s. to St. Leonard's parish, for the poor, out of tenements in Abbey Gate. In 1634 Elizth. Ossiter left to the Corporation £100 in trust that they should distribute £6, yearly, among twenty poor housekeepers to buy coal. The poor of the parish of St. Margaret, have also 20s. a year left by Elizth. Awoeter (Ossiter) in 1656, and now paid out of an orchard in Belgrave Gate, and given away in bread. The poor of the parish of St. Martin's have the yearly dole of 31s. from a slip of land in Abbey Gate, left by Elizabeth Awoeter (Ossiter) in 1605.
that the biography of the family has been so judiciously and ably chronicled, and, I may add, well nigh exhausted in three valuable papers already contributed by members of this Society, two of whom (to the great loss of this and other kindred societies) have passed away; that I have studiously avoided needlessly trespassing on this present meeting, and as an act of due courtesy to the able compilers of those papers. Suffice it, therefore, to refer members interested in the matter to these several valuable contributions— Vide "Transactions," Vol. II., p. 2, "The Heyricke Letters, &c," by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.; Vol. II., p. 43, "The Herrick Portraits," by the late Mr. James Thompson, F.R.H.S.; Vol. V., p. 108, "The Letters of Alderman Robert Heyricke," by Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A. "Altogether (says the late Mr. J. G. Nichols), in my opinion, it would be difficult to find, either in print or still in manuscript, a more interesting series of domestic correspondence than this of Robert Heyricke, the old Alderman of Leicester, and thrice Mayor thereof." The home of the Heyricks (the corner house of the Market Place and Cheapside) stood on the site of premises lately occupied by Mr. Griffin, and at this present time in the tenure of Mr. Richard Osmond. The grandfather, Thomas, lived and died here. The father, John, was born here, who bequeathed it to Robert, the subject of this memoir. From these facts it is fair to premise that the _locus in quo_ of the property conveyed by the above recited indenture, would be Cheapside. It is curious and interesting to note the then (comparatively insignificant) consideration money 278 years ago, contrasted with the monetary value which would be realised for property in the same locale at the closing portion of the nineteenth century.*

**THE REV. J. E. STOCKS** read a Paper on

**ANCIENT CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS LATELY DISCOVERED AT MARKET HARBOROUGH.**

which has since been printed in the Volume of the Reports and Papers of the Associated Societies for the year 1882.

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**November 27th, 1882.**

**THE REV. CANON POWNALL, F.S.A., in the chair.**

The following gentlemen were elected **MEMBERS** :—Mr. A. T. Draper, Mr. J. D. Harris, and Mr. T. B. Kirby, all of Leicester; and Mr. J. W. Witts, of Market Harborough.

* £85 at that time would represent, or be equivalent to, say about £180 now.
It was resolved unanimously that a complete set of the Transactions of this Society be presented to the Society of Antiquaries, London, and to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and that the future numbers be sent to them when published.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:

By MR. AGAR for Mr. T. B. Kirby: Silver pennies of Egbeorht, Ætheired, Ethelstan (2), Eadgar, and Eadward the Martyr.

By CAPTAIN WHITBY: A piece of oak from the Royal George, which was given by Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser to the late Mr. Costobadie.

By the CHAIRMAN: A medal struck by Pope Gregory XIII., concerning which the following notes were read:

**REFORMATION OF THE KALENDAR.**

There appeared in the *Times* newspaper, some weeks ago, an elaborate article on the rectification of the Julian year, made under authority in the Roman States, exactly three hundred years ago, during the pontificate of Gregory XIII. (Boncompagni). A medal was struck in honour of the occasion. Its obverse presents the bust of the pontiff, bare headed; beneath are the letters L. PARM.; and above is the superscription, GREGORIVS Xll. PONT. OPT. MAXIMVS. On the reverse is seen inscribed ANNO. RESTITUTO. MDLXXXII., with the figure of a dragon, its tail in its mouth, and with the body coiled round so as to make a circle. Within this circle is the head of a ram, studded with four stars; from the horns of the ram’s head hangs a wreath. These stars shew us what that is which is here symbolized, the celestial Ram, the Sign of the Zodiac, Aries, betokening the beginning of the year; which, at that period, fell when the sun is in Aries. The circle, formed by the coiled body of the dragon, stands obviously for the never ending course of time—a well known Gnostic symbol, old as the Egyptians and Phoenicians—only that they used a serpent and not the dragon to exhibit it. This difference on the medal is explained when we know the dragon to have been the armorial bearing of the Boncompagni family. The pendent wreath is a chaplet of success,—success in accomplishing a reform long needed. By the alteration of the Kalendar, commemorated on this medal, October 5th, 1582, became October 15th in Rome; and not only in Rome but in Spain, Poland, and other countries, the “new style” was adopted. England was slow to follow the lead thus given, for not until the reign of George II., 1752, did the alteration come. It was brought about by the Earl
of Chesterfield, author of the "Chesterfield Letters," then a Minister of the Crown. In spite of the fears of some amongst his colleagues and of popular prejudice, being supported by the learning of the President of the Royal Society, George, second Earl of Macclesfield, he carried a Bill through Parliament which provided that the legal year, in future, should commence on January 1st, and not as heretofore on March 25th; and that to correct the Kalendar, eleven nominal days should be suppressed in September, 1752, so that the day following the 2nd of that month should be styled the 14th. To this change there was in many persons a rooted feeling of dislike, so that resentment showed itself publicly, and when Lord Macclesfield's eldest son stood a contested election in 1754, for the County of Oxford, the cry against him at the hustings was, "Give us back our eleven days that you have stolen!" The exhibition of this medal seems appropriate in the year 1882. It was struck by Laurentius of Parma, one of a family distinguished in this branch of art at that period; and the letters on the obverse, L. PARM, form his signature.

Mr. T. North, F.S.A., contributed the following Paper on

A LEICESTERSHIRE POCKET-BOOK, 1685,

which was exhibited:

I EXHIBIT a copy (imperfect for the last quarter of the year) of "The Starry Messenger for the year of our Redemption, 1685, by Henry Coley, Student in the Mathematicks and the Celestial Science." It is an Almanac containing Astronomical and Meteorological Observations with Astrological Predictions of the state of the year, &c. &c. These predictions both as to the weather and as to the effects of the movements of the heavenly bodies on the affairs of men are of the "Old Moore" type; indeed the former must have been considered too cautious, even by the most credulous, to be of much use in guiding them as to the coming weather. For instance in July the writer says:

"Seasonable weather at the beginning, at least for the first week, after which some few cooling showers will be acceptable. Yet the whole month in general may prove very grateful and good Hay Harvest weather to the great satisfaction of the Country Farmer whom I advise to make Hay whilst he may."

This almanac of two centuries ago is rendered the more interesting by having prefixed to it a number of leaves of paper on which are entered memoranda of receipts and payments made by the owner from February 1684-5 to the close of the year 1686.
Who this owner was is shewn I think, by a receipt for two years' rent stitched into the book and worded thus:

January the 15th 1686: Received then of Thomas Wood of Woodhouse the sume of Six pounds of good & lafull mony of Enlaud for twoe years Rent due to me William Herricke of Beaumano' Esq" at the feast of S'. - £6 0 0
Michaell the Arch Angell last past I say Rec: in full for all rent due from him to me till then for the house he now lives in.

WILLIAM HERRICKE.

Moreover the Almanac and sheets of paper are bound together by a piece of parchment, part of a Deed in which the name of Wood appears as a party. This Thomas Wood (assuming him to have been the owner of the Book) was clearly bailiff or steward acting under the direction of William Herricke the younger, son of the William Herricke who signed the receipt for rent. "My master" frequently occurs in the entries, and under the date of the 21st March is "Paid my M'. for his father £1. 13. 0" and again on the 15th of April 1685 the following memorandum was made:

Sold then to John Harris of Quorn 8 oke timber trees: in Beaumano' park for the sume of 15" 10" to be paid on midsomer day next coming: for which said trees I the said John Harris do hereby promis to pay the said sum of 15" 10" on the day aforesaid to William Herrick of Beau-mano' in y' County of Lee: the younger Esq': witness my hand the day & yeare aforesaid.

JOHN HARRIS.

This William Herrick the younger was, as just said, the son of William Herrick Esq. (who was the grandson of Sir William Herrick the purchaser of Beaumanor in 1595; see vol. V. p. 111, Transactions of this Society) by Anne the daughter of William Bainbrigge, Esq. of Lockington. He—William Herrick sen.—succeeded to the estates upon the death of his father in 1671, being then forty-seven years of age. It was fourteen years after that date that the bailiff began to use the little book now before us, and he appears, as already intimated, to have been acting not under the immediate orders of William Herrick the then "Squire of Beaumanor" who did not die until 1693, but under those of his son "William Herrick the younger" who was then thirty five years of age, having been born in 1650.

The entries are very common place—and shew little more than the money value of labour, and the prices of some of the ordinary articles of use and consumption two centuries ago: as such however, they have their value, and the fact of the monies being spent,
and the articles being purchased, in this county adds somewhat, in our estimation, to their interest.

February 1684 [5].

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Ripley for trenching</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid my charges at Lo. [Loughborough]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid my charges at Lo. and Mount [sorrel]</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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There are many similar entries to these, being the writer's personal expenses when attending those places, and also Leicester and Quorn, on his master's business. He also made occasional entries of small sums of money advanced to his master out of stock in hand thus:

Paid my M' by William 23 [Feb] 1 0 0
Paid my M' 25 [March] 1 0 0
Paid Will. for my M' p his neat 1 0 0

From the ordinary payments we extract:

Paid Roobottom 12 days 0 7 0
Paid Tho. Rootom for 11 days 0 7 4
Paid Hugh Hill for 10 days 0 6 8

These would be labourers' wages, showing the rate to be about sevenpence per diem.

Paid for a hatt for my M' 19 0 18 0
Paid for a water pot 0 2 4
Paid William for Oates 13 1 0 0
for 2 pound & half & one pound & half of butter 0 1 8
Paid y' fee farm rent y' 18 [April] 1685 22 10 0
Paid Mrs. An Barwell April the 28. for a fether bed & bolster 3 carpits of brodcloth & one pare of bellowes 3 2 0
Paid for a bungrate for little Mis 0 0 6

"Little Missa" for whom this "bungrate" (what was it?) was purchased and who appears again in these accounts, was the daughter of William Herrick, Esq., "the younger" by his wife Dorothy the daughter of James Wootton, Esq.

Paid more to Mrs. Ann Barwell for another part of house- hold goods 5 16 0
Paid for one pare of greasy Hose 0 4 0
Paid Capt. Barnard May 11 one years's rent for the Far- brack 0 13 4
Paid for a Cow and Calf 14 4 0 0
Paid for a strike & a basket 0 3 6
Paid for a bed green & wht 5 Curtins 6 green [or great] stoolis 5 Sacks 2 Cheesfats and a sater & a brush 2 8 0
A LEICESTERSHIRE POCKET BOOK, 1685.

Paid Tho. Rawlins [a quarter's?] Levy to ye poore .. 0 7 0
Paid Hugh Hill for 3 days Kiding 30 [May] .. 0 2 0
Paid Eustis Theobals for a bull June 3 .. 1 16 8
Paid for 2 frocks for litle Miss .. .. 0 2 6
Paid Mr. Herrick for ye Whitsun Sermon .. 1 0 0
Paid ye poore people then .. .. 1 0 0

These two entries refer to the custom established by Sir William Herrick of having a Sermon preached annually at Trinity Hospital, Leicester, for the benefit of the poor inmates on the Monday in Whitsun week. The preacher upon this occasion was "Mr. Herrick of Harborow" as we know from a memorandum in the account book, preserved at Beaumanor, of Mr. William Herrick the "my master" of the owner of the pocket book now under notice. Sir William Herrick and his successors at Beaumanor gave (until the year 1697) one pound annually upon the occasion of the Sermon to the preacher as his fee, and another pound to the collection for the poor inmates. (See Transactions, V., 134 and 159).

The Bailiff attended the service upon this occasion as the next entry testifies:

Paid my charges at Leic. then .. .. .. 0 2 0
Paid for 2 brass forks then .. .. .. 0 4 6
Paid for 2 Piggs June 11 .. .. .. 0 16 0
Paid for 2 Cravats .. .. .. 0 4 0
Paid William for Coles 19 .. .. .. 1 15 6
Paid him for 200 of goss .. .. .. 0 4 0
Paid for mending your watch .. .. .. 0 1 0
Paid for 8 pound of cherries .. .. .. 0 1 0
Paid for a drinking horne .. .. .. 0 0 10
Paid for pidgeons 2 dozen July 23 .. .. 0 2 0
Paid for 2 Rakes at Quorn Aug. 5 .. .. 0 0 6
Paid for ale for the moers & Heamakers .. .. 0 1 0

Wages were a shilling a day during Hayharvest.

Paid my Mr August 24 for fidler & pipers .. .. 0 0 6
(possibly at "Harvest Home" festival).
Paid for a qua' of tobacko 27 .. .. 0 0 6

There are other charges for tobacco which had been introduced into England just a century when this entry was made: its use spread so rapidly that King James declared in his "Counterblast" that some of the gentry bestowed "three and some four hundred pounds a yeere upon this precious stink," the use of which he described as "loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmfull to the brain and dangerous to the lunge."
Paid for suit [suet] & peper & pipes at quorn £ 0 0 6
Paid for suger 2 pound & half & charges 0 1 2
Sent to London to pay for doing up Mrs. Hallis pettycote
and for a box 0 4 6
Paid the weeks tax to Mr. Hanley 0 5 4
Paid him the Jale tax 1 0 4
Paid for 3 yards of muslin 0 6 0
Paid for a neckichif or scarf 0 1 8
Paid for five strike of oats 26 0 6 8
Paid for a fether bed bolster 2 blankets to Tho. Rawlings 1 16 0
Paid for chimney tax for B [eaumanor] 0 17 0
Paid for brest beef 0 3 7
Paid for two Almynaks 0 0 5
Paid my M' Jan. 6 at my house 3 15 0
Paid for 60 flagons of ale for my M' 0 5 0

The 6th of January being Twelfth day the ale was probably consumed at some gathering of Tenants on that day.

Paid for a paire of shews for Mr. William at Leic. 16 0 0 10
Paid my charges then 0 1 0
Paid goody bransen for 2 cheses 0 4 6
Paid for a yard & half of flanill 0 2 6
3 pound of butter 0 1 3
2 henns 0 1 4
half a pound suger 0 0 3
Currants & reasons 0 0 5
Paid for a quier of paper 0 0 6
Paid for a paire of woster hose 0 2 8
Paid for a pair for my M" 0 4 0
Paid for a pair for little Miss 0 0 9
Paid Mr. Allsop for preaching the Whitsun Sermon and to ye poore 2 0 0
Paid for a hud (hood) for my M" then 0 5 0
Paid for a paire gloves 0 1 8
Paid for 3 bottles of wine (19 Aug. 1686) 0 4 0
One dozen cheres 1 10 0
Paid William for Coles 5 lodes 1 9 4
Paid for 2 striks of sault 0 3 3
Paid for sope 3 pounds 0 0 10
7 Poteter spoons 0 0 9
2 Cows at 7 17 6
2 Pairs of sheets 1 4 0
Looking glass 0 12 0

(Pewter plates, Napkins, &c., &c.).

It would be tedious to quote more entries as there is nothing of special interest. The owner of the book refers on one page to an inscription "upon a wall in St. Edmond's Church" commencing:
"Man it behoveth to have this in thy mind
That thou giveth with thy hand that thou shalt find"

On another page there are receipts of money from his master and from other sources on his master's account from which he made his payments, and on the last page there are entries of payments arising from the wandering of sheep from the open fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for crying 3 sheep at Loghburrow</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for crying one at Mountsorrell</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for crying one at Leic.</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for saizeing and priseing the said sheepe</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A breast of mutton, two hundred years ago, was purchased at Beaumanor for tenpence.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, contributed the following paper on

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF SOUTH CROXTON.

By the kind permission of the Rector of South Croxton, the Rev. Humphrey Noble, I was enabled to examine the Parish Registers of this ancient parish in August 1880. The following notes, which I then took, may prove of interest to some.

The earliest existing Register commences in 1662, and extends to 1718. It has this heading:

"SOUTH CROXTON REGISTER ANNO DOM. 1662."

The second volume extends from 1718 to 1770. From 1770 there is unfortunately a gap to 1800, after which date the Registers are complete to the present time. They are throughout legible, and in good condition. Nichols states that the Register prior to 1662 was burnt in 1713 by connivance of the clerk.

From these Registers we can obtain the following list of Rectors, which in some measure supplements the account given by Nichols:

Robert Bridges, buried March 31, 1662.
Paul Balgay, 1662 to 1689. He was afterwards Rector of Beby. An abstract of his will is given in the Register, March 31, 1725, by which he left an annual rent-charge of 10s. to the poor of South Croxton.
Thomas Partridge, 1690 to 1699. Called "Sawbridge" by Nichols.
Philip Hackett, inducted June 26, 1700. Afterwards Vicar of All Saints' Leicester, and Confrater of Wigston's Hospital. He
died May 18, 1785, aged 71, and was buried in All Saints' Church. See Monumental Inscriptions to him, and his wife Jane, and son Philip, in Nichols' Leic. I. 553, 603. There is a pedigree of Hacket in Nichols' Leic. III. 288.

William Middleton, inducted July 12, 1785. He died March 26, 1765, and was buried at Hatheren, where is a Monumental Inscription to his memory. He owned a considerable property at South Croxton; and was great-grandfather of the late Edward Chatterton Middleton, Esq., J.P., and D.L., of the Grove, Loughborough.

Robert Burnaby, 1770. Rector of Wanlip the same year.

Philip Hackett, 1770; (grandson of the former rector of the name;) died 27 March, 1801, aged 72; buried 31st in the chancel, where is an inscription on a flat stone to his memory, and another to his widow Elizabeth, who died March 18, 1814, aged 72.


John Ferdinando Wilkinson, 1828 (son of the preceding Rector). He died March 22, 1868, aged 64, and was buried at South Croxton, where is a Tablet to his memory on the North Wall of the Church, and a Tombstone in the Churchyard.

Humphrey Noble, 1868, still Rector in 1882. He is son of the Rev. John Noble, of Nether Broughton.

The following names occur in the Registers:—Allen, Lewin, Hames, Baresby, Saunderson, Goadby, Stevenson, Graves, Fletcher, Storer, Pick, Bosworth, Adcock, Mease, Shuttlewood, Litherland, &c.

The following extracts relate chiefly to the clergy, and their families:

"Mr. Robert Bridges Rector was buryed y° last day of March 1662."

"Mary y° Daughter of Thomas Partridge & Margaret his wife baptized the 1st of October 1690."

"Will'm y° Son of ditto baptized May y° 2, 1692."

"Charles y° Son of ditto baptized May y° 26, 1699."

"South Croxton. Philip Hackett Clerk, was Inducted into y° Rectory, by Robert Seagrave Vicar of Twyford on y° 26 of June, Anno X° 1700. He read y° 39 Articles of Religion, y° copy of His Certificate, & Gave his Assent & Consent on Sunday June y° 30, 1700."

"Charles, y° Son of Philip Hackett & Jane his Wife, was born 9° y° 6° Baptized y° 30° -702."

"Clement, y° Son of Philip Hackett, by Jane his Wife, was Born & Baptised May 25, -708."
"Anno X" 1706. "Baptiz' Jane y' Daught' of Ph 1 Hackett Cler. & Jane his wife—May y' 7th."

"Buryed, Jone y' Daught' of Ph 1 Hackett afores' July y' 29th."

"Philip y' son of Philip Hackett, by Jane his wife, was Born and Baptized, May y' 6th, 1708."

"Baptized Frances daught' of ditto November y' 9th 1708."

"Buryed April y' 26th 1711."

"1725. July 21. Wm. Son of Wm. & Mary Middleton Baptized. South Croxton July the 12th 1735. William Middleton Clerk was then Inducted into that Rectory by Joseph Ledbrooke Rector of Scraptoft on Sunday the Thirteenth day of July. He read the 39 Articles &c."

"1741. Olivia Wife of William Middleton Clerk Buried July y' 12th."

"1755. July 17. Marr: James Harley of Sileby & Elizabeth Adcock of South Croxton."

"1771. November 11. Marr: Philip Hackett Rector of South Croxton and Elizabeth Baresby of Baggrave."


"1801. The Rev' Philip Hacket aet. 72 of South Croxton died 27 Mar: & bur: 31 Mar:.

"1803. April 11. Marr: Philip Andrew Hacket and Elizabeth Clements of South Croxton."

"1804. John Ferdinando, son of Wm. & Lucy Wilkinson, born 21 Jan. and christened 24 Jan.:"

"1804. Mary, daughter of Philip Andrew & Elizabeth Hacket, born 22 May, & privately christened 24 May, & received 9 June."


"1806. Thomas son of Samuel & Eliz: Farmer, of Belton, born 24 May 1784, & christened 6 April 1806."

"1807. Jane, daughter of Philip Andrew & Elizabeth Hacket, born 10 Aug., & privately christened 10 August, & received 6 September."

"1809. Joseph Sheldon, son of Wm. & Lucy Wilkinson, born 27 July 1808, and christened 3 May 1809."

"1810. George, son of Philip Andrew & Elizabeth Hacket, born 19 December, & christened 21 December."


"1819. Marr: Sheldon Cradock and Elizæd Firmadge of South Croxton, 25 January."

The Church is of perpendicular style, and consists of Nave, Chancel, and North Aisle. It contains Mon: Inscriptions to the Rev. Philip Hacket, and Elizabeth his widow, and to the Rev. John Ferdinando Wilkinson.
Mr. J. E. Weatherhead read the following Notes on a

FOURTEENTH CENTURY DEED RELATING TO
HALLATON,

which he exhibited.

Fourteenth Century Chirograph-deed. It bears date the Feast of St. Michael, 3 Edward II. (1309), commencing with the customary greeting “Salutem in Domino,” and purporting to be a grant in fee from one Isolda who had been the wife of Thomas-de-Derby of Billisdon, (“me in pura et legitima viduitate mea”) to John Rydel (son of William Rydel) of Hallugton, of all her Lands and Tenements which she had in the town of Halugton. The reddendum clause first stipulates for the Annual payment of 21s. for 20 years, viz.:—at Easter, 10s. 6d., and at Michaelmas, 10s. 6d; and after the 20 years, for the Annual payment of 20 marks, viz:—at Easter, 10 marks, and at Michaelmas, 10 marks. In the usual clause for warranty in lieu of the general operative words, “against all people” (“contra omnes gentes”), we find “contra omnes homines et feminas”. The Testimonium clause is curious, of which the following is an extension; “In cujus rei testimonium predicta Isolda isti parti hujus scripti in modum Cyrographi confecti penes me dictum Johannem residenti sigillum suum apposuit.”

The word Chirograph or Cyrograph is a compound of two Greek words, signifying hand-writing. Formerly, when deeds (requiring a Counterpart) were more concise than at present, it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the alphabet written between them, through which the parchment was cut, either in a straight or indented line, in such a manner as to leave half the word on one part, and half on the other.

Deeds thus made, were denominated Syngrapha by the Canonists, and by the legal profession, Chirographia or hand-writings; the word Cirographum or Cyrographum (as in the example before us) being usually that which was divided in making the Indenture. And this custom was observed in making out the Indentures of a Fine (now abolished). So that in the event of any dispute arising as touching the authenticity or validity of the document, the counterpart was called for; and if upon production, they were found to fit or tally, it was proof incontestible of the genuineness of the transaction, beside which, both Grantor and Grantee, Feoffor and Feoffee were de facto, for ever estopped from averring aught contrary to their bona fide act and deed. Among the ancient MSS. contained in the Muniment Room of our Borough, will be found an example of a Cyrograph deed, viz., in a Charter from Simon-de-Montfort, Earl of Leicester, (temp. Henry III.) to the Burgeses of Leicester, remitting Bridge-silver and
Gable-pence, to them and their heirs for ever. A printed transcription, extension and translation of this document may be found in the "Index and Key to the Leicester MSS." by Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson. I also find in our Muniment Room another interesting document (made after the manner of a Cyrograph), henceforth to be known as "the Great Charter of Leicester, viz., "Ordinances dated 6 Ed. I. (1277), of Edm4 (Crouchback), first Plantagenet Earl of Leic', for the reform and amendment of the laws and procedure of the Court of Portmanmote of Leicester."

The witnesses to the Chirograph Deed now produced, are William Edwyhe, John de Blaston, William the Smith, Geoffrey de Radeclive, Thomas de Crawnhou, (Cranoe) and William Sellwyn, all of Halug'ton, and others. The Seal is appended to the record.

The following is an extension of the old Charter:—

"Universis hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Isolda que fuit uxor Thome de Derby de Billisdon salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me in pura et legitima viduitate mea ad festum beati Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filij Regis Edwardi Tertio dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse Johanni Rydel filio Willielmi Rydel de Halugton et heredibus suis et assignatis suis quibuscumque, omnes terras et tenementa mea quas et que habui in villa de Halugton et in campis eiusdem cum pratis pascuis pasturis communibus libertatibus et omnibus aliis suis pertinenciis et aesiamentiis, Habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis predicto Johanni Rydel et heredibus suis et suis assignatis libere quiete et in pace et hereditate in perpetuum, Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis et assignatis viginti et unum solidos sterlingorum per viginti annos proximo sequentes a die beati Michaelis Archangeli predicto anno Regni Regis Edwardi filij Regis Edwardi predicto Tertio ad duo anni terminos videlicet ad pascham domini decem solidos et sex denarios et ad festum beati Michaelis decem solidos et sex denarios, Et post predictos viginti annos reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis viginti marcas sterlingorum ad duo anni terminos videlicet ad pascham domini decem marcas et ad festum beati Michaelis Archangeli decem marcas, Et faciendo insuper annuatim capitali domino feodi illius servicia inde debita et consueta ad predictas terras et tenementa predicta qualitercunque spectantia et forinseca servicia. Et ego predicta Isolda et heredes mei et assignati dicto Johanni Rydel et heredibus suis et assignatis suis quibuscumque omnes terras et tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et aesiamentiis per predicta servicia sicut predictum est contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus in perpetuum In cuius rei testimonium predicta Isolda isti parti huius scripti in modum Cyrographi confecti penes me dictum Johannem residenti sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis Testibvs, Will'mo Edwyn de Halughton, Joh'e de Blaston de eadem, Will'mo Fabro de eadem, Galfrido de Radeclive de eadem, ffit' Rydel de eadem. Thoma de Crawnhou de eadem, Will'mo Sellwyn de eadem, et Aliis.'
MR. WEATHERHEAD also exhibited a DECLARATION OF ASSENT BY THOMAS CADE, RECTOR OF HALLATON, TO THE ARTICLES, 1608, certified by William Bishop of Lincoln; and read the following notes thereon:

I give a translation of this document, appending a few notes of Topographical and Biographical interest:

"To all and singular Christ's faithful people, to whom these present letters testimonial shall come, William, by Divine Providence Bishop of Lincoln (sends) greeting in the Lord—Know ye that on the fourth day of the month of October, in the year of the Lord 1608, and in the first year of our translation, within our Manor of Buckden in the county of Huntingdon, "Constitutus personaliter coram nobis Thomas Cade, Clericus, Artium Magister, presentatus ad rectoriam de Halloughton, vulgo appellatam 'Le South Parsonage, in comitatu Leycester,' before his admission or institution voluntarily in our presence, subscribed and assented to all and singular the Articles of the Christian faith, in which there was agreement made by the Archbishops and Bishops, and the whole Clergy in the Synod of London, in the year of the Lord 1562, for the removal of differences; and promises that he would observe and defend the Doctrine which is contained in them, as in truth, agreeable to the truth of the Divine word.—In witness whereof, we have caused our Episcopal Seal to be affixed to these presents—Given in the year, day, month, and place aforesaid."

[Signed] W. LINCOLN. [Seal wanting.]

At the ancient village of Buckden, or Bugden, still stands the venerable Episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Lincoln. It is situate in the centre of the village, and, I believe, partly surrounded by a moat. The manor itself was held in the reign of Henry I. by the Abbot of Ely, who it appears, granted the same to the Bishops of Lincoln, in return for the leave given to him to "make his Abbacy a Bishopric." In 1832 the living was a discharged vicarage in the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon and Diocese of Lincoln, valued in the King's Books at £8, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. It now belongs to the See of Ely, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. Camden, treating of the County of Hunts., after recording the existence of two small springs, the one against that fearful scourge leprosy, the other against affections of the eye, goes on to state, "Inde haud procul salutat usa Bugden elegantes Episcoporum Lincolniensium aedes." Halloughton (now Hallaton) Rectory, cum Blaston-St-Michael curacy, is a benefice in the diocese of Peterborough, the patrons being C. Bewicke, Esq. and Rev. G. C. Fenwicke.

William Barlow, D.D. was Prebend in St. Paul's 1601, also installed Prebendary of Westminster 1601, Dean of Chester 1602,
Prebendary of Canterbury 1605, elevated to the See of Rochester 1605, from whence in 1608 he was translated to Lincoln. When Dean of Chester, he drew up by direction of Archbishop Whitgift, an account of the celebrated conference at Hampton Court between the Puritans and the Established Church Clergy. He died at Buckden 1613. When Robert Devereux Earl of Essex was condemned, he (Dr. Barlow) received orders from the council to attend that unfortunate nobleman in the Tower, and at his execution, in consequence of which on the Sunday following, he preached at Paul's Cross, where he gave an account of all that passed between him and the Earl, with the particulars of his Lordship's confession.

This Sermon was afterwards printed, but it is extremely rare, and has escaped the notice of the biographers of Essex. Thus we find attached to these letters testimonial, the autograph of a Divine, whose sad duty it was to minister to, and be present at the execution of this great, but ill-fated nobleman; and (as history goes) one towards whom Elizabeth entertained no ordinary esteem.

ANNUAL MEETING.

January 29th, 1883.


A letter from the Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, was read, thanking the Society for the present of a set of its Transactions.

The Secretaries having reported that the Lincolnshire Archaeological Society had declined to hold a joint meeting with this Society this summer, it was unanimously resolved that the summer excursion be made to Harborough and the neighbourhood, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

The offer made by the Shropshire Archaeological Society to exchange Transactions, was accepted.

It was decided to print Mr. Stock's paper on "Ancient Charters discovered at Market Harborough," in the forthcoming volume of the Associated Society's Reports and Papers.

Arthur Toller, Esq., of Stoneygate, was elected a member of the Society.
The following audited Treasurer's Statement for 1882 was read:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1.</td>
<td>Balance from last Account ..</td>
<td>43 19 8</td>
<td>1882. Grant for Transactions ..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 31.</td>
<td>Subscriptions and Arrears received during the year 95 1 6 Books sold ..</td>
<td>0 6 9</td>
<td>Hall-keeper ..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£139 7 11</td>
<td>Purchase of Drawings, &amp;c., of Roman Pavement ..</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. North's Church Bells of Lincolnshire ..</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Williamson, for Volume for 1881 ..</td>
<td>42 2 10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clarke, Printing, &amp;c. ..</td>
<td>7 15 4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ditto Rent ..</td>
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<td>2 15 10</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance ..</td>
<td>23 0 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1883.—Jan. 1. Balance in hand, £23 0s. 11d. Examined and found correct.  
(Signed) THOMAS HOLYLAND, Auditor.  

After which

THE REPORT

Of the Committee for the year 1882 was read as follows:—

In this, the twenty-eighth Report of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, we have little new to communicate. The Annual Summer Excursion took place on July the 26th and 27th, when Coventry and Warwick were the towns chosen for our instruction. The first day was devoted to Coventry, where the Members carefully inspected S. Mary's Hall, S. Michael's, and other churches of interest; S. John's Hospital; and the Grey and White Friars, under the kind and able guidance of W. G. Fretton, Esq., and M. H. Bloxam, Esq., the venerable author of Principles of Gothic Architecture. Our best thanks are due to both these gentlemen. On the second day the party divided, some of the Members preferring to examine the ruins of Kenilworth, while others proceeded to Warwick and visited the Castle, S. Mary's Church, and the Leicester Hospital. Our thanks are due to the London and North Western Railway Company for kindly consenting to issue tickets for this excursion at a reduced rate.

In March last, your Society sent an invitation to the Lincoln Society to request the Members to pay Leicester a visit during the summer. It was, however, found impracticable to arrange for a visit at that time, and in the month of May it was resolved that the Lincoln Society be requested to come to Leicester during the present year. A communication, however, has been received stating, to our great regret, that they are unable to do so.

Since our last Report the following Papers have been read:—1. A Melton Schoolmaster, by T. North, Esq., F.S.A.; 2. Notes on the last verses of Sir Walter Scott, by the Rev. Dr. Dickson; 3. On the Conveyance of the Manor of Lodddington, by Mr. J. E. Weatherhead; 4. On the transfer of some property in Leicester, by the same; 5. On Ancient Charters, &c., discovered at Market Harborough, by Rev. J. E. Stooks; 6. A Leicestershire Pocket-Book, by T. North, Esq., F.S.A.; 7. The Parish Registers of South Croxton, by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. Various objects of interest have been exhibited at the bi-monthly meetings, among which may be
mentioned an ancient miniature on ivory, which has been for many years in the possession of the Harcourt Family. It is a portrait of Prince Charles Stuart, grandson of King James the Second. Your Committee have obtained by purchase some valuable drawings of the Roman Pavement of the Jewry Wall, Leicester, executed by Mr. Hall, and they hope eventually to publish them. Your Committee deeply regret the loss during the past year of three old and valuable members of this Society, the Rev. S. G. Bellairs, of Goadby Marwood; Major Freer, of Billesdon Coplow; and the Rev. H. K. Richardson, of Leire. No very important work of church restoration has been undertaken in the last twelve months; but the Parish Church of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, which has been for some time under repair, has been re-opened. The cost of the restoration was £12,000. The church at Rotherby has been put into perfect order, under the hands of Mr. W. Millican, of Leicester. New roofs have been placed on the nave, chancel, and south aisle; the old seats have been taken away, and new oak seats substituted; the south porch has been rebuilt, and a vestry added, the cost being about £800. The church of Stoney Stanton has been partially restored. At Frisby-on-the-Wreake the belfry has been thrown open to the nave, and a handsome reredos erected. A reredos has also been placed in the church at Thurlaston. Narborough Church is at present under repair. At Sproxton, where the church is being restored, a very perfect and interesting stone coffin has been discovered outside the foundation of the south wall of the chancel. Fragments of smaller stone coffins have also been found. The jambs of the old east window had been built into the wall, and are now brought to light, as well as part of a spiral staircase which had evidently led up into the rood-loft.

The Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Committee, were confirmed and adopted.

All the Members of the Committee and the Officers of the Society were re-elected for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen added to the Committee:—

Francis Bigge, Esq., of Carlton Hall; the Rev. J. E. Stocks, of Market Harborough; and the Rev. Andrew Trollope, of Carlton.

Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the Mayor of Leicester for his permission to use the Library at the Old Town Hall for the meetings of this Society; to the local press for reporting the proceedings for the past year; and to the Committee, Secretaries, and Auditor for their services.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By the Chairman: The History and Antiquities of Northants, by John Bridges; in which are some good engravings of Peterborough Cathedral.

By the Rev. A. F. Tollemache: A circular pipkin or bowl of roughly glazed earthenware, found at Whitwick above a skeleton near the old castle.

By Rev. A. Trollope: Two Papal Bullae. "Bulla," or leaden seal of Innocent IV. (Fieschi) Pope, 1243-54, A.D. Obv: Enclosed in a beaded circle two faces, bearded; between the faces a long stemmed cross; over one face is SPA (ulus), over the other SPE (trus). Rev: Within a beaded circle INNOCENTIVS P. P. III. Another of John XXIII. (Baldassare Cossa), Pope, 1410, deposed by the Council of Constance 1415. Obv: Precisely like the first. Rev: IOHANNES: P. P. XXIII: (old English). The difference of lettering constitutes the sole difference in the character of these
two "bullae." Mr. Trollope stated that they were found some time ago at Lincoln. It is from these leaden seals that the letters, issued from the papal chancery, came to be called "Bulls." They were written on parchment, and to them was attached by a hempen string one of these lead seals; though if the "bull" was an act of Grace or Mercy, the string was of silk. In England it was declared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth an act of treason to procure, to publish, or to put in use a Papal Bull. In affairs of the highest consequence the seal was of gold—such were styled "Golden Bulls." Besides papal there were imperial bulls, and such a one is said to be preserved at Frankfort, with the golden "bulla" still attached to it. We must be careful not to restrict the term bull to those letters which were issued by a pope. Of course the word has a classical usage, for its origin is classical. With the Romans it meant a round ball-shaped ornament, or boss of metal. They were worn, suspended from the neck, by the children of both sexes of the rich and great, made of gold for them; children of freedmen, would wear them of leather. There is a fine specimen of golden bulla preserved in the British Museum, which is figured in Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities."

By the Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A.: A lock of Edward the Fourth's hair. Exhibited by permission of John Entwisle, Esq., of Foxholes, in the county of Lancaster, and of Kilworth House, North Kilworth, in this county. A thin lock of hair, in a crystal case, on the rim of which is engraved in xviii. century characters, "The hair of Edward the Fourth, King of England, buried at Windsor, anno 1483." In the Annual Register of 1789, under the date 13th of March, we read, "The workmen employed in new paving the choir of St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, discovered a decay in the stones which closed up the entrance into the vault where Edward IV. had been deposited. Two of the Canons and the Surveyor entered the vault, viewed the royal body enclosed in a leaden and a wooden coffin, reduced to a skeleton, which measured six feet three inches. The skull reclined to the left or north side, with a quantity of long brown hair which had fallen off it, but no traces of envelope or cerecloth nor any rings or other insignia. On the king's coffin lay another of wood, only much decayed, which contained the skeleton of a woman, which from marks of age about the skull, was supposed to be that of the Queen, Elizabeth Widville, who died three years (?) after him in confinement at Bermondsey Abbey. . . . On the walls of the vault was written in chalk in abbreviated characters of the time, Edward, or Edwardus IV., and several names of workmen or assistants at the funeral." The King died April 9th, owing to disappointment through a failure in negotiation as to his eldest daughter's marriage with the Dauphin, so men said; another writer,
however, relates that "one of the personal results of his voluptuous life attacked him at Exeter, and on the 9th of April, 1483, he suddenly expired, before he had completed his forty-first year, in the twenty-third year of his reign." He was buried with great pomp at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, "having been exposed immediately after his death upon a board, naked from the waist upwards, during ten hours, that he might be seen by all the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and by the Mayor and Aldermen of London."—"Chronicle of the White Rose of York," p. 263. This volume has for its frontispiece the portrait of King Edward, taken from the original painting in the possession of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. The King is represented wearing a black velvet cap, jewelled, which covers brown hair, worn long, underneath EDWARD REX. QUART. in old English. Sir Thomas More's description of his appearance, quoted in this Chronicle, is "he was a goodly personage, very princely to behold, of visage lovely, of body knightly, strong and clean made, howbeit in his latter days, with over liberal diet, somewhat corpulent and burley, yet not uncomely. His popularity was increased by very attractive manners. On one occasion he asked a rich old lady what she would give him towards the war, "For thy lovely face," she answered, "thou shalt have twenty pounds," being twice as much as the King expected; whereupon he thanked and kissed her, upon which she doubled the sum she had promised."

Exhibited by permission of George Ashby Ashby, Esq., of Naseby Woolleys, Northants, a bronze engraved mount of a wooden scabbard, for a short sword or dagger. This was recently dug up on the school premises at Naseby, and may be of the period comprised by the fourteenth and fifteenth century.

By Mr. S. Knight: A groat of Edward III., Calais Mint, found at Countesthorpe. Soon after the conquest of Calais by Edward III., in the year 1347, a mint was established and the proper officers appointed. Description:—Obverse: EDWARD. DEI. G. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT. Head and crown in a double trussure of nine arches, annulet on breast. Reverse: Outer circles, POSUI. DEUM. ADIVTOREM. MEV. Inner circle, VILLA CALESIE. Cross extending to the outside of the coin; Pellets within the inner circle.—See Ruding, Plate III., No. 10.

April 2nd, 1883.


The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected members of this Society:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, of Egerton Lodge, Melton; Lord Aberdour, of Lodddington Hall, Uppingham; Thos.

The following antiquities, &c., were exhibited:—

By J. Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq., of Welford, and Marple Hall, Cheshire: A line engraving of Oliver Cromwell, printed on satin with an edging of silver lace; the lace tarnished, and the satin in several places frayed. The General is represented in armour, with bare head, his right hand holds a baton, the left rests on his sword; on the right is seen a page adjusting the sash which is tied round his waist. Beneath are the arms of the Cromwell family, shewing their quarterings, and above the shield is a knight's helmet. Military trophies form a wreath which encloses both. On either side of the arms is a wreath of palm and laurel enclosing the initials in monogram O. C. Then follows this inscription:—OLIVERVS CROMWELL EXERCITVVM ANGLIE REIPVBLCÆ DVX. GENERALIS LOGVITENENS ET GVERNATOR HIBERNIE. OXONIENSIÆ ACADEMÆ CANCELLARIVS. Parliamento Reipublice Anglicana (sic) Hanc Sui Ducis effigiem offert. Dicat, consecravit omnibus officiorum genere mancipatus Petrus Lombardus.—Bompert (?) Sculpit. . . The coat of arms, together with the inscription, date the engraving. Cromwell was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1649; Captain General of Forces, in place of Fairfax, in 1650; and, not until 1653, Lord Protector, when he assumed the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, quarterly, with an escutcheon bearing his paternal arms supported by a lion and a dragon. Cromwell visited Oxford in May, 1649, and was entertained in the Hall of Magdalen College, where (as Antony Wood remarks) he "had good cheer and bad speeches." After dinner they played at bowls on the College Green; and the Convocation being afterwards held, he and Fairfax were admitted, with the usual ceremonies, to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He became Chancellor 1st January, 1650, but resigned the office 3rd July, 1657, when his son Richard Cromwell succeeded him, and retained the Chancellorship until 8th May, 1660, when he also resigned it. The engraving has somewhat suffered by being so long folded up in a sage green roll of satin, edged with silver lace.

curiously expressed by lines. ÆTELRED REX ANGLO. Reverse: An open cross, extending to the edge of the coin, and terminating in three crescents. ÆLFINE. MO. LEIC. Ælfwine monetarius Leicester, moneyer of Leicester. Six pennies of the same King, of other mints, Canterbury, Rochester, London, Winchester, and Huntingdon,—presenting other types.

By Mr. Samuel Knight: Silver Medal struck to commemorate the taking of Vigo from the Spaniards. On the 22nd October, 1702, the combined English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Rooke, with twelve thousand troops commanded by the Duke of Ormond, attacked and destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo Bay, capturing a large booty. Gold and silver coins were struck from the bullion taken in the engagement, and bear under the bust of Queen Ann the inscription VIGO. Obverse of medal: Bust of Queen Anne, draped and crowned. ANNA DEI GRA. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REGINA. Reverse: French and Spanish fleets within Harbour attacked by those of England and Holland. CAPTA ET INCENSA GAL. ET HISP. CLASSE. in ex., AD VIGUM, XXII. OCTR. MDCCII. Also a set of silver coins with VIGO under bust, crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: A Grant, dated 1391, on vellum, in the old law-latin, for the loan of which I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Bunney, the following being a translation:—"Know all present and to come, that I, Walter Clerk, have given and granted, and by this my present deed, have confirmed unto Henry Gaddesby, of Leicester, and Anne his wife, two cottages, situate near the North Gate, in the said town of Leicester, lying between a tenement of —— (name eroded) on the north part, and a tenement in the same town, on the south part, and extending from the king's highway to land of —— (name obliterated) situate on the east part. To have and to hold the said two cottages to the aforesaid Henry Gaddesby, his heirs and assigns for ever. Rendering, therefore, for me, to the Duchy of Lancaster of their fee, two roses (the adjective "red" or "white" being eroded) at the feast of St. John the Baptist. And I, the aforesaid Walter Clerk, and my heirs and executors, will warrant and defend the aforesaid two cottages, to the aforesaid Henry Gaddesby and Anne his wife, their heirs and assigns, against all people for ever. In witness whereof to this my present deed, I have placed my seal. These being witnesses: Geoffrey Clerk, then Mayor of the Town of Leicr.; William —— (name defaced) then bailiff there; John Cook; William —— (name defaced); Roger Seynlowe (?); John Prentys; (name eroded), and many others. Given at Leicester, Friday, in the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel; in the year of the reign of King Richard the Second, after the Conquest, the 15th ——." The seal wanting.

Also by Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: Release or quit claim dated 1542, whereby the releasor, one John Braunston, sends—"greeting
in the Lord everlasting, and proceeds to quit-claim for ever, to a certain Ranulph Knight, one cottage with the appurts., situate in a certain street called Senvi Gate, in the suburbs of Leicester, between land late of John Davy on the east, and land of the College of the Dean and Chapter, near the Castle of Leicester on the west, and extending from the said street even to the Fosse (or Trench) of the town of Leicester. The witnesses being Robert Gaddisby, then Mayor of the town of Leicester (tunc Maiore Leicestersie), Thos. Catlyn, the then Bailiff (tunc Ballivo), and others. The conclusion is interesting, as recording the distinctive title or style of the King as compared with that of his predecessors:—“Dated the 27th day of April, Anno Regni Henrici Octavi, Dei gratia, Angliae, et Franciae Regis, fidei defensoris, Dominus Hiberniae, et in terra suprema capitis Anglicanæ Ecclesiae, tricesimo tercio.” Seal wanting. The title of “Fidei defensor” was decreed to Henry VIII. 1521, by a bull of Leo X., as the Royal author of a work (presented to the Pope in full conclave) entitled “De septem sacramentis contra Martinum Luther heresiarchon.” Henry VIII., was first acknowledged as supreme head of the Church of England by the clergy in 1528; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament, to him, his heirs and successors, kings of this realm, in 1534 by the statute of 26 Henry VIII., c. 1, entitled the “Act of Supremacy.” This Act was repealed by 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary c. 8 (1554) but subsequently re-enacted 1 Eliz., c. 1 (1559). The title of King of Ireland was confirmed to the English sovereigns 1543.

By the Chairman: A coin of Constantine found in the parish of Ashley, close to Medbourne Boundary, representing a full length figure of Phenbus. Inscription, Imp. Constantianus, Aug. se, Soli invicto., Comiti. Also a History of Stamford, 2 vols, date 1785.

By Colonel Bellairs: Farthing of William III.

By Rev. A. M. Rendell: Survey of Coston in 1660, taken by Mr. Vincent Wing.

The Rev. C. F. R. Palmer, of St. Dominic’s Priory, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, London, contributed the following Paper on

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS OR BLACKFRIARS OF LEICESTER.

The Order of Friar-Preachers sprang out of a band of seven or eight Spanish and French priests, who went about Languedoc in the South of France, preaching in opposition to the powerful and rising sect of the Albigenses. This band was led by Dominic Guzman, a Spaniard of noble birth, who was born in the year 1170, at Calaruega in the kingdom of Old Castile, and became a Canon-Regular in the cathedral of Osma. He had been thus labouring in
France for ten years, when he realized the idea suggested by the
spiritual needs of the age and welfare of the church, in the
establishment of a religious Order uniting the asceticism of
monastic life with the active ministry; which would go far towards
remedying the prevailing evils. In the year 1215, Dominic laid
the foundation of his Order at Toulouse, with a community of
seven brethren. The Order was approved and confirmed, December
22nd, 1215, by pope Honorius III. who gave it the title of Friar-
Preachers.

The government of this religious body of men was wholly
legislative, based on the mild and pliant Rule of St. Augustin,
yet subject directly to the supreme authority of the Roman See.
It was centred in a master-general, while the provinces which
national and local distinctions required were ruled by provincial
priors, and the charge of each house was committed to a prior.
The master-general was elected in a general chapter of the Order
made up of deputies from each province; the provincial prior, in a
provincial chapter of those members of the associated communi-
ties, who by learning or influence had acquired an elective right; and
the conventual prior, in an assembly of the community. The
houses were called indifferently, Friaries, as containing a number of
Feres (brothers), or Priories, from their governing head.

As ascetics the Friar-Preachers were bound, explicitly by the
vow of obedience to the Rule of St. Augustin and to the constitu-
tions regulated by the legislature; and implicitly by the vows of
chastity and poverty. The austerities consisted in, the choral
recitation of the divine office with the celebration of mass every
day, and vigils of the dead eventually changed for the weekly office
of the dead; claustral silence with study; perpetual abstinence
from flesh-meat, and fasting from Holy Cross day (Sept. 14th) to
Easter, with a strict advent and lent; and the exclusive use of
woollen in clothing and bedding. The full habit consisted of a
tunic (with a leathern girdle) and a loose scapular and a capuce,
all white; and in public, and during winter in choir, a black
cappa or cloak and capuce. Shoes and stockings were enjoined.
On account of the cappa came the popular name of Blackfriars in
England, although the same designation was sometimes given to
the black-robed Friars or Hermits of St. Augustin. They were
also termed Jacobins or Jacobites, especially in France, from their
great house of St. Jacques at Paris. From the fifteenth century the
name of Dominicans has distinguished them as followers of
St. Dominic.

The vow of poverty not only forbade the personal possession of
property, but even shut out the Order from holding in common
any rents or lands beyond the site and shelter necessary for
churches and dwellings. Thus stripped of all revenues the Friars
were cast on the charity of the people for their maintenance, and
subsisted on alms begged mostly from door to door. And so was founded the first of the four great Mendicant Orders. But as times and customs changed, the rule was modified, at first in isolated cases by lawful authority, till at last pope Sixtus IV. by a bull dated April 19th, 1478, allowed the whole Order to possess lands, revenues, and other real property, and the general chapter celebrated in the same year at Perugia enforced the decree, which the Council of Trent afterwards approved. Thus the quest of alms was extinguished; and the vow of religious poverty became purely personal, not inflicting, indeed, the sordid and grinding want of the abject poor, but entailing the religious disability to hold the unsanctioned dominion of any property, and curbing needless expenses.

As teachers of the people these Friars exercised their ministry, untrammelled with those parochial duties and local ties, which would have absorbed their energies and crippled their action. They went up and down all the country preaching, hearing confessions, and celebrating mass and administering the holy communion. They taught from the professor's chair in the universities, established schools, and wrote copiously on almost every branch of divine and human sciences.

Such continues to be the constitution of the Dominican Order at the present day.

The patriarch of the Friar-Preachers died, August 6th, 1221, at Bologna, and was canonized, July 3rd, 1234, by pope Gregory IX. He had seen his Order, within five years, overspread Spain, France, Italy, and Germany, divided into seven provinces, and possessing sixty convents. He established the eighth province of England about two months before his decease. From the second general chapter held in the end of May at Bologna, he sent thirteen brethren into England. These Friars reached London, August 10th, and Oxford August 15th, where they built an oratory, and began their charge of teaching in the university and preaching throughout the land. The Order made rapid progress, and spread from England into Ireland and Scotland. Within seventeen or eighteen years, in England they had fifteen sites; in 1277, there were forty convents in England and Wales, and at the general suppression in 1538, the number had increased to fifty-two convents with two subsidiary houses, and one establishment of Sisters of the Order engaged in the training and education of young persons of their own sex. The success of the Friars was mainly due to the influence which they obtained at the royal court under Henry III. and kept up till the House of Lancaster displaced the House of Anjou on the throne, after which their courtly prestige gradually waned. The greater number of their priories were founded by kings or nobles or persons in the upper ranks of life; some rose out of the piety of wealthy commoners; and a few were given by the clergy.
The Friar-Preachers established themselves at Leicester in the earlier part of the reign of Henry III., but in what year is unknown, and who was the first patron or founder becomes a matter of conjecture, though the opinion of Nichols and the historians of the town of Leicester is supported by collateral evidence, against which there is nothing to oppose.

Now there was at this town an ancient parish church dedicated to St. Clement, the patronage of which belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, and in the year 1220, it was returned that the vicarage was so poor, that it scarcely sufficed to support a chaplain. The *Matriculus dni. Ep. Linc. de omnibus ecclesiis in Archd. Leic.*, 1220, thus records it: "Ecclesie S. Clementis patronus idem Abbas [Sanctae Mariæ de pratis Leic.] quæ vix sufficit ad sustentationem capellani,"* Nothing later is found concerning this church, which disappears entirely from view; within seventy years it had ceased to belong to St. Mary’s Abbey, for it is not mentioned in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, nor in the *Taxatio spiritualium bonorum et temporalium Abbatis et Conventus Leicestrensis* in 1292. Hence it would seem either that the church had been destroyed, or what is far more probable had passed into the possession of a Mendicant Order, whose scanty possessions had the privilege of exemption from taxation and subsidies; and when it is found that the priory church of the Friar-Preachers was dedicated to St. Clement, pope and martyr, it becomes as certain as it is possible to be without direct evidence of the fact, that the old parish church was given to these Friars by the Canons Regular of St. Augustin of St. Mary Pré or de Pratis at this town. The church stood within the town wall, between the North Gate on the East, and the river Soar on the West: the attached parish (which by their rule the Friars might not administer) was united chiefly to that of All Saints, perhaps in part to that of St. Nicholas. This transfer of the church may be dated about 1245; for the Friars were certainly at Leicester in 1252. A delegation was sent to the guardians of the Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors of Leicester by pope Innocent IV. in the tenth year of his pontificate, to hear and determine a difference concerning tithes (at Bakewell, it is believed, in Derbyshire) between the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the Cluniac Prior and Convent of Lenton in Nottinghamshire; and the guardian of the Friar-Minors finished the commission "die sabbati post Purificationem S. Mariae, A.D. 1252."†

If the Friars received possession of the church and churchyard of St. Clement, they had then only to secure sufficient ground for the site of their cloistral dwelling and offices, and for a small homestead to supply their immediate wants. Stow states that the Blackfriars’ house here was founded by an Earl of Leicester; but

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* Cotton MSS. Nero D x. † Tanner, Not. Mon.
if the authority he quotes, "rec. 18 Edw. III.," refers only to the inquisition of that date, it is shown there at most, that the Friars had acquired some land from Henry Plantagenet, who held the earldom from 1324 to 1345. Still Stow is probably correct; and the founding of the house, if not of the church, must be set down to the famous Simon de Montfort, who was made Earl of Leicester in 1230, and was slain at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The Priory held a considerable piece of land pertaining to the Honour of the Castle of Leicester, for which land the yearly rent of $s. was paid; and it could have been obtained only through the favour of Earl Simon.

The Friars had also another piece of land, at the rent of 14d., rendered every year to the Cistercian Abbey of Garendon: the Registrum Abbatis de Gerondon* throws no light on this payment; but the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 sets down among the rents and farms of divers tenants of that house "in Leicester, xiiiijd."

It was probably for land the Friars had obtained as their site that the Premonstratentian Abbot and Convent of Croxton bestowed on them in charity an annual rent of 12d. and two capons given to the Abbey by Peter, Rector of Eastwell, from a messuage in the parish of St. Clement, in the tenure of Richard de Walton. The Reg. vocat. "Domesdey Canobii de Croxton" (fol. 28a) has this entry: "Habemus in Leycestria . . . . 6. Item habemus de Dono Petri quonda' Persone de Estwelle annu' Redduit' xiiijd. & ii. Caponu' in eadem Villa in puram Eleemosina', recipiendu' de quodam Mesuagio in Parochia S. Clementis, quod Ricardo de Walton tenuit. Quem quide' Redduit' Fratres Predicatores manentes in Leycestria habent de dono nostro, Intuitu Caritatis, imperpetuu'".† There is no clue to fix the date of the gift to the Friars: among the rectors of Eastwell occur the names of Roger the chaplain, 1209; Peter de . . . . . 1226; and Robert de Hawethorne, 1285.‡ The gift, however, relieved the Friars of a yearly service, which thus became extinguished.

These three rents were evidently attached to the primitive site of the Priory, as they were not due for any later addition of lands.

The Friars gradually extended their lands, and added to the buildings. A writ was issued January 14th, 1284-5, to enquire whether, without injury, Robert de Wylouby and Alice his wife might assign to the Friars a plot of land, and Robert also another plot of land which he had by the gift of Isabel, daughter of Gylo le Taillur. The inquisition made before the Sheriff, February 16th, returned a favourable answer; and declared that the two plots were held of Edmund, Earl of Leicester, by service of 9d. a year, and that they contained 104 feet in length and four score and ten

* Lansdowne MSS. 415. † Old MSS. of Brit. Mus. 493.
‡ Nichols, Hist. of Leicestershire.
feet in breadth.* No mortmain licence appears; so that there is some doubt whether the transfer of the plots was carried into effect. Edward I. gave, March 12th, 1300-I, seven oaks fit for timber out of the forest of Rokyngham, for some houses which the Friars were about to erect,†

About the time of Edward II. several plots of land contiguous to the site were given to the Convent by Peter Peinfot, Richard Fode, Robert de Dalby, William de Morton, and Isabel de Wylughby. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, as supreme lord, confirmed the gifts, and at the same time gave licence to the Friars to enclose a void plot below their garden and churchyard. This void plot extended from the Waterlock towards the North Gate. Immediately after the execution of the Earl, in 1322, for rebellion against the King, the Friars obtained a royal confirmation of his grant, May 18th; and fourteen years later had another ratification, June 5th, 1336, from Edward III. in pure and perpetual almoign.§

After 1324 the lands were increased by another addition, which seems to have been the last, and to have secured all the territorial requirements of the community. The Friars acquired, contiguous to their homestead, from Henry, Earl of Lancaster (and Leicester) a lane 300 feet long and 30 feet broad, and from Lawrence de Belgrave two plots of land 300 feet long and 200 feet broad: and a royal pardon granted, June 11th, 1344, after a due inquisition had been held, remedied all breaches of the statutes of mortmain, and empowered the Friars to retain the whole, which otherwise would have been forfeited to the crown for want of the King’s licence.||

The scantiness of the notices of alms and gifts bestowed on the Friar-Preachers of Leicester, by kings, nobles, and fellow-townsmen, is balanced in some measure by variety and interest. Soon after Michaelmas, 1291, the executor of the will of queen Eleanor of Castile gave 5l. to this house. Edward I. gave an alms of 21s. 4d., December 12th, 1300, for two days’ food, through F. Henry de Beydon:** being at the accustomed rate of a great each day for thirty-two religious. Edward II. arriving at Leicester, in October, 1307, gave 18s. 4d. on the 10th, for a pittance.tt Again during his stay in this town, February 7th, 1319-20, he bestowed an alms of 10s. for the same through F. William de Pollesworth.†† Edward III. gave 10s., January 8th, 1328-9, to the thirty Friars, 4d. each, for a day’s food, through F. Geoffry de Wardon:§§ and also 10s. 8d., February 14th, 1334-5, to the thirty-two Friars, through F. John de Clifford.||| Amongst the MSS. of

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the Borough of Leicester, preserved in the Muniment Room, is a Grant, dated in 18 Edward III., 1344, by Henry Earl of Lancaster to the Mayor and Commune of Leicester of a piece of ground for a place of easement, instead of another piece granted for the same purpose to the Friar-Priests.

Sir Thomas de Chaworth the elder, knt., by will dated November 6th, 1347, bequeathed half a mark to each Convent of Friar-Priests, Minor, Augustinians, and Carmelites of Stanford, Leycestre, Notingham, and Derby.\(^*\) Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln and Leicester, and Steward of England, by deed dated February 28th, 1356-7, granted leave to the prior and convent of the Friar-Priests of Leicester to fish every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, during the day but not at night, in the river Sore below their close, with a flunet of suitable mesh, so as not to destroy the young fish.\(^†\) William, Lord Ferrers of Groby, by will of June 1st, 1368, left bequests to the Friars at Leicester, Maldon, Stebninge, and Woodham; \(^‡\) he died January 8th, 1371-2. John, Duke of Lancaster, being at Leicester, August 18th, 1375, gave two oaks, evidently for fuel.\(^§\) Sir William Chaworth, knt., by will dated December 16th, 1398, and proved January 5th following, gave 40s. to the Friar-Priests of Leycestre, to pray for his soul and the souls of all the faithful.\(^||\) John Mersdon, rector of Thurkeston (co. Leic.) by will of October 10th, 1424, proved October 20th, 1425, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to every house of Mendicant Friars within this town.\(^¶\) William Hastyns, knt., Lord Hastyns, by his will dated June 27th, 1481, ordained "that £1. be disposed among poor folk, as soon as it may be conveniently, after my decease; and to the Friars of Notingham, Northampton, Leicester, and Derby, and to other persons and poor folk of the said shires, by the discretion of my said executors . . . to the Grey Friars of Leicester x\(^a\), and either of th’other two houses of Friars of the same town, Cs."** The Corporation of Leicester, by an act of common hall, September 21st, 1505, granted to F. William Seyton (Layton) prior and to his successors, the pasture of two cows in their common pasture called the Cow Hey; for which the prior had paid twenty marks (shillings) and engaged that his house should pray for them for ever.\(^††\) Sir Rauf Shirley, of Staunton Harold co. Leic., knt., January 2nd, 1516-7, bequeathed 10s. to every house of Friars in

\(^*\) Testamenta Eboracensia. \(^+\) Nichols. \(^†\) Nicolas: Testamenta Vetusta. \(^§\) Rgis. of Grants of Duchy of Lanc. No. xii. fol. 230 b. \(^||\) Test. Ebor. \(^¶\) Lambeth. Chiichele 1, 390 b. \(^**\) Nicolas. \(^††\) Nichols. Vol. I. part ii. page 206. But p. 387, in the extract from the old Hall Book of the Mayor, etc., he gives Seyton for Layton, and shillings for marks. The extract from the old Hall Book is thus given in Throsby’s History and Antiquities of Leicester, 1791. "At a Com’n hall helden at Leicest’r the 21st day of Septemb’r the 21st yere of o’r Sov’aign King Henry VII. It is agreed Stablyshd & affermad & gyffed by Robt. Orton then Mair of the said Towne his brethren & the 49 in the name of the hoile body of the same to free Will’m Ceyton."
Leicester, to pray for his soul.* Thomas Eyreke, of Leicester, August 25th, 1517; “I will that the iij orderis of freeris of Leicester bring my body to my g"ve, and ev'y of them to haffe xx4.”† Thomas Newcome of Leicester, bellfounder, by will dated March 20th, and proved August 25th, 1520, bequeathed “to every one of the places of friars in the said [town of] Leicester, iij*. iiij.”‡ Hugh Yerland of Loughborow, May 15th, 1521, bequeathed “to iij orders of ffreres in Leicester for xv masses, v§.

The provincial chapters of the Order were celebrated in this Priory probably on the average of every twenty or twenty-five years: certainly they were held at Leicester, in 1301, at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (September 8th etc.); in 1317, at the Assumption (August 15th etc.); and again in 1334. For each of these, payments were made as royal gifts out of the exchequer. Thus 10l. was given, August 19th, 1301, through F. Adam Percy to F. Geoffre de Wyrksopp prior of York, for two days’ food of the capitular fathers;§ 15l., July 4th, 1317, to F. William de Swyneford of the Leicester Convent, by a tally on the sheriff of the cos. of Warwick and Leicester, being 100s. from the king, 100s. from the queen his consort, and 100s. from their sons;** and 15l., May 27th, 1334, for three days’ food, the alms being equally as before from the king, queen, and their children.†† In the chapter of 1317, F. John de Bristol was elected provincial.

The names of none of the Priors and religious appear besides those which are mentioned in the present article. F. Henry de Pollesworth probably belonged to a good family originally from Polesworth, which was settled at Tamworth in the fourteenth century.

“The Black ffrerys of Leic’ bey’ing that tyme and to all his Successors for ever the Pasture of 2 kye in o’r commynalte callyd y* kowe hey to be as free as any of us w’thout lete ympedyment of any of us for the which he gaffe us xxsi and he and his howse to pray forus forever. In Witness of the same we gyffe unto hym & his howse o’r seale of office there beying Chamberlens Will’m Mellow & W’m Burgen (Corporation Records).”

Nichols’ version runs as follows: “At a common hall, it is agreed, and given to Frere William Seyton, prior of the Black Friers of Leicester, and to all his successors for ever the pasture of two kye in our commonalty called The Cow-hey, to be as free to them as any of us, without let or impediment of any of us; for the which he gave us twenty shillings, and he and his house to pray for us for ever. In witness of the same, we give him and his house our seal of office.”

* P. C. C. 1 Ayliffe 14. † Lambeth Probate Court. § Leicester Probate Court. ¶ Leic. P. C. We are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A., for the extracts from the wills at Lambeth, in the P. C. C., and in the Leicester Probate Court. || Nichols. Here again it seems that marks is put for shillings. In the following year (1532), the Company of Shoemakers made a similar gift of 10s. to the House of the Augustinian Friars. ¶ Lib. garder. (de elem. regis) 29 Edw. I.: Addit. MSS. 7966 a, and Rot. exit. sac. pasch. 29 Edw. I. m. 5. ** Rot. exit. sac. pasch. 10 Edw. II. p. 2 m. 3. *** Rot. exit. sac. pasch. 8 Edw. III. m. 8. |||
There were three Friars of some note in their own days, who bore the surname of Leicester; but it is not evident that they were at any time attached to this Priory. F. Walter de Leycester was promoted by pope Eugenius IV., July 13th, 1431, to the Bishopric of Ross, but whether in Scotland or Ireland the brief does not express.* One F. Andrew of this Convent, being in deacon's orders, went, in 1526, with some complaint to the master-general of the Order, but had not received the necessary licence to resort in person to the Roman Court. The master duly punished him for this breach of monastic discipline, and May 6th, sent him back to his province, with injunctions to the provincial, to be satisfied with the penalty he had already undergone; to let him hear the reason of his being deprived of place and vote by his prior; and to deal compassionately with him, and if he was qualified to have him raised to the priesthood according to the constitutions of the Order.†

Very little is known with certainty concerning the burials which took place within the precincts of this religious house and church. Shortly before the dissolution of monasteries, Leland, in describing Leicester, after speaking of the Grey Friars, says, "I saw in the Quire of the Blake-Freres the Tumbe of ... and a flat Alabaster Stone with the name of Lady Isabel, Wife to Sr. John Beauchamp of Holt. And in the North Isle I saw the Tumbe of another Knight without Scripture. And in the North Crosse Isle [a Tombe] having the Name of Roger Poynter of Leicester armid." Then he describes other churches, and adds the following. "A little above the West bridge the Sore castith oute an Arme, and sone after it commith in again, and makith one streame of Sore. Withyn this Isle standith the Blake-Freres very pleasautly, and hard by the Freres is also a Bridge of Stone over this Arme of Sore."

Here Leland accurately points out the site of the Priory of the Augustinian Friars, and evidently uses loosely the popular name sometimes made common to the two Orders.

The Priory of St. Clement of Leicester, of the Order of St. Dominic, was also called the "Blak Frears in le Asshes," and was thus distinguished from the Augustinians: it is supposed that a number of ash trees grew about the house, so as to give it a particular mark. After the year 1478, parts of the lands attached to the Priory were let to tenants. F. Ralph Burell, D.D., prior and the convent, September 10th, 1538, leased to Thomas Katlyn, bailiff of Leicester, a dwelling-house within their precincts, called Roberte Orton's ous, where the same Robert lately dwelt, with all orchards, gardens, and closes, as well in tillage as in pasture, and "wone holte of willowes" near the Soure, also the churchyard in the holding of Christofer Lambarde, with all herbage grounds within the limits and precincts of the house; to be held from the

present date for the term of threescore years, at the yearly rent of 40s., paid at Ladyday and Michaelmas. The lessee was to have
hedgebote, with "loppe, toppe, & croppe" of all wood and under­wood growing on the grounds; and he was to find "all manor of
rep'acons, sauynge stone, tymber, lathe, & nayle," which the Prior
and Convent should provide: and they should have power of re-entry,
if the rent was behind for a month, and no sufficient distress could
be found upon the ground.*

F. Ralph Burrell, the last prior, was B.D. of Cambridge, 1526,
and afterwards commenced D.D. there or elsewhere.† Under the
compulsory destruction of monastic institutions in England, the
breaking up of this Priory was a voluntary act on the part of the ten
Friars, who formed the community. The formal act of surrender
of the house and lands of the Priory of St. Clement of the Order
of St. Dominic, commonly called "le Blak Frears in le Asshes,"
was dated November 10th, 1538, and was subscribed,

"p' me Rad'm Burrell, p'ore' ac Doctore' sac' theologie.
p' me W'll'm Hopkyn', suppreor'. [It may be Kopkyn'.]p' me Jhohane' Harford.
p' me Richardu' Tngylbye.
p' me Ellizeu' Gem'.
p' me Johanne' Heyne.
p' me Joh'Em Kok.
p' me Ric' Blalvyn.
p' me Edward' Whowark.
p' me Robertu' Suttu'."

The Prior and others, on the 13th, acknowledged and delivered
their deed before Thomas Catlyn, Geo. Assheby, and John Smyth,
who had full powers from the king to receive the act, in the
presence of Robert Cotton, Walter Garset, Geo. Cadman, John
Olyff, and many others. To this deed was attached the conventual
seal, which is still in rather good preservation. It is vesica­shaped,
and bears the full figure of a pope, standing on a bracket
and under a double canopy, vested in alb and chasuble, with the
tiara on his head and triple crosier in his left hand, the right hand
being raised in benediction: inscription,

+ sigillus · comune · fratru · p'dicator · co'ventu · Lepecs.

Nichols gives an engraving of the seal, on a diminished scale;
but substitutes minoru' de Leycestre for the last two words.

Thomas Catlyn, who enforced the surrender and seized the
goods, carried the deed to London, and delivered it into the court

* Miscellaneous Books of Court of Augu. (Leases) vol e. fol. 100. † Cooper's
Athen. Cantab. ‡ Exchequer: Surrenders, Blackfriars of Leic. No. 125.
of chancery, where it was endorsed on the close rolls: * and at the same time he hastened to secure to himself the lease of the house and lands, by appearing, November 24th, in the court of augmentations, and having his deed sanctioned. † After Christmas, January 12th, he sent 400 oz. of white plate from the houses of the Friars of Leicester into the royal treasury; ‡ and on the 14th, had his deed duly enrolled. The cloisteryard and the residue of the grounds and buildings which the Prior and Convent had kept in their own hands were also committed to his charge; and August 4th, 1539, he became the tenant of them at the rent of 20d. a year, and when he applied for remuneration in keeping guard while they were unoccupied, he received 16s. 8d. from the crown for his trouble. By the dissolution three rents became extinguished, which had been paid for lands: being 3s. to the king as Lord of Leicester Castle; 3d. to the king for a toft at the South Gate, in the Fryers orchard towards the South Gate of the town, where stood a barn that had been given to the Prior and Friars by . . . Keye, widow; and 14d. to the Monastery of Garroden. § Keye's gift was probably the endowment of a mortuary foundation.

Thus Thomas Catlyn gent. continued to hold the lands of the late Convent of Leicester, at the rent of 2l. 1s. 8d. a year. Henry Marquis of Dorset and Thomas Duport [his attorney or trustee?] applied, December 4th, 1545, to purchase the whole, and the particulars were drawn up for them. || The royal grant of sale was made, August 7th, 1546, to the Marquis and Duport, and to the Marquis's heirs and assigns for ever; and included, the site of the Blacke Frears, Rob. Orton's house, and all gardens, orchards, closes, and enclosures, with the willow-bed next the Sour, the churchyard, cloystersyarde, and all buildings, with the exception of bells, and metals, stone and glass not for gutters and windows. The whole was to be held in free and common socage, for the yearly rents of 4s. for the site, house, etc., and 2d. for the cloister-yard, etc.; and the grantees were to have all issues from the preceding Michaelmas. ¶

The property has since passed through various hands. No traces of the buildings are now to be seen: how or at what time the buildings were destroyed does not appear. They were certainly standing about 1620; for Burton mentions that, "in the cloister in a niche in the wall, not long since was found a coffin of stone, wherein was a corpse in bond leather." ** The limits of the Priory-grounds being still extra-parochial are very accurately known, and contain 16a. It is evident from some old writing that a lane running from

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the North Gate, and turning westward to the Friars, and then running southward between the Friars and the backs of the houses opposite All Saints' Church, was formerly called St. Clement's Lane; and so it is probable that St. Clement's Church stood in or near it.* In Speed's Plan of Leicester published in 1610, the site of this Priory is not noticed; but the name of Black fryers lane is given to a short byway near the South Gate, at the site of the Grey Friars, where the Friars' Orchard before mentioned probably lay. Stukeley's Plan, in 1723, shows that the town wall ran through the Priory lands from the North Gate to the Soar, and cut off a considerable strip parallel with the Soar Lane: this may have been the plot which Thomas Earl of Lancaster allowed the Friars to enclose. At the entrance of this Friary from the North Gate, upon Mr. Noble erecting a house there, in 1718, was found a pot full of Roman coins. In October, 1754, two very fine mosaic pavements, with the fragments of a third, were brought to light in a piece of the ground belonging to Rogers Ruding, Esq., who died March 27th, 1795, and then to the younger branches of his family. Some other pavements also seemed to run under the buildings.† Nichols has good engravings of these pavements.

The only local memorials of this ancient Priory now consist in the names of some petty streets and lanes within and bordering on the site. Thus there are found, Blackfriars' Street, Friars' Causeway divided by Bath Street, Friars' Place, and Friars' Road. Ruding Street received the name of a former owner: whether Orton Street had any connection with the ancient Orton's house is not evident.

May 28th, 1883.


A resolution was passed that the Society purchase a copy of The Buildings of Sir H. S. Tresham, by Mr. Gutch.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected Members of the Society: The Right Hon. the Earl of Dysart, Buckminster Park, Grantham; the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L. and D.D., Sibston Rectory, Atherstone; Colonel Arthur, Kibworth, Leicester; Captain Drummond, Enderby Hall, Leicester; the Rev. F. Buttanshaw, Smeeton Westerby, Kibworth; J. A. Gotch, Esq., Kettering; C. Stuart Thomson, Esq., Barrow-on-Soar; the Rev. Wm. Geo. Dimock Fletcher, New Walk, Leicester; the Rev. W. R. Mangan, Rostellan, New Humberstone; and Mr. Thomas Buswell, High Street, Market Harborough.

* Nichols. † Ibid.
The following antiquities were exhibited:—

By the Rev. A. Trollope: Several Roman and Mediaeval Rings.

By the Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A.: Gun Money of James II.

When James, after his abdication, was short of specie, whereby to coin money for his troops in Ireland, he made half-crowns, &c., of baser metal than silver, using for this purpose, among other things, some of the cannon which had been presented to him by Louis XIV., of France. These brass coins bear on the obverse James's head and name; on the reverse his titles, with two sceptres, in saltire, passing through a crown, between the letters J.R. Besides the year they are also dated with the month, and their value is denoted by xxx, for thirty-pence. These form part of a find recently discovered in the County of Dublin.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher contributed the following Paper, entitled

NOTES FROM EARLY LEICESTERSHIRE WILLS.

Having searched a good deal at Somerset House and the Leicester Probate Court, and having inspected a large number of the early Leicestershire Wills, particularly with a view to elucidating the local and family history of the neighbourhood of Loughborough, it has struck me that a few notes derived from some of these Wills may not prove uninteresting.

To see the Wills at Somerset House, and take extracts from them ad. lib., without fee, there is no difficulty in getting a Literary Search Ticket, on application to the Judge of the Probate Division, and on showing that your object is a purely literary one. With reference to the Wills in the Leicester and other country Probate Courts, the case is somewhat different. It is necessary first to obtain from the Commissioners of the Treasury an order remitting the fees; and next to obtain from the Judge of the Probate Division leave to search and copy the Wills. When this has been done, the District Registrars offer every facility to the literary enquirer. I can speak from experience of the great kindness and courtesy shewn me by the Leicester District Registrars—themselves accomplished antiquaries—during a somewhat prolonged search at Leicester.

The object of this paper is to try and show what a vast deal of information, invaluable to the Topographer and Antiquary, can be gleaned from the early Wills, and especially those of the Pre-Reformation period.

The Wills at Leicester commence at the end of the fifteenth century, and consist of two distinct series: the original Wills, and Wills copied into the Register Books. The original Wills are
well indexed: vol I. is an index to the Wills from the fifteenth century to 1562, vol. II. Wills from 1580 to 1642, vol. III. Administration Bonds from 1594 to 1641, vol. IV. Wills, Administrations, Inventories, and Bonds from 1642 to 1649, vol. V. Wills, Administrations, &c., from 1660 to 1679; and from thence in regular order. There do not appear to be any original Wills from 1562 to 1580, or from 1649 to 1660. The Register Books contain copies of Wills from 1515 to 1526, 1526 to 1533, 1560 to 1567, and 1568 to 1573. These volumes each contain an Alphabetical Index, excepting the volume from 1526 to 1533, which is unindexed.

With reference to the Wills themselves, I notice that in the sixteenth century they were generally made and witnessed by the Clergy, and that it was not uncommon for them to get legacies of money or goods to themselves inserted; thus Ales Shylten wyddow, in 1534, bequeathed "to Sr. Willm ffyshpull p'st a peyr of shetts w* a pillow." In those days of course, few besides the Clergy were able even to write. It was also the invariable custom to bequeath a small sum to the high altar of the parish Church "for forgotten tythes;" persons of small means usually left 8d. or 12d., richer persons 6s. 8d. or 20s. The "moder Churche of Lincoln" too generally received a small legacy, often 2d. or 4d., sometimes a few shillings.

Most Testators bequeathed something for their "mortuary" or "principal." Thus Rafe Lemyngton, Merchant of the Staple at Calais, bequeathed in 1521 "for my mortuarie, my best beast;" his widow Elsabell Lemynntun in 1531 "my mortuary of y statute of realme;" John Bosse in 1515, "for my principall my best good after the man' and custome off the Cuntre;" Geffrey Browne in 1518, "for my pryncipall that thyng that is right aft the custome and maner of the towne." The Statute of Circum-specte agatis, 13 Edw. I. permitted the Clergy to sue in Spiritual Courts for mortuaries "in places where a mortuarie hath used to be given;" and the taking of Mortuaries, or Corse presents, was still further regulated by the Statute 21 Henry VIII., cap. 6.

Frequently money was left by Testators for masses &c. for the repose of their souls. Thus Alice Whetley widow, in 1515, left "for a trentall of masses for my soul in the Church of Loughborow xs."; Hugh Yerland in 1521 bequeathed £5 to the 3 orders of ffrreres in Leicester for 15 masses; Robert Wayttgode, in 1530, directed that the residue of his corn, and his horse and cart, should be sold, "and the money gyven to a preyst to syng ffor me and all my ffreynds;" John Rygmadyn, in 1530, directed that a priest should sing "for my sowll and all Xtn. soulys half a yere;" John Blower in 1534 desired Essabotte his wife "to cawas a trentall of masses to be sung for my f'nfe and herys in the forsaid churche of loughbrough." Bequests to Religious Houses were very common.
The Pre-Reformation Clergy certainly practised what they preached; their estates were commonly left very largely for religious purposes: thus Sir Thomas Crosby, "prest off lowghborow," in 1523, left 10s. each to the Convents of Garadon, Gracie dey, and Langley, "for saying placebo and dyryge and mass;" and £20 "to an honest p'st synging for my sowle my ffaders my moders my bredyrn my systers and all crysten sowles the space off iiij years," each year £5. Ales Shylten widow, in 1534, bequeathed 3s. 4d. to the Abbott of Garadon, and 6s. 8d. to the Convent. Alice Barber, of Langley, in 1536, bequeathed 6s. 8d. "to the frerelys Howse off Dawby," to our ladye of langley a Powe, to the Hyghe Awter off lancton 12d., and to Shepley Church 12d., and directed that she should be buried in the Church of Langley before the ymage of our lady. Rafe Lemyngton in 1521 bequeathed £30 for keeping his obit 60 years, 10s. a year. Thomas Burton, the founder of the splendid Loughborough Charities, in 1495 directed that all his lands and tenements in Willoughby, Harby, Leake, Thrussington, and Statherne, should be sold, and the proceeds applied in maintaining a priest to celebrate in the Parish Church of Loughborough for his soul, and the souls of his wife, parents, friends, and all the faithful departed.

Attached to the Will of Raffe Warde of Lowghboro', 1535, is a curious Inventory showing the expenses at the funeral of his wife Maud:

"Exspenc' at the bereall of Mawd Ward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It. payd to the presse for Masse &amp; dirige</td>
<td>5s. iiiijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd to the belman, to thomas bedford</td>
<td>iiijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd. the Ryngars</td>
<td>xvd. ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. to the bedfolke</td>
<td>ijd. ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd In bred &amp; Ayll</td>
<td>vjs. iiijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd for heffes &amp; candyfstykes</td>
<td>xxd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd for the lyghttes</td>
<td>xviiijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd for bred &amp; Ayll to the Ryngars</td>
<td>jd. ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It. payd for A man &amp; A horsse to Granth'm</td>
<td>xiiijd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of ecclesiastical information that can be obtained from the early Wills is enormous: the names of the Parochial Clergy, the names of the Guilds, the images in the Church, dedications of the side-altars, approximate dates of building, notes about bells, the correct dedications of the Churches, &c. From early Loughborough Wills we learn the names of twenty clergy—from 1512 to 1543, a period of thirty-one years—of whom otherwise we should never have heard. Loughborough Church was undoubtedly dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and not to All Saints, by which name it is now incorrectly known; for we find many testators early in the sixteenth century directing that they should be buried in the churchyard dedicated in the honour of S.
Peter and S. Paul. One testator, John Bowes of Becclys, in 1520, left a legacy to the Church of S. Michael at Loughborough; but, as he had left Loughborough early in life and settled in Suffolk, he had probably forgotten the proper dedication of the Church. Loughborough Steeple was evidently being built early in the sixteenth century, as we find many testators between 1521 and 1535 bequeathing money "to the beldynge off the stepull," "to the edyficatyon of y* stepull," or "to the wyndow of y* stepull." In the same church there were side-altars dedicated to S. Nicholas, S. Katherine, and (on the south-side) our Lady. There were also images of S. Margaret, and of our Lady and S. Anne. S. Nicholas' altar was probably erected by the executors of Thomas Burton, as he by his Will in 1494, left £13 6s. 8d. for the purchase of an altar "in honore Sancti Nicholaj de facruk transmaruu." Testators left money and goods to the side-altars: Wm. Stokes, in 1518, bequeathed to S. Nicolas' awter a table cloth, and to S. Kateryns' awter a towel, and to the ymage of Saynt Margret his wife's second best kerchoff; Henry Page, in 1528, bequeathed to the awlt* of o* lady 1 gowne wax; Elisabeth Crosby, in 1534, left 12d. apace to every alt* to buy some adornments wh the s* alters have most neyd of. The old chapel in Shelthorpe in the parish of Loughborough (mentioned by Nichols) was clearly dedicated in honour of S. Katherine: in 1535, Henry Cawdewell de Thorpe bequeathed 3s. 4d. "to the rep'acons of sanct Kathyryn chapell in Thorpe"—the only record extant showing the name of this chapel. John Malory of Walton, esq., in 1516, directed his body to be buried in the chapel of S. John Baptist, within the church of Walton. Thomas Andyby of Wymyswold, in 1530, bequeathed 2s. "to the hee altar of our lady the assumptyon in Wymyswold." Thomas Hum'ston of the same place, in 1533, left "to kepyng a leyght before the ymage of the Assumption of o*r Lady in the hay quere of Wymundiswolde ij kayne," to remain in the disposition of the Church Masters, and to be spent in maintaining a light, and decorating " the ymage of our Lady & hur Tabarnacull," the overplus to go for ornaments for the hay alter. John Mersdon, Rector of Thurkeston, in 1425, left vestments to the Churches of Thurkeston, Ansty, Newton, Tettynale, Colun "ubi fui natus," and money for priests to celebrate at the altars of S. Mary in the Churches of Thurkeston and Colun; and bequeathed 13s. 4d. to every house of mendicant friars within the Town of Leicester, £13 6s. 8d. and goods to Richard Elnet, Archdeacon of Leycester, and 6s. 8d. to Dom. Robert, Chaplain of Ansty.

As to bells and belfries, bequests are not uncommon. William Loue, clericus, Rector of Sybbysdenne, in 1437, left 20 marcs "fabricæ novi campanilis" at Lyde, and 100s. to the fabric of Sibbysdenne. Nicholas Whatton of Shepsthed, in 1529, directed
that he should be buried in the parish churchyard of Sent botall in Shepsthede, and bequeathed "to the Rodé bell xld." Ales-Shylten, in 1534, left 3s. 4d. "toward the hangyng up of all the bellys in loughbrough steple." Edward Fysh, of Harborow, in 1518, left 6s. 8d. "to the mayntenying off the belles off saint Mares," and 10s. "to supportyng off the belles off harborow Chapell."

From the Wills we learn the names of ancient Gilds, which are not elsewhere preserved. Thus, at Loughborough, the following are named in the Wills of sixteenth century testators: Jesus, Corpus Christi, Our Lady, S. George, S. Katherine, King's Gild; the Weavers, Carpenters, Shoemakers, Tailors, Cordwainers, and Smiths. Thomas Burton, in 1494, bequeathed "gildis Jesu, Corporis Christi, Textorum, Carpentario, et gild' Regis viginti solidos equaliter inter eos dividend'." John Rigmadyne, in 1530, bequeathed 8d. to the Gyld of Corpus Christi; and 4d. each to the Schewmakers gyld, the taylors gyld, and the Wewas gyld. Geffrey Browne, in 1518, left 4d. to every gild in Loughbrough. Richard Sharpe, of Loughbrough, in 1535, left to the Church of Hallouten 12d., and to the hy alter in the same Church 12d., and to Corpus Christi gyld in the same tone 12d., and to the gret breigs in the same tone 12d.

The poor were not forgotten. In Loughborough, from 1520 to 1540 occur many bequests "to the xij Beedes folke," often 13d., and sometimes 13 black hoods. Bequests to the poor occur more frequently after the Reformation than before that event, e.g., Edward Smyth, in 1597, left £3 to the poore people of Loughborowe; Thomas White, in 1632, 40s. to the poore of Lutterworth; John Stockes of Beaumanor, in 1575, 20s. to the poor of Woodhouse; Katherine Parker of East Norton, in 1747, £5 to the poor of Cranoe, 40s. to the poor of Tugby for bread, and £5 each to the poor of Uppingham, Clapham, Goadby, Hallaton, and Billesdon. The dissolution of the Monasteries had proved a great blow to the poor, and the Poor Law Acts did not give them such relief as at present. A testator would sometimes bequeath money or loaves to be given to the poor present at his burial.

Sometimes we find a man's puritanical opinions apparent from his Will. Thus, John Willocke, Rector of Loughborough, in 1535, directed that he should "be buried christenly in the grounde without any Rynginge after my deathe or any pompe, miche lesse without any Supersticon wheare my frends will." In 1656 Dame Margaret Bromley directed that she should be buried in y' chancell by Mr. Trigg in Loughborough Church, and that none should be sent for but her nephew Abney, and no solemnitie should be used, nor ringing of Bells. On the contrary, in 1695, Dr. George Bright directed that £100 or more should be spent upon his monument and funeral expenses; but then he was a Dean, and Chaplain to the King!
Bequests of articles of apparel form a large part of many early Wills; and occasionally we find ecclesiastics and others leaving a few volumes of books to their friends. John Adeson, in 1540, left to Sir Willm. ffishpol, S. Thomas super ep: Pauli and the bible in four volumes, and to Sir Richard Grene his blacke furryd gonne with the hode, and a jaket of St. Thomas worsted furryd w'foxe and lambe, a coverlet, Summa Anthonini, sermones Richardi, St. Ambrose, Athanasius, Theophylact, Suma Angelica, sermones Jannensis, &c.

Bridges and fords were commonly repaired with money left by testators for this purpose. William Smythe of Cottes, left in 1560, 12d. to mendinge of a forthe at Cotes brygge. Thomas Burton, in 1494, left 20s., and more if necessary, to the reparations of bridges and public roads within the parish of Loughborough. John Bartram of Loughborough, in 1531, left 6s. 8d. to the reparations off the brygges, and 4d. to the me'dyng off the bryg In p'skyng seke as me' go to thorpe. Ales Shylten, in 1534, left 12d. to the mending of Coytts breges.

Occasionally we find much of the personal history of the testator. Thus, John Bowes of Becclys, in 1523, tells us in his Will that he was born at Ragdale in the Wyllowes, and lived at Loughborough, and received his early education there until he was fourteen, and that his father John Bowes, and three brothers, Edward, Thomas, and William, were buried at Loughborough. This, however, is much more full than is usually the case.

Attached to many Wills are Inventories of the Testator's effects, which give us some insight into the domestic habits of our forefathers. Some of these may be found in Mr. Stockdale Hardy's Literary Remains. And it was usual for Testators to appoint, not only Executors, but also two or more Overseers, or Supervisors as they were generally termed.

These imperfect notes will be sufficient to show something of the extremely varied contents of early Wills, and the immense amount of valuable information they contain. No modern topographical work could be considered complete unless a careful search for the Wills of former residents had been first made. To Topographers and Antiquaries such a search would in all probability prove extremely fruitful in results, and well repay the time and labour expended.

July 30th, 1883.


The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—The Honble. Montagu Curzon, M.P., Beaumanor Park, and Clarges
Street, London; Rev. Cecil Moore, 76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London; Mr. Frederick Charles Haines, Portland Towers, London Road, Leicester; Mr. Alfred Thomas Foster, 10, Crescent Street, Leicester; R. Headley, Esq., Welford.

The arrangements for the Summer Excursion to Market Harborough, Naseby, Welford, and Stanford, on August 2nd, were reported.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:

By Mr. Samuel Knight: Birmingham threepenny and penny pieces in copper. Obverse "ONE POUND NOTE, PAYABLE AT THE WORKHOUSE FOR 80 TOKENS," Coat of Arms; Reverse "BIRMINGHAM THREEPENCE," the Workhouse, with date under "1813." The penny as above, except that the Reverse has Birmingham penny instead of threepence.

By the Chairman: A drawing of the ancient Parish Church chest, in Cosby Church, Leicestershire. It is situated at the east end of the south aisle of the church. The dimensions of it are as follows:—7 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet wide, 2 feet 8 inches high, 7 inches thick at each end, front and back 3½ inches, middle partition 5 inches. The chest is made out of a solid block of oak timber, divided by a partition; and is bound with wrought iron work of about the fifteenth century. Also a MS. History of the Summer Meetings of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, with etchings, &c.

ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING.

The Annual Summer Excursion for 1883, was made to Market Harborough and the neighbourhood, on Thursday, the 2nd of August. A large number of members and friends of the Society proceeded by train to Market Harborough, and assembled at the Church of St. Mary in Arden, Market Harborough, at ten o'clock, when the Rev. J. E. Stocks gave a short description of the church, said to be the mother church of Harborough, but now and from time immemorial used as a cemetery chapel only. The chief entrance door is twelfth century Norman, enriched with beak head moulding, but has been much injured by restoration. From there the company proceeded to the Parish Church, which was also described by Mr. Stocks. (A paper on this church is printed in the Society's Transactions, Vol. III. p. 125). They also noticed the Old School.

The conveyances having assembled, the party started for Naseby Field, which was reached about twelve o'clock. They were joined there by Captain Ashby, of Naseby Woolleys, and the party proceeded to a farmhouse situated on Dust Hill, above Broadmoor,
having the position of the Parliamentarians in front; and the Rev. Canon Pownall described the battle, Captain Ashby pointing out the localities. Canon Pownall began with a short and interesting description of the movement of both armies which finally led to the conflict. The opposing forces were drawn up each on rising ground, with a valley between them, the left flank of the Parliament army being protected by a line of thick hedges, still existing, called the "Sulby Hedges." This cover was lined with dismounted dragoons (then a species of mounted infantry). Authorities vary as to the strength of the opposing armies, which seem to have been about 10,000 each, the Parliament being the stronger, and each was composed about one half horse. The Parliamentarians were also stronger in artillery. The right and left wings of both armies were chiefly horsemen, and the centre infantry. The battle commenced by a furious charge by Prince Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the Royalists, which completely overthrew the left wing of the opposing army, under Ireton, who was wounded and taken prisoner, but pursuing them too far, and being unable to reform his troops, he could take no further part in the action. The battle now seems to have become general. The King's centre pressing back the main body under Fairfax, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, on the left of the King, attacked Cromwell, who had been joined the night previously by a reinforcement of horse, and whose troops were partially hidden behind a ridge. Sir Marmaduke was outnumbered and recoiling, when Cromwell, who had kept two squadrons in reserve unperceived, wheeled them round by a great half circular sweep on Sir Marmaduke's left flank, which was completely routed; and leaving the two squadrons to pursue, he charged with the remainder of his division the left of the King's infantry, which were pressing back Fairfax and Skippon in the centre. This charge seems to have been decisive, and the King's army was completely routed and dispersed. The description, given on the spot, was very interesting, and was received with many thanks; but as it was not read from a MS., it cannot unfortunately be reproduced. A notice of Naseby may however be found in the Society's Transactions, Vol. II. pp. 80, 84.

The party, having returned to the carriages, proceeded by invitation of Captain Ashby to Naseby Woolleys, where he had displayed, for the inspection of the Society, his very interesting collection of relics from the field, and also two fine portraits of King Charles I. and his elder brother, Prince Henry, when boys. This visit was unfortunately obliged to be hurried over, as it was not in the programme, and the party proceeded to Welford, where being late, they at once took luncheon, which was presided over by the Rev. T. G. Gallwey, rector of the parish; and after inspecting the Church the party proceeded to Stanford, where they were met by the Rev. W. H. Sandon, Vicar. After admiring the beautiful
and well-preserved monuments of the ancient family of Cave, and
the very handsome organ, formerly in Whitehall Chapel in the
time of Charles I., the Vicar read a very interesting paper on

**Stanford Church,**

which has since been printed (with some additions) in the Volume
of Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies
for the year 1883.

The party then proceeded, by the special invitation of the
Right Hon. Lord Braye, to visit his seat of

**Stanford Hall,**

An interesting mansion built about 1690-1700, and which has
been recently redecorated in a costly manner, and with admirable
taste, by his Lordship. The members of the Society were shown
unreservedly over the house, and greatly admired the numerous
family portraits and family paintings, amongst which were many
of historical interest, including Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely, the
celebrated Duke of Buckingham as Lord High Admiral, the Young
 Pretender, two portraits of the Old Pretender, and one of his con­
sort Catherine Sobieski, with her little son; a beautiful full length
marble statue of the late Countess Beauchamp, and a bust of
Gibson, the sculptor, by himself. There are also fine portraits of
the Cardinal York, and Charles I. and his Queen. The carved
oak furniture and curious old tapestry was much admired, and
among other objects of antiquarian interest were the ribbon of the
George worn by Prince Charles Edward; the original silver seal
of Ulster, and another silver seal, a pointed oval, formerly belong­
ing to an Abbey, which were examined with great interest. A
quantity of old title-deeds, with their seals, were displayed in a
glass case. A jack-boot picked up on Naseby Field, was in one of
the rooms; and a window of stained glass of the time of Henry
VII., representing that monarch and his Queen, with armorial
bearings. So interested were the archaeologists, that on leaving
Stanford Hall time was so short it was decided to give up the
remainder of the programme and proceed at once to Market
Harborough; but in memory of its former Vicar, a short halt was
made at Theddingworth Church, restored many years ago with
great care by the late Canon James, one of the most eminent
ecclesiologists, and a member of this Society.

On reaching Market Harborough the party dispersed.
NOTES ON LEICESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

September 24th, 1883.

Captain Whitby, J. P., in the chair.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lord and Lady Braye for their kindness in receiving the members of the Society at Stanford, on August 2nd, and for their hospitality shown to them. Also to Captain Ashby, the Rev. Canon Pownall, and the Rev. W. H. Sandon, for their help in making the Summer Meeting so successful.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher contributed the following Paper, entitled

NOTES ON LEICESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

Amongst the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, there are few which are of greater value to the Topographer or Genealogist than the Inquisitiones Post Mortem.

In each county an "Escheator" was appointed, whose duty it was to seize into the King's hands all lands held of the crown in capite. He received a writ "De diem clausit extremum," commanding him on the death of any tenant in capite, to summon a jury to enquire, (1) of what lands he died seized, (2) by what rents or services the same were held, and (3) who was his next heir and of what age. It is evident that these Inquisitions are full of valuable matter. The return of the jury was forwarded into the King's Chancery, whence a transcript was sent to the Exchequer, so that the proper officers might levy the relief and services due. These Inquisitions (or Escheats, as they are sometimes incorrectly termed) commence with the third year of Henry III. (1218-1219), and extend to 20 Car. I. (1644-5.) The Court of the King's Wards was established by Act of Parliament, 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 46, on account of the abuse which had arisen of compelling persons who were not crown tenants to sue out their livery. The Inquisitions returned into this Court extend from 33 Henry VIII. to 20 Charles I.; and a list of those relating to the crown tenants who held property in Leicestershire (411 in number) is given below. It has never before been printed.

A Calendar of the Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem, from Henry III. to Richard III., was printed in 1806-1828, in four folio volumes. There is a MS. Index in the Public Record Office, in nine volumes, to the Chancery Inquisitions from 1 Henry VII. to Car. II. A Calendar of the Exchequer Inquisitions was printed
in the Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records; those for Leicestershire may be found at pp. 208-218. A Calendar of the Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitions from Edward I. to Car. I. was printed in 1823; and some of these are abstracted in the Appendix to the 39th Report of the Deputy-Keeper. There is no printed Calendar of the Inquisitions returned into the Court of Wards and Liveries, but there is a MS. Calendar, in two volumes, in the Public Record Office; from this MS. Calendar the following list of Leicestershire Inquisitions is taken.

**Calendar of Leicestershire Inquisitions Post Mortem Returned into the Court of Wards and Liveries.**

**34 Henry VIII. to 5 James I.**

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### NOTES ON LEICESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

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<td>Trigge, Will.</td>
<td>44 125</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Trymell, Basil</td>
<td>33 80</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Turpin, Geo.</td>
<td>33 124</td>
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<th>Date of Inq. p. m.</th>
<th>Name of deceased Tenant in capite</th>
<th>Bundle.</th>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>16 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Turpin, Sir Will...</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Turvill, Edward</td>
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<td>122</td>
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<td>11 Car. I.</td>
<td>Turvill, Henry</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Turvill, Henry</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Elizabeth</td>
<td>Turvill, Rich.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Car. I.</td>
<td>Tyers, Will.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Hen. VIII. &amp; 1 Edw. VI.</td>
<td>Villars, Geo.</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Car. I.</td>
<td>Wade, Edw.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Waldram, Sir Rich.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Car. I.</td>
<td>Waldram, Sir Tho.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>191</td>
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<td>6 Car. I.</td>
<td>Waldron, Will.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wale, John</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>159</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-6 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wale, John</td>
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<td>Wale, Joseph</td>
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<td>2 Car. I.</td>
<td>Ward, John</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>149</td>
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<td>Ward, Will.</td>
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<td>9 Car. I.</td>
<td>Wates, Rob.</td>
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<td>Wates, Tho.</td>
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<td>Wenslowe, John</td>
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<td>14 Car. I.</td>
<td>Whalley, Ralph</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>38 Henry VIII. &amp; 1 Edw. VI.</td>
<td>Wightman, Will.</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>6 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wightman, Will.</td>
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<td>Wigley, Edw.</td>
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<td>Wigley, Henry</td>
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<td>10 Car. I.</td>
<td>William, Lord</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Winsor, Hugh</td>
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<td>1-6 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Woodward, Bartholemew</td>
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</tr>
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<td>5 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Woodward, Barth.</td>
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<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Woodcocke, Francis</td>
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<td>171</td>
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<td>Wraske, Rob.</td>
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<td>7 &amp; 8 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wrighte, John</td>
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<td>11 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wrighte, John</td>
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<td>7 &amp; 8 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wrighte, Will.</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>13 Jac. I.</td>
<td>Wyatt, Thomas</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Jac. I.</td>
<td>[Name illegible; corner torn off.]</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
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November 26th, 1883.


The Rev. R. Titlet was elected Hon. Local Secretary for the Hinckley District, in the place of the Rev. E. Tower. The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher was elected a member of the Committee.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: George B. Franklin, Esq., Stoneygate, Leicester; J. H. West, Esq., the Manor House, Little Bowden; R. A. Wilde, Esq., East Langton; Arthur Wykes, Esq., Hampton Lodge, Stoneygate, Leicester.

The Chairman and others having alluded in feeling terms to the death of the Rev. G. A. Poole, for many years an hon. member of, and valuable contributor to the Society, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Society desires to express its deep sense of the heavy loss which Archaeology and Architecture have sustained by the death of the Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, late Rector of Winwick, Northants." The Hon. Secretaries were requested to send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Poole.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—


By Mr. Samuel Knight: Half-crown of James I., second coinage, said to have been recently found on a farm near Kettering: Obv.: JACOBUS: D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX. Mint Mark Lis, the king on horseback, sword in hand, the housings decorated
with a rose crowned. Rev. QUÆ DEUS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET, a garnished shield bearing the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

By the REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER: A reliquary, the property of the Rev. F. P. B. N. Hutton, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Leicester. It is of oblong shape, seven inches long, beautifully enamelled and inlaid with figures of saints, with a high-pitched lid, and apparently of Limoges enamel, and thirteenth century work. This reliquary, evidently that of some female saint, was found at the commencement of the present century, by Mr. Tiptaft, the possessor of Braunstone Priory, near Oakham, in the cell of the house, where it, together with other antiquities, had been carefully secreted, either at the dissolution of monasteries or at some subsequent period. It was given to the Rev. F. P. B. N. Hutton, by Mrs. Keal, daughter of Mr. Tiptaft, some thirty years ago, but has only lately come into his possession.

By the CHAIRMAN: Tankard of fine silver, weighing thirty-three ounces, hall marked with the letter B (1717-18), and the device of a "Britannia." This mark, used only from 1697 to 1721, indicates the standard. There are only two legal standards—one eleven ounces two dwts., and the other eleven ounces ten dwts., that is to say, the last contains only ten dwts. of alloy in the pound troy. Though silver plate of the present reign, of the higher standard, exists, yet lower standard is generally used. This tankard is one of the class known as "whistle tankards" from the fact that the handle, at one time formed a whistle, by using which a servant could be called, when the tankard was empty, and more ale was required. It is a handsome example of the plate of the period. Engraved on the side are the arms of the Assheton family—"Argent, a mullet sable," with the peculiar crest, a man mowing left-handed. This crest was borne by the Asshetons (so says tradition) because once upon a time, the head of the family, to avoid being drawn into war which he disliked, feigned imbecility, and when looked for, was found scythe in hand, as represented here. The family was permitted to adopt this, his acting, as its crest, with the motto, "NOW THVS." The Shepley branch of the Assheton's, from which this tankard has come down to its present possessor, obtained the estates of Shepley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, by the marriage of Geoffrey, third son of Sir Thomas Assheton, Knight, with the heiress of Manners Shepley, in the reign of King Henry VI. (Baines' History of Lancashire). Sixteenth century imitations of "large brass" Roman imperial coins, known as "Paduans," because they are the work of Giovanni Cavino, a native of Padua, (1500-1590), and well known as a medallist. These are not to be regarded as mere forgeries, but as a true artist's successful work, and from this point of view so regarded they are sometimes of more value than if they had been...
genuine coins of the Roman series. In his artistic work Cavino was assisted by the learning of Alessandro Bassiano, an antiquary of Padua, and a member of its celebrated University. In his "Guide to Italian Medals in the British Museum," Mr. Keary says that "Cavino's close adherence to the style of his classical models has been hurtful to the success of the artist in portrait medals." The four "Paduans" exhibited purport to represent the Empress Faustina, junior, and the Emperors Claudius, Lucius, Vero, and Otho.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: Original pen and ink sketch by the late Mr. John Flower, with autograph attached, of the Old Blue Boar Inn (demolished about 1836-7), the principal hostelry in Leicester in the fifteenth century, where King Richard III. is stated to have halted the night previous to the memorable battle of Bosworth. Mr. Flower was a townsman of well-known ability and skill in faithfully delineating the historical and other quaint buildings pertaining to the town and county of Leicester, a series of which (some twenty-four views) were published and engraved by C. Hullmandel and Day, of which a presentation copy by Mr. Flower, in 1850, is in the Leicester Museum. Curious old bronze signet-ring (of the fifteenth century) with the letter R incised, surmounted by a crown (or coronet), discovered some thirty years ago, during excavations in the neighbourhood of Highcross Street.

By the Rev. A. Trollope: Silver matrix of pointed oval seal, one inch long, three-quarters of an inch wide, with loop at top. There is this inscription round the seal: "Sigill. Roberti De Waltervill." In the centre of the seal there has formerly been a precious stone, containing an engraving either sacred or secular. Probable date, end of fourteenth century. Silver fluted porringer, date 1706, made by Benjamin Treherne.
TRANSACTIONS
OF
THE LEICESTERSHIRE
Architectural and Archaeological
SOCIETY.

VOL. VI.—PART II.

LEICESTER: CLARKE AND HODGSON,
5, GALLOWTREE GATE,
1885.
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THE LEICESTERSHIRE
ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY,
1884.

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Paget, John, Esq., London.
Paget, Alfred H., Esq., Leicester.
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Pesch, A., Esq., Leicester.
Read, Mr. R., Jun., Leicester.
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Spencer, Mr. Charles Alfred, Leicester.
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Witts, J. W., Esq., Market Harborough.
Worswick, Major, Normanton.
Wright, A., Esq., Leicester.
Wykes, Arthur, Esq., Stonyegate, Leicester.
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Hamel, Miss, 36, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London.
Harris, Joseph, Esq., The Fosse, Leicester.

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Beaumont, Sir G. H., Bart.
Franks, W. F., Esq.
Hartopp, E. B., Esq.
Hunt, John, Esq.
Jones, H. S., Esq.
Johnson, R. W., Esq.
North, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A.
Wilton, The Right Hon. the Earl of.
Wollaston, Major

RULES.

1.—That the Society be called "THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER."

2.—That the objects of the Society be, to promote the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, General Antiquities, and the Restoration of Mutilated Architectural Remains within the County; and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of Ecclesiastical Edifices, and for preserving all Ancient Remains which the Committee may consider of value and importance.

3.—That the Society be composed of Patrons, President, Treasurer, and Secretaries; and Honorary and Ordinary Members.

4.—That Members of the Society be privileged to propose new Members, either by letter or personally, to be elected at the Committee Meetings; and that Honorary Members shall be gentlemen who have either rendered signal service to the Society, or are specially learned in the subjects the study of which it is formed to encourage, and shall be nominated by the Committee at one of their Meetings, and proposed for election only at the General Annual Meeting of the Members to be held in the January of each year.

5.—That Rural Deans within the County of Leicester be ex-officio Members of the Committee, on their signifying an intention to become Members of the Society.

6.—That each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the first day of January in each year.

7.—That the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee composed of the Patrons, Presidents, Rural Deans (being Members), all Secretaries of the Society, all Professional Architects (being Members), all Honorary Members, and not less than twenty Ordinary Members, of whom four at least shall have been Members of the Committee of the preceding year.

8.—That the Meetings of the Members be held on the last Monday of every alternate month; that one of such Meetings to be held in the month of January be considered the Annual General Meeting, at which the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts be rendered and the Committee for the year be elected, and such new Rules or alterations in the Rules proposed and made as may be thought necessary; provided always that due notice of such new Rules or alteration in Rules be given
by circular to each Member of the Society at least seven days before the Annual Meeting. That in addition to the Bi-Monthly Meetings—so including the Annual Meeting—Public Meetings for the reading of Papers, &c., may be held as provided for under Rule 11.

9. That the Committee (of whom five shall be a quorum) have power to add to their number, and to elect from the Society the requisite number of Secretaries.

10.—That the Members of the Committee in any neighbourhood may associate other Members of the Society with themselves, and form Committees for Local Purposes in communication with the Central Committee.

11.—That the Public Meetings of the Society be holden at such times and places as shall be appointed by the Committee.

12.—That the Committee meet at the times and places which they may themselves appoint.

13.—That the Secretaries be empowered, on the requisition of five Members of the Committee, to call a Special Meeting of the Society.

14.—That Donations of Architectural and Antiquarian Books, Plans, &c., be received; that the Committee be empowered to make purchases and procure casts and drawings, which shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

15.—That when the Committee shall consider any Paper, which may have been read before the Society, worthy of being printed at its expense, they shall request the author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the author with twenty-five copies. All other questions relating to publishing Plans and Papers, and illustrating them with engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

16.—That the Committee may every year publish, or join with other Architectural and Archaeological Societies in publishing, for circulation among the Members, Transactions to contain descriptions and Papers connected with the objects of the Society.

17.—That on application being made to any Member of the Committee, or to the Committee collectively, for the advice of the Society in the restoration of any Church, a Sub-Committee be appointed (of which the Incumbent or Resident Minister be one) to visit the Church, and submit a report in writing to the General Committee.

18.—That all Plans for the building, enlargement, or restoration of Churches, Schools, &c., sent for the inspection of the Committee, be placed in the hands of one of the Secretaries of the Society, at least fourteen days before the Committee Meeting, for the Secretary to prepare a special report thereon.

19.—That the Committee have power at any Meeting to make grants towards the objects of the Society, provided that if such grant—other than that for carrying out the objects contemplated in Rules 15 and 16—exceed 30s., notice be given in the circular or advertisement calling the Meeting.

The Bi-Monthly Meetings of the Society are held on the last Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November—the Meeting in January to be the General Meeting for the transaction of business.

Blacker (Beaver, H., M.A.) Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in co. Dublin. Part IV. 1874.
Burke (Sir Bernard). Dictionary of the Landed Gentry. 4th edit. 1893.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
The Correspondence of Richard Porson, M.A., by H. R. Luard. No. 8. 1867.
Notes on Great St. Mary’s Church, Cambridge, by S. Sandars. No. 10. 1869.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Supplement to the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bottisham, and the Priory of Anglesey, by E. Hallstone. No. 16. 1878.

Chester. Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society, for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of. Parts 1, 5 to 9. 1850, 1856 to 1869.
Creswell (Rev. S. F., M.A.) Collections towards the History of Printing in Nottinghamshire. 1863.
Domesday Book. Facsimile of the part relating to Leicestershire and Rutland, with extension and translation. 1862.

The Rectors of Loughborough. 1882.
Chapters in the History of Loughborough. 1883.


— Catalogue of Theological Books, in the Library at, 1855. (And see Smyth.)
The History of Market Harborough, &c. 1875.

Ilkeston, Derbyshire, Historical Sketch of the Church at, 1854.

Jackson (W.) Kirby Muxloe Castle, 1884.
Jeaffreson (John Cordy, B.A.) An Index to the Ancient Manuscripts of the Borough of Leicester. 1878.

— The Destroyed and Desecrated Churches of Buckinghamshire.
— An Account of Two Monumental Effigies found at Chenies, Buckinghamshire.
— On Three Sepulchral Monuments at Clifton Reynes in the County of Buckingham.
— Royal Progresses to Leicester, Part 3. A paper read before the Literary and Philosophical Society. 1868.


Leicestershire Literary and Philosophical Society, A selection of papers read before. 1855.

Lloyd (Ridgway,) An Account of the Altars, Monuments, and Tombs, existing a.d., 1429 in Saint Alban’s Abbey. 1878.


Melton-Mowbray Church, Remarks upon the Architecture of. 1849.
Midland Counties Historical Collection. Vols. I and II. 1854 to 1856.

Neale (James, F.S.A.) The Abbey Church of Saint Alban, Hertfordshire. 1877.

Newstead Abbey, Particulars and Conditions of Sale of. 1860.

— The Accounts of the Churchwardens of S. Martin’s, Leicester, 1489-1844. 1884.
— The Church Bells of Leicestershire. 1876.
— Lincolnshire. 1872.
— Northamptonshire. 1878.
— Rutland. 1880.

Paget (A. H.) Shakespeare’s Plays: a chapter of Stage History. 1875.
— Remarks on Church Architecture. 2 vols.
Pugin (A. W. N.) Gothic Furniture in the style of the Fifteenth Century. 1835.

Retzsch (Moritz). Fancies, a series of subjects in outline. 1834.
AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Rockingham Forest, Copies of Grants, &c., relating to, made by Sir Wm. de Capell Brooke, Bart.


Sinnett (Frederick). An Account of the Colony of South Australia. 1862.

Smyth (Vice-Admiral W. H.) The Cycle of Celestial objects continued at the Hartwell Observatory to 1859. 1860.

Somersetshire Archeological and Natural History Society. Parts 12, 13, 15, 19 to 29.

Storey (John). A list of the Mayors, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Leicester since 1835. 1879.


Sutton (Frederick Heathcote, M.A.) Some Account of the Medieval Organ Case still existing at Old Radnor, South Wales. 1886.

Thompson (James). History of Leicester, to end of Seventeenth Century. 1849.

——— History of Leicester in the Eighteenth Century. 1871.


Wigston's Hospital. Case containing thirty-three copies of measured drawings of, made by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. 1873-4.

Roman Remains in Bath Lane. Drawings of, by S. W. T. Stephens. 1877.

——— found at Barrow-on-Soar. Lithograph of, with plan of site, and letter of A. Ellis. 1867.


Diagrams of Mechanical Appliances, Screws, Levers, &c.

Sepulchral Brass, 1593, rubbing of, mounted on roller.

Wright (Thomas, M.A., F.S.A.), on the History of the English Language. 1857.

Toplis (J.) Account of Coins found at Nottingham, 1880. 1881.

Trollope (Rev. Edward, F.S.A.) Handbook of the Lincoln Diocesan Archi

——— Manual of Sepulchral Memorials, 1858.

Wild (Charles). Twelve etched outlines, selected from the Architectural Sketches made in Belgium, Germany, and France. 1832.


Yorkshire Archeological and Topographical Journal. Vols. I to IV and VIII. 1869 to 1876, and 1884, and Parts 17, 18, 27, 28, 33. 1877, 1882, and 1885.


——— Excursion to Ilkley, Otley, and Farnley Hall, 27th August, 1884.

——— Excursion to Aldborough, Boroughbridge, and Knaresborough, 28th August, 1879.

DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.


Jewry Wall, Elevation and Plan of Roman Remains so called. Section of same; and Plan of part of Leicester, showing position of Roman Remains. Restored drawing of remains of Roman tessellated Pavement, Jewry Wall Street. All by A. Hall. 1878.

NOTE.—The Society's Room is at Messrs. Clarke and Hodgson's, 5, Gallowtree Gate, Leicester, where the Library is kept, and is open daily for the use of Members. Any Member borrowing a book is requested to enter the title and date in the book provided for that purpose.
January 28th, 1884.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

was held in the Library of the Guild Hall, Leicester,


A letter from Mrs. Poole was read, thanking the Society for the vote of condolence passed at their last meeting, and sent to her.

Resolved, that the Society subscribe for one copy of Mr. North's "Accounts of the Churchwardens of S. Martin's, Leicester."

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected Presidents of the Society, to fill up the four vacancies thereon:—The High Sheriff of the County of Leicester, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dysart, the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, and Major the Hon. Montagu Curzon, M.P.

The Committee were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Colonel Baillie, of Ilston Grange; J. B. N. Entwistle, Esq., of Kilworth House, Rugby; R. A. Faulkner, Esq., The Ashlands, Ilston; Colonel Fryer, C.B., Aylestone Hall; Mr. S. A. Marris, The Roselands, New Humberstone; and the Rev. Philip Stocks, Great Bowden.

It was Resolved that an "Excursion Committee" be formed as a permanent sub-Committee of the Society, and that its first duty shall be to draw up, with careful regard to detail, a statement of what duties the Society requests of those members who may, from time to time, become a Local Committee, on the occasion of the Society's Annual Excursions; and that this statement be printed for the use of Local Committees.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, Captain Whitby, Messrs. Holyland and Wartnaby, and the three Hon. Secretaries, were elected to be such sub-Committee.

Resolved, that the leaflet containing a list of the Officers of the Society, and other information, be republished as altered, and that the names of the permanent sub-Committee be added thereto.

The Report of the Committee, and the audited Financial Statement, for the year 1883, were adopted and passed as follows:—

THE REPORT.

The Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society presents to the members its Twenty-ninth Annual Report. The bi-monthly meetings have been punctually held, but the attendance at some of them was
very small. Archaeology has sustained a great loss in the death, in September
last, of an old and valued member of this Society—the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole,
late Rector of Winwick. He wrote some admirable Papers on Church Resto-
ration, which did much to improve modern taste in such matters. Besides
this, he was an active writer on all Church questions, and was the author of a
Diocesan History of Peterborough. Your Committee desired to show its sense
of the worth of Mr. Poole's labours by requesting their Honorary Secretary,
Mr. W. J. Freer, to send to his widow a copy of a resolution passed unani-
mously at their meeting of November 26th, which expressed their regret at
his loss. A note of acknowledgment and thanks was subsequently received
from Mrs. Poole. At a meeting held on April 2nd of the past year, some
letters from Mr. North were read, which related to the publication by the
Society of some Transcripts and Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts
of S. Martin's, Leicester. A sub-Committee was appointed to consider the
matter, and it was resolved, with much regret, that the funds in hand did not
justify the Society in undertaking the needful expense.

The Annual Summer Excursion took place on August 2nd, when the
members proceeded by train to Market Harborough, where they inspected the
fine old Parish Church, under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. J. E. Stocks.
After this the members drove to Naseby, where Canon Pownall read a short
Paper on the celebrated battle field. Captain Ashby, of Naseby Woolleys,
exhibited a number of interesting relics of the fight. Welford was the next
halting place, and, after luncheon, the church was visited, by the kindness of
the Rev. T. G. Galloway, the Vicar. From Welford the journey was continued to
Stanford, where a Paper on the Parish Church was read by the Vicar, the
Rev. W. H. Sandon. This Paper will eventually be published in the Associated
Societies' Reports and Papers. The members were most kindly and hospitably
received at Stanford Hall by Lord and Lady Braye, to whom a vote of thanks
was passed at the Society's Meeting held on September 24th; and after having
inspected various pictures and antiquities, the return journey to Harborough
was begun, by way of Theveddingworth, where a short visit was made to this
ancient and interesting church. The success of the meeting was mainly due
to the exertions of Canon Pownall and the Rev. W. H. Sandon, to whom the
members of the Society gave their warm thanks.

It is to be regretted that so few Papers have been sent to the Secretaries for
reading and discussion; the following is the complete list for the past year:—
1. The Friar Preachers, or Black Friars, of Leicester, by the Rev. C. F. A.
Palmer. 2. Notes from Early Leicestershire Wills, by the Rev. W. G. D.
Fletcher. 3. Notes on the Leicestershire Inquisitions post-mortem, from 34th
Henry VIII., to 5th James I., by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher. Among the
most notable of the objects exhibited may be mentioned a lock of Edward
the Fourth's hair, exhibited by Canon Pownall; a fine engraving of Oliver
Cromwell, printed on satin, exhibited by J. B. Isherwood, Esq.; and a reliquary,
the property of the Rev. F. P. B. N. Hutton, which had been exhibited some
years back. Several churches in the county have been under repair during the
past year, among which may be mentioned All Saints', Narborough, which has
been very successfully enlarged under the direction of Mr. Bacon. The
unsightly galleries and high pews have been removed, and comfortable seats
substituted. An entirely new roof has been put on the nave; the chancel
has been rebuilt and lengthened; and an organ-chamber and vestry have been
added. Altogether, the work reflects the highest credit on Mr. Bacon's taste
and skill. At Knossington the church has also been enlarged, by the extension
of north and south aisles; the fabric has been restored and beautified, at the
expense of A. Duncan, Esq., of The Grange. The church of Goadby Marwood
has also been repaired and partially restored; the north aisle and the chancel
having been opened out, and the church entirely reseated and floored, the old
carved bench ends being used for moveable seats for the chancel; the tracery
of the windows repaired, and the east window rebuilt with the old stone-work. It is to be hoped that the threatened alteration in the Newarke, Leicester, its ancient gateway, and St. Mary’s Vicarage, will not take place. Your Committee will do all in its power to protest against what seems unnecessary interference with these interesting relics—nearly all that is left of old Leicester.

TREASURER’S STATEMENT.

Receipts.  
1883.  
Jan. 1. Balance from old account 23 0 11  
Dec. 31. Subscriptions and arrears received during the year 112 0 6  
1884.  
Jan. 1. Balance in hand 58 16 7  
£135 1 5  
Payments.  
1883.  
Feb. 1. Archeological Institute (2 years) 2 2 0  
Hall Keeper 0 9 0  
Grant for “Transactions” 35 0 0  
Expenses in part of Oxford Meeting 1 7 6  
Aug. Sundries, per Colonel Bellairs 0 13 0  
Dec. Williamson, share of Annual Volume 31 11 6  
Advertising 5 1 10  
Balance 58 16 7  
£135 1 5  
Audited and found correct.  
(Signed) THOMAS HOLYLAND.

The report and accounts were ordered to be printed. A vote of thanks to Mr. T. Holyland was passed, and he was re-elected auditor.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the Mayor of Leicester, for his kindness in permitting the Society to meet in the Library of the Old Town Hall; to the Press, for reporting the proceedings so carefully; and to the Officers of the Society and the Committee, for their services during the past year.

The following objects of interest were then exhibited:—

By Mr. S. Knight, for Mr. Joseph Young:—A portion of a Roman breviary, believed to have been written in the fourteenth century, the gold initial letters being especially bright and pure.

By the Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A.:—Bronze medal of Isotta Atti di Rimini, third wife of Sigismond Pandolph Malatesta, Lord of Rimini and Fano, 1417–68; it was executed by Matteo Pasti, the Veronese sculptor, architect and painter, in that century. [See M. Armand’s “Les Médailleurs Italiens des quinzième et seizième siècles.” Vol. I. p. 22.] On the obverse is a portrait of the lady, with the inscription—D.ISOTTAE.ARIMENDI. On
the reverse, a closed book with clasps, and the word ELEGIAE. At Rimini (the ancient Ariminum) in the great church of San Francesco, which was largely restored by Sigismond, and is covered internally with the coats of arms of the Malatesta and their alliances, among other architectural embellishments, appears his cipher, united with the cipher of the lady Isotta, whose portrait we see on this medal. Her medals are usually dated 1446; this is without date. The work of Matteo Pasti is far from being common, and is consequently valuable.—A black letter copy of the "Genevan Bible" (sixteenth century), in its original binding, but with clasps gone, and the book generally the worse for wear, age, and unfair usage. It contains the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and the New Testament as far as the Acts of the Apostles. A Prayer Book (Queen Elizabeth's) has been bound up with it, but now only a fragment remains. At the commencement of the New Testament, after the title page, appears "The summe of the whole Scripture of the bookes of the Old and New Testament"; and then, "Certaine questions and answers touching the doctrine of Predestination, the use of God's Word and Sacraments." This book is one of the many editions of the Genevan Bible, which, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, became the household Bible of the English speaking nations, and continued to be so for three quarters of a century. It was never sanctioned for public use in churches, but the convenience of its form, and the simple clearness of its notes gained it a wide popularity with the mass of the people. (Canon Wescott's "History of the English Bible.") It is one of the many editions which were brought out by Christopher Barker, or his "deputies," between the years 1560 and 1616; and it is further remarkable because the title page of the New Testament presents a curious anachronism in the date, which is printed 1495, and is altogether misleading. "The Newe Testament of our Lord JESVS CHRIST, conferred diligently with the Greeke, and best approved translations in divers languages. ¶ Imprinted at London, by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Majestie. 1495. ¶ Cum gratia et privilegio."

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead.—A double-bodied oval silver snuff-box, weight 4 oz. 1 dwt. The design, finished workmanship, and elegance of the engraving, reflect the greatest credit upon the artists. From the inscriptions inside, it is evident this would be a parting souvenir from the donor to the recipient. The whole of the exterior exhibits a diaper-pattern, formed of festoons of "Forget-me-not," the centres filled up with the same flower and roses. On the inside of one lid is engraved a funereal-urn, bearing the initials I. C. interlaced; over which is a wreath of leaves or flowers; round the urn, on a spiral scroll, inscribed "Salve Aeternum mihi Aeternum que vale." On the inside of the other
lid, an oval tablet or shield, the outer margin encircled with leaves or flowers. The centre of the shield bears the initials P. H. interlaced; the whole surmounted by a scroll inscribed “Mittit et accipias munera parua rogat.” The box bears the stamp E C or F C (somewhat indistinct), the maker’s initials, but judging from the style of the engraved letters forming the Latin inscriptions, one may fairly assign the date about 1730. This is a fitting opportunity of clearing up a doubt which existed as touching the probable use of an elegantly designed and carved object, representing the mythological subjects of “Pluto and Proserpine,” and “Ganymédès,” exhibited by me 1875, November 29th. This turns out to have been a “snuff-rasp” and box combined, of two centuries ago, some fine examples of which in ivory, tortoise-shell, boxwood, enamels, &c., were amongst the most remarkable collection of “snuff and tobacco relics” known as the “Bragge Collection” (since disposed of to the British and other Museums, &c.) The metal portion or rasp, wanting in my specimen, rendered the solution of the enigma the more difficult.

The Rev. W. H. Sandon contributed a supplementary Paper on

STANFORD CHURCH,

respecting the low side windows in the south-west corner of the chancel; the finding of a skeleton, probably of Alan de Aslakeby; the bells; and the arms in the windows;—which has since been incorporated with his Paper on Stanford Church, and printed in the volume of “Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies,” for the year 1883.

March 31st, 1884.


The Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., moved a resolution of condolence with Mrs. North on the death of her lamented and much-loved husband, the late Thomas North, Esq., F.S.A., one of the Honorary Secretaries of this Society, and in suitable terms expressed his deep sorrow at the loss of a life so valuable to the Society and his friends. This was seconded by The Rev. Canon Pownall, who expressed with much feeling his sense of the services Mr. North had rendered to the Society, and his sympathy with his bereaved family. The Rev. Dr. Dickson and Mr. W. J. Freer supported the resolution, and a general feeling was expressed that it would be very difficult to fill the place left vacant by Mr. North. The resolution was as follows:—“That a letter of
condolence be sent to Mrs. North, expressing the regret of the Society at the great loss she has sustained, their deep sympathy with her, and their profound sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. North to the Society for more than twenty-five years."

The following Biographical Notice of Mr. North has since been prepared by The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, and ordered by the Committee to be printed.

THE LATE THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A.

Mr. Thomas North, who died at the Plâs, Llanfairfechan, on the 27th February, 1884, was a native of Melton Mowbray, having been born 24th January, 1830. He was son of Mr. Thomas North of Burton End, Melton Mowbray, and grandson of Mr. Josiah North of Asfordby; and sprang from a family long resident at Burton Lazars, in the parish of Melton. When quite a boy, he entered the office of Mr. William Latham, Solicitor, of Melton Mowbray; but in 1845 came to reside at Leicester, having obtained an appointment in Pagets' Bank. Here he remained, residing for some years at the Bank House, High Street, until, in 1872, failing health compelled him to give up his work altogether, and retire to Ventnor, whence he subsequently removed, in 1881, to Llanfairfechan, and there he spent the remainder of his days.

From an early age Mr. North became interested in Archaeology, and devoted his leisure hours to antiquarian pursuits and researches. Later in life he made Campanology his special study. He was elected an Honorary Secretary of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society in January, 1861, and edited all its Transactions and Papers from that time until his death, a period of twenty-three years. In January, 1878, he was elected an Honorary Member. He was also elected Honorary Member of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. North contributed upwards of thirty Papers, which were read before our Society, and subsequently printed in its Transactions and Papers. Amongst the most important of these were "Tradesmen's Tokens issued in Leicestershire," "The Mowbrays, Lords of Melton," "The Constables of Melton," "Leicester Ancient Stained Glass," "The Letters of Alderman Robert Heyricke," &c. Eight of these Papers related to Melton Mowbray. Indeed, Mr. North conceived the idea of bringing out a History of his native town, but never lived to complete it. His materials will, however, be invaluable to any future Historian of Melton Mowbray.
The larger works of Mr. North were "A Chronicle of the Church of S. Martin, Leicester," published in 1866, a most valuable work, indicating considerable learning and research, and which has been frequently referred to in several ecclesiastical suits; "The Church Bells of Leicestershire," 1876, which was speedily followed by books on the Church Bells of Northamptonshire, 1878, Rutland, 1880, Lincolnshire, 1882, and Bedfordshire, 1883. And at his death he had in preparation works on the Church Bells of Herts, Essex, and Salop, which it is to be hoped may yet be published. These volumes on Church Bells contain good accounts of the various Bell Foundries and Founders, and much information on the subject of Bells; but the actual Inscriptions and Marks are sometimes incorrectly given, owing to their being supplied by the clergy and others who had not always the requisite special knowledge. He had also in the press at his death "The Accounts of the Churchwardens of S. Martin, Leicester," which has since been brought out (in 1884) by his executor, the Rev. W. Langley, Rector of Narborough.

Mr. North long suffered from lung disease, and haemorrhage from time to time, but was in his usual state of health up to two days before his death, when he was taken with great breathlessness, caused by a sudden congestion and weak action of the heart, and he quietly passed away on the 27th February, 1884, at "The Plas," Llanfairfechan, where he resided. He had married, at S. Martin's, Leicester, on the 23rd May, 1860, Fanny, only child of Richard Luck, Esq., Solicitor, of Leicester, and had one child, Herbert Luck North, born in 1871. His widow and son survive him.

Mr. North's character was one of strict integrity and thorough consistency. As Churchwarden of S. Martin's and S. Matthew's, in Leicester, he helped forward the work of the Church in a very exemplary and devoted manner. His name and memory will ever be beloved, honoured, and revered by all who knew him. The Rev. George Venables, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, has paid a touching tribute to his memory in "Church Bells," in the course of which he says:--"A most humble-minded and unpretending man, he had thought, and read, and studied much, and was a man of unusually sound judgment and discretion. An honest, straightforward churchman, his influence for good was very much greater than it appeared to be, for no one could listen to his humble, kind, and withal uncompromising way of stating any matter without being affected by it. . . . . During my four years ministry at Leicester he was one of the Churchwardens of S. Matthew's. I must adhere to the title which I once gave to Mr. Thomas North, and call him 'the model Churchwarden.' He taught me much, and his gentle manner, admirable tact, assiduous attention, and quiet way of looking out for anything that could be used advan-
tageously, were really wonderful and beautiful. S. Matthew's
during my time owed much to him, for which possibly I get most
of the credit. . . . Wherever he has gone, whether in the Isle
of Wight or in Wales, he has invariably proved himself in some
way to be the good churchman which he was in every sense, by
furthering Church work, and always in the same loving, gentle
spirit which marked the working of his really determined mind.
. . . Few men under the same condition of circumstances could
have done as much good solid work for the Church of God as he,
and in this particular one feels persuaded that his light has so
shone before men that his example will encourage many more, and
so glorify his Father God. He gave the impression of a man who
desired to be good, and whose delight was to do good.”

The Committee of our Society, in remembrance of his valuable
services to it as Honorary and Editorial Secretary, have resolved
to place a brass in S. Martin’s Church to his memory, which Mr.
F. W. Ordish has kindly undertaken to design.

The Rev. Edward Collett, of 28, Melbourne Road, Leicester,
was elected a member of the Society.

A letter from J. O. Scott, Esq., relative to the new decoration
in Lutterworth Church, was read, and Colonel Bellairs, F. W.
Ordish, Esq., and Rev. A. Trollope, were appointed a Sub-Com-
mittee to visit Lutterworth, and report at a Special Committee
Meeting, to be held on the 28th of April.

The following antiquities, &c., were exhibited:—

By The Rev. J. E. Stocks: Three ancient documents, dated
17 and 41 Edward III., and 36 Henry VIII., relating to property
at Great Bowden and Market Harborough, of which he read the
following abstracts:—

I. An Indenture dated the Friday next after the feast of the Apostles
Simon and Jude, in the 17th year of Edward III., at Haverbergh, by
which Thomas Reyner of Haverbergh grants and confirms to Thomas
his son and Olive his wife and their lawful heirs 20 acres of land in the
fields of Magna Boudon, viz.:—in the S. Field: 3 roods lying together
extending “super Croftum Johis Pydele,” 1 half acre lying second from
the gore on the East, 1 half acre second from the gore on the West, 9
roods “subtus Croftum dicti Thome Reyner extend in to Weland,” 2
roods on Stanyhull second and third from the gore on the West, 7 roods
and a half together against the sun next the land of Master Geoffrey on
the East, 6 roods lying together extending over Sevenewell, next the
land of Adam de Sutton on the North. One rood and a half on
Holebergh next the gore on the West, 2 roods and a half on the same
furlong next the land of John Bircher on the East, 1 rood on Querrade-
myldie, next the headland on the East, 1 rood and a half “in to Lobenham-
broke,” next the land of Richard de Smetheton on the South, 1 thrittifal
against the sun next the land of Adam Dekene on the W. 1 thrittifal
on Nethirrademyldc fourth from the road on the W., 1 rood of land in to lobenhambroke next the land of Hugh Luffe on the N. In the East Field: 1 rood and a half of land lying "ubi Godwynes oxe moriaeabatur" next the land of Richard de Smeton on the E. 2 roods together on the same furlong next the land of Thomas Waggner on the W. 1 rood on the same furlong 7th from the head 1 rood and a half on Shorthilrene 4th from the gore on the W., 1 rood and a half on Helthirne next the land of Thomas son of Thomas Yol on the West, 1 thrittifal "in to Gasewell" next the land of Geoffrey Yonge on the W. 1 half acre on Longehilrene next the land of John de Pydele on the S. 1 rood and a half under Kyngesterne next the land of Clementia Bate on the S., 3 roods together on the same furlong next the land of Clementia Bate on the N. 1 rood and a half on the same furlong 4th from the gore on the W., 1 rood under Broddole next the land of Wm. Patchet on the West. Another rood under Broddole next the land of Wm. de Goddesalve on the W., 1 rood and a half under Broddole next the land of John Andrew, Chaplain on the E. In the North Field: 1 rood and a half extending in to Foxtongate 2nd from the gore on the N., 1 rood and a half and 1 thrittifal on Schirdaycotes together next the land of Thomas Patchet on the E., 2 roods under Portgates next the gore on the E., 2 roods under Schirdaycotes next the land of John Andrew, Chaplain on the E., 1 half acre on Galhou next the land of the Rector on the N., 1 half acre at Westwell next the land of Thomas Averey on the W., 1 thrittifal at Westwell next the land of Master Geoffrey on the W., 3 roods together on le Brest next the land of Thomas Piere on the W., 1 rood on le Brest 2nd from the gore on the W., 1 half acre in Toucrofte next the land of John Berches on the E. 3 thrittifal lying together on Nethirportgate next the land of Adam Dekone on the W., at a nominal rent of 1 rose flower yearly to be paid on the feast of S. John the Baptist, the property to revert to Thomas Reyner if there should be no lawful issue. Witnesses Richard de Smetheton, Richard de Foxton, Robert de Newton, Richard Cristion, John Andrew, Peter Piere, John de Brampton clerk and others.

II. An Indenture dated the Monday after the Feast of the translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 41 Edw. III. at Haverbergh, by which John de Beolton, Chaplain, gives grants and confirms to Thomas de Alynston and Juliana his wife a certain yearly rent of 1 rose flower arising from all his lands and tenements which Thomas Reyner holds of him in Haverbergh and Magna Boudon for the term of the life of the said Thomas Reyner together with the reversion of the said lands and tenements on the death of Thomas Reyner. If Thomas de Alynston and Juliana die without heirs, then the lands tenements rents reversions &c. are to go to Thomas Cristian, Thomas son of Richard de Stonton and Emma and Letia daughters of John son of Thomas Reyner and their heirs for ever. Witnesses: Richard de Foxton, Richard de Boresworth, Thomas Rag, Richard de Leycester, Wm. Andrew de Haverbergh and others.

(Seal with armorial bearings).

III. Letters Patent of King Henry the VIIIth by the grace of God King of England France and Ireland defender of the Faith and on Earth supreme head of the Ch. of England by which for a payment of
13s. 4d. license is granted to John Beaumont Esquire and Henry Alycock gentleman to have and to hold a toft in Haverbergh late in the tenure of Robert Astell, and formerly belonging to the Monastery of the Meadows (mon. de pratis) Leicester, situated in a certain street in Haverbergh called Lubenham lane, between the land late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Hasilbridge on the E. and the land late in the tenure of Richard Osborn on the W. and abutting on the land late in the tenure of Thomas Richardson on the S. and on the King's highway on the N. Also license to the same to alienate to John Prior the toft and Rectory of Norton in the Co. of Leicester formerly belonging to the Monastery of Osulveston (Owston) reserving to themselves the advowson and patronage of the Vicarage of Norton. Also licence to the said John Prior and that he and his heirs may hold the said toft and Rectory in perpetuity subject to the specified exceptions.

Westminster 10 May, 36th year
Wa. Southwell.


By The Rev. South Tomlinson: Medieval gold ring found at Pontefract; on the bezel is represented S. Christopher; the date is the latter half of the fifteenth century.

By The Rev. A. Trollope: A snuff rasp in ivory.

By The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher: An enamelled watch of French make, said formerly to have belonged to Archbishop Cranmer, and now the property of Mr. Rowland Bosworth, of Leicester, his collateral descendant in the ninth generation; also a printed pedigree showing the connection between the Bosworth family and Archbishop Cranmer. The watch has the maker's name "Johan Augier A Paris" engraved; and has pictures in enamel of the Holy Family on the back, and two river scenes on the face and inside. It is preserved in a plain golden case of later date.—Letter from the Old Pretender, signed James R., dated December 23, 1743, addressed to the army in the service of the Usurper, also the property of Mr. Rowland Bosworth.

By Mr. Joseph Young, Leicester, through Mr. Samuel Knight: An almost complete series of Leicestershire seventeenth century farthing and halfpenny tokens, some of them not mentioned in Mr. T. North's list, printed in the "Reports and Papers of the Associated Societies," vol iv., p. 180, as follows:—Ashby-de-la-Zouch seven, Belton (unpublished) two, Burrough one, Burton Overy (unpublished) one, Hinckley three, Leicester (Borough) twenty-two, Loughborough six, Lutterworth one, Market Harborough eight, Melton Mowbray three, Mountsorrel two, Waltham (on the Wolds) one; Rutland Tokens: Uppingham one, Oakham one; total fifty-nine.

By The Chairman: 1. Medal, oval in shape, cast; obv. QVINTIVS METSYS; portrait (side face) of Quentin Matsys, 1460-
1529, the blacksmith of Antwerp who became a painter; under the bust, 1494. He is represented wearing a cap, long hair, open collar. Reverse, none. 2. Medal in lead, cast; obv., portrait of Albert Durer, the wood engraver and artist, 1471-1528; side-face, cap, robe with fur collar. In the field the well-known monogram, A inclosing a D.; dated 1514. Rev., HAS HABET ET SUPERAT. The three Graces, with attendant Cupids. This legend is also found on a medal attributed to Leone Leoni, 1510-92, which that artist produced in honour of Isabel of Portugal, wife of the Emperor Charles V.

By MR. J. E. WEATHERHEAD: Two examples of Roman pottery, disinterred in the Wigston School grounds, near Highcross Street, on December 28th, about ten feet deep, and presented to the Museum; about which Mr. Weatherhead read the following notes:

In the way of archaeology I have to record the find of two examples of Roman relics (one of more than ordinary interest) disinterred within the boundaries of the Wigston School grounds, in the neighbourhood of Highcross Street, December 28th, 1883, about ten feet deep. They have been presented to our Town Museum by the Governors, &c., of the institution. By the kind permission of the Curator, I am enabled to produce photographs of these relics, executed by my son, John Rose. The one (unique in this locality) is an inscribed hollow flue-tile of coarse dull red clay—length seventeen inches; width seven inches; depth five-and-a-half inches. On either side is an oblong-square hole for the purpose of conducting heated air. Inscribed on one of the broad surfaces, roughly scored, and in thickly fluted characters PRIMVS. FECIT (in two lines). After the verb (but separated by rude scoring continued from under the word fecit) occurs a mark or cross (which I specially note is in the same scored and fluted style). From careful inspection I am satisfied that this has no special significance, being simply a scoring or filling up, at the caprice of the maker. There are two uninscribed flue-tiles in the Museum, discovered I believe, in Talbot Lane, April 16th, 1868. I cannot omit mention of an example of even larger dimensions (a Hippocaust tile) close upon a foot in width, discovered as far back as 1851, together with a tesselated pavement, in the Cherry Orchard, both preserved in the Museum. In 1850, in the course of a series of excavations made for the enlargement of Mr. Rust's manufactory, close to the Jewry Wall, a most remarkable mass of masonry was discovered, in which were imbedded not only fragments of earthen pipes, but a vast quantity of flue-tiles filled up with concrete, crossing each other in all directions, and affording an appearance exactly like the cells of a honeycomb! Illustrations of the various forms of flue and
other tiles, most commonly used in Roman buildings, are given in "Wright's Celt, &c.,” second edition, p. 155.

The other relic consists of a "Mortarium" or culinary article for pounding vegetable and other substances, of large size and perfect, material of course clay, colour of a dull drab, diameter fifteen-and-a-half inches, depth four-and-a-half inches, surface of the interior studded with small particles of quartz, to counteract attrition, and bears the impress of the Potter's stamp (?) CENNI. F. (Cennius fecit) four times repeated on the rim.

Mr. Weatherhead also exhibited a Grant by Henry VIII., in 1543, to Francis Cave, for £598 9s. 10d., of land at Baggrave and Rotherby, previously belonging to S. Mary de Pratis and other religious houses, to be held by the service of a fortieth part of one knight's fee, about which he read the following notes:

The kindly loan of the accompanying interesting and local document on parchment has enabled me to give a brief summary thereof, viz.:—Letters patent, dated 2 November, 35 Henry VIII., 1543, with the Great Seal of England appended. The Grant (after setting forth due acknowledgment of the consideration money, £598 9s. 10d., paid into the Treasury or Court for the augmentation of the revenue of the Crown) being made to Francis Cave, Esquire, and Margaret, his wife. This Francis Cave, of Baggrave, who I find died 1584, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lisle, of Surrey; he was father of Sir Thomas Cave, and grandfather of Sir Alexander Cave (both of Baggrave). The property alienated consists of certain messuages, lands, &c., situate at Baggrave and Rotherby, late belonging to the "Monastery of S. Mary de Pratis, Leicester,"—the "Priory or Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, in England,"—the "Preceptory of Dalby and Rothley,"—and the "Priory of Chacombe, or Chaucombe, in the County of Northampton." The general suppression and dissolution of Monasteries, Abbeys, &c., took place about 1538. "The religious order of the Knights Templars had at a very early period a considerable part of the lordship of Baggrave; and Hugh de Chaucombe granted half the Church of Rotherby, and a yard-land there, and 8 yard-lands in 'Shevesby' (Shearsby) (confirmed by Edward III.) to the Priory of Chaucombe."—Nichols.

The following extracts from Nichols evidently refer to the same person:—"Soon after the dissolution of the Abbey of Leicester, this Manor, (Baggrave,) with many other Lands belonging to that Abbey in this County, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Francis Cave, LL.D." "Francis Cave, Esquire, who occurs in the reign of Queen Mary, at the head of a commission issued by Her Majesty, to make certain enquiries in the county, died 1584, seized of certain property in Babgrave, held of the Queen in capite, by the
service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee." The premises com­
prised in the Grant in Baggrave were of the clear annual value of
£29. 16s. 2d.; those in Rotherby, £3 9s. 1d. [decima inde non
deducta.]. The Habendum-clause vests the property in the said
Francis Cave and his wife for the term of their lives, &c., and to the
Heirs and Ass". of the said Francis for ever; "To be held of us
our Heirs and successors in capite, by the service of ' the fortieth
part of one Knight's fee' (per servitium quadragesimae partis unius
feodi militis), and rendering to 'us and our successors' annually,
for the property in Baggrave £2 13s. 7½d.; and for the Lands, &c.,
at Rotherby 7s. 6½d., in the name of tenths." The Testimonium
clause runs thus:—"In testimony of which matter, we have
caused these our Letters-patent to be made, I myself being witness
at Ampthill (Bedfordshire) the 2nd day of Nov"., in the 35th year
of our reign." [Teste me ipso apud Ampthill secundo die Novem-
bris Anno regni nostri tricesimo quinto.] After the Caves, about
1641, the Baggrave property came into the hands of the Coke's;
from the latter this lordship came, about the year 1680, by pur­
chase, to the Edwyn's; and ultimately became the inheritance of
a distinguished family, of whom the late Major-General Edwyn
Sherard Burnaby, M.P., was a lineal descendant; and who is
succeeded by his son (a minor) Algernon Edwyn Burnaby.

April 28th, 1884.

Committee Meeting. The Rev. J. B. Dickson, LL.D., in the
chair.
The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher was appointed Honorary
Editorial Secretary, in the place of the late Mr. Thomas North,
F.S.A.
Mr. F. W. Ordish, having visited Lutterworth Church, read
his report thereon, but the consideration thereof was adjourned.
The following Rules for the Local Excursion Committee were
read and adopted:—
1. The Committee to ascertain places of interest in the
proposed neighbourhood, and the means of access thereto; the
accommodation for refreshments (including board and lodging, if
necessary), and the prices of same; and also to arrange for con­
voyance by road or rail.
2. To draw up and submit an itinerary and time-table to be
sent to the Secretaries.
3. To arrange with local authorities for permission and
facilities for viewing and inspecting places and objects of interest.
May 5th, 1884.

Adjourned Committee Meeting, J. W. Wartnaby, Esq. in the chair.

The Rev. A. Trollope read the report of the Sub-Committee on the mural decorations in Lutterworth Church, which was adopted and passed, and a copy directed to be sent to Mr. T. H. Watson, of Lutterworth, as follows:

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society to examine the mural decorations in Lutterworth Church.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with your request, your sub-committee have visited Lutterworth Church and have made a careful examination of the mural decorations which have recently been carried out within that building.

Before acquainting you with the result of that examination we wish it to be understood that we are by no means opposed to the adornment of the walls of churches with coloured decorations. On the contrary, we are strongly of the opinion that the majority of our churches are much in want of decoration of that kind; which, if properly executed, cannot fail to instruct and to assist the devotion of those who worship within walls so adorned. And moreover, believing as we do that the house of God should be as goodly and as beautiful as those assembling within it can make it, we repeat our opinion that mural decorations within our churches are most urgently needed.

Within Lutterworth Church the following portions of the walls have been recently decorated; A portion of the western face of the chancel arch; the east, north and south sides of the chancel; the east walls of both north and south aisles; and a portion of the west end of the nave.

Your sub-committee are of the opinion that the decoration upon all these walls is bad; bad both in colouring and in design; and consequently incapable of promoting the spiritual knowledge or of assisting the devotional thoughts of those whose eyes rest upon it.

On first entering the church the eye is attracted to a pair of large angels, one on each end of the chancel arch, immediately
under the ancient fresco of the resurrection. In size these angels are two large, so much so, that they tend to dwarf the figure of our Saviour in the fresco above. Upon the wall below these figures is a stone shaped design, painted in various shades of red. This design painted in red is repeated to excess upon each of the walls recently decorated, and is in each case, dark, flat, heavy and inharmonious. In the wall to the right of the chancel arch is a tall shallow recess which might have been seized as a favourable position in which to place some striking design. It is filled with the above mentioned monotonous red stone shaped design surmounted by a minute monogram.

Entering the chancel, the colours on the walls are at once seen to be ill-assorted, the design meagre. Upon either side of the east window is an oblong frame quite out of keeping with the architectural features of the church, the one enclosing an arrangement of grapes and wheat, the other a lily. Upon the side walls within the sanctuary is some colouring harmonizing slightly better; but the remaining part of the chancel walls are covered with decoration, agreeing badly one part with another.

Turning to the south aisle the eastern end is decorated in a manner which we cannot commend, but which is not so glaringly faulty as that on the corresponding end of the north aisle. Upon either side of the arch in the east wall of the north aisle is a medallion, the one containing the head of the Saviour crowned with thorns, the other the "Agnus Dei." Both are unpleasing. And the two medallions agree so ill with one another, that a confusion of symbolism is the result.

Finally, turning to the lower end of the church, some decoration, partly completed, may be seen upon the west end of the nave. This is on a level with the rest. Upon the lower part of the wall is figured some foliage as heavy in character as that which has been drawn elsewhere; it is apparently all stalk. Above is again the red stone shaped design surmounted by a hideous embattlement, beyond which is a band of blue transected by thick uneven black lines.

Your committee have thus described a few of the leading features of the recent attempt at decoration within the walls of Lutterworth church. In giving this description we might have entered still more into detail. But to have done this would have been only the making of a wearisome repetition. Enough of the work has been described to show the disastrous effect which this decoration has upon the interior of the church.

Fortunately your committee are able to report that before their visit to Lutterworth had been paid, orders had been given for the work to be stopped. It now remains to be decided what should be done in order to rescue this interesting building from the colouring which has been effected within it.
We venture to make the following recommendation. That the Bishop of the Diocese, the Archdeacon of Leicester, the Rector and Churchwardens of Lutterworth, and others, should unite in at once promoting the proper decoration of the church. And that, with the exception of preserving intact the ancient frescoes, the whole should be recommenced *de novo*. Your committee feel confident that if the authorities mentioned would undertake to consult an architect of reputation, who is known to have executed well work of this nature, an appeal for funds made by them, to all persons interested in this church, would be amply responded to. The result would be a memorial most fitting to the worth of the great churchman whose name will be ever closely linked with the name of this church; the five hundredth anniversary of whose death we commemorate this year.

*May 26th, 1884.*

**The Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., in the chair.**

A letter from Mrs. North was read, thanking the Society for the vote of condolence passed at their last meeting.

An invitation having been received from the Northampton Architectural Society to join them in their Summer Excursion to Peterborough, Oundle, and the neighbourhood, in the first week in July, it was resolved that this Society accept the invitation.

Resolved that the old stained glass in the possession of the Society be exhibited at the next meeting, with a view to see what had better be done with it.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:

- By Mr. F. W. Ordish: A photograph of a memorial to Earl Brownlow, erected June 12th, 1867, in Belton Church, Lincolnshire; and one of a tablet to Robert Baker, C.B.

- By Mr. T. Canner: A second bronze coin of Titus, found some ten days since in a cutting ten feet deep, near Evans's Mill. Obv., head of Caesar to right; the inscription was as follows:—“TCAES IMP. AVG. F TRP. COS. VI. CENSOR.” Rev., full length figure of Fortuna with cornucopia; “FELICITAS PVBLICA.”

- By Mr. F. E. Bigge: An elegantly engraved silver watch in a case of beautiful workmanship (*temp. Charles I.*) with a head of that king in a medallion. This watch was given to Mr. Richard Hatton Walker on Naseby Field, and by him to the Rev. Richard Walker, of Gaulby, who gave it to Mrs. Stockdale; she gave it to Miss J. E. Ord, who gave it to F. E. Bigge, Esq. Also two letters from goldsmiths in London, in 1825, with a bill for the Communion Plate for Kibworth Church.
By Messrs. Goddard and Paget: Drawings and Plans of S. John the Baptist's Church, now in course of erection on the Clarendon Park estate, near the London Road.

By Colonel Bellairs: Several specimens of Roman pottery (Samian and other ware) found in a recent excavation near the Newark.

By Captain Whitby, for Major Knight: The photograph of a Roman milestone found at Rhiwiau Uchaf, Llanfairfechan, North Wales, two feet below the surface, on 9th January, 1883. Height, six feet seven inches; diameter, sixteen inches. Inscription:—"IMP. CAES. TRAI. ANUS, HADRIANVS, AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. III. A. KANOVIO M.P. VIII."; which extended is as follows:—"Imperator Caesar Trajanus Augustus Hadriannus Augustus Pontifex Maximus Potestate Pater Patriae, Consul Tertium. A. Kanovio millia passuum octo." The last part of the inscription, "A Kanovio millia passuum octo," is quite correct, as it is exactly eight miles from Conway. This stone is now in the British Museum.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: Curious old rack, or pothook, for suspending a cauldron over a fire; consisting of a flat oblong piece of iron, the back of which bears evident traces of having been hammered or beaten out. Length of notched portion (which is surmounted by a figure of a nondescript bird), three feet two-and-a-half inches; width, five inches; the lower part being extended and recurved as a broad hook. The general surface smoothed and nicely engraved with scroll-work, dragon heads, and a nondescript bird with talons. Alongside, and extending the entire length, is a bar, to the lower portion of which is attached a moveable slot or catch, which admits of the notched portion being raised or lowered at will. The bar, the curve of which is so adjusted as to allow of the rack hanging perpendicularly, is furnished with a loop or ring (of one piece with the bar) for the purpose of suspension. The hook bears the word "Anno," the date, however, being obliterated by constant abrasion of the handles of the heavy cauldrons in the act of placing on and removing. A rack similar in style is in the South Kensington Museum, but the upper part pierced with a two-headed eagle and two men on horseback, and the hook capped with brass; this is German, of the seventeenth century. Mr. W. T. Key, connected with the art department of the South Kensington Museum, has kindly compared the one in Mr. Weatherhead's possession with that example, and is of opinion that it also is of German workmanship, and the probable date the latter part of the sixteenth century.
ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING.

The Annual Summer Meeting was held at Peterborough, in conjunction with the Northamptonshire Society, on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th of July. The members of the Society proceeded at half-past nine a.m. by train to Barnack, where they met the Northamptonshire Society at half-past eleven, and were conducted over

Barnack Church,

by the Rev. Canon Argles. The church is exceedingly interesting, the tower being of Saxon architecture, and having a curious sun-dial on the south side. Canon Argles stated that S. Wilfrid dedicated all his churches either to S. Peter, S. John the Evangelist, or S. John the Baptist. On this tower are the emblems of all these Saints—the cock on the south, the dove on the west, and the eagle on the north side. S. Wilfred had land given him "near Stamford," by one who was the eleventh in descent from Bernek; this may have been here, and S. Wilfrid may have built this church. Tradition says there was formerly a religious house in the churchyard. The tower is Saxon, showing the long and short work of that period, and is, perhaps, the oldest in England. It is built of "Barnack rag," a noted durable stone, formerly found near here, and much used for church building. The spire is later, of early English work. The east window is late fourteenth century, but its ornamentation is peculiar, having curious crockets and crevasses, resembling those in Merton College Chapel. This work has been copied by Sir G. Scott at S. Alban's. Barnack Church was formerly dedicated to S. Peter, but since it came into possession of Peterborough Cathedral the name was changed into S. John Baptist. On the south side is a chapel built in the fifteenth century by Sir Thomas Browne; and it contains the founder's tomb. The font is early thirteenth century work. On the north side of the tower are Norman arches, as are also the arcades of the nave. The west end of a Saxon Church was often used as a place of judicature. It was probably so here; for there are stone risors round the tower, and oak seats formerly rested on them. On the west was the throne, where the Judge sat for judicial purposes; there are two aumbries or recesses, where the records were probably kept. Remains of burnt stones and wood have been found; the tradition being that Swen burnt Barnack down. The De Bernaks, who lived at the Manor House near, had a private door into the church, which still exists, on the north side. Leaving Barnack, the party took carriages, and drove to
Wittering,

where is an old Saxon church dedicated to All Saints, consisting of nave and chancel; on the south side of the chancel some "long and short work" occurs at the angles of the nave and chancel, showing the original dimensions of the Saxon church. The Saxon chancel-arch has some curious moulding; and the projecting impost blocks from which the arches spring are square-edged and perfectly plain, being probably left unfinished. There is a Norman circular font with the drain at the side. After luncheon at Wansford, the party drove on to

Nassington,

where they found the very beautiful church under process of restoration. It is now called S. Mary, though Ecton says it is dedicated to All Saints. The Vicar (Rev. D. W. Barrett) very kindly gave an excellent description of the church. The tower has a good Norman arch and doorway. The north aisle is Early English; the south aisle decorated with an Early English west-wall. The nave, clerestory, and chancel are later. There are some slight remains of mural paintings on the walls, also some old benches or seats, and a Jacobean pulpit, with frame for an hour glass. The spire is very beautiful, and has the date "1646" on a Norman foundation, and the initials, "F. W.," probably those of Francis Willecocks, a former vicar, who was ejected at the rebellion, and died before the restoration of Charles II., and of whom some account may be found in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." The register commences in 1560, and no less than sixty-eight died of the plague here in 1604. On a table in the church were placed some Saxon remains, including an old shaft of a cross, with figure of the crucifixion, sun, moon, spearmen, &c. At the west-end of the church is the manor house, with an old stone staircase. Amongst the Prebends of Nassington have been Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury; Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury; Archbishop Whitgift, &c. The party then proceeded to

Fotheringhay.

The church (formerly collegiate) was erected in 1415 by the Dukes of York, and is dedicated to S. Mary and All Saints. The tower has a fine lantern. The chancel has long since disappeared, and to rebuild it would probably cost £11,000. Its stalls went to Tansor, and its fine eagle lectern is now at Oundle. In the church are tombs, erected by Queen Elizabeth, to Richard Duke of York, nephew to Edward Duke of York, and father to Edward IV., who was slain at Wakefield, 1469, and to Cecily, his wife, daughter of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, also to Edward Duke
of York, who was slain at Agincourt, 1415. There are also matrices of brasses under the communion table. The original pulpit remains, with a later canopy. On a board is this inscription, which records the date of the church:

"In Festi Martyrii Processu Martiniani
Ecclesiae prima fuit hujus Petra locata
Anno Christi primo centum quatuor ac mille
Cum deca quinta Henrici quinti tunc imminente secundo
1415."

The Castle, which was long the residence of the Plantagenet Dukes of York, and where Mary Queen of Scots was confined from September, 1586, to the following February, and where she was beheaded, 8th February, 1586-7, has long since disappeared. Only a mound of grass, and some rubble, now remain.

**WARMINGTON**

was the next place visited. The church, dedicated to S. Mary, has an Early English nave, tower, and spire, with perpendicular chancel. It is considered a very fine specimen of rich Early English, approaching decorated. A curious feature is the original nave roof, which is wholly groined in wood. The pulpit is perpendicular, and has paintings of our Lord and various Bishops, of fifteenth century work. The lower part of the chancel screen is original, perhaps 1450 to 1460; the upper part, which is highly decorated, was by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. Near the East window is a curious bracket of an image; the figure is the upper part of a man, who is sheathing his sword in his own body, with two harpies at his head. The whole church is frequently referred to by Bloxam; and was restored by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The party then proceeded to

**POLEBROOK,**

where the Rector kindly conducted them over his church. This is now called All Saints', but perhaps should be S. Laurence, as the feast is always held after the 10th of August. The church is Early English. The north transept may have been used for a chantry or guild, and is very interesting, with its stone seats round. In the chancel is a fine double piscina. The old wooden chancel screen has remains of painting upon it, and the roof is described by Bloxam as a good specimen. The manor and church, from the reign of Henry III., belonged to the Abbey of Peterborough, until its dissolution. The party then proceeded to
Oundle.

The Church contains the original eagle lectern from Fotheringhay, which was found in the River Nene, near that place, into which perhaps it had been thrown as a monument of idolatry; the claws are cut off, having been perhaps of silver, and so stolen. The church is mainly Early English, with decorated windows inserted, and a fourteenth century tower, and spire, perhaps rebuilt in 1634. The pulpit is of late fourteenth century work. The party then went by train to Peterborough.

On the second day (Friday) the members went by carriage into Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire. After inspecting Woodstone Church, of which the tower is towards the end of the twelfth century, but the nave and chancel have been almost entirely rebuilt, they drove to

Orton Longville.

The Church here is very interesting, as being all of one date, fourteenth century. On the north wall is a curious fresco painting of S. Christopher and the Child. A low side window remains on the south side of the chancel. There is a hagioscope on either side of the entrance into the chancel. In the north chapel are monuments to several members of the Marquess of Huntley's family, also to Sir Charles Cope, Bart., also to Elizabeth, wife of Henry Talbot, younger son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, 1629, and a recumbent cross-legged effigy, which appears to have been recut.

Orton Waterville

was the next place visited. The church was erected in the fourteenth century, and is dedicated to S. Mary the Virgin. There are chapels on the north and south sides, and a hagioscope remains on the south side of the church. The old oak communion table and reredos are worth notice. Perhaps the most noticeable feature in the church is the sixteenth century pulpit, carved with floreated work, which originally was in the University Church (S. Mary's) of Cambridge, and was purchased by Roger Long, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, for this church, about one hundred years ago, at the sum of £8 3s.

Alwalton

was next seen. The church is dedicated to S. Andrew, and has an early thirteenth century tower. The north side of the nave is twelfth century, the south side later. On the north side of the
church is a recess, which some of the members thought was an Easter sepulchre, others a founder's tomb. Here is a low side window, a late thirteenth century piscina and sedilia, and a twelfth century font. The western doorway is transition. The village feast is kept the week before Christmas. At

**Chesterton**

is part of the base of an ancient cross in the churchyard. The church is mainly Early English; with a later broach spire. The chancel is debased; there is a good chancel-screen. At the east end of the north aisle is a tomb, with kneeling figures to Sir Robert Bevill, and his son Sir Robert Bevill who died in 1611, and their wives and families. Also an inscription to William Beinple (Bein'le; Bevill) who died in anno 1 Richard III. There is also a monument to John Dryden, Esq., 1707, who lived at Chesterton House, and was cousin of the poet. The altar-table has a marble slab, with good wrought iron supports. The party then drove to

**Stibbington.**

On the way, near the Ermine Street, they noticed the site of the old Durobriva camp. Before entering the village a whipping-post and stocks were observed. The church has a fine Norman doorway, with billet moulding, at the west end. The arcade is Norman. There are Early English lancet windows in the side aisles. The chancel is Early English, and has two lancet windows in the east end, and a quatrefoil light above. It has a low side window on the north side; also a small narrow circular-headed window. There is a monument to John Hanger, D.D., rector twenty-four years, born 1572, died 1638. Outside the church is a stone effigy of a priest, the head missing, vested in chasuble, stole and maniple; which was found used as a gatepost to an adjoining field, before it was placed in the churchyard.

**Sutton**

is a very interesting little church situate on the river Nene; it has no tower, but only a campanile with two bells. The capitals of the Norman chancel arch are very richly carved, but the arch itself is modern. A figure of a crouching lion remains, which was formerly the end of a stone bench running along the wall but which has been removed. The north door is Early English. The party next proceeded to
Castor,

where they had luncheon. The church, dedicated to S. Kyneburgh, has a very fine central enriched Norman tower, of two storeys above the arches on which it is raised, with a fourteenth century spire. The nave arcades and isles are thirteenth century. Over the priest’s door, on the south side of the chancel, outside the church, is the dedication stone, with this inscription:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{XV. Kl} \\
\text{Mai. Dedica} \\
\text{Tio Hui' Eol'E} \\
\text{Ad. MCCLXXIII.}
\end{align*}
\]

In the north transept is a portion of a shrine with a series of niches, and pedestal for an image, and in the south transept is a curious thirteenth century coffin lid, the lower part plain, at the upper end the head and shoulders of a priest or civilian, dressed in a high collar, with his hands joined in prayer. Over the north porch is a Norman sculpture representing the Saviour nimbed, his right hand raised, and the left holding a book which appears to have been the tympanum of a Norman door. The interior woodwork of the roof is richly carved with angels bearing shields; and wooden figures of angels and bishops adorn the south porch. The whole church is worthy of careful inspection, and deserves a minute description, which there is not space for in this brief notice. The party then drove through Milton Park to

Milton House.

the seat of the Fitzwilliam family, parts of which date from the sixteenth century. In the hall, Mr. Sykes read a short account of the Fitzwilliams, and their connection with Milton, including a biography of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knight, who entertained Cardinal Wolsey here, as he was journeying to Leicester Abbey after his fall. In the hall was noticed a black Jack, inscribed with the royal crown, and “C. R., 1646.” The pictures here are splendid, and include a fine series of views in Venice by Canaletti, the Forum of Rome by Pannini, and paintings by Rubens, Claude, Guercino, Snyders, Murillo, Benvenuta, Zuccarelli, Poussin, several by Sir Joshua Reynolds (including his well-known “Puck”), Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, &c. Amongst others were noticed the following:—William, first Lord Fitzwilliam; Catherine, Lady Fitzwilliam; Hugh, fourth son of John Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough; Bryan, third son of Sir William Fitzwilliam; Thomas, Earl of Strafford; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Mytens; King Charles I., by Mytens; Katherine, wife of William, first Lord Fitzwilliam, died 1642-8; William, Lord Fitzwilliam,
died 1648-4; Colonel Hutchinson, by Van Dyke; King George II.; Sir Robert Walpole; John, second Earl Fitzwilliam, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Anne, Lady Fitzwilliam; Henrietta Maria; Charles, second Marquess of Rockingham, by Reynolds; King James I.; Henry, Prince of Wales; William, fourth Earl Fitzwilliam, by Reynolds; Sir G. Savile, Bart., by Reynolds; Sir William Fitzwilliam, K.G., Earl of Southampton, Lord Keeper and Lord High Admiral, temp. Henry VIII. (who entertained Cardinal Wolsey at Milton), by Holbein; King James I. as a boy, given by Mary, Queen of Scots, in whose bedchamber it hung, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, her guardian at Fotheringhay, on the morning of her execution. A family Bible, with entries from 1806 to the present time, was also noticed. The members greatly admired the house and its contents, and the beautiful park. On leaving Milton, the parties drove straight to

Peterborough Cathedral,

Where they were shown over the works now going on, by Mr. Irvine. He kindly pointed out the causes which led to the decay of the structure, the Norman pillars being little more than tubes filled with rubble, and so insufficient to bear the weight above. In digging the foundations, some of the portions of the early Saxon buildings were brought to light under the tower. The members inspected these, and also noticed a mediaeval stone coffin near them, which was found, but which has not yet been opened. The party also visited

S. John Baptist Church,

Over which they were conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. H. S. Syers, who also showed them a portion of an ancient cope, and some old churchwardens' accounts, dating back to the reign of Edward IV., which also contain a curious entry of the gift of a gown to old Scarlett, the Sexton, whose portrait hangs in the Cathedral. Most of the party returned to Leicester by the 6.45 p.m. Great Northern train, well pleased with their excursion to Peterborough and the neighbourhood.

July 28th, 1884.


Resolved that in future the Transactions of the Society should be published annually.

Vol. VI.
Also that a Catalogue of the books and other publications and drawings belonging to the Society be made, and printed in the next part of the Transactions.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER: Two Deeds, relating to premises in Scropton, co. Derby, dated 20 December 9 Charles I., bearing the signatures of William Burton (the Historian of Leicestershire, who is therein described as "of Linley in the County of Leicester Esq.") and Cassibelan Burton, his son and heir.

By the REV. ANDREW TROLLOPE: Two Roman Coins. One, a first brass of Vespasian; Obverse: Head of Vespasian, IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AUG. PM. TRP. PP. COS. Reverse: SPQR. PP. OB. CIVES. SERVATOS. The other, a first brass of Titus; Obverse: Head of Titus, IMP. CAES. VESP. AUG. PM. TRP. PP. COS. VII. Reverse: JUDEA. CAPTA. S.C. A male Prisoner (or Soldier) standing, two female prisoners seated under a palm-tree. These coins show the difference between the heads of Vespasian and his son Titus.

By the CHAIRMAN: A fine piece of carved oak, the property of Mr. Warren of Cosby, which formed part of a bedstead of Elizabethan date, formerly in the old Hall at Cosby belonging to the family of Bent.

Dr. Maynard's complete Translation of the whole works of "Flavius Josephus the learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated warrior," beautifully embellished with a large number of line engravings, and published by subscription at the express command of King George III.

A folio volume of Sermons of Launcelot Andrewes, published by the express command of King Charles II. The book, the fifth edition, was printed in 1661 by Gabriel Bedell and Thomas Collins of London, and contains ninety-six Sermons, and the additional Sermon which was preached before two kings on the 5th of November, 1606. Andrewes was Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and was highly esteemed by Kings James I. and Charles I. He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1605, translated to Ely, and afterwards advanced to the See of Winchester. He was considered to be the finest preacher of his day; and was one of the translators of King James's Bible. He was born 1565 and died in 1626.

An early copy of King James's Bible. The Title Pages are as follows: "The Bible: Translated according to the Ehbrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best Translations in divers Languages. With most profitable annotations upon the hard places, and other things of great importance, as may appeare in the Epistle to the Reader. And also a most profitable Concordance for the ready finding out of any thing in the same contained."
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most Excellent Majestie, 1611.” “The New Testament of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Conferred diligently with the Greeke, and best approved Translations in Divers Languages. ¶ Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the King’s most Excellent Majestie. 1610.” Both these title pages are embellished with emblems of the Twelve Tribes, the Twelve Apostles, and the Four Evangelists.

It was in the year 1604 that King James I. commissioned fifty-four learned men of the Universities and other places to make a new translation of the Bible. The work was commenced in the spring of 1607, and at the end of three years was finished. It was afterwards reviewed by Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Miles Smith. This translation was published in 1611, and called King James’s Bible.

The copy now exhibited (remarked Mr. Hill) seems to have originally belonged to Richard Otterbourne, Esq., the representative of a very old Yorkshire family; and has the following written at the end of Malachi: "Unus e Libris Richardi Otterborn De Appleton Alumni Lastinghamensis 1742. Wm. Otterborn, his hand; Richd. Otterborn, his hand. Eliz: Otterburn, her hand; Robert Hill.” It was since given by James Thorpe of Appleton le Moors to the Rev. John Cass Glaves, Rector of Stonton Wyville, at the sale of whose effects I bought it in the year 1860. Appleton le Moors is a chapelry in the parish of Lastingham, a village in Yorkshire, near to Pickering.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: A Deed, dated in 14 Edw. III. (1341,) being a Grant from John Hakeluth, of Aueloxton (Allexton) and Alice his wife to Robert le Smyt, of Halughton (Hallaton) of a messuage, &c., in the town of Halughton, lying at the end of the said town, between the dwelling-house of the lord Tho: de Gaythil, rector of the moiety of the church of Haloughton (the two moities were united in 1723) lying between the manor of the said John Hakeluth on the one side and the King’s highway on the other side. The Reddendum clause, after specifying the customary services to be performed “at our Court,” further stipulates for the return of one rose annually (una cum redditu unius floris rossatim) “to us and our heirs.” Nichols, in his description of Allexton, mentions “Hackluit’s Manor,” and that John de Hakeluit died in 1362 seised of the Manor of Allexton, in right of Alice de Nevill his wife. The lordship of Hallaton from the earliest times was divided into two capital manors, “Peverel’s or Engaines,” and “Anselin’s or Bardolf’s,” both held of the fee of Peverel; and, attached to this was a subordinate Manor, called “Hackluit’s or the Dutchy Manor.” In 1346, John de Engaine, Joan Bardolf, and John Hackluit, on the aid then granted for knightling Edward of Woodstock, the King’s eldest son, were
assessed thirty shillings for three parts of a Knight's fee in Hallaton, parcel of the honour of Peverel. In 1362, John Hackluit, who in 1317 had married Alice, daughter and heir of Theobald Neville, died seised of a messuage and lands at Hallaton, held of the heirs of Robert Peverel. His son William Hackluit, died about 1372-3 without issue; and Margaret, his sister and heir, brought the Manor of Hallaton by marriage, to William Dexter, who was servant to King Henry IV. when Earl of Derby; and their granddaughter Margaret brought it to the family of the Vowes.

In the chancel window of Hallaton Church were the arms of Hackluit:—Argent, in a bend cotised gules, three mullets of the field. This John Hakeluth gave his name to the lordship, which to this day is known as "Hackluit's Manor."

The following is an extension of this old deed:

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Hakeluth de Auelaxton et Alicia uxor mea dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto le Smyt de Halugton suis heredibus et assignatis in perpetuum estambiu' unum mesuagium cum curtilagio adiacente et omnibus aliis pertinentiis in villa de Halugton sicut iacet ad finem dicte ville inter Mansionem domini Thome de Gaythil rectoris medietatis ecclesie de Halugton ex parte una et mesuagium Johannis Bron ex parte altera videlicet pro uno mesuagium adiacente in dicta villa de Halugton cum omnibus suis pertinentiis inter manerium predicti Johannis Hakeluth ex parte una et viam regiam ex parte altera. Habendum et tenendum dictum mesuagium cum curtilagio adiacente et omnibus aliis pertinentiis predicto Roberto le Smyt suis heredibus et assignatis libere quiete integre bene in pace et in perpetuum de capitalibus domini ffeodi illius per servicia inde de iure debita et consuetu faciendo insuper duos adventus per annum ad curiam nostram et heredum nostrorum in perpetuum una cum redditu unius floris rose annuatim reddendo nobis et heredibus nostris ad festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et nos predicti Johannes Hakeluth et Alicia uxor mea et heredes nostri predictum mesuagium cum curtilagio et omnibus aliis pertinentiis predicto Roberto le Smyt suis heredibus et assignatis contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hii testibus, Willielmo Edwyne de Halugton, Johanne de Blaston, Willielmo Softynges, Hugone Weyse, Adam le Bay de eadem et aliis. Dat' apud Halugton die mercurii proximi post festum Sancte Trinitatis Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestu quarto decimo."
Henry Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland, = Eleanor Brandon, younger dau. and coheiress.

John Egerton, = Elizabeth, dau. and coheiress of Sir Joseph Rawdon, Bart., created Baron Rawdon, 13 Oct., 1746; d. 1759.

Edith Maud Rawdon, dau. of John Egerton, = Sir Henry Rawdon, Bart., created Baron Rawdon, 13 Oct., 1746; d. 1759.

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September 29th, 1884.


The Chairman and the three Hon. Secretaries were appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements for placing a brass in S. Martin's Church to the memory of Thomas North, Esq., F.S.A., and for other purposes.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher: A large printed pedigree of the family of Babington of Rothley Temple.—Also a MS. pedigree showing the descent of eight Leicestershire peers from Henry VII., viz., the Duke of Rutland (through two granddaughters of that King), and the Earls of Bessborough, Denbigh, Dysart, Ferrers, Howe, Loudoun, and Stamford. Royal descents traced from the Plantagenet Kings are very common; those from Henry VII. are more rare. After the reign of that King there is no regal source to which we can trace any existing families in this country, except the Royal House itself. The pedigree is printed on the annexed sheet.

By Mr. F. Mobley: A specimen of filagree work of the seventeenth century, by Lady Pickering, of Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: Silver coin of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy from 1466 to 1477. Ob., "Karolus Dei Gra. Dux Burg., Co. Fla."; re., "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum." Found in 1882 near Leicester.—Penny of Ethelred; ob., "Edelred Rex Anglo;" re., "Æscean mo. Stanf." Found in 1866, at Duddington, Northants.—Also upper portions or necks of three Salopian vessels, with masks or faces (those of females) depicted thereon, ornamented with the usual red pigment. Fragmentary examples of this curious pottery are figured in Mr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon." No. 1, discovered in 1861, in South Bond Street; No. 2 (in Mr. Weatherhead's son's possession), discovered in 1881 in West Bond Street; No. 3, discovered, with other Roman relics, November, 1882, between Pocklington's Walk and Rupert Street, about ten feet deep, in excavating for the site of the new Poor Law Offices. Nos. 1 and 3 are the property of the Museum, and were kindly lent to Mr. Weatherhead by the Curator. They are of special interest, inasmuch as this particular character of fictile ware is of rare occurrence in this locality.—Roman urn of coarse blackish ware, four inches high by seven inches in diameter, ornamented with a crimped pattern about an inch below the rim; discovered while excavating for the foundations of a warehouse in Newark Street, Jan., 1840.—The larger portion of a similar vessel (without the crimping ornamentation)
found between High Street and Silver Street, about ten feet deep, when getting out cellarage for the "Royal Arcade."

By the Chairman: Transactions and Excursions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society for the years 1880 and 1884, containing the history of Kinver Church, by the Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S.; and a valuable paper respecting the well and church of S. John the Baptist, Berkswell, by Jethro A. Cousins, with illustrations; with other important papers.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher then read a paper, entitled

EXTRACTS FROM LEICESTERSHIRE REGISTERS RELATING TO THE HASTINGS FAMILY,

which is printed in the Volume of Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies for the year 1884.

November 24th, 1884.


Letters were read from the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, thanking this Society for copies of its Transactions.

The Chairman in suitable terms then proposed a vote of condolence with the family of the late Thomas Agar, Esq., for many years a valued member of the Society, and who took great interest in its work, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Ven. Archdeacon Pownall for kindly presenting the Society with a copy of his interesting pamphlet on "The Papal medals of the fifteenth century."

The following antiquities, &c., were exhibited —

By Mr. W. J. Freer (for The Rev. W. B. Beaumont):—

Copy of a Petition from the inhabitants of Cole Orton, seventeenth century, touching the decay of their Parish Church. The Petition was found among some old documents by E. Fisher, Esq., and placed by him with the papers and deeds of the Beaumont family. It runs as follows:

"To the Righte Reverend Father in God Humphrey, now Lord Bishop of London.—The humble petition of the inhabitants of Cole Orton, in the countye of Leicester, humbly sheweth, that in the reign of that sacred martyr, Charles the I. (of ever blessed memory), above 40 years agoe the house of the Right Honourable Thomas Beaumonte Viscounte Swords, was made a garrison, and the Parish Church was also included"
within their bulwarks, where, whilst these rude Oliverians stayed, they made great spoyle, and committed many outrages, keeping sentinell in the church while they defaced a stately monument of the Beaumont's noble familie, broke down all the windows, threw down the battlements, caused all the lead from off the three isles to be carried away and embossed, and pluck'd down many houses adjacent, whereof a fine parsonage house, new built, was one; by this rude action, ever since the fatal battle at Nasebye, we have been exposed to all inconveniences of storms and tempests, so that many times to our unspeakable griefe, we have been driven from our devotions, and now the roofes, having so long lain without coveringe, are all rotten, and the walls which should have supported them being in many places fallen downe, we are afraide to enter the church when there is any high windes, least it should fall upon our heads and entombe us quick. We being a lamentably poore parishe, most consisting of colliers, and so dispairinge ever to repnire it, have formerly made our addresses to the General Sessions, and did procure their informations and request to His Sacred Majestye to grant us his letters pattant, without which it will fall to rubbishe speedily. We had four able workmen, a mason, a plumber, a carpenter, and a joiner, who upon their oaths certified that 1391 pounds would not complete it as formerly it had been; therefore we jointly begg your gracious assistance, so shall we be bound to pray for your Lordship's health and everlasting happinesse hereafter."

By THE REV. A. TROLLOPE: Imitation antiques made of lead, sent to him as being silver and very valuable, and as having been dug up by a farmer near Nottingham.

By THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER: "Descent of the family of Whatton (of Loughborough, &c.), 1825," with MS. additions.—"The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings, 1648." Has a good impression of the frontispiece, with King Charles I. engaged in prayer. Also, Appendix containing prayers used by His Majesty in the time of his sufferings. Inside is printed, Martha Fletewood, her book, 1662.


By MR. T. CANNER: A Roman brass coin, pierced. Obv., Head of an Emperor (? Magnentius?). Rev., Monogram of the word Christus, CHR., with Alpha and Omega.

By MR. S. KNIGHT: A somewhat rare coin of the Lower Empire. Obv., Bust of the Emperor Leo VI. (who succeeded Basilius in 886 A.D., and died 911 A.D.), with a diadem surmounted by a cross. + LEON BASILEVS ROM. Rev., LEON EN THEO BASILEVS ROMEON.

By MR. A. PEACH: A seal or leaden bulla of Pope Nicolaus IV., 1288-1292.

By THE CHAIRMAN: A printed biography of Bishop Moore,
"The Father of Black Letter Collectors," by his descendant the Rev. Cecil Moore. Dr. Moore was a native of Sutton-in-the-Elms, in this county, educated at Market Harborough School, and Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1670 he was appointed Chaplain to Earl Nottingham, Lord Chancellor in the time of Charles II. He was Rector of Blaby in 1681. He received his D.D. degree at his own University, and was afterwards appointed Rector of S. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1691. He is spoken of highly by Evelyn in his diary. He died, July 31st, 1714, aged sixty-seven, and was buried in Ely Cathedral, immediately behind the reredos. This Paper, which originally appeared in "The Bibliographer," will be found reprinted hereafter.

By Captain Whitby: The Accounts (in MS.) of The Rev. T. Baker, from 1752 to 1774.

"This reverend gentleman was born at Barlestone, in this county, early in the last century. His family had held land in that parish for upwards of eight hundred years, and his lineal descendant, Miss Selina Baker, still holds the broad lands of her forefathers, and occupies the house in which Mr. Baker lived and died. He held no preferment, but assisted the clergy in the neighbourhood. He was very methodical in his accounts, dividing them into four heads, viz.:—house-keeping, clothing, pocket money, and gaming. This reverend gentleman mixed in the best society, saw a great deal of pleasure, was not particularly abstemious, gave away liberally, was a constant attendant at the Atherstone Assembly Balls, Book Club, Bowling-green, and Floral Festival. He also hunted a little, and was decidedly a sportsman, and his expenditure varied from £57 to £137 a year. Looking cursorily at these accounts, they appear dry and not worth consideration, but if examined they are found to be of great interest, as an example of the habits and cost of living of our forefathers a hundred and thirty years ago. I jot down a few items as an example of these accounts."

1752, March 7, a lobster, 1s.
Gallon of rum, 9s.
A gallon of wine, 7s.
4½ Strikes of malt, 16s. 6d.
1½ lbs. of hops, 2s. 3d.
October 20th, propagation gospel, 2s. 6d.
Abell's boy for schooling, 2d.
1752, May 21st, 1½ lbs of eel, 6d.
May 23rd, 1½ lbs. of pike, 9d.
2 lbs. of sugar, 1s. 4d.
½ lb. common tea, 2s.
6 Glasses, 5s. 8d.
A dozen pounds of caudles, 5s.
10th, Removing horse shoes, 4d.
27th, Two beehives, 1s.
October 10th, for Tom's haymaking, 1s.
For Moll's haymaking, 1s.
To Mr. Tylecote for strike of oats, 1s. 6d.
To Cope for a day's work, 8d.
1752, July 2nd, Mr. Deacon for a suit of clothes, 9s.
For making ditto, 9s.
For a pair of breeches and waistcoat second hand, 14s.
18th, To Mr. Holwell for a new hat, 15s.
December 13th, Grinding strike of beans, 2d.
March 26th, Won a wager of Miss Hannah, 6d.
May 14th, Won at the green at bowls, 8s.
July 13th, Lost at Bowls at Gopsall, 1s.
1762, October 26th, Uncle Hexfall, for grass for my horse a month, 10s.
November 17th, Vincent a month's keep of my horse, 4s.
1762, October 14th, for a bust of Prince Charles, 1s.
Sept. 28th, Spent at clergy meeting at Market Bosworth, 2s. 6d.
1771, Barrel of oysters, 2s. 2d.
Sept. 9th, For mending my coursing coat, 4d.
1771, Oct. 13, For three pair of dancing gloves, 3s.
Oct. 15th, Burgumot pears, 1 gallon, 6d.
Sep. 23, To Tom Biddle for a wig, 12s.
Dec. 5th, For two pairs of black woolstead stockings, 4s. 6d.
3 pairs of light grey stockings, 7s. 6d.
For 3 pairs of russet do., 7s. 3d.
1766, To Davis, for making a pair of leather breeches, 3s.
Buttons, thread, tape, leather, for a waistband pocket lining and flap, 6d.
1755, 20th July, towards buying a bassoon at Barlestone, 5s.
March 16th, 1763, To Hill, a travelling fellow, 2d.
April 6th, 1759, Won in hiding under hand, 13s.
29th March, 1758, For a ticket to the play, 2s.
28th, March, 1757, For ink, 1d.
30th, For $1 hundred of quills, 2d.
April 3, Given at the Sacrament, 1s.
14th, To Tom Smart, for a cancer, 2s. 6d.
1752, Sept. 20th, Lost at bowls at Gopsall, 3s.
1766, Feb. 19th, Lost upon the Shrove Tuesday Football, 6d.
June 17th, Won at chuck upon the green, 1d.
1767, April 11th, Won at chock, 4s.
May 2nd, Won at pitch and tussle, 10d.
June 30th, Won at tossing up, 4d.
April 4th, 1766, To Master Tom Eborall, for a couple of rabbits, 1s.
For a leg of mutton, 3s. 4d.
Dec., For a pair of snuffers, 4d.
Jan., For a chamber pot, 3d.
1752, Nov. 7th, To Vincent for grass for my horse a month, 4s.
Won in gaming in 1774, £4 5s.
Lost in gaming in 1774, £1 13s. 6d.
Pocket money spent in 1774, £33 16s. 5d.
Housekeeping expenses, 1774, £26 0s. 2d.
Clothing expenses, 1774, £6 11s. 5d.
Winnings deducted, spent in 1774, £57 16s.
Mr. Baker died at the early age of 51, and was buried in the chancel of Barlestone Church.
The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher read the following Paper on

SOME EARLY NOTICES OF THE HERRICK FAMILY.

It is not generally known that one of the sons of Sir William Heyrick, Knight, the purchaser of Beaumanor, emigrated to America, and founded a family there. This was Henry Heyrick, his fifth son, who was born at Beaumanor, August 16th, 1604, and named Henry by command of Prince Henry, his godparents being Sir David Murray, Mr. John Spilman, and Lady Aston. Many hundreds of his descendants, in every sphere of life, are now to be found in America; and an account of them was published nearly forty years ago by General Jedidiah Herrick. A new edition of this work being now in course of preparation by Dr. L. C. Herrick, of Columbus, Ohio, this gentleman lately wrote and requested me to assist him in his effort to elucidate the early Pedigree of the Family. I have therefore made somewhat pro­longed searches in the Probate Courts, the Hall Books of the Corporation of Leicester, and various Parish Registers; the result being that a great deal of information hitherto unknown has been brought to light. A portion of this I now have the pleasure to bring before the Society's notice, merely premising that what is here given has not yet been published, either in Nichols' Leicestershire or elsewhere. It throws great light upon the early history of the Herrick Family.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF S. MARTIN'S, LEICESTER, WHICH COMMENCE IN NOVEMBER, 1558.

Baptisms.

1559. December. The vth day John the sonne of Mr. John Eyrick was baptised.
1562. December. Itm the ixth day William the sonne of John Eyrick was baptised.
1564. Julye. Itm the xixth day Alice the daughter of John Eyrick was bapt.
1569. Aprill. The vijth day. Marye the daughter of Robert Eyrick was baptised.
1571. Aprill. Itm the xvth day. Jhon the sonne of John Eyrick was baptised.
1571. August. The vth day. Nathaniell the sonne of Robert Eyrick was baptised.
1572. July. Itm the same [vjth] day Tobye the sonne of Robert Eyrick was baptised.
1573. October. Itm the same [fourth] day Marye the daughter of John Eyrick was bapt.
1574. November. Itm the xxxth day Elisabeth the daughter of Rob" Eyrick was baptised.
SOME EARLY NOTICES OF THE HERRICK FAMILY.

1575. February. The xijth day. Sarah the daughter of Robt Eyrice was baptised.

1576. April. Itm the same [xvth] day Thom's the sonne of John Eyrice was baptised.

1576. October 24. Hester the dau. of Robt Eyrieke.*


1585. June 1. Martha the dau. of Rob't Eyrice.


1591. Maye 15. Marie y' dau. of Thom's Eyricke.


1598. Dec. 15. Marye the dau. of John Eyrick.

1599. Julye 22. Anne the dau. of Mr. Tho: Eyricke, Chamberlin.

1600. April 27. John the son of John Eyrick.


1633. Nov. 3. William, s. of Robert Eyrick.


1640. Febr. 24. James, s. of Robert Eyrcke, Chapman, and Alice.


1642. Sept. 7. Anne, d. of Robert Erick, Chapman, and Alice.


1646. Sept. 15. Thomas, s. of Robert Erick and Alice.


1659. Sept. 3. John s. of Mr. John Herricke, and Katherine, born, and baptized 15th.

Marriages.

1561. October. The xxvijth daye Robert Davye, and Agnes Eyricke were married.

1567. November. The xjth day Rob'rt Eyricke, and Elisabeth Manby were married.

1568. October. The xijvth day John Eyricke, and Elisabeth ffrethe were married.

* I have not thought it necessary to give the entries after this in full, exactly as given in the Register.
1586. December. The xiijth day Richard Hinde and Alice Hericke were married.
1588. November. The xxth day George Brooke and Christian Eyricke were married.
1590. November. The xth daye Thomas Sacheverill and Mary Eyricke were married.
1603. November. The viijth day Tho: Noble and frances Eyricke were married.
1605. June. The 4th day George Rogers and Ruth Eyricke were married.
1606. October. The vjth daie John Wheeler and Martha Eyricke were married.
1612. ffeb. The 9th day. Wm Hill and Susannah Hericke were married.
1613. November The xxxth. Richard Sarson and Alice Hericke were married.
1614. August The first daie. John Tompson and Marie Hericke were married.
1618. May The xxvjth daie John Collier and Dorcas Hericke were married.
1622. Julye The ixth Henry Koote and Elisabeth Hericke were married.
1624. October The vijth Willia’ Hall and Joyse Hericke were married.
1626. January. The xvjth Nicholas Beckett and Anne Hericke were married.
1627. Aprill The xxixth Thomas Hardyman and Emme Ericke were married.
1627. Januarye The xixth Henry Pilkington and Mary Hericke.
1637. Sept. 4. Thomas Wetherall of Wimondham labourer and An Heyrick spinster were married.
1657. Decemb: 3. John Herricke gentll’ of the greay ffryears & Mrs. Katharine Armstrong was Lawfully published & married.
1665. Nov. 30th John Goadebey of Earle Shilton and Alice dau: of Mr. Robert Earricke of this parish.

Burials.
1562. Aprill. The viijth day Nicholas Eyricke was buryed. v. bells.
1582. Julye 27. Elisabeth, the dau. of John Eyricke.
1601. May 15. Anne, dau. of Thomas Hericke.
1609. Sept. 7. the sonne of John Hericke.
1611. Dec. viijth Mrs. Hericke the Elder was buried.
1612. May 31. Mary Hericke.
SOME EARLY NOTICES OF THE HERRICK FAMILY.

1618. June xvi\textsuperscript{th} Robert Hericke was buried.
1626. Sept. 5. Mrs. Elizabeth Hericke.
1631. July the xxvi\textsuperscript{th} Mr. John Hericke was buried.
1632. June 27. Thomas, s. of Robert Ericke, Chapman.
1636. August 17. Mrs. Elizabeth Whatton.
1639. Nov. 4. John, s. of Robert Erricke, Chapman.
1642. Aug. 1. James, s. of Robert Herrick.
1649. June 1. Lidia, d. of Mr. Robert Erick.
1649. June 11. Elizabeth, d. of Mr. Robert Erick.
1650. Sept. 5. Mr. Tobias Erick.
1652. Dec. 29. Katherine, wife of Mr. Jo: Ericke.
1652. March 8. William Byrick of Beaumanner kn. was buryed.
1652. March 21. Thomas, son of Jo: Erick, gent. was buried.
1659. Jan. 5. John s. of Mr. John Hereick.
1666. March 30\textsuperscript{th} Mr. Robert Earicke, mercer was buried.
1681. September 25. Thomas Heyricke.
1723. May 20. Martha wife of Mr. Thomas Heyrick.
1780. March 29. Catharine, wife of Thomas Heyrick, gent. 23 y.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OR MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Births

1653. James sonne of Thomas Herricke borne ij Aprill.
1659. Sarah daughter of Thomas Herricke, 29th March.

Baptisms.

1662. Mary daughter of Thomas Herricke was baptised August 31st.
1663. Samuell son of Thomas Herricke was baptized February 21st.
1684. Lucas son of Mr. Thomas Herrick was baptized July 16.
1686. Harry son of Mr. Thomas Heyrick minister was baptized November 18.

* Widow of Jonathan Swift the elder, and mother of the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's. Her maiden name was Abigail Erick, or Herrick.
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

1689. Anne daughter of Mr. Thomas Heyrick minister was baptized October 2.
1692. Rebecka daughter of Mr. Thomas Herrick minister was baptized August 5th.

Burials,

1648. Ruth, the daughter of Thomas Herricke, March 9th.
1661. The sonne of Thomas Herricke was buried February 1st.
1675. Thomas Herrick, buried October ye 23.
1681. James Hearick, was buried March ye 9th.
1682. Sarah Hearick was buried Octob' 23.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF GALBY.

1617. Thomas Thorpe and Jane Heiricke were married January xxxi.
1617. John Heiricke and Elizabeth Thorpe were married the same day.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF KILBT.

1590. Nicholas Hericke was buried the viijth day of September.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF WIGSTON MAGNA.

1574. Annes Hericke was christened the xij day of November.
1577. Thomas Hericke sepult' fuit 3 die Augustij.
1578. Edward Ridgele & Mary Hericke were maried ye 27 day of November.
1604. April 1. Anna, dau. of Wm Hericke bapt.
1609. April 9. Elizabeth, dau. of Wm Hericke bapt.
1609. Sep. 27. Agnes wife of Wm Hearick bur.
1609. Febr. 15. Elsabeth Hearicke bur.

* This Abigail Herick was probably the wife of Jonathan Swift, and mother of the celebrated Dean of S. Patrick's.
1652. Ann Herrick, an Ancient Maiden being above the Age of Threescore and ten was Buried May the 2.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HALL BOOKS OF THE CORPORATION OF LEICESTER (COMMENCE 1477).

3 Hen. VIII. Camar'. Thom's Heryk pro Coialtie. [i.e. Chamberlain for the Commonalty.]
26 Hen. VIII. Admitted to the Merchants' Guild (Gilda Marcatorum):
   Niccolys Hereyk, primus filius patris eius, .......... ijd Jur.
   John Hereyk, secundus filius, ...................... ijd Jur.
6 Edw. VI. Nich'us Heyrek, Justice of the Peace and Mayor.
4 Eliz. Joh'Es Eryke, Justice of the Peace and Alderman.
11 Eliz. Rob'tus Eryke, elected Chamberlain, and refused; fined vii.
14 Eliz. John Eyricke, Mayor and Justice of the Peace.
17 Eliz. John Eyricke and Robert Eyricke, were Aldermen.
24 Eliz. John Eyricke was a Commissioner for Subsidy.
   Admitted to the Merchants' Guild:
   26 Eliz. Thomas Heyricke, Lynnen Draper, apprentice of Wm Morton.
   27 Eliz. John Heyricke was Alderman. Robert Heyricke, Justice of the Peace.
   29 Eliz. Robert Heyrycke was Justice of the Peace, Alderman for Sayturdaye markytt and Cancke street, and Auditor without the East Gate. John Heyrycke was Alderman, and a Commissioner for the XVth and Subsidy.
   Admitted to the Merchants' Guild, or Freemen:
   29 Eliz. Robert Heyrycke grover, apprentice of Roger Vykars.
   35 Eliz. 30 June. coram Joh'e Stanforde maior. Robertt Heyricke grover, who was the apprentice of Roger Vickars grover, & made a freman of Leicester Mr. Ludlam then maior, & now dwelling in the Countrye at Mountsorrel oute of the said Town, hath now contynued his ffredom by the yearly pay­ment of ijs.
   32 Eliz. Dec. 16. Money lent last year, and now repaid. (int. al.) Mr. Roberte Heyrycke, Lente xls.—paide agen.
   35 Eliz. 1593. Robt' Heyrycke, maior, and J. P.
   36 Eliz. Robert Heyricke was Alderman. Thomas Heyrycke and John Heyrycke, were of the 48, i.e. Councillors. Thomas Heyrycke mercer was Constable from the South Gate to High Cross.
1598. Thomas Eyricke was Chamberlain for the Mayor.

40 Eliz: Robert Heyricke was Alderman.

Admitted to the Merchants' Guild, or Freemen:

1598. Thomas Eyricke was Chamberlain for the Mayor.


38 Eliz: John Eyricke glover, apprentice of Robertt Eyricke glover.

40 Eliz: Geo. Howett, apprentice of Mr. Robertt Heyricke Irenmonger.

41 Eliz: Thomas Eyricke tayllor, seconde son and apprentice of John Eyricke tayllor.

42 Eliz: Willm Heyricke late of London' goldsmythe now of Bewmanner in the Countie of Leic. Esquier and one of the sonnes of Mr. John Heyricke Irenmonger deceased made free, for the web hee dothe give to the Towne in kyndnes, one doson of Sylver spoones, wth the sineke fyle upon' the knobbes thereof. Jur.

1601. Thomas Eyricke mercer and Joh'es Heyrycke, were Councillors.

1 Jac. I. Robt. Heyrycke, Armiger, a Commissioner for the Subsidy, 1603.

3 Jac. I. Robert Heyrick, Mayor.

4 Jac. I. Robert Heyrick, J. P.

Admitted Freemen:

1 Jac. I. John Lytherland, apprentice of Mr. Robt. Heyricke, Ironmonger.

1611. John Whatton, apprentice of Robert Heyrick, Ironmonger.

1611. John Thurman, apprentice of ditto.

1612. Robert Ericke fellmunger, apprentice of John Ericke fellmunger.

1618. John Heyricke was Mayor. Thomas Ericke was Alderman and J. P.

Admitted Freemen:


1624. Robert Ericke, 3rd son of Mr. Thomas Ericke, mercer.

1630. Ed'rus Hericke, Baker, 3rd sonn of Mr. Thom' Hericke, Baker.


CONFIRMATION OF CREST TO ROBERT HERICK AND WILLIAM HERICK,
8 MAY 1598.

To all Nobles and Gentles, to whome these presentes shall come Will'm Dethick al's Garter Principall King of Armes and Will'm Camden al's Clarenceux King of Armes of the Southe East and West p'tes of this Realme of England from the Ryuer of Trent southwarde send their due comendacous & greeting. Knowe yee That whereas Richard Lea, late Clarenceux in his life tyme did by Ires Pattent vnder his hand & Seale
HERRICK.
of Office giue & graunt vnto Robert and Will'm Herick the sonnes of John Herick the sonne of Herick al's Erick of Houghton in the County of Leicester gent., A certeyn Creast or Badge, viz. on a wreath of their coulors a Bull head argent yssuing forth of a lawrell Garland, the mus-sell eares and hornes tipped sable, to be annexed and borne with their auncient Coat of Armes, which is Siluer a fiesse verrey or and gules. The which Pattent, for that upon the dissolving of the saide Clarenceux Lea's Office where it did remayne to be recorded, amongst dyvers other things is nowe lost and by no meanes' search or inquiry to be founde. So that vpon the instant sute & request to vs made by the saide Rob't and Will'm Herick who haue produced theire Signett and stamps before vs, as also vpon the credible report and testemony of Will'm Segar al's Narroy King of Armes of the North, whoe being then Somersett Herald both wrytt the saide Pattent and passed the same for them with the saide Clarenceux. Wee the saide Garter & Clarenceux Kings of Armes doe by their present confirme and allow vnto the saide Rob't and Will'm Herick and their posteritye for euer the aforesaide Creast or Cognisans in like manner and forme as yt was formerly gyuen by the saide Clarenceux Lea and as it is here in the margent sett forth and with their Armes depicted. And the Same to vse beare and shewe forthe in Signett Sheilde Coat Armor or otherwise at their free liberte and pleasure w'out the lett or molestacon of any person or persons what­soever. In witness whereof wee the saide William Dethick al's Garter and Will'm Camden al's Clarenceux Kinge of Armes haue herevnto put or handes and scales of Office. Geven in the Office of Armes the viijth daye of Maij in the fortith yeare of the raigne of o' Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England &france and Ireland Defender of the faith &c 1598.

WILL'M DETHICK
Garter Principall King of Arms. Clarenceuex Rex Armor'.

On the Grant are four shields charged with these Coats:—

1. Argent, a fess vair or and gules. Insignia Patris. (Heyrick.)
2. Argent, on a chevron sable between three hurts as many estoiles or, on a chief gules three cinquefoils of the field. Insignia Matris. (Bond.)
3. Gules, a fess between eight billets or; Impaling, Argent, on a chevron sable three bulls' heads caboshed of the first. Pater et Mater uxoris. (May, Impaling Hillersden.)
4. Argent, a fess vair or and gules; Impaling, Gules, a fess between eight billets or. Guli. Herick et uxor ejus. (Heyrick, Impaling May.)

The Grantees of this Crest were Robert Heyrick of Leicester, Ironmonger, and William Heyrick (afterwards Sir William Heyrick, Knt., of Beaumanor), two of the sons of John Eyrick of Leicester by Mary his wife dau. of John Bond esq. of Wurd End co. Warwick. The wife of Sir William Heyrick, Knt. was Joan, dau. of Richard May, esq. of Mayfield, citizen and merchant-tailor of London (he died 1588) by Mary Hillersdon of Devonshire.
In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

1494. Eryke, John. Citizen & skinner of London. (Vox 14, & see 4.)
1618. Heyrick, Robert. Alderman of Leicester. (Meade 73.)
1626. Heyricke, Elizabeth, widow. Leicester. (Hele 141.)
1652. Herricke, Anne, spinster. Wigston Magna. (Bowyer 121.)
1656. Heyrick, John. Leicester. (Berkeley 168.)

The above and other Herrick Wills from 1493 to 1665 proved in P.C.C. are abstracted in Dr. Hovvnrd's Misc. Gen. et Her., Second Series I. 64-66, 98.

In the Library of Lambeth Palace.

1385. Stretton (or Erick) Robert, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. (Courtenay 211a.)

In the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester.

1517. Hericke, Thomas. Leicester. (Reg. Book. 1515-1526, fo. 82.)
1532. Hericke (or Erycke), William. Wyggeston. (ib. fo. 214; and Reg. Book, 1526-1533, fo. 57.)
1579. Ericke, Gyles. Hotherope.
1589. Erick, John, sen. Leicester. 55.
1612. Ericke, Mary. Leicester. 25.
1631. Heyricke, Thomas. Leicester. 51 Adm.
1666. Ericke, Robert. Leicester. 4. Inv. 6.
1682. Heyricke, Thomas. Woodhouse Eves. 81.
1683. Heyrick, Elizabeth. Beaumanor. 60 Adm.
1694. Heyrick, Thomas. Harborough. 56.
1709. Heyrick, Isabella. Harborough. 56.
1736. Herrick, Mary. Leicester.
1774. Heyrick, Catherine. Leicester.
1790. Heyrick, John, jun. Leicester.

In the Prebendal Court of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

1831. Heyrick, John, jun. Leicester.

ABSTRACT OF HERRICK WILLS.

WILL OF JOHN ERYKE, CITIZEN & SKYNNER OF LONDON, 1494.

Dated 30 .... 1494. To be buried in St. Mildred's Poultry, or in
Barking Mon. To building an alms house in the churchyard of St.
Wystan, in Wigston, 100s. or 10 marks. To my brother Wm. Eryke of
Wygston £6 13s. 4d., & to each of his children £3 6s. 8d. To Alys
Colins, my sister's dau. of Coventre. My wife Elizabeth. My brother
Robert Eryke & my cousin Tho. Robyns to be executors.

Proved P. C. C. 8 Oct. 1494 by John Cacelton. [Vox 14.]

WILL OF THOMAS EYREKE, OF LEICESTER, 1517.

Dated 25 August 1517. To be buried in St. Martin's Church,
Leicester. The iiij orders of friars in Leicester to bring my body to the
grave, and each to have xxad. The warden of the Grey Friars to say
five masses, and to have xxad. A trental of masses to be said for my
soul within the church of St. Martin. To Nycolas my son the house
that I dwell in, and £3 6s. 8d., and my best book covered with chrimlet.
To John my son £3 6s. 8d. To Elysabet my daughter £3 6s. 8d. To
my wife all my lands, except said house, for her life; remainder to my
son Nycolas in tail; remainder to my son John Eryreke in tail; remainder
to my daughter Elysabet in tail; remainder to my wife, on condition
that she put in surety to the gild of Corpus Christi, to have yearly a
dirige, with mass of requiem, for my soul, my wife's, my father &
mother, my friends', and all Christian souls; viij. iiijd. to be spent
yearly at the same dirige. My wife to be executrix; & my father in law
supervisor.

Proved at Leicester. [Register Book, 1515 to 1526, fo. 82.]

WILL OF RICHARD HERYE, OF HOUGHTON, 1526.

Dated 25 August 1526. To be buried in the churchyard of Houghton.
To Robert Hercke my son, xijl. Residue to Agnes my wife & John
my son, whom I appoint executors.

Proved at Leicester. [Register Book, 1515 to 1526, fo. 488.]

WILL OF WYLL'M HERYE (OR ERYCKE), OF WYGGESTON, 1532.

Dated 8 March 1532. To be buried in the churchyard of St.
Wystone in Wyggeston. To an honest priest for a trentall of masses,
xs. To my brother Thomas Erycke, my wolstede dublet & 2 payr of
hose. To each of my iij children, xxx. Residue to Margay Ericke my
wyffe; she & my brothor Robert Erycke to be executors. My deceased
sister Agnes Colson. Witness: Sr. John Ramshawe, vicar of Wyggeston,
Wm. Clerke, Rob. Eryck, &c.

Proved at Leicester. [Register Book, 1515 to 1526, fo. 214; 1526
to 1533, fo. 576.]

WILL OF JHON HAYREKE, OF HOGHTON, 1543.

Dated 5 October 1542. To be buried within the church of Hoghton.
"I bequethe tores a pyxe or xlothe for the blessed Sacarmentt w'in the
chyche of Hoghton, xijd." To the 2d church, vjs. viijd. To Rycherd
my son £13 6s. 8d. To Allys my daughter xvi. To Jhon my daughter
ixl. To the parson of Hoghtton, iijs. iiijd. To a priest for xxx masses
within the church of Hoghton, xs. The residue to Jhone my wife &
Jhon my son, whom I make my executors. Sr Wm. Reed, veker of
Craptopt, Rd. Reed of Chorbe, & Thomas Reed, to be supervisors.
Witness: Rauffe Edmu'su', parson of Hoghtton, &c.

Will proved at Leicester, 1543.

"The Invetra of all the gods of Jhon Hereke, of Hoghtton, movabull
& unmovabull, presyd by Jhon verlynton & Jhon omynton of the same
tone the yer of our lord god a 1543 & the second day of November.

In the halle. It. v potts, iij panes, xij dyshes, & x
plattes, and iij sasterp, ij Salt selers ....................... xxs.
It. ij Spetts, a pere of blerds, a pere of tongges, a land
yerden, iij pere of hookes, a brewe yerden, and per of
pott hokes........................................... vjs.
It'm a tabbull ij formes a hambre a bord a chere iij
stolles, w't iij 'peffermes a pendyd cloth ..................... vjs.

In the Seller. It'm ij matteres a per of shetes iij
coverlyttes ij blankettes ij bolsters ij pyllowes ij pyllowbe'es
SOME EARLY NOTICES OF THE HERRICK FAMILY.

iiij bord clothes, ij towylles v cownfres ij bydsteddes iiij kendelsteks ........................................... xx.

*Ketyn or brohosse.* It. iiij lombys iiij pelles herthcames iiij folkes a wendow cloth iiij formes ij stowelles w' a hopper .................................................. xjs. [?] 

*In the barne & the Kylyne.* It. a yerlothe a quarter of hold wett and iiij q’trs hold maltt and iiij q’trs hold pese . . . xxxviiij.

It’m iiij q’trs new wett ........................................... xlviiij.

It. xxvij q’trs berly ............................................. iiiiiij. xiiij. iiiijd.

It. in benes & pese the holle cropppe ........................... xis.

It’m x horses & marres and coltts ............................... iiijd. vis. viiijd.

It. ij cartts & cart geres vj harrowes iiij plowes w’t plou

harnes .......................................................... xxvij. viijd.

It. xix kyne & bollockes .......................................... viijli.

It’m v scorre shepe .................................................. viii.

It’m viij ston’ wole .................................................. xxixs. viijd.

*In hys rment.*

It. iiij shertes ij doubellyttes ij Jhakyttes iiij cootes, iiij per of hosse, ij pere of shoue, & a cloke, ij cappys & there

in xis. .......................................................... iiijli.

Sm’a xxviiij. xviij.

It. att his bereall’ and the vij day.............................. xis.

And soo Remenyth xxxvijiiij. xviij."

WILL OF JOHN EYRIK, OF LEICESTER, IRENEMU’GAR, YE ELDAR, 1589.

Dated 11 March 1588. To be buried in S. Martin’s church in Leicester, in the north side of the library, near Mr. Manby and Mr. Hallam. One half of my goods to Mary my wife, the other half to my two children Thomas and Mary Eyrik; also my two tenements in Parchment lane. My house that I have dwelt in since my marriage, to my wife Mary for life, then to my son Robert Eyrick in tail male. To my son Tho. Eyrick, a Bible &c. Bequests of rings and spoons to my sons John Eyrick, Nyccolis Eyrick of London, Will’m Eyrick of London; my daus. Haws of London, Holden of London, Elizabeth Stanford, Cristian Broock, Alice Hynd, Mary Ericke; my godson John Stanford son of Thomas; and Wm. Davy son of Robert Davy and my dau. Annys Eyrick. My wife Mary, & my sons Robert, Thomas & John to be executors.

Proved at Leicester 7 Sept. 1589, by Mary Eyrick, and Thomas and John Eyrick, power reserved to Robert. [No. 55.]

WILL OF RICHERDE ERICKE, OF HOUGHTON, HUSBANDMAN, 1592.

Dated 1 June 1592. All my lands to my son John Ericke in tail; in default of issue to my brother John Ericke the younger in tail. My sister Margaret Ericke. My cosens Jane Ericke & Joane her sister.
My brother John Ericke the younger to be executor. My brother John Ericke and John Tielington to be supervisors.

Proved at Leicester 16 Sept. 1592, by John Ericke the younger. [No. 77.]

WILL OF NICHOLAS HERICKE, OF LONDON, GOLDSMITH, 1601.

Dated 1592. To my wife Julian, one third; and two thirds amongst my six children. My sons Thomas and Nicholas to be executors. My brothers Robert and William Overseers. Witness: Wm. Herricke, Helen Holden.

Proved P. C. C. 26 November 1601.

[Nicholas Hericke had issue, by Julian Stone his wife:—William, Mercie, Thomas, Nicholas, Anne, Robert (the Poet), & William.]

WILL OF WILL’M HERICKE, OF WIGGESTON MAGNA, 1609.

Dated 12 Sept. 1609. Towards a free Schole 3s. 4d. Legacies to William Coleman; my uncle Robert Wildie; the children of Wm. Boulter, and Tho. Pollard of Syston; Sara Boulter, and her children. To my wife Agnes my house and lands for life; then to the children of my sister Mary & my sister Anne. To my kinswoman Amye Reglye 20s. My wife Annes, Wm. Boulter, Hughe Heys, & Walter Smith, to be executors.

Proved at Leicester, 14 Sept. 1609. [No. 10.]

WILL NUNCUPATIVE OF AGNES EYRICKE, OF WIGGESTON, 1609.

Dated 24 Sept. 1609. Legacies to Tho. Boulter, & to his son Tho.; Wm. son of my cosen Wm. Boulter; Amye dau. of Wm. Boulter; my sister Joane Boulter, & Tho. her son. Residue to my cosen Wm. Boulter & Thomas Boulter his brother, & Thomas Pollard. Wm. & Tho. Boulter to be executors.

Proved at Leicester 29 Sept. 1609. [No. 71.]

WILL OF MARY EYRICKE, OF LESTER, THE DAUGHT’R OF JHON EYRICKE, IORNEMONGER, 1612.

No date. To be buried in St. Martin's church, near my mother. The lands which my father gave between my brother Thomas Eyricke and me, I give to my said brother; and appoint him executor.

Proved at Leicester 4 August 1612. [No. 25.]

WILL OF MARY EYRICKE, OF LEYCESTER, THE ELDER, IORNEMONGER, 1612.

Dated 5 Febr. 1611. To be buried in St. Martin's Church, in the north side of the library, near my husband. My goods to my son Tho. and dau. Mary Erick. To Sir William my youngest sonne, a ston pote civered with silver; and to his wife my lady Eyrick one payer of blankites of linsy wolsy of my one makinge. To my daughter Master
Robart Eyrick's wyfe my best goowne. My son Tho. Eyrick to be executor.
Will proved at Leicester 4 Aug. 1612. [No. 26.]

WILL OF ROBART HEYRICKE, ALDERMAN OF LEICESTER, 1618.

WILL OF JOHN HEIRICKE, OF QUENHOROOG, YEOMAN, 1624.
Dated 27 August 1624. To Ann Heiricke my dau. & heir, all my lands in tail; also £140 at 18. Jane Thorpe, my mother. My wife Elizabeth to be executrix. Signed "John Eiricke."
Proved at Leicester 25 Sept. 1624. [No. 21.]

WILL OF THOMAS HERICKE, OF BELGRAVE, WEAVER, 1624.
Will proved at Leicester 5 Jan. 1624. [No. 40.]

WILL OF THOMAS EYRICKE, OF LEICESTER, IRNEMONGER, 1625.
Dated 1623. To my brother Sir William's son & heir Mr. Will'm Eyricke in tail male, all the lands I bought, & the land which my father gave me, viz. the house wherein he dwelt, or the house wherein my brother Mr. Robert Eyrecke dwelt, & the two houses in Parchment lane. My goods to my brother Mr. John Eyricke; save £10 to my cousin Thomas, son of my brother Mr. Nicholas Eyricke. Rings to my Ladie Eyricke, & my brother Mr. Robert's wife. My brother Mr. John Eyricke to be executor.
Proved at Leicester 28 June 1625. [No. 13.]

WILL OF ELIZABETH HEYRICKE, OF LEICESTER, WIDOW, 1626.

WILL OF TOBIAS HEYRICK, OF HOUGHTON, CLARKE, 1627.
Dated 13 June 1627. To be buried at Houghton or Leicester. To my wife Elizabeth Heyricke, house in Leicester. To my dau. Mary £500. To my son William, land at Leicester which came from my father, & my lands at Houghton; also plate, & 2 seal rings which my father bequeathed me. To my son John £400. at 21. Rings or small
bequests to my father & mother Yard; my sons Francis & Tobyas; my brothers Hill & Rogers; my sisters Hill, Orpwood, Noble, Collier, & Brewen: my cozens Norrington, Davie, & Mary Pougill; & to Elizabeth Knight. To the poore of Houghton 20s. a year. To Lincoln College Oxford 20s. a year, for four poor scholars. To the schoolmaster at Leicester, to whom my father gave a marke a year, one noble a year, that he may have 5s. a quarter. To the old Hospitall at Leicester 2s. a year; & to the New Hospital 4s. 4d. To some learned discreet Minister to preach my funeral sermon, 10s. My uncle Brooke at Leicester to enjoy his house for life at old rent. My wife & son Wm. to be executors. Yard, my cosen Davie, & Thos. Baker to be overseers.

Proved at Leicester 25 August 1627. [No. 52.]

WILL OF ROBERT HERICKE, OF LEICESTER, FELLMONGER, 1629.

Dated 22 May 1627. To be buried in St. Mary’s, Leicester. To my eldest son Wm., my house at the West Bridge, after the death of my wife Hellen. To my son Henry, & dau. Anna, each £10. To John & Tho. Tompson, my wife’s sons. My wife Hellen to be executrix.


WILL OF MR. JOHN HERICK, ALDERMAN OF LEICESTER, 1633.

Dated 17 July 1633. To be buried in Renoulods Chappell in St. Martin’s. My two houses in Southgate to the Master, Chaplain, & poore of the old Hospital in the Newark. The piece of ground which I bought of old Mr. Rudyard to the Mayor & six poor widows of St. Joane’s. My house in Parchment lane, to my kinswoman Elizabeth Elliot for life, then to her son John my godson in fee. To the Leicester poor, 20 nobles. To the poor in the New Hospital 12d. apiece. To the prisoners in the County gaol 10s., & in the Town gaol 3s. 4d. To the poor of the Spittle house 5s. To my brother Geo. Brooke; my cozen Mr. Tho. Chettle; my kinsman & apprentice Robert Noble; my poor kinsman Robert Hynde. Residue to my dau. Susanna Nurse, whom I appoint executrix. My cosens Mr. John Whatton esq. & Mr. George Rogers of Blahby, & Mr. Tho. Gilbert, overseers. Signed “John Heyricke.”

Proved at Leicester 11 Oct. 1633. [No. 139.]

WILL OF FRANCIS HEYRICK, OF LONDON, 1641.

Dated 18 Sept 1640. All my estate to my brother Tobias. My brothers Henry & John. Adm’on granted P. C. C. 9 July 1641 to Tobias Heyrick. [Evelyn, 99.]

WILL OF ANNE HERRICKE, OF WIGSTON MAGNA, 1652.

Dated 1 March 1651. To be buried in All Saints churchyard, Wigston. To Martha, Eliz., Philip, & Mary, the 4 daus. of my brother Robert Herricke, 40s. each. To my goddau. Anne Herricke 10s. To Abigail Herricke 5s. Thomas Herricke. Mr. Robert fryer to be executors.

Proved P.C.C. 28 May 1652. [Bowyer, 121.]
WILL OF JOHN HEYRICKE [OF LINCOLNS INN], 1656.

Dated 4 Aug 1655. To be buried in St. Martin's, Leicester. To John Heyricke, son of my cousin [i.e. nephew] William Heyricke, my rent-charge of £45 out of the manor of Beaumannour; also £50 to be employed for his benefit, as his grandfathers Wm. Bainbrigg of Lockington esq. & Wm. Heyricke esq. (my brother) shall think fit. £100 to my brother Wm., & he to be executor. To my brother Richard Heyricke £100. To Martha dau. of my sister Dorothy Lancasheire £10. My brother Pight, & his wife my sister. To my brother Henry John Heyricke £50. To Elizabeth, wife of my said brother Wm. £10. The residue to said John, son of my said cousin Wm. Heyricke.

Proved P.C.C. 17 May 1656. [Berkeley, 168.]

ADM'ON TO HENRY HEYRICKE, OF LEICESTER, 1658.

Granted by P.C.C. 7 May 1658, to Francis Heyrick esq., guardian of Susan, Jonathan, Mary, & David, children of the deceased.

ADM'ON TO THOMAS HEYRICKE, OF HARBOROW, CLERK, 1694.

Granted by the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester, 19 October 1694, to Rebecka Heyrick, his widow and relict. [Obi. Adm. No. 56.]

WILL OF ISABELL HEYRICKE, OF MARKETT HARBOROW, WIDOW, 1709.


Proved at Leicester 15 March 1709. [No. 110.]

WILLS OF KINDRED FAMILIES.

1609. Orpwood, Robert, citizen & goldsmith of London; proved P.C.C. 7 Sept. 1609. [Dorsett 84.]

1590. Manbie, Joane, widow of William Manbie, of Leicester, grocer; proved at Leicester 6 Dec. 1592. [No. 168.]

1626. Sacheverill, Thomas, of Leicester, clerk; proved at Leicester 2 May 1627. [Reg. Book, 1626-7, fo. 33.]

1631. Coliar, Dorcas, of St. Martin's, Leicester; proved at Leicester 23 Nov. 1631. [Reg. Book, 1628-30-1, fo. 256.]

1625. Noble, Thomas, of Rearsbyes, gent.; proved at Leicester 20 Aug. 1625. [No. 30.]

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, COURT OFWARDS AND LIVERIES.

3 Car. I. Herricke, Tobias. Bundle 68. No. 34.
Pedigrees of the family of Herrick may be found in Nichols’ Leicestershire, II. 615, III. 148 (s.v. Houghton, Beaumanor, &c.); Hill’s Market Harborough, 123; Harl. Society, Vis. London, 1633-4; “Misc. Gen. et Hier.,” 2nd Series, I. 63 (Pedigree from Vis. Leicester, 1683); and Burke’s “Commoners” and “Landed Gentry.” Papers on this family are given in the “Transactions” of the Leicester Arch. Society, II. 2, 43, V. 108, VI. 20. The information given in this Paper will, it is believed, be of considerable use to any who may be interested in the early history of the old Leicestershire family of Herrick.

BISHOP MOORE, “THE FATHER OF BLACK-LETTER COLLECTORS.”

BY THE REV. CECIL MOORE, M.A.

The life of “good Bishop Moore”† has never, we believe, been otherwise than cursorily dealt with, and not unfrequently the only allusion to the great book-collector is the repetition of a charge of dishonesty, having its whole basis in a piece of the merest gossip, which is unworthy of serious refutation. It is well that some attempt should be made to show in its truer and more instructive light the character of a man of profound learning, remarkable talents, and benevolent disposition.

Dr. Moore was born in 1646 in the little hamlet of Sutton-in-the-Elms, in the parish of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire. His father, Thomas Moore,† described on his altar-tomb in St. Mary-in-Arden as “Gent.,” is an instance of the manner in which cadets of old county families were in the habit at this period of taking up a trade. The father of the future Bishop, though descended from the old family of De la Moor, or Moore de Moorhayes in the parish of Collumpton in the County of Devon, was an ironmonger, his father being the Rev. John Moore of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Knaptoft in Leicestershire,§ himself the grandson of the first Sir John Moore of Moorhayes, who was dubbed a Knight at Westminster, November

‡ Died 1686. In an Almanac for that year in Cambridge University Library is Moore’s MS. note opposite June: “Sum Total of my Father’s inventory is £151 17s. 7d.” Will proved P.C.C., 30 June, 1686. (80, Lloyd.)
§ He was the author of the following discourses:—A Scripture Word against Inclosure, &c., such as doe Un-People Townes, &c, against all such, that daub over this black sinne, with untempered morter. &c.
† Died 1686. In an Almanac for that year in Cambridge University Library is Moore’s MS. note opposite June: “Sum Total of my Father’s inventory is £151 17s. 7d.” Will proved P.C.C., 30 June, 1686. (80, Lloyd.)
§ He was the author of the following discourses:—A Scripture Word against Inclosure, &c., such as doe Un-People Townes, &c, against all such, that daub over this black sinne, with untempered morter. &c. By John Moore, Minister of the Church at Knaptoft, &c. London: Printed for Anthony Williamson, at the Queen’s Armes, &c. St. Paul’s Church-yard 1656.
The Epistle Dedicatory is to his Highness the Lord Protector, and is signed—amen saith the soul of him who is as your Highness most humble servant, so also the Churches, the Publicques, and the Poors, John Moore.

The Crying Sin of England of not caring for the Poor; Being the chief
John Moore S.T.P. Consecrated Bp. of Norwich July 5th, 1691, and translated to the Bishopric of Ely July 31, 1707. He died July 31, 1714, and was buried in that Cathedral. His Curious Library was purchased by his Late Majesty K. George the 1st. for 6000£, and given to the University of Cambridge.
10th, 3rd of Edward VI. (1549), and Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy, and Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Piers Edgecombe.

The arms of this family, which, says Blomefield (Hist. of Norfolk, iii. 589), the Bishop always bore, are thus described in the Visitation of Devon, 1620,—Arms—Ermine, on a chevron azure three cinquefoils or. Crest—An arm embowed proper holding in the hand a sword proper hilted or;—and signed “John Moore.” Risdon speaks of Moorhays as “the chief seat of the family of Moore, which grew to some advancement by John Moore, learned in the laws in King Henry the VI. time, and also by the marriage of the Clivedon and Bonville heires.”

Polwhele (folio 254, quoting De la Pole, folio 186) writes: “Moorhayes lyeth in the Parish of Collumpton, the dwelling of an ancient famylye of this place, whose descent (for yet I am acquain­ted with all) I will set down.”

The descent begins circa 1120. The name is spelt indifferently More, Moor, Atte More, and Moore; the Bishop using the last, it is here uniformly followed.

The old oak screen in S. Mary’s Church, Cul­lompton, which divides the Moore Chantry from the chancel, exhibits these arms impaled with those of Gambon, Botour of Exeter, Clivedon, Stawell, Walrond, Trowbridge, and other old families.*

The Bishop was thus well descended on his father’s side, while his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wright, of Sutton-in-the-
Elms, an old Leicestershire family. Born in 1646, the eldest of a family consisting of seven sons and three daughters, young Moore received the first rudiments of his learning in the Free School in the town of Market Harborough. On leaving school he was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge, on June 28th, 1662, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1665-6, his Master's in 1669. Elected a fellow of Clare Hall, Moore probably remained at Cambridge, taking part in the tuition at Clare. In 1670 he was appointed chaplain to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor in the time of Charles II.; and to this connection, together with his own well-known fitness, Moore owed many of the high offices he was subsequently called upon to fill. The first fruit of this Court connection was the conferment by the King, pleno jure, of the Rectory of Blaby in Leicestershire upon Dr. Moore, who entered upon this charge October 23rd, 1676, and relinquished it, after a pastorate of nearly twelve years, January 7th, 1687-8. In 1681 Moore received his D.D. degree at his own university, the University of Oxford having conferred a like honour in 1675 upon a man already distinguished for the profundity of his learning. In May 1679 the unpublished diaries of the Bishop, now in the University Library at Cambridge, contain the following entry in Moore's neat writing, with a mark indicating that the reference is to the 22nd day of May: "I intermaryed w[ith] Mistress R. B. God grant us long happines togeth". This was Rose, fifth daughter of Neville Thomas Alexander Butler of Barnwell Priory, Cambridge, and formerly of Orwell Abbey, and Cicely Aglionby his wife. The marriage took place at Barnwell, Dr. Blith, Master of Clare, performing the ceremony.

On June 8th, 1679, Moore was collated to the first stall in the Cathedral Church of Ely, and on December 13th, 1687, on the death of William Sill, was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's to the Rectory of Saint Austin in London, which he held till October 26th, 1689, when he was presented by King William and Queen Mary to the Rectory of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Stillingfleet to the See of Worcester, which thus left the appointment pro hac vice to the Crown. Dr. Moore was now Chaplain-in-Ordinary to their Majesties, and was recommended by Lord Chancellor Finch for this important post at Saint Andrew's. He was also sometime minister of Saint Anne's, Soho, built in, and taken from, the parish of Saint Giles-in-the-Fields, described by Blomefield as "near London."

* Harleian Society, Visitation of Leicester, 1619. In 1630 the Freeholders of Sutton were Edward Wright, gent., and E. Reade.
‡ Blomefield wrongly says Catharine Hall.
§ Nichols' Guthlaxton Hundred, p. 53. Moore's name does not appear in the Blaby Parish Registers.
On August 18th, 1689, Moore’s wife died, and was buried in the chancel of Saint Giles’s-in-the-Fields, so the prayer of the old diary had only a partial fulfilment, they had not “long happiness,” but we trust much happiness together.

By this marriage Moore had three sons—John*, Thomas†, and Edward‡; and three daughters—Rose, married to Thomas Tanner, author of the Notitia Monastica, and afterwards Bishop of Saint Asaph, buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, of which he was Canon; Elizabeth, married to Robert Cannon, who died Dean of Lincoln, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which he was a Prebendary; and Mary, who died (1777) in the cloisters at Windsor, of which she was,—a spinster aged ninety-four.§

Dr. Moore remained at Saint Andrew’s, Holborn, until 1691. In this year, April 23rd, 1691, the King in council nominated him Bishop of Norwich, on the deprivation of Bishop Lloyd for not taking the oaths to their Majesties. He was elected May 21st, by the Dean and Chapter, when he voided his Prebend and Rectory of Saint Andrew’s. Being confirmed July 2nd, 1691, he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, on July 5th, together with Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, and John Sharpe, Archbishop of York.|| Of these appointments Dr. Stoughton says Sharpe owed his promotion to Tillotson, and Moore to Burnet; but Burnet himself declares that “there was no ambition or Court favour visible in these appointments,” that the new archbishops and bishops were “men of moderate principles and calm tempers” (Own Time, ii. 76). The Bishop enjoyed Burnet’s confidence, and greatly assisted him in his books; and Burnet mentions, together with Tenison, Sharpe, Sherlock, and others, “the two Moores” as men who were “an honour to their Church and age.” The second Moore alluded to was Dr. Henry Moore, Fellow of Christ’s College, who was eminent for his piety and learning. Dr. Outram said that he looked upon this Moore as the holiest person upon the face of the earth. He refused several offers of preferment, including a bishoprick, and died universally beloved, and held in honour both in his own and in foreign countries.

Another historian of these times adds that the appointments above mentioned were such as to reflect the highest honour on the King’s discrimination; they were well calculated to promote the best interests of religion, and could not fail, as has been admitted

* Chief Registrar of the Diocese of Norwich, who married a daughter of Robert Pepper, L.L.D., Chancellor of Norwich.
† Land Surveyor of H.M. Customs.
‡ Died young, and was buried at Barnwell, near Cambridge.
|| Stubbs’ Registrum Sacrum, p. 107.
by one of the most prejudiced of party writers,* to afford general satisfaction throughout the country.†

At Norwich Moore remained Bishop for sixteen years, his library assuming daily huger proportions for these times. A list of his MSS. and of his most curious printed books is included (as will be further mentioned below) in Bernard’s Catalogue, printed at Oxford 1696-97. John Evelyn, in his Diary, (p. 353) under the date London, May 7th, 1699, writes, “I saw the library of Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, one of the best and most ample collections of good books in England, and he one of the most learned men.” It is at this period that Dibdin introduces Bishop Moore in his Bibliomania. “Having at length reached the threshold,” he says, “let us knock at the door of the eighteenth century. What gracious figures are those which approach to salute us? They are the forms of Bishops Fell and Moore, prelates distinguished for their never-ceasing admiration of valuable and curious works. The former is better known as an editor; the latter as a collector—and a collector, too, of such multifarious knowledge, of such vivid and just perceptions, and unabating activity, that while he may be hailed as the Father of Black Letter Collectors in this country, he reminds us of his present successor in the same see,‡ who is not less enamoured of rare and magnificent volumes, but of a different description, and whose library assumes a grander cast of character. Bishop Moore has a stronger claim on our attention and gratitude than Bishop Fell. Never has there existed an episcopal bibliomaniac of such extraordinary talent and fame in the walk of Old English literature. How soon and how ardently the passion for collecting possessed him cannot now be ascertained. But that Moore was in the zenith of his bibliomaniacal reputation while he filled the See of Norwich is unquestionable, for thus writes Strype: ‘The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the possessor of a great and curious collection of MSS. and other ancient printed pieces (little inferior to MSS. in regard of their scarceness), hath also been very considerably assistant to me as well in this present work as in others,’§ etc.”||

The diaries already alluded to contain chiefly notes of the value and price of books in Dr. Moore’s handwriting, also medical prescriptions,—for Moore was well known for his knowledge of

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* Smollett, vol. i., p. 193. “The other vacant sees were given to divines of unblemished character, and the public in general seemed very well satisfied with this exertion of the king’s supremacy.”


‡ Thomas Dampier was Bishop of Ely in 1811, when Dibdin wrote his Bibliomania. Dr. Dampier was translated from Rochester in 1808, ninety-four years after Bishop Moore’s death.

§ Preface (sign. a 3) to Life of Aylmer, 1701, 8vo.

BISHOP MOORE.

medicine, being according to Hackett* in a note on the epitaph in Ely Cathedral a Doctor of Medicine.

In addition to medical prescriptions there are some roughly kept accounts chiefly dated 1681-7, and a curious inventory of household goods, and payments to servants: e.g., "Knife maid and plate mth. 2.0," "Coachmen & Postil. 4.0," and other unintentional records of the cost of keeping up appearances and feeing servants in the latter end of the seventeenth century. The names also of men deserving promotion are entered in these quaint old almanacks, and some are names of men who became afterwards celebrated, but owed their first opening to a patron who, as Bishop Benjamin Hoadly (of Winchester) declares, was the greatest patron of learning and of learned men that this age has produced. Bishop Monk also testifies to his liberal patronage of learned men, for when Bentley transmitted to Grævius a dissertation by Albert Rubens (the son of the great painter) and together with it a copy of Stephens’ edition of Cicero's Philosophical Works, containing in the margin various readings from an ancient manuscript, Bishop Monk adds that this “belonged to Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, who had offered through Bentley to send a copy of the various readings to Grævius, then employed on an edition of Cicero, and upon his embracing the offer, permitted him to have the volume itself, promising him, at the same time, some other subsidia for the work which his noble library supplied."

This prelate had not only made that extensive collection of books now forming part of the University Library at Cambridge, but, with a truly liberal spirit, was always ready to give the use of them to scholars. He seems early to have patronized and encouraged Dr. Bentley, and to have allowed him the free use of his library.†

In the University Library at Cambridge is the following MS. letter from the Bishop of Norwich, dated 1696, with Strype's note:—"Dr. Lightfoot's MS. of ye Assembly of Divines which I procured him." It is addressed "For the Reverend Mr. Strype, at Low Leighton." (Strype has added "Writ March 26. Rec’d. Apr. 1. Bp. of Norwich, Dr. Lightfoot’s MS.")

"Dear Sir,—I thank you heartily for the pains you have taken both about the Dr.’s MSS. and that in ye shop, and the method in wth you proceed wth the bookseller. Whatever you shall judge fit to give I readily will pay for it. I have been blamed for letting you go before dinner, notwithstanding I was importunate wth you to stay. Therefore in some short time you must come, to make my peace and further to oblige

"Your very affectionate Humble servant,

"J. Norwich."

* Hackett’s Epitaphs.  † Bishop Monk’s Life of Dr. Bentley, p. 39.
Strype adds the following note: "Friday night, and I received it not till Thursday following; and paid as much as tho' it came 100 miles."

Among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum are his copies from Strype's correspondence. In vol. 521, Add. MS. 5853, p. 408, is the following letter from Bishop Moore to Strype, with Cole's remarks:—

"143. From Bucks Head Court in Great Distaffe Lane near St. Paul's. For the rev. Mr. Strype, Minister of Low Layton, in Essex.

"June 25, 1697.

"DEAR SIR,—Your Lr. being mislade is only the cause of this late answer. I thank you for the MSS., and shall accept it at the the Price, and desire you to call of Mr. Charles, the Clerk of St. Andrew's Holborn, who upon the sight of this will pay you three guineas. Pray with your first convenience send me the Title of this MSS., and go on and prosper in your studies, so beneficial to the Public, and pleasant to yourself. I shall ever be glad to serve you in them.

"I am your very affectionate humble
"Servant and Brother,
"J. NORWICH.

"Mr. Strype's writing on the back: I procured him Dr. Lightfoot's Journal of the Assembly of Divines, taken by himself."

Cole then adds the following, which on such authority amounts to very little:—"Bishop Moore's Arms, viz., Ermine on a Chevron three cinqfoils impaled by Norwich and ensignied with a mitre: it is neatly impressed, though only on a wafer. I have been told, that the Bishop and his wife lived miserably snarling together, always quarrelling. His unmarried daughter, Mrs. Moore, died at a very great age at Windsor last year 1777, and was brought to Ely to be buried." The Cathedral Register has no entry of this burial. Cole here refers to Dr. Moore's second marriage, with Lady Browne,* relict of Sir Richard Browne, Baronet, and formerly of Michael, second son of Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Morton Palmes.

That matrimonial disagreements should be possible in a bishop's palace as well as elsewhere will be taken for granted. We will, however, grant the quarrelling, albeit the Bishop speaks with all affection in his will of his "deare wife," and leaves to her his lands and tenements in Darlington,† the plate and jewells, "also the green bed standing in my owne bed-chamber at Ely, and the

* She was the only surviving issue of William Barnes, Esq., of Darlington, who was descended from Henry Barnes, brother of Richard, Bishop of Durham (1547), whose coat-of-arms and of his family were confirmed to him by Robert Glover, Somerset. His patent ran as follows "... in Comitat. Lancastr. ex honesta familia, que a dominis baronibus de BARNES originem traxit, oriundus."
† These, however, were her own paternal inheritance.
chairs covered with the same stuff standing in the said bed­
chamber, and one hundred pounds in money to be paid to her by
my executor within ten months after my decease.” (Proved
P. C. C. 3 Aug. 1714. Aston 158). But, on the other hand,
after Moore’s death we find his widow took again one of her two
previous husbands’ names, as from Longstaffe’s History of Dar­
lington we learn,—“Dorothy Barnes, sole heiress, named as under age in her father’s will, in Sadberge Reg. as “The Hon. Lady
Brown, who was baptised in this chappel, 7th August, 1670 [some error]; in memory whereof she gave a pulpit-cloth and cushion of red shagg in the year 1725.” She also built the market cross at
Darlington, which is inscribed: “This Cross : Erected : By : Dame : Dorothy : Brown, 1727.” Moore died in 1714.
Nor was Moore’s widow buried with him, and the last we hear
of her is through Cole’s MSS. as “breaking up housekeeping,”
October 11th, 1714. For Moore’s private life we have little
material except that afforded by his diaries. Of his public and
official life his chaplain, Samuel Clarke, is at once our most full
and most trustworthy biographer. Clarke owed much to Moore,
as did Whiston, the editor of Josephus, another chaplain of the
Bishop’s.
Dr. Samuel Clarke, writing in 1715 in a Preface to Bishop
Moore’s Sermons, tells us that “the late Right Reverend Father
in God, John, Lord Bishop of Ely, was a person of such Exem­
plary Piety and Virtue; so deservedly famed through all Parts of
the Learned World, for his Extensive Knowledge, and Accurate
Judgment: so stedy in his Adherence to the real Interest of his
Country, through all Changes of Times; and Eminent in his Zeal
for promoting, upon all Occasions, the true Spirit of the Protestant
Religion: So Judicious, Laborious, and Constant a Preacher, both
before and after his Advancement to the Episcopal Dignity; and
particularly so Exact and Skilful a Determiner of Practical cases
and Questions in Divinity: that the World had reason to expect
from him many Excellent and Useful Works: had not his con­
tinued Application to the Duties of his Episcopal Function; his
perpetual Readiness to collect with much Time and Care, out of
his Immense Library, Materials for Learned Men who were writing
upon all Sorts of useful Subjects; and his unwearied Pains in
relieving both the Temporal and Spiritual Wants of the Poor,
who perpetually applied to him from all Parts; left him little,
very little Time for his own Private Studies.
“The Sermons now Printed Together in One Volume (which
he was preparing to Augment with some new Discourses a little
before his Death, but had not Time to finish them), were Published
by the Author singly upon particular occasions; containing in
them, throughout, a most excellent Spirit of Piety, and the Truest
and most Clear Notions concerning the Great Ends and Designs
of the Gospel. They were all received in the world with great approbation; and some of them very quickly passed through many editions: particularly that concerning religious melancholy, which is known to have afforded much comfort and relief to many weak minds, at the same time that it is highly satisfactory to the most learned and judicious."

The first sermon in the volume was preached on May 28th, 1682, before the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, and is dedicated to him.* Sermon V. was preached on the 28th of June, 1691, at S. Andrew's, Holborn, "when he took his leave of that parish." It is an admirable sermon on Galatians vi. 7, and not the enormous length of most of these discourses. The sermon of religious melancholy, alluded to by Clarke, was preached before the Queen at Whitehall, March 6th, 1691-2, on Psalm xiii. 6; and consists of thirty pages octavo.

Moore preached before the King at St. James's, on April 16th, 1696, a thanksgiving sermon "for King William's deliverance from the assassination." The remainder are sermons before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey, and sermons in the Chapels Royal. In the University Library are four MS. books of sermons, which though undoubtedly written in Moore's handwriting, have by some wiseacre been attributed to Isaac Barrow, in the following MS. note—"Hic liber, ut ex manu videtur, fuit viri doctissimi Isaaci Barrow." One sermon seems to have been a special favourite with the Bishop, as it was preached twelve times. The text is Joshua xxiv. 15. All the sermons are beautifully written, while the numerous notes from philosophers, the fathers and old divines, show the labour bestowed by their writer, and the richness of the sources upon which he drew. Notes for sermons, extracts in Hebrew, several Latin verses, and some notes in shorthand, are also in these old volumes, and will repay the research of the curious. Dr. Stoughton, however, remarks that Moore "was one of a considerable number who gain a reputation amongst their friends for ability to do what they never accomplish." This is in allusion to Dr. Clarke's regret that the Bishop was so occupied with the duties of his office and the help he gave to others, that he had little time for his own private studies. More important and more unjust is Dr. Stoughton's continuation of the attack, upon one whom he designates as belonging "to the class of Cambridge theologians probably." For although the diaries show the scrupulous care with which the Bishop paid for his books, (and it is interesting to note the prices given for many of them), yet Dr. Stoughton is content to repeat the old calumny, which has

* Sir John Moore has been called Bishop Moore's cousin. He was descended from the Leicestershire family settled at Appleby, and was a very remote relation of the Bishop's. He was Master of the Grocers' Company, and is conspicuous in Baron Heath's History of that Guild as a benefactor. His nephew and heir bought Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, 1717.
been truly described by Bishop Burnet as an "envious stigma," viz., that Bishop Moore was also one of a still greater number "in whom the love of Books weakens regard for the rights of property," for according to a critic (Gough) less friendly to his reputation (than Clarke), Moore "indulged an avarice in that respect," which "carried him a step beyond the sin of coveting."

Bishop Burnet, says Dibdin, thus describes Moore's fine Library when he was Bishop of Ely, to which see he was translated July 31st, 1707, on the death of Bishop Patrick. "This noble record was lent me by my reverend and learned brother, Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, who has gathered together a most valuable treasure, both of printed books and manuscripts, beyond what one can think that the life and labour of one man could have compassed; and which he is as ready to communicate as he has been careful to collect it" (History of Reformation, vol. iii., p. 46). "It seems hard writes Dibdin, to reconcile this testimony of Burnet with the late Mr. Gough's declaration, that "The Bishop collected his Library by plundering those of the clergy in his diocese; some he paid with sermons or more modern books; others only with quid illiterati cum libris."* The charge is both cruel and unjust. It is one of those pieces of gossip based upon some one man's casual remark, which gets repeated, and, once in print, is readily accepted as the literal truth. One precious copy of Cicero, mentioned above as sent to Holland to Graevius, never found its way back either to the Bishop or to Cambridge; but Graevius has never been pilloried as a thief in consequence; and no one in his senses would ever wish to do so. The real fact is, the Bishop delighted not only in collecting books, but of course both lent and borrowed them. Thus in the Bishop's Diary, under the date April 14th, 1708, we find John Ernest Grabe borrows the first volume of the Antwerp Bibel, with the assurance that this and other valuable works shall be restored "without any damage at demand"; while Alexander Cunningham writes from The Hague, 22nd Feb. 1709, to borrow books from the Bishop of Ely, "who is very ready to lend books to those who are upon any public service." The charge of not returning books, however, is we fear common against all great book collectors,—not that they intend keeping them, but that they cannot make up their minds to return them yet.

At his death the Bishop left, we are told, codices in folio 6,725; in quarto 8,200; in octavo 14,040; manuscripts 1,790; making a

* Bibliomania, p. 318 note.
total of 30,756. This Library was offered in 1714 to Lord Oxford for £8,000; "and how that distinguished and truly noble collector could have declined the purchase of such exquisite treasures," Dibdin is at a loss to understand. The reason, however, why Lord Oxford declined was that the Bishop insisted on being paid the money in his lifetime, though Lord Oxford was not to have the books till the Bishop's death. "But a public-spirited character," writes Dibdin, "was not wanting to prevent the irreparable dispersion of such book-gems, and that patriotic character was George I., who gave 6,000 guineas for them, and presented them to the public library of the University of Cambridge; making the Library there equal to the famous one at the sister University."

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings!"

"And here," adds the same writer, "the almost unrivalled Bibliotheca Moriana yet quietly and securely reposes." It fills the rooms on the north and west sides of the court, over the Philosophy and Divinity schools, and is arranged in twenty-six classes. But for some years after the Bishop's death, claimants appeared, and several of the books and manuscripts had to be returned to the Bodleian or to private individuals, who had lent them to the Bishop. The imputation that the Bishop intended to retain them had he lived, was never hinted at by those who came to claim them, and in all cases where the rightful ownership was established, the property was restored, as it would undoubtedly have been given back had the Bishop received longer warning of his approaching end. Of the Bishop's impartiality and justice we may now give an interesting instance.

As Bishop of Ely he was ex officio Visitor of Trinity College, Cambridge; he was the friend of Dr. Bentley, the Master, and had often stayed with him at the Master's Lodge, but nevertheless when called upon to become his judge, he made no scruple except so far as to direct that the accusation should come before him in the form of a petition addressed to himself by name as Visitor under the Statutes.* At one of the hearings during the trial, when the Master of Trinity was present, Bishop Moore expressed an opinion unfavourable to him. This unexpected shock was too much even for the firm mind and strong nerves of Dr. Bentley, who fainted away in the court. The trial continued six weeks, and Bishop Moore, after consulting his assessors, ordered a sentence of deprivation to be prepared, which was found amongst the Bishop's papers after his death; but it is doubted whether he intended it to be executed until all milder methods of reconciliation had failed. The long sittings in the Hall of Ely House were the cause of the Bishop's last illness and death. He caught cold, and a severe and rapid illness ensued, which terminated fatally on

* Dr. Monk's Life of Bentley.
July 31st, 1714 (the anniversary of his translation from the See of Norwich to that of Ely) before he could pronounce judgment in this long-protracted cause. The King shortly after his accession, hearing the determination of the University of Cambridge to uphold the title of the House of Hanover upon Church of England principles, immediately decided upon the noble exercise of royal munificence to which we have alluded. Dr. Monk tells us that it was at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Townshend that the King bought the Library of the late Bishop Moore, one of the best in the kingdom, for 6,000 guineas, valuable not only for its extent (being about 30,000 volumes), but for the rarity of its treasures both printed and manuscript. He declares that it is the greatest benefaction which Cambridge had ever yet received; a statement which requires no modification whatever. Mr. John Bagford seems to have been equally impressed by the magnitude of the collection, for writing of libraries in private hands, he says, "The Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich (Moore) hath a large and most incomparable library. There are vast quantities both of printed books and MSS. in all faculties. There is a great variety of MSS. admirable both for antiquity and fair writing. A Capgrave the finest in England: there is but one more, and that is in Bene't College Lib. in Camb.; with many others of great value, too long to insert. He hath many of the old printed books at the first beginning of printing. That at Mentz 1460, and others printed at Rome, and several other cities in Italy, Germany, France and Holland before 1500. Those printed in England by the first printers, at Oxford, St. Albans, Westminster, by Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, etc., the greatest collection of any in England. Other books printed on vellum, and curiously illuminated, so as to pass for MSS., a fine Pliny and Livy, in two vols., both printed on vellum, and many such like. Abundance of exemplars of books printed by the famous printers of the Aldi, Junti, Gryphius, Vascosanues, Stephens, Elzevirs, etc. It were heartily to be wished that his Lordship's catalogue were printed, for I believe it would be the best that ever appeared, I mean in England."* 

A long list of the Bishop's early printed books, enriched with notes by scholars, is included in Bernard's *Catalogi Manuscrito-rum Angliae et Hibneriae*. (Oxon, 1697, folio.) 

An unpublished letter of the Bishop's, dated February 19th, 1696, alludes to the list of his MSS. which Bernard included in his great catalogue printed at Oxford in 1697; for, writing to Strype to procure Dr. Lightfoot's MS. notes of the Assembly of Divines, the Bishop says:—

DEAR SIR,—You judge truly that a long time I have been desirous of your good company, and very welcome you will be

* From Mr. John Bagford's Collections in the British Museum.
when you appear. I was in good hope of Dr. Lightfoot's MSS., and am still so much the more desirous of it, because it yet may have a place in my Catalogue to be printed at Oxford. It is strange this young man should have so little regard to his promise when I am ready to further gratify him than you promised if the MSS. did deserve it, and should be ready to do him any good office that came in my way, which surely may be an equalate to this favour.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yr very affectionate

"Broth'y & Ser't.

"Feb. 19th, '96."

J. NORWICH.

Yet Dibdin, writing in 1811, laments that his love of truth and bibliography compel him to add, with a sorrowful heart, that not only is there no printed catalogue of Bishop Moore's entire library, but even the FINE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY remains unpublished in print! *

In Hearne's Remains is the following record of a visit from our collector to the Bodleian. "August 22, 1707. The Right Reverend Dr. John Moore, lately Bishop of Norwich, now Bishop of Ely, coming this day to ye Publick Library, and, amongst other things, talking of Indices Expurgatorii, I brought down to his Lordship this book. He look'd it over very curiously, and read the two preceding memorandums, after which he told me that he had in his study an Index Expurgatorius printed at Madrid before this, but that the letter was much worse, and that the book in other respects was not so beautiful.†

The gift of the Bishop's Library by George I. gave rise to the two oft-quoted and generally mis-quoted epigrams. A troop of dragoons was dispatched by the Ministry to quell some disturbances at Oxford at the same time that the Bishop of Ely's Library reached Cambridge. Dr. Trapp, the first Professor of Poetry at Oxford (some say his successor, Warton), wrote the following doggerel on the twofold event. We quote the version here given from a MS. of Mr. Rouse, nearly one hundred years old, and which we believe is the original:—

OXFORD.

"Contrary methods justly GEORGE applies
To govern his two Universities;
To Oxford sent a troop of horse;—for why?
That learned body wanted Loyalty.
To Cambridge he sent books, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

The reply from Cambridge is attributed to Sir William Browne, the physician, and is said to have been (alas for his other literary

* Bibliomania, p. 319, note.
efforts!) the best thing that ever came from his pen. It is said to have extorted praise even from Johnson in favour of a Cambridge man. We quote again what we believe to be the original, which will compare favourably with that given by Noble.

"The Answer of Cambridge."

Contrary methods justly George applies
To govern his two Universities.
And so to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories hold no argument but force.
To Cambridge Ely's learned troops are sent,
For Whigs admit no force but argument."

The Bishop's Library was soon and eagerly searched on its arrival at Cambridge. A letter from Mr. Taylor, Librarian of Cambridge, dated July 31st, 1782, in reference to the authorship of the *Whole Duty of Man*, quotes a note, found amongst the late Bishop of Ely's (Dr. Moore's) MSS., while Dibdin gives an amusing account of the congenial hours spent (A.D. 1808), holding the most precious part of Bishop Moore's collection in his hands, ever and anon being eyed sharply by his Cambridge friend, who "entertained a laudable distrust of a keen book-hunter from a rival University! I thank my good genius," he adds, "that I returned as I entered, with clean hands!"

We have little further to add. Of the private life of the Bishop little can now be ever known; of his public life we have only occasional notes. He was, however, one of the eleven Bishops in the House of Lords who, when the Bill for security of the Church of England was read, assented to a clause in it to take off the sacramental test, which was dissented to by York, Chester, London, Rochester, Saint Asaph, and Durham. In politics a Whig, he was still mild and moderate, and one on whose advice Queen Anne largely relied in her ecclesiastical appointments. As a contributor to many valuable works, the Bishop acted with unselfishness and modesty. His own reputation might have been far greater as a writer, both profound and accurate, had he not been so ready to aid any author, engaged in valuable work. To these he pointed out a multitude of celebrated authors, and Clarke's *Caesar* and Wilkins' *Ecclesiastes*, and Burnet's *Reformation* owe much of their value and many of their references to one who was ever ready to help on good work, wherever it was being done, himself content to remain in the background and the shade. Yet such literary gifts as he did make to the world were largely appreciated; a second edition of his Sermons, in two volumes octavo, following in 1724 the first one-volume edition of 1715-16. These sermons were held in such high estimation that they were translated into Dutch and printed at Delft. To these sermons, as to Dibdin's enlarged edition of the *Typographical Antiquities* by Joseph Ames (1810-19),
are prefixed portraits of the Bishop: * in the former he appears in the full-bottomed periwig so dear to the Court of Queen Anne (M. Vdr. Gucht, Sculp.), but the best picture is that in Lambeth Palace by Sir Godfrey Kneller, copies of which are in the University Library, on the staircase, in the Master's Lodge at Clare, and in the Bishop's dining-room in the Palace at Ely. The original of these was painted when he was Bishop of Norwich. A much later, and in some respects more striking and luminous, portrait than the replicas of Kneller's work, is that in the Combination Room at Clare. This may be the work of Kersseboom, who painted several of the Bishop's children. By his second marriage, with Lady Browne, widow of Sir Richard Browne, Bart., Bishop Moore left three sons, Daniel, Bailiff of Darlington by patent 1710, who died Consul at Zante; William; † and Charles of the Inner Temple, Justice of the Peace, Steward of Darlington 1733, Bailiff of Darlington by patent 1736.

The burial of Bishop Moore took place August 5th, 1714, in Ely Cathedral, his remains resting at the east end of the Cathedral, immediately behind the reredos. His monument is now in the south aisle of the choir, against the back-screen erected to mask the stalls; and we may well close this brief history of a useful, sympathetic, and unblemished life in the words of his epitaph:

"Hic situs est Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater JOHANNES MOORE, Norvicensis primo, deinde Hujus Diœcesos Episcopus, Vitæ Morumque egregium ad imitationem Exemplar; in quotidianâ enim Vitæ consuetudine eluxit Comitate condita Gravitas, et cum venustissima Suavitate conjuncta Auctoritas. In Concionando perpetuus erat, commovendis ad Pietatem Animis valde idoneo affectu; in rebus difficilioribus explicandis accuratissimus; Ecclesiae ornandae pariter ac tuendae, semper intentus; erga Amicos, officiorum sedulitate indefessus; erga Patriam eâ fidè atque studio, ut consilia publicam utilitatem et veram libertatem spectantia, in omnibus rerum temporumque commutationibus, constanter promoverit. Pauperibus inopiam pecunia, adversam valetudinem rei medicæ scientiâ, (quæ in Ipso summa fuit,) sublevabat; inter Scientiæ Civilis Consultos, rerum prudentiâ, bonique et æqui cognitione, Celebris; inter Literatos eâ demum erat existimatione, ut a multis fere annis nihil editum fuerit de meliore Notà, cui non ex instructissimâ ejus Bibliothecâ, (quæ nunc è munificentia Regiâ Academiæ Cantabrigiensis ornamento

* In the Typographical Antiquities the portrait is by Hodgetts. There is another engraving of Dr. Moore by R. White ad vivum. as Bishop of Norwich, a copy of which, by photo-lithography, is here given. Also a fine mezzotint; this plate is in two states, first as EPISCOPUS NORVICENSIS, etc., with the following written beneath:— "G. Kneller S. R. Imp: et Angl; Eques Aur: pinx: W. Faithorne fecit. Cum Privilegio Regis. Sold by E. Cooper, at yr 2 Pidgeons in Bedford Street," and in the second the plate is altered to EUENSIS. † Supposed to have died in New York.
This epitaph we have reason to believe is the work of Dr. Samuel Clarke, as also the following Elegiacs, to which we append a free translation into heroic couplets:

"Jam licet improba mors satiet se Corpore MOOEI
Prasulis et Medici; sed Dec inultus obit.
Mortis enim laqueis multorum Corpora solvit.
Quorum animis Cæli spemque fidemque dedit.
Dumque piis studijs aditum patefuit ad Astra.
Arte suæ longam fecit ad Astra viam.
At, Tibi, dum Cordi est Alienæ curs salutis,
Occidis, heu! Vitæ prodigus ipse tue;
Curasti bene, ne Tecum tua Fama periret,
Cum tot adhuc vivunt munere, Moore, tui."

"Though now the prey of Death Moore's body lies,
Not unavenged the Doctor-Prelate dies.
From snares of Death men's bodies he would save,
While to their souls' sure hope of Heaven he gave.
By zeal devout disclosed the heavenly way,
Yet by his art prolonged man's earthly stay.
But oh, while dear to thee men's lives have grown,
Reckless of self, Moore, thou hast spent thine own.
Well hast thou ordered that thy fame should live,
Since by thy gift so many still survive."

Such, though very imperfect, is what we believe to be the true outline and the not over-coloured portraiture of the Father of Black-Letter Collectors. Will any read such testimonies as Samuel Clarke's, Bishop Burnet's and Hoadly's, and still believe Cole, Gough, Stoughton, et hoc genus omne, that bibliomania and kleptomania were so inseparable in "good" Bishop Moore's case, that he was not only the greatest book collector of his age, but also a most unworthy prelate and accomplished thief? We have at least arrived at a more charitable and, we believe, more just conclusion ourselves, and can but trust that as "he gave his honours to the world again, his blessed part to Heaven," so now he "RESTS IN PEACE."

THE DESCENDANTS OF BISHOP MOORE.

The Rev. John Moore, of Univ. Coll., Oxon., Rector of Knaptoft; bur. 2 August, 1657; Adm'on granted 25 Nov., 1657; mar. Ellinor Kirk, of Northampton, by whom he had issue,—

(1) John, of Stamford; bapt. 30 Jan., 1619; d. 1698.
(2) Thomas, of whom hereafter.
(3) Mary, the wife of . . . . Biccarton.
(4) Grace, the wife of . . . . Warren.

Thomas Moore, of Market Harborough; bapt. there 3 June, 1621; d. 25 Febr., 1686; bur. at St. Mary in Arden; Will P.C.C.
1686, (80 Lloyd); mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Wright, of Sutton-juxta-Broughton, by whom he had issue,—

(1) John, of whom hereafter.

(2) Edward.

(3) Thomas, Collector of Customs in Great Yarmouth; b. 1649; d. 1724; bur. at St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth; Will P.C.C. 1724, (277 Bolton); married Elizabeth, dau. of John Ramey (she died 1698, æt. 38), and had issue,—[1] Elizabeth, who mar. 1st, Robert Adkin, and had issue Thomas and Robert, and 2ndly . . . . . . Trindreth; [2] Samuel, who died in 1707, æt. 10.

(4) Samuel.


(6) Daniel, b. 30 June, 1654.

(7) David, b. 13 Oct., 1655; mar. . . .

(8) Hannah, mar. . . . . Freeman.

(9) Elizabeth, b. 5 June, 1659.

(10) George, bapt. 16 Sept. 1661; bur. 1 May 1667.

The Right Rev. John Moore, D.D., born at Sutton-juxta-Broughton 1646, Rector of Blaby 1676 to 1688, Bishop of Norwich 1691, translated to Ely 1707; died 31 July, 1714; buried 5 August at Ely; Will P.C.C. (158 Aston); married 1st at Barnwell 1679, Rose dau. of Neville Thomas Alexander Butler, esq. of Barnwell Priory, (she died 18 August 1689, and was buried at St. Giles in the Fields,) and by her had issue,—

(1) John, Chief Registrar of Norwich, b. 1679, d. 6 Jan. 1725, Will P.C.C. (53 Plymouth), married Thomazine dau. of Robert Pepper, LL.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich (she was b. 1676, and d. 4 April 1715), and had issue,—Robert; Pepper, d. 27 March 1705; John, Registrar to the Commissioners of the Archdeaconry of Norwich, Will P.C.C. 1749 (319 Lisle); and Thomas.


(3) Edward, bur. at Barnwell, 9 March 1690.

(4) Rose, b. 1681, d. 15 March 1706, bur. at Norwich, mar. Thomas Tanner, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, & had issue Dorothy, who d. 1703.


(6) Mary, of New Windsor, died 1777, æt. 95. Will P.C.C. 1777. (81 Collier).

The Bishop married 2ndly, Dorothy, dau. of William Barnes, esq. of Darlington, and widow of Sir Richard Browne, Bart., and by her had issue,—

(7) Daniel, of whom presently.
(9) Charles, of the Inner Temple, J.P., Steward & Bailiff of Darlington, d. 1738, Adm’on granted 1738 to Elizabeth his widow.

Daniel Moore, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, esq., Bailiff of Darlington, Consul at Zante; had issue two sons, Robert, and John Moore, of Shrewsbury, who died there, leaving issue by . . . . Gibbard, his wife,

(1) William, d. s. p. in America.
(2) John, of whom presently.
(3) Daniel, died at Coventry May 1777, had by Elizabeth Hewitt, his wife, a son Nathaniel Cox, of Plymouth, M.R.C.S.


John Moore, of Shrewsbury, b. Dec. 1739, d. 15 March 1797, bur. at Holy Trinity, Coventry, mar. 1st 17 Aug. 1760, Mary Drake, (she was b. 4 Feb. 1734, & d. 1765, bur. at Northampton), and had issue by her,—

(1) William, b. 31 Oct. 1761, d. 9 Dec. 1762.
(2) John, b. 1762, d. 1827, mar. 1st Nancy Wright, by whom he had issue,—Mary Ann, wife of Wm. Soulter, d. 1861; & John, d. s. p. 9 May 1830. He mar. 2ndly Maria Brandish, by whom he had issue,—Maria, wife of Rev. Fred Perkins; and Matilda Brandish.
(3) Timothy, b. 1765, d. 1795, married Ann Barber, & had issue,—Ann, and Timothy.

Mr. John Moore mar. 2ndly, 3 Oct. 1760, at Holy Trinity, Coventry, Mary Jarvis (she was b. March 1741, d. 2 May 1820), and had issue by her,—

(4) Nathaniel, b. 1769, d. young.
(5) Esther, the wife of . . . . Elson.

(7) Thomas, b. 1773, mar. Martha Wells, & had issue 2 sons, Thomas and William.
(8) George, of whom presently.
(9) Mary, b. 1777, mar. William Dowell.
(10) David, mar. Jane Rawlins, and had issue,—Eliza, the wife of Robert Moll, of Beoley Hall, Edgbaston; John Hassall; Jabez; and others.
Ann, Elizabeth, & Alice, who d. in infancy.

George Moore, of Bicester, b. 1775, mar. Hannah Shaw, by whom he had issue,—

(1) Amelia, b. 1800.
(2) Charles Henry, b. 1801, d. 1807.
(3) George, a Solicitor, b. 1802, mar. Catherine C. Hayward, and had issue,—Amelia; Rev. Herbert Daniel, M.A. of B.N.C. Oxon., Canon of Maritzburg, d. s. p. 1879; Georgina Mary; Reginald Clare; & Chambers Lorraine.

(4) John, of whom presently.
(5) Richard, b. 1806, d. 1812.
(6) Hannah, b. 1807, d. 1809.
(7) Daniel, of whom presently.
(8) Mary, b. 1811, mar. Samuel Clarke.
(9) David, b. 1813, d. s. p. 1850.
(10) Emma, b. 1814, mar. John Dent.

John Moore (4th child of George Moore and Hannah Shaw) of Leicester, M.R.C.S., b. 1804, d. 1867, mar. Mary Bates, & had issue,—

(2) John Daniel, of Lancaster, M.D., F.L.S., b. 1836, d. 1881, mar. Anne, dau. of Edward Rogerson, of Bramley, & had issue,—Percy St. Aubyn, Aubrey Bonville, and Ida Mary.
(3) Mary Hannah, mar. J. Carrier.
(4) James Mason, mar. Emma Coleman.
(8) Herbert Cecil, M.B., of Winnington.

Rev. Daniel Moore (7th child of George Moore & Hannah Shaw), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, & Prebendary of St. Paul's, b. 1809, mar. Fanny Henrietta, dau. of George Lackington, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, and has issue,—

(1) Fanny Georgiana.
(2) George Daniel, d. 21 Sept. 1878, mar. Josephine Constance Brodie, & had issue,—Walter Daniel, & Cecil Henry Ashton, both d. young; George Herbert, and others.
(4) Edith Charlotte, mar. Wm. Langton.
(6) Alice Mary, d. young. (7) Constance Margaret.
(8) Herbert Augustine, B.A. of Univ. Coll. Oxon; and of Ely Theological College.
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THE LEICESTERSHIRE
ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY,
1885.

Patrons.
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Presidents.
The High Sheriff of Leicestershire.
The Worshipful the Mayor of Leicester.
The Right Honourable the Earl Howe, C.B.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Denbigh.
The Right Honourable the Earl Ferrers.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Lanesborough.
The Right Honourable Lord John Manners, G.C.B., M.P.
The Right Honourable Lord Brayre.
The Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson.
Major the Honourable M. Curzon.
The Honourable Harry Tyrwhitt Wilson.
Sir William de Capel Brooke, Baronet.
Sir Frederick T. Fowke, Baronet.
Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Baronet.
Sir Henry St. John Halford, Baronet, C.B.
Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Baronet.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Leicester.
N. C. Curzon, Esquire.
Edward Finch Dawson, Esquire.
William Unwin Heygate, Esquire.
Colonel F. Palmer.
Major G. T. Mowbray.
H. L. Powys-Keck, Esquire.
T. T. Paget, Esquire, M.P.

Committee.
The Patrons.
The Presidents.
All Rural Deans (being Members).
The Honorary Secretaries.
All Professional Architects (being Members).
All Honorary Members.
The Rev. C. W. Belgrave.
Francis E. Biggo, Esq.
The Rev. J. B. Dickson, LL.D.
The Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A.
Thomas Ingram, Esq.
S. Knight, Esq.
The Rev. W. B. Moore.
Fred Morley, Esq.
G. C. Neale, Esq.
Thomas Nevinson, Esq.
The Rev. T. W. Owen.
The Rev. J. E. Stocks.
The Rev. A. Trollope.
John Wade Wartnaby, Esq.
Captain Whitby.
The Rev. Lewis W. Wood.
The Rev. C. Henton Wood.

The Excursio Sub-Committee.
The Honorary Secretaries.
T. Holyland, Esq.
Captain Whitby.
J. W. Wartnaby, Esq.

N

VOL. VI.
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Honorary Local Secretaries.

Market Harborough District.

Lutterworth District.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pownall, F.S.A., South Kilworth Rectory.

Melton Mowbray District.
The Rev. A. M. Randall, Coston Rectory.

Hinckley District.
The Rev. R. Titley, Barwell Rectory.

Honorary Corresponding Member for Coventry.
William George Fretton, Esq., F.S.A., Coventry.

Honorary Secretaries of the Society.
Colonel Bellairs, The Newarke, Leicester. (Financial.)
W. Jesse Freer, Esq., (Hon. Local Sec. Soc. Antiq. London), Stoneygate, Leicester. (Corresponding).

The Ven. Archdeacon Pownall, F.S.A., South Kilworth Rectory.

The Rev. A. M. Randall, Coston Rectory.
The Rev. R. Titley, Barwell Rectory.


Auditor.
T. Holyland, Esq.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1885.

Bickley, John Wm. Esq., Acacia House, Melton Mowbray.
Hamel, Miss, 36, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London.
Harding, Harry Rowland, Esq., Kirby Muxloe.

Harris, Joseph Esq., The Fosse, Leicester.
Knox, Rev. Edmund Arbuthnot, Kibworth Rectory.

MEMBERS DECEASED IN 1885.

Ellis, John, Esq., Avenue Road, Leicester.
Hunt, John, Esq., Thurnby.
Ordish, Frederick Webster, Esq., Queniborough.

Stretton, Clement, Esq., Glen Magna.
Sir William de Capel Brooke, Bart.

In 1886.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY IN 1885.

Essex Archæological Society's Transactions. 1874 to 1884. Vols. 1. and II.
Catalogue of the Colchester Museum, 1870.
Montgomeryshire, Collections Historical and Archæological relating to. 1882 to 1885. Vols. XIII to XVIII.
Powys-Land Club.
North Oxfordshire Archæological Society. Transactions. 1877 to 1884.
St. Albans' Archæological and Archæological Society. Transactions. 1884.

Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Transactions of the. Vols. I. to VIII. 1877 to 1885.
Sims (Richard.) Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, and Antiquary, 1856.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Proceedings. 1885. Vol. XXX.
Suffolk Institute of Archæology. Proceedings 1851 to 1883. Vol. I., parts 5 to 7; Vols. II. to VI.
Surrey Archæological Society, Collections of the. Vol. IX., part 1. 1885.

January 26th, 1885.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

was held in the Library of the Guild Hall, Leicester,

The Venerable Archdeacon Pownall, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Report of the Committee for the year 1885, was adopted and passed as follows:—

THE REPORT.

In placing before the Members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society this, the Thirtieth Annual Report of its proceedings, it is imperative to mention first of all the great loss which the Society has sustained in the death of Thomas North, Esq., F.S.A. In January, 1861, he was elected one of our Honorary Secretaries, and from that time until his death he worked for us energetically in many ways. He wrote for us a great number of excellent papers, distinguished by the most patient and painstaking research. He carefully edited the first five volumes of our Transactions, and his keen interest in our proceedings ended only with his life. He was the author of many well-known archaeological works; among the most valuable of these may be mentioned five volumes describing the Church Bells of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, and Bedfordshire, with many interesting accounts of bellfounders and traditions connected with the bells of the respective churches. A vote of condolence was unanimously passed at the bi-monthly meeting on March 31, expressing the deep sorrow of the Members of this Society at the loss of a life so valuable as Mr. North's, and the Honorary Secretaries were requested to forward a letter to his widow to this effect. It is proposed to place a brass in S. Martin's Church, Leicester, in memory of Mr. North, and a Committee has been appointed to carry out the plan. The cost of the memorial will probably be about twenty guineas, and subscriptions are invited for this purpose. The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher has consented to undertake the Honorary Editorial Secretarieship, and we may congratulate ourselves on having so able a successor to Mr. North in this branch of the work. Another valued Member has also passed from us during the last year, Thomas Agar, Esq. We shall greatly miss his unfailing interest and help. It is to be hoped that new Members will step in to fill the places of those who are gone.

It will be seen from the meagre list of papers read in the last twelve months, how much we need more energy and industry amongst us, and how sadly we fail in this respect in comparison with the records of past years. In our last Report mention was made of the few papers sent in for discussion, and this year has no better list to show.

At an adjourned Committee Meeting held on April 28th, it was decided that the Annual Summer Excursion be held at Lichfield, and a series of rules was drawn up for the guidance of the Excursion Committee. An invitation, however, being subsequently received from the Northamptonshire Society to join them in an excursion in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, it was resolved at a bi-monthly Meeting held on May 26th to accept the offer. The Annual Summer Meeting, therefore, was held on July 3rd and 4th. The Members of this Society joined those of Northamptonshire at Barnack, where they in-
spected the interesting Church, under the guidance of Canon Argles. After this the party drove to Wittering, where was seen some well preserved Saxon work in the old church of All Saints. After luncheon at Wansford, the Members drove to Nassington, where the Rev. D. W. Barrett gave a description of the church. The parish register dates from 1860. Fotheringhay Church was next visited, and the Church at Warmington, which contains many curious objects. The Rector of Polebrook conducted the party over his Church of All Saints (or Saint Lawrence), and the day was concluded by an inspection of the Church at Oundle, where was seen the eagle lectern originally belonging to Fotheringhay: On the second day, July 4th, the Members of the two Societies inspected Woodstone Church, and that at Orton Longville, where is a fresco painting of St. Christopher and the Child. The pulpit in the Church of Orton Waterville attracted much attention, being of sixteenth century work. The Church at Alwalton was next visited, and then Chesterton, where is the base of an ancient churchyard cross, also some interesting monuments. The site of the old Durobrivae Camp was passed on the way to Stibbing; there the Members saw the church with some good Norman work. Sutton and Castor Churches were also inspected; at the latter there is much deserving of record. After luncheon at Castor the party proceeded to Milton House, the seat of the Fitzwilliam family, and admired its contents and the beautiful park. A hasty glance at the work being carried on at Peterborough Cathedral, and a short visit to the Church of St. John the Baptist concluded a very pleasant excursion. We here tender our thanks to all those who by word and deed helped to render our Summer Meeting the success it decidedly was.

The following is a complete list of the papers sent in for reading and discussion; one of these, the fourth, was not read:—
1. Supplementary Paper on Stanford Church, by the Rev. W. H. Sandon. 2. Extracts from Leicestershire Registers relating to the Hastings Family, by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher. 3. Some Early Notices of the Herrick Family, by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher. 4. Bishop Moore, by the Rev. Cecil Moore. Among the interesting objects exhibited at the bi-monthly Meetings may be mentioned a very good collection of Leicestershire Tradesmen’s Tokens; a watch, which formerly belonged to Archbishop Cranmer; a Bible of the first edition, authorised version; and by the kindness of Messrs. Goddard and Paget, the plans of the new Church of St. John the Baptist, now being erected on the Clarendon Park Estate, near Leicester. There are several novel features in the design for the interior, and it bids fair to be a very effective building. The same architects are also engaged on the new Church of St. Barnabas, in the parish of Humberstone.

During the past year several churches have been under restoration. The work is still going on at Ibslow and Kirby Bellars. On April 24th the Church at Evington was re-opened, where, mainly by the munificence of Miss Burnaby, a great deal has been accomplished. The nave and aisles have been re-roofed, the interior cleared of plaster, and the walls have been pointed. Open seats of pitch pine have replaced the pews. The whole of the work has been well and carefully carried out. The Church at Desford has been partially re-built, and a handsome stone pulpit has been presented. A Sub-Committee was appointed in March to report on the new mural decorations in Lutterworth Church, which at that time were being carried out by Messrs. Garland, of Rugby. A report was drawn up and sent to Mr. Watson. The Committee regret that these so-called decorations are still allowed to remain upon the walls of this church. An interesting discovery of some remains of the stone foundation of a bridge and river wall and some other works, probably a boat house or watergate, formerly belonging to the Augustinian Priory at Leicester, has been lately made. It is to be hoped that every relic of the past which still remains to us will be jealously watched and preserved, as nearly every year finds Leicester denuded of some of the treasures left us from former times.
### Treasurer's Statement

**Receipts**

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Balance from last Account</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Mr. Thos. North's Executor, for balance of fund granted for printing Transactions</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subscriptions and Arrears received during the year</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>£169 11 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
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**Payments**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Printing and Publishing Transactions, &amp;c.; books, bookbinding, &amp;c.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sundries, postage, &amp;c.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fee for use of Town Hall Library for Meetings, 1883 and 1894</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance in hand</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Payments</strong></td>
<td><strong>£227 19 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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The report and accounts were ordered to be printed.

All the Members of the Committee and the Officers of the Society were re-elected for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen added to the Committee:


Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor for his kindness in permitting the Society to meet in the Old Town Hall; to the Press, for reporting the proceedings of the Society; and to the Hon. Secretaries and Officers of the Society, and the Committee, for their services during the past year.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:

- General Price, Hallaton Manor House; John William Bickley, Esq., Acacia House, Melton; Joseph Harris, Esq., The Fosse, Leicester.

A letter from Mrs. Agar was read, thanking the Society for the vote of condolence on the death of Mr. T. Agar, passed at their last meeting.

Mr. F. W. Ordish was requested to prepare a design for a brass, to be erected in S. Martin's Church, to the memory of the late Thos. North, Esq., F.S.A.

Resolved, that the paper by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, entitled “Extracts from Leicestershire Registers relating to the Hastings Family,” be published in the next part of the Associated Societies' Reports and Papers; and that a drawing of the leaden plaque of the sixteenth century, exhibited by the Ven. Archdeacon Pownall, and a description of the same, be published in the next part of the Society’s Transactions.
Resolved, that the Hon. Secretaries be asked to write to the Secretary of the Northamptonshire Architectural and Archæological Society, to say that the Committee of the Leicestershire Society learn that during the recent alterations in Nassington Church, which was visited by both Societies last summer, several interesting frescoes have been laid bare, and that the Committee venture to hope that all care for the preservation of these frescoes is being taken.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:

By the Chairman: A leaden plaque of the middle part of the sixteenth century, measuring about three inches in diameter. Three shields—one above, two below—are displayed on one side of it. The upper one, which is much the largest, is surmounted by the tiara and crossed keys, and bears the six lilies of Alexander Farnese (Pope 1534 to 1549). Of the smaller shields beneath, one displays the arms of Otho Truches, Baron of Waldburgh, and Bishop of Augsburg; the other those of the University of Diligen—a "pelican in her piety," with the legend sic his qvi DILIGVNT—probably canting on the name Diligen. Of that University the Bishop was the founder. Otho Truches having filled offices in Church and State, was created Cardinal in 1544; he died in 1573. It is not known for what purpose this plaque was made—probably for some use in connection with the University of Diligen; but it subserved another in commemorating Truches and his patron. The bold workmanship is effective, and in character is pronounced to be German. A copy of the plaque, with a fuller description, is given in the Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, for the year 1885.

By the Chairman (for the Rev. J. M. W. Percy, Vicar of Slawston): 1. Inventory of all and singular the goods, credits, and chattels of John Hall, late of Arnesby, in the county of Leicester, taken the sixth day of April, A.D. 1683; the value of which is represented at £1762 0s. 0s. 0d. From this John Hall it is alleged that Robert Hall, the well-known Nonconformist preacher, was descended. 2. A printed receipt for rent due from the above Mr. John Hall to Mr. Joseph Hornby, Anno Regis Caroli Secundi xxxiii. Anno Domini 1681. 3. Another Receipt, "June the 6th, 1600 and seventy 3. Received of Mr. Hall the sum of five shillings in full for one halfe years duty for fire and fire hearths in his house in Arnesby, due and ended at lady day last past. I say received by me, Will. Allmey (?) collector."


By the Rev. Dr. Dickson: Collection of antique beads found at Saddington, exhibited by William Johnson, Esq. No. 1. Anglo-Saxon bead, composite, ornamented with a white ware pattern; found on Mr. Johnson’s farm. No. 2. On the same field in which No. 1 was found, a pavement of large pebbles was discovered, six feet long, in two layers two feet wide. Betwixt the layers there was some black substance like charcoal; it is thought probable that it may have been the foundation of a funeral pyre. No. 3 contains three beads, evidently of great antiquity. What is the probable date of these beads? Found on the road amongst the gravel, all evidently from some gravel pit.

By the Rev. A. Trollope: Silver tankard parcel gilt. Height, 8 inches; date, circa 17th cent. Marks, 1 a pine apple, 2 H.M. in an oval. This tankard was made at Augsburg; its drum is covered with figures of men and women repousse, representing a story in early Roman history, viz., the death of Virginia, said to have taken place in the year 449 B.C. The scene is laid in the Forum, and the centre of the design is occupied by Appius Claudius, the decemvir, standing on the tribunal; on his right is Virginia, expiring in the arms of her nurse and other attendants, while on the left of the decemvir is Virginius escaping through a friendly crowd, holding in his hand the dagger with which he has just slain his daughter. The lid of the tankard is surmounted by a knob in the shape of a pomegranate with a slice taken out of it. For historical, as well as artistic reasons, this piece of plate is of considerable interest, inasmuch as it was given by Peter the Great, after his return to Russia, to Admiral Crump, who had accommodated that sovereign with a workshop at Deptford during his visit to England in 1697. This tankard, on which is engraved the Admiral’s crest, a dragon’s head erased, remained in that family for several generations, being finally bequeathed to its present owner, a gentleman of this county.

The Financial Statement not being audited, the Meeting was adjourned until March 30th, for the purpose of considering and passing the same.

March 30th, 1885.


The Adjourned Annual Meeting was held in the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.
A letter was read from Mr. R. E. Chester Waters, offering to write a paper on "The Chesters of Blaby," upon certain conditions, which were agreed to.

Mr. W. J. Freer then alluded to the death of the late John Hunt, Esq., of Thurnby, and proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to his relatives, expressing the sorrow felt by the Members of the Society at the loss of one who for so many years had been one of its most valued members.

This was seconded by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

The Accounts for the past year were then presented by the Financial Secretary, and showed a balance to be carried to the credit of the Society on the 1st of January, 1885, of £169 11s. 9d. They were adopted and passed, and ordered to be published.

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher read a Biographical Notice of the late Thomas North, Esq., F.S.A., which was accepted with thanks, and ordered to be printed in the Society's "Transactions." This has since been done, and will be found at pp. 91-93 ante.

Mr. F. W. Ordish submitted a drawing, which he had kindly prepared, of the proposed brass to the memory of Mr. North, which was approved of by the Members present, and the Committee were directed to spend £35 for the erection of the same.

[This has since been engraved by Messrs. Elgood Brothers, art metal workers, of Leicester, upon an oblong brass tablet, which has been placed on the north wall of the choir of S. Martin's Church, below the monument to Mr. Johnson. The brass bears the following inscription, composed by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, and engraved in archaic letters:—

"This Tablet was Erected by the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, in Memory of Thomas North, F.S.A., for 23 Years Honorary Secretary of the Society, and Historian of this Church, Born at Melton Mowbray, Jan. 24, 1830, Died at Llanfairfechan, Feb. 27, 1884."

The engraving is partially in high and in low relief. The inscription is divided by a band, vertically disposed, containing the badge of the Society in the upper part, and in the lower part several bells in various positions, intended to signify Mr. North's authorship of several volumes on the subject of church bells. The centre bell is at rest, and has the words "In Pacem" inscribed on it. Above this bell is a cross, signifying that he was a communicant member of the Church of England, and on either side of it shields, bearing the arms of the see of Peterborough and the Duchy of Lancaster. The whole brass is extremely chaste and effective, and is mounted on an alabaster slab.]

Miss Hamel, of 35, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, was elected a member of the Society.

A long discussion took place with reference to the intended
This tablet was erected by the Leicestershire Archaeological Society in memory of Thomas North, FSA, Architectural and Historical Secretary of the Society, who died at Leicester on 27th February 1884.

Born at Melton Mowbray, 24th January 1830.

For 23 years Honorary Architectural and Historical Secretary of this Church.
demolition of West Cotes, many of the Members strongly protesting against such a proceeding; after which the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this Society learns with much regret that it is intended to pull down West Cotes, and most earnestly requests its present owner not to destroy the only remaining historical mansion in Leicester."

The Rev. T. W. Owen called attention to some stone pillars, believed to be Roman, which were unearthed by some workmen who were excavating for putting in drains to a house in the Holy Bones; and which he had had placed in St. Nicholas' Churchyard.

A fine impression of the official seal of the Archdeaconry of Leicester was presented to the Society by Archdeacon Pownall.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the Chairman: A ½d. of George III., and some old books, beautifully illustrated with decorative designs.

By Col. Fryer, C.B.: An Arabic copy of the Koran; an Afghan door-lock; and the centre of a carved panel,—all taken during the last Afghan War.

By Mr. W. J. Freer, for W. Napier Reeve, Esq., F.S.A.: Some silver medals,—1, Queen Anne, date 1704, the creation of Queen Anne’s Bounty; 2, Queen Anne, 1704, battle of Blenheim; 3, Queen Anne, 1703, Limberg, &c.; 4, Charles II. and Catherine, 1670; 5, Napoleon’s coronation medal; 6, William and Mary, 1689, coronation medal; 7, bronze, Oliver Cromwell, 1662, funeral medal; 8, silver, Pontefract siege, 1648; piece of Charles I.

By Mr. R. E. Lyne: Copies of Leicestershire Conventual Leases, from the Public Record Office, of property in Thedingworth, granted by the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary de pratis Leicester to the persons therein named in the years 1517, 1530, and 1539. The following are brief abstracts:—

(1) Indenture, dated 5 November 8 Henry VIII., between Richard Abbot of the Monastery of our Lady in the Meadows and the Convent of the same place of the one part, and Thomas Sturges, Robert Sturges his son, and Thomas Sturges son to Robert, of the other part, whereby the Abbot and Convent demised to the said Thomas, Robert, and Thomas, a messuage, two crofts, and 2 yard lands and a quarter, from Michaelmas next for 20 years, at the yearly rent of 30s. (Exchequer Augm., Conventual Leases, Leicester, Nos. 157 to 222. No. 213.)

(2) Indenture, dated 29 December 21 Henry VIII., between the said Richard, Abbot, and the Convent of the one part, and Richard Dey of the other part, being a demise to the said Richard Dey of the tithe barn of the Rectory of Thedingworth, with tithes of corn grass hay and flax in the fields of Thedingworth and Outhorp, and with the manse and all buildings of the same Rectory, and with two tofts a croft, and a virgate and a quarter of arable land in
Thedingworth, from the Feast of St. Barnabas 1540 to the end of the said term, at the rent of £14. (Ibid, no. 186.)

(3) Indenture dated 3 May 30 Henry VIII., between John Abbot of the said Monastery and the convent of the one part, and Edward Saunders of Sibbertoft, co. Northants of the other part, whereby the said Abbot and Convent in consideration of £20. paid to them by said Edward Saunders, demised to said Edward Saunders the tithe barn of the Rectory of Thedingworth with tithes of corn, grass, hay and flax in the fields of Thedingworth and Outhorp, and with the manse and all other buildings of the said Rectory, with 2 tofts a croft and a virgate and a quarter of arable land in Thedyngworth, from the Feast of St. Barnabas 1561 for the term of 61 years, at the annual rent of £14; and as to the lands &c. in Outhorp from the Feast of St. Barnabas next for 82 years at the yearly rent of 8d. (Ibid, no. 178.)

The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher read the following paper on

DEAN SWIFT'S MOTHER.

The celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's was, it is well known, the son of Jonathan Swift and Abigail Erick of Leicestershire. Many efforts have been made to discover who this Abigail Erick was, and whether she was related to the Leicester and Beaumanor family of Heyrick, but without any definite result. Nichols, in his Gartree Hundred, p. 620, says: "Much pains have been taken to discover whose daughter this Abigail was. All the parish registers in Leicester, and the wills in the Archdeaconry Court, and in the Prebendal Court of St. Margaret in Leicester, have been accurately searched in vain." And he goes on to suggest that she was probably not nearly related to the Beaumanor Heyricks, because the members of that family then residing in Leicester did not acknowledge the relationship, and besides they spelt the surname with an H. Nichols thinks she was probably descended from Nicholas Eyrick, of Houghton, who was Mayor of Leicester in 1552.

A recent search through various Leicestershire Parish Registers, with a view to elucidate the early genealogy of the Herricks has convinced me that Nichols was wrong in his suggestion, and has I think brought to light the parentage of Abigail Erick.

I find, in the Great Wigston Register, an entry of the baptism of Abigail, daughter of Thomas Herick, on the 16th of May, 1630; and this Abigail Herick was (it seems to me) in all probability the mother of Dean Swift. Other entries in the same Register, show that Thomas Herick, the father of Abigail, married Barbara Cooke on the 2nd Nov. 1627, and that he had five children, and was a "bucher."
Abigail Erick was married to Jonathan Swift in 1665, and he died in April 1667, leaving a young daughter, and his wife pregnant of a son, who was born 30 Nov. 1667, and became the celebrated satirist and Dean of St. Patrick's. Mrs. Abigail Swift died 24 April, 1710, and was buried 27th at St. Martin's, Leicester.* Nichols, ubi supra, gives many details about her life in Leicester. One of her brothers was the Rev. Thomas Errick, Vicar of Frisby-on-the-Wreake, 1663, who died 23 August, 1681, and was buried 25th at St. Martin's in Leicester.

There is no proof that the Wigston Hericks were related to the Beaumanor family. If they were, the connection must have been at a very early date, for the Parish Registers show that there were Herickes at Wigston in 1574, and in the Leicester Probate Court there are Wills of Herickes of Wigston so early as 1532. The probability is however that both families came from the same stock originally.

Although it is true that Abigail Erick is not mentioned in any Will remaining in the Leicester Probate Court; yet she is named in the Will of Anne Herricke, of Wigston Magna, dated 1 March, 1651, and proved P.C.C. 28 May, 1652. By this Will a legacy of 5s. is left to Abigail Herricke. I have not come across the name of Abigail Erick in any other Leicestershire Register.

The following sketch Pedigree shows her parentage more clearly:

The name is spelt indifferently Herick, Hearick, Hericke, Hearicke, Heyrick, and Herrick, in the Great Wigston Register, but always with an H.

* The St. Martin's Register, gives her age as 70 at her burial. This may be a mistake for 80. But, if 70 be correct, Abigail Swift must have been born in 1640, and could not be the Abigail Herick baptized at Wigston in 1650.
May 18th, 1885.

Mr. F. W. Ordish in the chair.

A letter from John Hunt, Esq., of Thornby, thanking the Society for their letter of condolence on the death of the late Dr. J. Hunt, was read.

Mr. S. Knight was elected a member of the Committee in the place of F. T. Mott, Esq., resigned.

It was unanimously resolved that the Annual Summer Excursion should take place about the end of June, and that Lichfield should be the city visited this year, and the standing Sub-committee were directed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

The intended demolition of Westcotes was then referred to by several members, and very strong hopes were expressed that the town would purchase the building for a public library.

The following antiquities, &c., were exhibited:—

By Mr. S. Knight: Bronze Medal by Gayrard. Obverse of medal: bust of Charles Ferdinand Duke de Berry, second son of the Count of Artois (afterwards Charles X. of France); Reverse: Caroline Ferdinande Louise Duchess de Berry, eldest daughter of Francis, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: German Civic Axe; entire length about two feet three inches. Blade of the usual hatchet shape, cutting edge produced upwards and sharp pointed, pierced trefoil in centre, three pellets pierced at two of the angles. Length of haft or handle two feet: the core which is of wood and encased in bone being divided into six sections, the apical one of which bears on either side the following proverbial inscription in German: "My light shall be sweet, so that I may go happily in and out;" "I go and follow my fate; without work nothing can be achieved." A figure of our Saviour on the Cross, surmounted by the monograms I.N.R.I., and at the foot, in a praying attitude, St. John and St. Mary, beneath an expanded flower. Basal portion bearing the date 1705, engraved figure in the act of rising from a chair, wearing a loose robe, a Papal cap, and holding in his left hand a small staff, to which is attached a pennon charged with a cross; a figure on horseback apparelled in regal vestments, bearing a truncheon or baton as an insignia of authority in his right hand; the horse caparisoned with plumes. The four intermediate compartments represent rudely executed engravings of our Saviour as pastor or the Good Shepherd, and various Saints, St. Philip, St. Simon, St. Thadeus, St. Blomen, and others. A large example, bearing date 1666, alike in shape but differing in design, I had the pleasure of exhibiting before a meeting of this Society on November 28th, 1881.
ANNNUAL SUMMER MEETING.

The Annual Summer Excursion for 1885, was made to Lichfield, on Friday, the 26th of June, when a fair number of the members and their friends went thither by the 10.15 a.m. train. On arriving at Lichfield the party visited St. Chad's Church, where they inspected the repairs at present going on, and thence proceeded to the George Hotel, where an excellent luncheon was provided. After luncheon the members went to the Cathedral, where they were met by the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, who kindly went round the building and minutely pointed out the chief objects of interest. Lichfield is one of the most beautiful of the English Cathedrals; for its perfect symmetry of proportion and general effect it is second to none. There was originally an apsidal structure covering the space of the choir, which perhaps was part of Sir Roger de Clinton's Cathedral, in 1128. The present choir is Early English, and was erected about 1185-1200. Its mouldings and capitals (some on the north side of an unique horse-shoe pattern) are singularly effective. The north and south aisles, and the Prebendaries' vestry (now used as a Consistory Court) are of the same date. The transepts were built during the early part of the thirteenth century. Then followed the chapter house, about 1240; with the room, now used as a library, above it. It was upon this building that the great spire fell, when battered down by the Parliamentary forces during the Civil Wars. The nave was erected about 1260-1270, and the west front about twenty years later. The elegant Lady Chapel was built by Bishop Walter de Langton about 1300, and in completing this work he destroyed the eastern portion of the Presbytery of the Norman Church. He died in 1321, and was buried in the Lady Chapel. His effigy still remains. During the Civil Wars the Cathedral suffered much from the sieges, the Parliamentarians destroying much of the sculpture and battering down the central spire. After the Restoration, Bishop Hackett rebuilt the spire, and inserted some Perpendicular windows in the Lady Chapel, and placed six bells and a new organ in the Church. He died in 1670. Some alterations were made in the last century by Wyatt; but about 1856 Sir Gilbert Scott commenced those alterations which have restored the Cathedral to something of its former aspect. The choir and presbytery have been thrown open to their aisles, the altar screen re-erected, the statues replaced in their niches in the choir, the old stalls replaced by new ones, and the whitewash removed from the walls and pillars. The beautiful iron and brass choir screen, the work of Skidmore, was much admired; as also the new pulpit, and Chantrey's group of the sleeping children. The niches in the west front, until lately empty, are now filled with statues of
Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, Fathers of the Church, Bishops, and Saints; the general effect of the front being admirable. In the library were noticed St. Chad's Gospel (an Irish MS. of about 720), an illuminated Chaucer MS., a MS. volume of arms of Knights of the Garter from Edward III. to Elizabeth, Sir George Ryley's Mary of Alchymy, 1476, a Paris MS. of the Hours, and a copy of Cranmer's Bible, 1540. Leaving the Cathedral, most of the party returned to Leicester by the 4.37 train; some, however, remained until the 7.19 train, and attended evening service at the Cathedral. They also (under the guidance of the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson) inspected the remains of the Grey Friars, the present house being probably part of the old refectory, and some old buttresses and incised slabs still remaining; and the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, which was founded in 1495 by William Smith, Bishop of Lichfield, and founder of Brasenose College, Oxford. Dr. Johnson's house and statue, in the Market Place, were also seen, and the spot where Lord Brooke was slain by Dyott in 1643, and Mr. Bridgeman's sculpture works, where much of the new Cathedral work, including nearly all the new statues which adorn the western front, was executed. The day was all that could be desired, and the excursion was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it.

July 27th, 1885.


Letters of thanks for copies of the Society's "Transactions" from the Society of Antiquaries, London, and the Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, were read.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Harry Rowland Harding, Esq., of Kirby Muxloe; and the Rev. Edmund Arbuthnot Knox, of the Rectory, Kibworth.

Resolved:—"That steps be taken to complete, and if cost permits to publish, Mr. Hall's drawing of the Roman Pavement in Jewrywall Street, in the next volume of the Society's 'Transactions.'"

The following objects of interest were then exhibited:—

By Mr. S. Knight: Eighteenth century horn snuff box, with a carved medallion of Queen Anne on the lid.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: Ivory plaque, 6\(\frac{1}{4}\)in. by 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)in., early seventeenth century. Mr. Weatherhead describes it as follows:—Small as is this plaque, it contains some thirty-eight figures. The subject represents the first interview of Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.) with Henrietta Maria (afterwards
his Queen), third daughter of Henry IV. and Maria de Medicis, at a bal masque in Paris. The accessories are minutely and cleverly portrayed, the guests making their "révérence" preparatory to the commencement of the dance; the spectators in the gallery, the orchestra, the full-length portrait of royalty which graces the wall, even to the wainscoting and chandeliers. The pose of the principal royal guests, larger and more elaborately carved, and who occupy the most prominent position in the foreground, is graceful; the Prince seated to the right of the Princess, holding in his left hand a mask, and his right hand placed in that of the left of the Princess, from which has fallen listlessly her fan; the Princess seated in a chair of state, and slightly inclining forward, and holding a mask in her right hand. They are apparently deeply absorbed in a pleasant tête à tête upon some matter momentous and important. As an example of ivory carving for minuteness of detail it is exceedingly clever and skilful. Colour tints have been employed, but whether treated thus originally may possibly admit of a doubt.

By Mr. F. W. Ordish: A rubbing from a brass in St. Alban's Abbey, concerning which Mr. Ordish made the following observations:—The self-imposed interest of superintending the execution of the brass designed for Thomas North's memorial to be erected in the Church of St. Martin, has elicited an inspection of the accompanying rubbing from the tomb of one of the abbots deposited in the abbey of the proto-martyr at St. Alban's, Hertford. It was taken by the Rev. Harvey some years ago, and by the kind permission of his son, J. D. Harvey, I am able to submit it for the inspection of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society. It is alluded to in the Rev. C. Boutell's book of monumental brasses as being one of the two finest, if not the most magnificent work in the kingdom. Preserved in the Wheathamstead chantry, executed by a Flemish artist, having similarity of architectural detail to the cathedral of Cologne, commemorating with ecclesiastical zeal the thirtieth abbot, Thomas de la Mera, 1349-1396, under whom the great gateway of the abbey was built, who translated the rood loft from behind the altar of St. Haigh (or altar of reliques). Thomas built many of the abbey offices, and guest chambers, glazed the cloisters, and by licence from the king fortified and crenelated the abbey with stone and chalk, which was threatened with destruction by the insurrection from Tyler and Jack Straw; subsequently sent to Northumberland to govern Tynemouth; intimate with the Percy families, was engaged in many lawsuits in the impending disasters which followed, and at his funeral was "carried upstairs to church;" during his abbacy, 1356, John king of France was for some time a prisoner. The effigy of the abbot is designed in an attitude of grave repose draped in full canonicals on a richly decorated recess, bearing within his arms the crozier of the Lamb of God, and
treading under his feet the spirits of evil and distortion. The apex of the recess or niche would seem to portray the shrined St. Alban, incensed by the church, others bearing musical symbols. On the left hand of this the figure of St. Peter, on the right hand that of St. Paul. Immediately under these are ———— and King David respectively. The lower portions represent the twelve apostles, and at the extreme corners the symbols of the Evangelists. The inscription is brief and significant. The slab is about eleven feet long and three feet wide, and I hope of sufficient interest to be preserved as a souvenir of the olden time. Mr. Ordish also exhibited a photograph of the rubbing, and the Committee resolved to purchase a copy for the Society.

Mr. Thomas Carter, LL.B. contributed the following paper, (which was read for him by the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher) on the

DANISH PLACE-NAMES OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

In searching into the dimness of the distant past, that shadowy time when written history fails us and we grope our way uncertainly towards a knowledge of whence we come, some side-light is often thrown upon our path from a study of the names of rivers, mountains, towns, villages, and even fields and houses, brought down to us by earliest tradition. Just as in North America, when perhaps there will not remain a single Red man of all the tribes who were once undisputed masters of a vast tract of country, there will still be evidences of his existence in Susquehanna, Mississippi, Alabama, and other names so musically surpassing the harsh Pittsburgs, Bostons, Knoxvilles of their European supplacers; so now in the place-names of our own country there can be found traces of the successive waves of migration that have rolled over these islands, and have left behind them the several deposits that have formed the crust of our nationality.

In this paper I propose to deal only with the county names that take us back to Danish period. These we find mostly in the towns and villages. It is the physical features which carry us farthest into the past. The few surviving Celtic names are of rivers, as Devon, Tweed, Sence, Avon, Leire, Soar, or of hills, as Bardon, Pelder, Nanpantan. These are not usually swept away by invaders. The towns, on the contrary, are ravaged and destroyed by the conquering foe, and their names often perish with them. The chieftain chooses perhaps a new site, rebuilds and calls the place after his own name.

The first settlement of the Danes seems to have been near the Wash or Humber. They advanced northward and eastward. They found there way into Leicestershire probably over the wolds
of Lincoln. Under cover of their five Burghs of Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, Derby and Nottingham, they established themselves firmly, at least as far as Watling Street. Leicestershire being an outlying district towards the east boundary of the Danelagh, we should not expect to find in it such marked traces of Danish names as in the parts nearer the coast. Including the generally accepted Danish terminations, -by, -thorpe, -thwaite, -wick, -toft, -beck, -dale, there are in Leicester 87, in Lincoln 297, in Yorkshire 405; of these -by is well-known to be the most frequent. It is derived from the Icelandic root *bua*, to dwell, appears in the English bye-law, is traced to an Aryan root *bhu*, to grow, from whence proceed be, build and other cognate words. "By," and "bo," another form of it, have the meaning of village in Denmark, Norway and Sweden at the present day. In Iceland, the same word in its altered form of boar indicates a farm. Possibly, therefore, the termination -by may originally have marked a dwelling-house, the original home of a single family, round which the village was formed. There are more than 60 villages ending in -by in Leicestershire, over 200 in Lincolnshire, and about 270 in Yorkshire. Leicester being in area less than one-third of Lincoln and one-seventh of Yorkshire, is not proportionately behind either of these counties in this feature. These villages are most numerous in the basin of the Wreake, in the hundred of East Goscote. The names, exclusively Danish, form one-sixth, i.e. about 16 per cent, of all the place-names in the county. There are others too, which, if not altogether Danish, seem certainly to have an admixture of this element. This result tends to show that the Danish immigration was not like that of the earlier Teutons, a war of extermination leaving no place for the dispossessed Celts, but was more like a conquest or supremacy of a more powerful kindred tribe establishing itself amidst and becoming fused with the people of the country.

Mr. Freeman divides the Danish influence upon England into three periods: first, the period of plunder (789-885); second, of settlement (855-897); third, of political conquest (897-1016). It is to the middle period that we must refer the origin of the names we are considering.

The fusion of the Angle and the Dane was not a difficult matter when once the fury of the struggle was spent, for they were sprung from the same stock, they spoke a kindred language, and adopted many similar social customs. But when he first landed on these shores, the Dane was a fierce heathen, and this fact gave him an advantage over the English. The conversion to Christianity at first seems to have tended to enervate the Teutonic tribes. The Romish ecclesiastical system was of too static a type, did not foster the spirit of individual freedom and independence, and so may in some measure be responsible for
the unsuccessful resistance they made against these ruthless Vikings. The old heathen worship was revived, and altars were again raised to Thor and Odin. Are there any traces of this reaction preserved in the names of these settlements? If we cannot trace Thor among the -bys, he seems only half concealed in our Thurcaston, Thurlaston and Thurhamston; and even if we suppose that these places were named after mortals named after these deities, the myth has still left its traces.

In Goadby, we may perhaps find Gautr, a poetical synonym for Odin, and signifying father, a common name among the north-men. Vili, sometimes in Norse mythology identified with Odin, may be preserved in Willoughby.

The name Ketil, common among the Danes, has some religious associations. It refers to the strange belief that Thor had seized a huge cauldron from the giant Hymir, that the gods might have a vessel large enough in which to brew their beer. Hence Kettleby; Thurcaston: in Domesday Book=Tuchtel-stone.

Aскr is another personal name that is mixed up with Norse mythology. The first man Aскr was created by the gods out of the ash-tree. We may compare in passing Hesiod's account that Zeus created the third or brazen race out of ash-trees. Iggdrasil, the world-tree which spread itself through all the earth and into both upper and lower worlds, was an ash. This tree was much revered by the Norseman. To protect his ground from evil influence, he planted this around his dwelling as naturally as the Roman set up his sickle-bearing image of Priapus. Either the personal name or the tree has given rise to our numerous Ashbys.

Asfordby seems to suggest the name Asvard, i.e. holy guardian, unless the Domesday Book form Offerdebie forbids it.

Wyfordby may contain Vé, sanctuary, which occurs in many Scandinavian places, Viborg, Vilund, &c. In passing, too, may note that Launde is probably the Normanised form of Lund, the sacred grove, which appears also in Lount wood, corresponding to Lundr in Iceland, and Lund in Sweden.

Amongst the Danish chieftains whose heroic deeds were handed down in story was Ingvar, one of the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, king of Denmark, who in company with his brother Hubba head an expedition against the Northumbrian coast. This name appears in Ingarsby. Some are inclined to trace it also in the neighboring name of Hungerton, connecting Hunger with Ingvar. It has been noted as a curious coincidence that there is a Hunger close to a Humberstone in Lincolnshire, a Humberstone close to Hungerton near Grantham, and for a third time we have Hungarton, Humberstone, and Ingarsby in close neighborhood Leicestershire.

In Frisby and Saxby we can trace the comrades of other i who gained their reward for help in the enterprise of the N
men. Among names which recall more especially the seafaring life of the Vikings, the most characteristic is Somerby, or Somerledebi as the Domesday Book has it. Sumarlidi means summer-farer. It is used in the Saxon Chronicle almost as synonymous with Viking. As soon as the winter was over, they began their raids, and throughout the summer spread themselves over the neighbouring seas, making their harvest of plunder. So regular were their voyages in one direction that the west became a synonym for Britain. So the westward farer, westerlidi, was another equivalent for Viking, and in Smeeton Westerby there is perhaps the record of one of these raiders.

As we have found traces of the Dane's heathen belief, so we can also find record of his change of faith. The numerous Kirbys or Kirkbys, four in Leicester and six in Lincolnshire, besides the interest of their Danish origin probably record the existence of mother churches at a time when churches were much rarer than in later times. It is the exception when Domesday Book mentions a church in connection with a village.

Turning next to political names, we have another reference to the Danelagh in Wapentake so commonly applied in Domesday Book to the divisions of the county. When a new chief of each division was appointed, the vapna-tak, or weapon-touching, was the sign of fealty at the assembly of the notables of the district. [The fact that Gartree is thrice applied to the hundred division in Lincolnshire, once in Leicester, and appears also as a place-name in Yorkshire, would seem to suggest a Danish origin. Geiri means a triangular piece of ground, so that it might mean a triangular clump of trees forming a conspicuous land-mark in the district. Gare is still used in Lincolnshire for a triangular piece of ground that has to be ploughed differently from the rest].

When so many place-names are derived from personal names and these in their turn are often taken from animals, it is difficult to say whether we have any real records of animal life; whether in Harby, Brooksby, Rearsby, Barsby, and Arnesby, we can trace the hare, the badger (brokr), the fox (refr), the bear, and the eagle, or whether they refer to heroes who resembled these animals in swiftness, cunning, strength or other qualities.

With reference to vegetable life, the Ashbys have already been mentioned. To them we can add Appleby, and perhaps Thurnby, and Barkby.

Of names which refer to the natural features of the county, the three Dalbys are obvious examples. Dal-by, or village in the Dale, does not seem quite applicable to the situation of all these villages, especially as one is known more familiarly as Dalby-on-the-Wolds. Is it possible that here, as often, the most obvious is not the right derivation, and that we may trace in this name the dael, dole, or share of land parcelled out as the reward of some chieftain?
Ratby has one Domesday Book form Rodebie, resembling the Danish Rödbj which Professor Worsae refers to rydde—to clear away. It would then mean the dwelling in the forest-clearing, a description which would be very appropriate to the situation of Ratby. Other suggestions are a reference either to the red colour of the soil, or to the Roman road running near.

The following complete list of place-names ending in -by, seventy-two in number, will show that in the above remarks on their origin the subject has been by no means exhausted.

Ab-Kettleby.                     Goadby.
Appleby Parva.                   Goadby Marwood.
Appleby Magna.                   Harby.
Arnesby.                         Hoby.
Asfordby.                        Ingarsby.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.               Kilby.
Ashby Folville.                  Kilwardby.
Ashby Magna.                     Kirkby Mallory.
Ashby Parva.                     Kirby Bellars.
Ashby Scrubs (near Kirby Muxloe).
                                 Kirby Frith.
Barkby.                          Kirby Muxloe.
Barkby Thorpe.                   Lowesby.
Barkby Holt.                     Naenby.
Barsby.                          Oadby.
Beeby.                           Quenby.
Bescaby.                         Ratby.
Bittesby.                        Rotherby.
Blaby.                           Rearsby.
Brentingby.                      Saxby.
Brooksby.                        Saxelby.
Bushby.                          Saltby.
Blackfordby.                     Shearsby.
Cadeby.                          Shoby.
Cosby.                           Sileby.
Dalby Magna.                     Somerby.
Dalby Parva.                     Stonesby.
Old Dalby.                       Sysonby.
Enderby.                         Thurnby.
Eye-Kettleby.                    Tugby.
Freeby.                          Wartnaby.
Frisby.                          Welby.
Old Frisby.                      Willoughby Gorse.
Gaddesby.                        Willoughby Waterless.
Galby.                           Wyfordby.
Groby.                           (Smeeton) Westerby
                                 Witherley.
September 28th, 1885.


The Chairman alluded in feeling terms to the loss the Society had recently sustained in the sudden death of the late Frederick Webster Ordish, Esq., and moved that a letter of condolence be sent to his widow. The resolution was seconded by Col. BellaIRS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ordish was one of the oldest members of the Society, having been elected on the 9th of September, 1856. The last work on which he was engaged was the beautiful design of a memorial brass, recently erected to the memory of the late Thomas North, Esq., F.S.A., in St. Martin's Church, by this Society, Mr. Ordish having gratuitously offered his services in the matter.

Certain bills for printing "Transactions," &c., and the cost of the memorial brass, amounting to £76 15s. 3d., were ordered to be paid. The Secretaries were also directed to have the magazines belonging to the Society bound.

The following objects of interest were then exhibited:

By the Rev. W. R. Mangan: Prayer Book, "Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, 1633;" it contains the Act of Uniformity; the Epistles and Gospels are not taken from the authorized version, though the New Testament is bound up with it; "printed at Edinburgh by the printers to the King's most Excellent Majestie, 1633." It has further "The whole book of Psalmes, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1635," which are prefaced by a "Treatise made by Athanasius the Great, concerning the use and vertue of the Psalmes," to which is added hymns for special occasions with several private prayers.—A Prayer Book, no title page, perhaps published (as title page of the Psalms state) in 1640.—A Bible, published at Cambridge, 1657, with it is bound up the Psalms printed at the same time and place.

By Mr. Ward, of Burton Overy: A silver cup and cover. The cup, a plain shallow silver bowl, three inches diameter and one inch deep, the original stem and foot of which appear to have been lost, and replaced by a tripod stand on a ring made of silver wire. The cover of a double dome shape, about two inches high, the edges of which were ornamented with elegant repoussé work. The original ornament of the top was replaced by an inferior modern ornament, consisting of what seemed intended for a female figure holding a shield and spear, the latter much bent. The cup in its original state was probably about six inches in height, and might have been a salt cellar. The silver marks indicate the date 1614.
By the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher: "A Genealogical Register of the name and family of Herrick, from the settlement of Henerie Herrick, in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1846, with a notice of their English ancestry; by Gen. Jedediah Herrick. Revised, augmented, and brought down to A.D. 1885, by Lucius C. Herrick, M.D. Columbus, Ohio, privately printed, 1885." This book, of which the foregoing is a copy of the title page, contains an account of no less than 9282 known descendants of Henry Herrick, fifth son of Sir William Heyrick, Knight, of Beaumanor. It also has a very full notice of the Beaumanor family, and of various other families of the name. It is curious that whilst the Leicestershire family is extinct in the male line, the American family should be so numerous.

By Mr. J. E. Weatherhead: Carved ivory plaque, 6\frac{1}{2} by 4 inches, seventeenth century—whether of Italian, Flemish, or French workmanship, I am not prepared to state. It contains some twenty figures, and represents one of the Parliamentary incidents in the time of Cromwell. The president or speaker (hat on) is seated on a raised dais, in front of the table (upon which rests the mace), and at the head of which are seated two important personages, probably dignitaries of the Church or law; and on either side of the table are the members (heads covered) seated on long open wooden benches. Cromwell, at the lower end of the table, upstanding, head bared, with sword slung at his side, and equipped in the old jack-boots of the period, holding in his right hand a scroll, his left arm extended, and as if pointing to the two dignitaries, is with his accustomed intrepidity and emphatic manner addressing the assembly, who by the expression of their countenances, evidently betray that the speaker has succeeded in riveting their earnest attention. The figures, which are colour-tinted, are minutely and carefully executed.

November 20th, 1885.

The Venerable Archdeacon Pownall, F.S.A., in the chair.

A letter was read from Mrs. Ordish in answer to the letter of condolence sent to her on the death of her husband.

The Rev. P. Stocks exhibited plans for alterations, &c., of the church of Great Bowden, showing the church as at present arranged with the old square pews, and also plan showing the same pews as proposed to be altered into open seats, and for restoration of the church, so as to be better adapted for modern requirements. The plans were much admired and approved of,
especially for the care taken for the preservation of all the ancient features of the fabric.

Mr. W. J. Freer reported the discovery of a piece of Roman tesselated pavement in Blackfriars Street, not far from the piece in Jewrywall Street. He had been promised a plan of it, which he hoped to be able to exhibit at the next meeting.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the Chairman (for Mr. Young): A circular brass weight, of the thirteenth century, of the city of Toulouse (France), weighing thirteen ounces three-quarters, having on one side the representation of a castle, flanked by two round towers, with the inscription in Lombardic character, + LIVRA. (libra) DE. TOLOSA. On the other side appears the façade of a large church, may be the cathedral, which consists of three round arches, that in the centre higher than the other two, above them is a lofty dome, with a lower one on either side. There are also letters of an inscription to which no meaning has been assigned.

By the Rev. C. Henton Wood, on behalf of Dr. Higgins, Superintendent of the County Lunatic Asylum: A bronze fibula, found in the garden there. It has a pin complete, the base of which has been twisted in a spiral manner apparently intended to form a spring. It is 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches long and \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch wide at the broad end. The general shape is that of a bow.

By Mr. Frederick Morley, on behalf of Mr. Peach: Three silver coins, viz.: 1. Ten-shilling piece, in silver, of Charles I. Obverse: King on horseback, with plume of feathers, in the field. CAROLVS. D.G. MAG.BRIT.FR.ET.HIB.REX. Rev.: Three plumes and label across the field, RELIG.PROT.LEG.ANG.LIBER.PAR. 1642. Legend, EXVRGAT.DEVS.DISSIPENTVR.INIMICI. 2. Five-shilling piece, in silver, of Charles I. Obv.: Mint mark, an eye, king on horseback, &c., &c. Rev.: Oval shield with Royal Arms, and the legend CHRISTO.AVSPICE.REGNO. 3. Five-shilling piece of the Commonwealth. Obv.: Shield, bearing St. George’s Cross, surrounded by wreath, and the legend THE COMMONWEALTH.OP.ENGLAND. Mint mark, “sun.” Rev.: The numeral V surmounting two shields, bearing respectively St. George’s Cross and the Irish Harp. Above the date, 1650, and the legend, GOD WITH VS.

By Mr. Frederick Morley: A very fine specimen of the goldsmiths’ art of the early part of the eighteenth century, a Gold Seal, with plain cornelian stone not engraved, which formerly belonged to William Pochin, Esq., of Barkby, county of Leicester, date about 1775. It was of an oval shape about an inch and a quarter high, with loop at top connected with the seal by a stem. Four stags, beautifully modelled, with heads raised appeared grazing at the upper part of the stem, their horns resting on the back.

By Mr. S. Knight: A Guinea of George II., found at Knighton, date 1834.
By Mr. Hartopp: Three Old Deeds, one a Probate of a Will of 1677, a lease of Tithes date 1742, and a deed of conveyance of 1696; also a small specimen of tesselated pavement of black and white tessere, said to have been discovered on the site of Leicester Abbey.

The Rev. J. S. Watson, of Cotesbach, then read a paper:—

ON A BOOK OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, A SPECIMEN OF EARLY PRINTING, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE TYPE THEN USED.

"Summa Angelica."—A Dictionary or Cyclopaedia of Cases of Conscience and Church Law—by Friar Angelo Clavasio. Editio Princeps printed (by request) at Venice, 1487, by Nic. de Frankfort.

This has since been printed in the Volume of Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies for the year 1885.

Mr. R. E. Chester Waters has since contributed the following paper on

THE CHESTERS OF BLABY.

CHAPTER I.

If faith can be placed in family traditions, which are at least as old as the reign of James I, the Chesters of Blaby, in Leicestershire, sprung from the same stock as the knightly family of Chester, of Royston, in Hertfordshire. This appears from the pedigree, which was drawn up in 1619 (evidently by a Herald) for Augustine Chester, of Blaby, and is preserved amongst Philipot's Leicestershire Collections in the Library of the College of Arms.

It seems that this pedigree never received official sanction, for it is not recorded in Camden's Visitation of this county in 1619, although it could scarcely have been compiled for any other purpose. It is, however, one of the additional pedigrees, which are found in a copy of the Visitation at the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 1180), and are printed in the Harleian Society's Edition without any note to explain that they have been added without authority to the original MS.

The Arms here assigned to Augustine Chester are those of Sir Robert Chester, of Royston, and the compiler of the pedigree undoubtedly intended to convey that Augustine and Sir Robert sprung from the same stock. But the Historian of Leicestershire*

* Nichols' Hist. of Co. Leicester, vol iv., p. 52.
Pedigree of Chester of Blaby.


Robert Chester,


xri

Rachell Chester, of Blaby,= Bridget, 1st wife Jane Chester, hapt. 9 Aug. Charles Chest in 1619 of Richard Sharp, of Blaby, co. Leic. =2nd wife, Bridget, dau. & 3rd wife, Jane Wolle, dau. of Nicholas


George Chester, 1st son, married 26 Sept. 1608, living 1626. Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Hooker, of co. Leic. widow 1637.

William Chester, 3rd son, died 8 Aug. 1614, buried 8 July 1615-6.

Anne Chester, b; t. 4

1614, buried 8 Ji e l(

Ann Chester, son & heir, died 1625, bur.

Anne Chester, b; t. 14 Feb. labourer, bapt. 9 June 1602, married 14 June 1626.

Mary Chester, 2nd wife. = Leonard Chester, of Blaby, co. Leic. =2nd wife, Bridget, dau. &= 3rd wife, Jane Wolle, dau. of Nicholas


The Chesters of Wethersfield, U. S. A.

Rev. John Chester, of =Soulhwark, clerk, bapt. 23 May l621.

Six children.

Sarah, dau. of Thos, sometime Govr, necticut, died widow Dec. 1698.


Abigail Chester, bapt. 5 Nov. 1623;f died unm.; bur. 8 Sept. 1636.f


CHESTER.

Camden's Vis. of Leic: 1619.
(From Harl. Soc., Vol. 2, p. 138.)

Arms:—Ermine, on a chief sable a griffin passant with wings endorsed argent.

Willm's Chester de London et Barnett in Com' Hartf.

Rob'tus Chester filius
Chester uxor primæ
first son.

Leonard Chester de Blaby
in Com' Leic. uxor. 3 Jana
fil. Nic. Savill de Blaby in
Com' Leic. sine p'le.

Brigetta fil. & coh.
Joh'is Sharpe de
Frisbie super le
Reake in Com' Leic.
ux. 2.

Angusten Chester de Blaby
filia & hær.
Duxit Febe fil. Joh'is
Michell.

Carolus Chest'  
Johan. Leonard
ent. fil. nes 3 fil. 4 fil.
filius et 2 etat. ætat. 11. ætat. 4.
hæres. 17.
ætat. 20.

Georgius 4
filius.

John Chester 2 fil. nunc
de Blaby in uieens in
Com' Leye. partibus
transmar-

Dorothea
fil. Tho.

Hooker de
Com' Leic.

Will'mus Samson
Chester 3
fil. Duxit
Fran. fil.

Radi Taffe
de Burrowe
in Com'
Leic.

Maria.

Leonardus Chester
filius et hæres ætat.
10, 1619.
is mistaken in assuming that Leonard Chester of Blaby was the uncle of Sir Robert; for it is well ascertained that the first Sir Robert Chester was the son of John, and that he was born in 1510, so that if the two families really diverged from a common ancestor, it was in a generation before the recorded pedigree begins. Both families, however, were beyond all question of Hertfordshire origin, and I have little doubt that their ancestors were tenants and dependents of the great Abbey of St. Alban's,* of which Robert Chester was the Cellarer in the reign of Richard II.†

I.

WILLIAM CHESTER of Chipping Barnet in Hertfordshire, the first recorded ancestor of the Chesters of Blaby, was a yeoman with a considerable freehold estate at Barnet, which he divided by his Will between his two sons Robert and Leonard. His wife Mawde died before him and was buried in Chipping Barnet Church, and if the directions in his Will were carried out, he was buried there beside her, when he died in February, 1565-6.

WILLIAM CHESTER, YEOMAN OF CHIPPING BARNET, HERTS.

To be buried in Chipping Barnet Church "as near unto my wife Mawde as may be." To my son Robert Chester the messuages called the Man, and the Rose and Crown, and also 12 acres at the back of the same, all which are now in my occupation in Chipping Barnet, and are situate between the messuages called respectively the Swan on the East and the Bull on the West side.

To my son Leonard Chester the Messuage called the Flower de Luce and other lands and messuages in Chipping Barnet, and also a silver goblet.

My son Leonard to be my executor, and Gamalion Pye to be supervisor of my Will.

Will proved in C.P.C. 28 Feb. 1565-6. [5 Crymes.]

William Chester had issue by his wife Mawde two sons.

I. ROBERT CHESTER, inherited a moiety of his father's lands at Chipping Barnet, and had issue an only daughter. According to other authorities, he had a son Robert, who left an only daughter: but it is clear that the male line of his descendants soon failed.

II. LEONARD CHESTER, of whom presently.

II.

LEONARD CHESTER, the second son of William Chester of Chipping Barnet, purchased a small estate consisting of two messuages five cottages and six and a half virgates of land in the parish of Blaby, a village four miles south of Leicester on the high road to

† Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, Rickmansworth.
Lutterworth. His estate extended into the neighbouring village of Countesthorpe and was held of the King as lord of the Honour of Leicester which is parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, in free and common socage, and not in capite, nor by military service. This holding was rated in the books of the Duchy as of the annual value of 40 shillings beyond all reprises.

Leonard married three wives and survived them all. His first wife, whose maiden name is not recorded, was the mother of his heir, but he had issue four sons and two daughters by his second wife Bridget, who was the daughter and co-heir of John Sharpe of Frisby in Leicestershire. He married thirdly at Blaby on 12 June 1606 Jane widow of Mr. Wolle and daughter of Nicholas Savile Gent. of Blaby. His third wife had no children and died in the third year after her marriage, for she was buried at Blaby on 29 Oct. 1608. Leonard died on 8 August 1615, and was buried on 16 August at Blaby. As he was a tenant of the Duchy of Lancaster an inquest was held after his death by the King's escheator at Leicester on 28 September 1615, when the jury found that he had died a widower on 8 August preceding and that his son and heir Augustin Chester was thirty years old and upwards at the time of his father's death.

**Leonard Chester of Blaby co. Leicester Gent.**

Will dated 1 Dec. 1614.

My body to be buried in the Parish Church of Blaby near my wife Bridget, & I give to the repairs of that church 6s. 8d.

To my Son Sampson Chester 40s. a year during his life, to be paid out of my dwelling house & three tenements at Chipping Barnet Herts.

To my son George Chester 20s. a year during his life, out of the same house & tenements.

To my son Augustine Chester the said house and tenements at Chipping Barnet & also a dwelling house in that parish called the Flower de luce now occupied by John Franklin & also all other my lands & tenements at Chipping Barnet, to hold the same during his life; & after the death of the said Augustine Chester, his wife Phebe Chester (if she survives him) is to have one third part of the said lands & tenements for her life in lieu of jointure or dower; remainder to Charles Chester the eldest son of the said Augustine and his heirs male; remainder to Clement Chester, John Chester & Leonard Chester the second third & fourth sons of the said Augustine and their respective heirs male successively; remainder to the said Augustine Chester & his right heirs for ever.

And whereas I have already assured to my son John Chester all my lands & tenements in Blaby & Countesthorpe in the County of Leicester upon his promise (though not expressed in writing) that he will be good to his brethern Sampson & George Chester, & be as a father to them; I now desire & charge my said son John to pay £40 within two years after my death to each of my said sons Sampson and George Chester.

To every cottier in Blaby fourpence each.
To my son Augustine my second suit of apparel; to my son Sampson my best suit, & to my son George the rest of my apparel.

And whereas by re-grant of my son John I hold one half of a yard land in Blaby for a term of years not yet expired, I give the unexpired term to my son Augustine. My two sons Sampson & George Chester to be my Executors & residuary legatees, & Mr. William Yard of Cosby, to whom I give a legacy of 10s. to be overseer of my will.

My Executors are not to require payment from my son Augustine of his debt to me for five years from this date.

Will proved at Leicester 26 August 1615.

Leonard Chester had issue by his first wife

I. AUGUSTIN CHESTER his son and heir.

II. JOHN CHESTER ancestor of the Chesters of Wethersfield in New England, of whom in my next chapter.

III. WILLIAM CHESTER was living beyond seas in 1619 but is mentioned in his father's will.

IV. SAMPSON CHESTER, the 3rd son of Leonard by his second wife Bridget Sharp, was brought up to trade, and was apprenticed for seven years on 13 October 1606 to John Gilbert of Holborn, merchant taylor of London. Sampson was admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company* on 3 July 1615, when he set up for himself in business in the parish of St. Anne's Blackfriars. He married at St. Anne's Church on 26 Nov. 1617 Frances daughter of Ralph Tough alias Tuffe of Barrow in Leicestershire, by whom he had issue four children. Sampson died before 1627, and his widow Frances married at St. Mary Magdalene's Bermondsey on 25 Feb. 1627-8 Thomas Smith of that parish. Sampson Chester left issue three daughters and a son, viz.:

1. MARGARET CHESTER, baptized at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 28 Oct. 1618.
2. JOHANNA CHESTER, baptized at St. Anne's Blackfriars, 21 Jan. 1619-20.
3. ABIGAIL CHESTER was baptized at St. Mary Magdalene's, Bermondsey, on 5 Nov. 1623, and dying unmarried in her 13th year was buried there on 8 Sept. 1636.
4. JOHN CHESTER, the only son of Sampson by Frances Tough, was baptized at St. Mary Magdalene's, Bermondsey, on 28 May 1621, and is mentioned amongst the legatees in his uncle John's Will in 1628. He was a clergyman in holy orders, and is described as of Southwark, Clerk, in his son's indentures of apprenticeship.

SAMPSON CHESTER, son of Rev. John Chester of Southwark,

* Extracted from the books of the Merchant Taylors' Company, by G. E. Cockayne, Norroy King of Arms.
Clerk, was apprenticed for seven years in May 1669 to Richard Butler, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London.*

SAMPSON CHESTER, the son (I presume) of Sampson Chester, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, was an apothecary living in the parish of St Mary Magdelene, Bermondsey,† when he married by licence dated 11 Feb. 1715-16, Mary Cuer, spinster of St. Olave's, Southwark. This last Sampson resided after his marriage in the parish of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, where his great grandfather lived a hundred years before, for the baptisms of his two children are recorded in the Parish Register.

1723-4, Feb. 6, SAMPSON, son of Sampson and Mary Chester, baptized.

1725-6, March 3, MARY, daughter of the same, baptized.

V. GEORGE CHESTER, the 4th son of Leonard by his wife Bridget Sharpe, was baptized at Blaby on 18 October 1594, and was living in 1628 when his brother John made his Will.

I. ANNE CHESTER the eldest daughter of Leonard by Bridget Sharpe, was the wife in 1619 of her cousin Robert Sharpe of Frisby in Leicestershire.

II. ALICE CHESTER was in 1619 the wife of Richard Sharpe, the brother of her sister's husband.

Augustine Chester, the son and heir of Leonard by his first wife, succeeded on his father's death in 1615 to the estate at Blaby and Countesthorpe. He must however have been older than the jurors supposed, when they said that he was thirty years old and upwards in 1615, because he married at Blaby on 24 October 1599 Phebe daughter of John Michell of Blaby. But this is easily explained, for it is notorious that when the heir was manifestly beyond the age of wardship, it was of no legal consequence how much he was older than 21. Augustine was reckoned amongst the minor gentry of Leicestershire, and claimed kindred with the Knightly family of Chester, who were the owners of Royston and Cockenbatch in Hertfordshire. These pretensions were admitted (and perhaps suggested) by one of the heralds, who drew up the pedigree, which has been already printed at page 177. But if this pedigree was ever presented to the heralds, who visited Leicestershire in 1619, it was never officially sanctioned, for it does not appear in the original Visitation in the Royal College of Arms.

* Extracted from the books of the Merchant Taylors' Company, by G. E. Cockayne Norroy, King of Arms.

† It is possible that Sampson Chester, the apothecary, was the brother of James Chester, a parchment maker in Bermondsey Street, whose four children, Frances 1705, Anne 1706, James 1708, and Richard 1709, are mentioned in the Register of St. Mary Magdelene in Bermondsey.
Augustine's right therefore to bear the Arms of the Chesters of Royston was never allowed, although the heralds of that period were satisfied with scanty evidence of relationship in cases where their fees were paid, and it was proved beyond question in this case that the Chesters of Blaby came originally from Hertfordshire.

Nothing more is known about Augustine except that he and five members of his household were carried off by the plague in 1626.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century England was constantly subjected to visitations of plague, and the summer of 1626 was a fatal season for the little village of Blaby, for no less than eighty-three burials are recorded in the parish register of this year. Few families suffered more severely than the Chesters, for Augustine and his wife and four of their grown up children were all carried off within the space of three weeks. The mother was the first to die, and was buried on 24 May 1626. Her sons Leonard and William were buried on 5 June following, and were followed by their brother Clement and sister Anne, who were buried on 8 June. Augustine Chester, the bereft husband and father, lingered a week longer, and was buried on 14 June. He had probably been attacked by the disease before his wife died, for he made his Will whilst she was lying dead in the house. It was an informal document, and was in the shape of a request addressed to his son Charles, who took the estate under the grandfather's Will after his father's death, but as the law then stood such nuncupative Wills were valid so far as they affected personal estate.

Augustine Chester of Blaby, Gent.

Nuncupative Will, dated 22 May 1626.

The request of Augustine Chester to his son Charles.

First, that Clement Chester's house be for the provision of his children.

Secondly, that he would let a half yard land be for six years for the provision of his father's three younger children, and should let them have the use of it for the term.

Thirdly, that the manure in the yard be laid on the yard land for raising of a stock for Rachell Chester & John Chester, only this next crop.

As to his outward goods, John Chester his third son to have one part, & Rachell his daughter two parts thereof.

Charles his eldest son to have the table in the house & one standing bed-stick. Rachell to have two parts of the linnen, & Anne one part. His debts. £4 10 to Fisher & Downes of Bowden. 16/- or 18/- to Wallis' wife.

Letters of administration with the Will annexed were granted in the Court of the Archdeacon of Leicester on 18 October 1627 to Rachell Priest als Chester, wife of Thomas Priest of Grandborow, Warwickshire, daughter of the testator.
Augustine Chester had issue by his wife Phebe Michell 6 sons and 2 daughters.

I. **CHARLES CHESTER**, son and heir.

II. **CLEMENT CHESTER** was baptized at Blaby, 16 June 1602, and is described as 17 years old in the visitation pedigree of 1619. He married at Blaby 26 Sept. 1624 Alice Brickwood, and had issue a son Charles. Clement Chester was only 24 years old, when he died of the plague a few days before his father, and was buried at Blaby on 8 June, 1626.

CHARLES CHESTER, son of Clement by Alice Brickwood, was baptized at Blaby 30 April 1625, and was therefore little more than 13 months old when his father died. His uncle Charles carried out the wish expressed in his father’s Will, and confirmed to his nephew the cottage with three roods of land attached, which his grandfather had allowed his son Clement to occupy. But notwithstanding his possession of this small property, Charles received no education, and was all his life nothing more than a labourer, for he is so described both in the parish register of Blaby, and in his Will. He married twice, and by his first wife Dorothy had two sons. His second wife Alice survived him. He died at the age of 74, and was buried at Blaby, 27 Oct. 1699.

**CHARLES CHESTER THE ELDER OF BLABY LABOURER.**

Will dated 24 Feb., 1695-6.

To my wife Alice my cottage in Blaby wherein I dwell, with the garden orchard & Lammas close containing 3 roods for her life, & after her decease one half thereof to my eldest son Charles Chester & one half to my younger son William Chester. My wife to be my executrix and residuary legatee.

Will signed by his mark.

Will proved at Leicester 17 Sept. 1700.

Charles Chester had issue, by his wife Dorothy, two sons.

I. **CHARLES CHESTER** was baptized at Blaby 14 Feb. 1664-5, and lived and died an uneducated labourer like his father. He survived his step-mother Alice, but his burial is not recorded in Blaby register.

II. **WILLIAM CHESTER** was baptized at Blaby 9 June 1666, and married there by banns on 5 Nov. 1700 Mary Hubbard of Whetstone, Leicestershire, by whom he had no children. William was an uneducated labourer like his father and brother, and died at the age of 57. He was buried at Blaby 23 December, 1723.

**WILLIAM CHESTER OF BLABY LABOURER.**


Whereas my late father Charles Chester by Will dated 24 Feb. 1695-6 divided his cottage & premises between his two sons after the
death of his wife Alice, & whereas such division was duly made after Alice's death, I give & devise to my wife Mary Chester & her heirs all my part of the same cottage & lands which are now in my occupation. My said wife to be my executrix & residuary legatee.

Signed by William Chester with his mark.

Will proved at Leicester 20 December 1723.

Mary Chester the widow of William survived her husband little more than two years.

MARY CHESTER OF BLABY WIDOW.

Will dated 4 May 1724.

To my nephew Thomas Coleman of Gilmorton Leicestershire & his heirs the cottage where he now dwells with the garden orchard & Lammas close which were formerly divided between my late husband William Chester & his brother Charles pursuant to the Will of their father Charles Chester, & which were devised to me by the Will of my said late husband. But if the said Thomas Coleman dies before he is 21, then I give the same to my sister Alice Sowtham & her heirs. To my said sister all my wearing apparel.

My said nephew Thomas Coleman to be my executor & residuary legatee.

Will signed by Mary Chester with her mark.

Admon. granted with Will annexed by the Official of the Archdeacon of Leicester's Court to Alice wife of John Sowthain of Gillmorton the mother and guardian of Thomas Coleman a minor, the executor named in the Will.

III. Rachell Chester the eldest daughter of Augustine, was baptized at Blaby 16 September 1604, and married within the year after her father's death Thomas Priest of Grandborow, Warwickshire. She is so described in the letters of administration which were granted to her on 18 October 1627 by the Registrary of the Archdeacon of Leicester's Court.

IV. John Chester was baptized at Blaby 8 Oct. 1608, and is described as 11 years old in the pedigree of 1619. He and his brother Charles were the only two of Augustine's sons who survived their father.

V. Leonard Chester was baptized at Blaby 16 July 1610, and died a child in his sixth year. He was buried at Blaby 4 Feb. 1615-16.

VI. Anne Chester was baptized at Blaby 4 Sept. 1614, and died in her twelfth year, for she was buried at Blaby on 8 June 1626, on the same day as her brother Clement.

VII. Leonard Chester was baptized at Blaby 14 December 1617, although he is described as being 4 years old in the pedigree of 1619. He died in his ninth year and was buried at Blaby on 5 June 1626 on the same day as his brother William.
VIII. **William Chester** was not born in 1619, and curiously enough his baptism is not recorded in Blaby register, but he was probably about 6 years old when he died of the disease, which proved fatal to so many of his family, and was buried at Blaby on 5 June 1626.

**IV.**

**Charles Chester**, son and heir of Augustine by Phebe Michell, was baptized 3 Feb. 1599-1600, and was therefore 26 old when he succeeded on his father's death to the family estate. His wife's name is not known, but it is probable from the age of his eldest son that he married in 1627 or 1628, during which two years the registers of Blaby parish have not been preserved. For the same reason there is no record of his burial, for he died in 1641, and there is another gap in the Blaby registers from 1640 to 1662. It appears, however, from the verdict found at the inquest, which was held after his death at Leicester on 20 Sept. 1641, that Charles Chester, yeoman, died at Blaby on 5 June 1641, seised of lands in Blaby and Countesthorpe, and that his heir was his son Charles, who was aged at the time of his father's death 12 years 3 months and 11 days.

Charles Chester had issue 3 children.

I. **Charles Chester** his son and heir.

II. **Jane Chester** was baptized at Blaby 9 Aug. 1632.

III. **Anne Chester** was baptized at Blaby 3 Aug. 1634.

**V.**

**Charles Chester II.** the son and heir of Charles, was born 22 Feb. 1628-9 and eventually inherited the family estate, but nothing is known about him except that he married very young a wife named Bridget, by whom he had a son Charles, who died in his lifetime leaving issue. Bridget died before her husband and was buried at Blaby on 17 July 1698. The widower soon married again, and his second wife by whom he had no issue survived him. He died at the age of 71, but his burial is not recorded in Blaby register.

**Charles Chester of Blaby Yeoman.**

Will dated 29 April 1700.

To my cousin Elizabeth Smart that lived with me £5 at 12 years *(sic).*

To my cousin George Freer & his heirs my cottage or tenement in Blaby & the homestead occupied by Joseph Silvester. My wife to have the rest of my personal estate.

Will signed with Charles Chester's mark.


Will proved at Leicester by the widow 9 July 1700.
VI.

Charles Chester III., the son and heir apparent of Charles II. by Bridget, married a wife named Alice, who survived him, and had issue a son Charles. He died in his father's life-time, and was buried at Blaby 10 Feb. 1677-8.

Charles Chester of Blaby yeoman.

Will dated 4 July 1677.

To be buried in Christian burial at the discretion of my executor.

To my wife Alice £20 with all household goods given me by her father Reynold.

To my son Charles £60, “that I have a mortgage for” at the age of 21, & in the meanwhile my wife to have the use of it. But if Charles dies before 21 then I give the £60 to my wife Alice.

The residue of my goods & chattels after payment of my debts to my father Charles Chester, who is my sole executor.

Will proved in 1678 in the Archdeacon of Leicester’s Court.

VII.

Charles Chester IV., the son and heir of Charles III. son and heir apparent of Charles II., was baptized at Blaby 6 March 1670-1, and succeeded to the family estate on his grandfather's death. He married a wife Alice, and had issue a daughter Alice. Charles was the last male heir of the Chesters of Blaby. He died at the age of 51, and was buried at Blaby 9 Nov. 1721. But when the estate was sold I have not been able to discover.

VIII.

Alice Chester, the only daughter and heir of Charles IV., was baptized at Blaby on 11 Sept. 1702, and married there on 24 Aug. 1726 Thomas Bassett of Blaby, yeoman. They had issue—

I. Elizabeth Bassett, baptized at Blaby 7 Nov. 1727.

II. Mary Bassett, was baptized 8 June 1729.

Chapter II.

I.

John Chester of Blaby, the brother of Augustine and the eldest son of Leonard Chester by his second wife Bridget Sharpe, was the ancestor of the Chesters of Wethersfield in New England. He was probably better off than his elder brother Augustine, for he inherited his father's lands in Hertfordshire as well as his mother's estate at Blaby. He married about 1609 Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hooker and sister of the Rev. Thomas
Hooker a minister, who afterwards emigrated to New England, and was conspicuous amongst the Pilgrim Fathers as the pastor at Hartford in Connecticut. He had issue by his wife Dorothy, who survived her husband, a son and a daughter, but the daughter died before him.

John Chester sold for £60 to Trustees for the benefit of the inhabitants of Northaw* Hertfordshire, by Deed dated 1 October 1624, a meadow of 2 acres at Chipping Barnet adjoining a messuage called the Flower de Luce, then in the occupation of John Hamblyn. This meadow still belongs to the parishioners of Northaw.

John Chester died in Sept. 1628, but there is no record of his burial, for the parish registers of Blaby for the year 1627-8 are lost.

John Chester of Blaby in the County of Leicester Gentleman.

Will dated 28 July 1628.

To my wife Dorothy all my messuages and lands in Blaby, to enjoy the rents for her own use until my son Leonard attains the age of 24 when he is to have them in fee simple subject to my wife's dower. But if Leonard dies without issue before attaining 24, then my wife is to have the lands for her life. In the meanwhile my wife is to pay my son Leonard £6 13s. 4d. every year at Michaelmas until he attains 24. My wife is also to pay £6 13s. 4d. every year at Michaelmas to John Chester son of Sampson Chester deceased until my son Leonard attains 24: & then my said son Leonard is to pay 50/- every year at Michaelmas to George Chester during his life. But if Leonard dies without issue before 21, then the person to whom my land shall come is to pay to the said John Chester £10 a year during his life.

To my servant Lyonell Matfield £5. To my servant Elizabeth Humberstone 40/- To John Miller 40/- To John Adcock 50/- To the poor of St. Margaret's Leicester 10/- To the poor of Blaby 20/-

My wife to be my executrix & residuary legatee. My brethren John Horte & Robert Miller to be overseers of my Will.

Witnesses. Charles Chester, Leonard Chester, Anne Chester & others.

Will proved by the widow 15 October 1628 in the Archdeacon of Leicester's Court.

John Chester's widow Dorothy did not remain long in England after her husband's death, for she emigrated to New England in 1633 with her brother Thomas Hooker and her son Leonard, who was then lately married. She was still living in 1639 at Hartford in Connecticut, where her brother was pastor.

John Chester had issue by Dorothy Hooker, two children, a son and a daughter.

I. **Leonard Chester** son and heir.

II. **Elizabeth Chester** was baptized at Blaby 6 Jan. 1624-5, and (as I gather from the silence of her father's Will) died an infant before her father.

**II.**

Leonard Chester, the only son of John of Blaby by Dorothy Hooker, was baptized at Blaby on 15 July 1610, and was therefore 18 years old when his father died. He married at the age of 21, and the young couple emigrated to New England in 1633 with his uncle Thomas Hooker, who was afterwards pastor at Hartford, in Connecticut. He purchased lands at Watertown in this State, where "Chester's Meadow" still perpetuates his name. He was one of the Colony, who left Watertown in 1635 to settle in the town of Wethersfield, where his descendants continued to be resident proprietors for several generations. He had married before leaving England Mary Wade, who seems to have had a comfortable fortune. He made a Will in 1637, from which it appears that he had then already acquired a considerable estate at Wethersfield, although he had not disposed of all his property in England. This Will was never proved, for it was superseded by a later Will dated in 1648, but the earlier Will is printed in the *Historical and Genealogical Register of New England,* and is now reproduced to show his position at this period.

**Leonard Chester of Wethersfield Connecticut Gent.**

Will dated Nov. 22 1637. To my son John my houses & lands &c. in Wethersfield: one half at my death & the other half at the death of my wife Mary. If my said son John dies under 21, without issue, then I give the same lands to my daughter Mary, with remainder to the heirs of my body, remainder to the children of my uncle Mr. Thomas Hooker now pastor at Hartford in Connecticut.

To my son John £100. To my daughter Mary £200. To my mother Dorothy Chester £30. To my wife Mary one half of my said houses & lands for her life, & I appoint her my sole executrix. Mr. John Plum & Mr. Henry Smith both of Wethersfield to be overseers of my Will.

**Codicil.** £300, part of my wife Mary's portion, which had been sent over since we arrived in New England to be disposed of by my wife.

The Colonial Records of Connecticut show that Leonard Chester took a leading position amongst the settlers of Wethers-

field, for he was a member of the grand jury, and his name occurs thirteen times in the first volume of the State Records.

Leonard Chester died on 11 December 1648, aged 38, and was buried at Wethersfield, where a massive horizontal slab of red sandstone in the Churchyard preserves his memory with this inscription, which is surmounted by a rude armorial shield.

"Here lies the body of Leonard Chester Armiger late of the town of Blaby and several other lordships in Leistersheire deceased in Wethersfield Anno Domini 1648 Etatis 39:"

The Arms are rudely delineated and the Griffin is repeated below the Chief, but the Shield was evidently intended to denote the well known Arms of Chester of Royston, "Ermine on a Chief Sable, a Griffin passant, Argent."

Will of Leonard Chester of Wethersfield Conn. Gent.

Whereas I have some years since drawn up the frame of my thoughts and desires into a writing, and committed it to the keeping of my uncle Thomas Hooker, now deceased; which writing, for the present, I cannot well come at; and further, because in the writing, I have not, so far as I remember, made any provision for my younger children, which have been born since: I do therefore truly declare, that whatever provision is therein made for my younger children, that were then born, the same provision I do appoint to be made for my younger children born since, so that they may all have their portions alike, equal one to another, except my eldest son to whom I have bequeathed and do still bequeath a double portion. And whereas in that my Will, I have entreated Mr. J. Webster and my cousin Neuton to be my Executors, I do hereby make known that my desire is to ease them of the trouble, and do constitute and appoint my loving wife to be my sole and alone Executrix. And lastly, because I have taken no order in that writing for the dispose of what estate I have remaining still in Old England, I do therefore hereby bequeath all that estate, whether in annuity, goods, or otherwise, which either is or shall be of right appertaining unto me or my heirs; and in particular, one annuity of thirty quarters of barley issuing out of the estate of Nicholas Sharpe, deceased, and by his Will bequeathed unto me and my heirs, for the selling whereof, I have sent over a letter of attorney to my father Wade: all this, with whatever else will be coming to me out of Old England, I do give to my wife during her life, with all the profits that shall accrue therefrom; and after her decease, I do give and bequeath it to my children, viz: to my eldest Son, a double portion, and to the rest, to every one an equal portion. That this is my
full mind and final resolution and Will, I do hereby, in testimony hereof, set my hand and seal, this 2nd day of August, 1648.

Leonard Chester.

In the presence of us,
He. Smith,
William Smith,
Thomas Hanchett.

My desire is to add something further to my within mentioned Will, viz.:

1. In case my annuity in Old England shall not be sold, and so shall fall by law, upon my eldest son, that then whatever I have given to my eldest son by my Will, viz.: that double portion of goods, shall be translated from him to my other children, to mend their portions.

2. In case any of my children shall prove undutiful and stubborn to their mother, that it shall be in the power of their mother to take away the one half of that portion I have bequeathed to that child, and to give it to such of the rest as shall be more dutiful to her.

These things, though in a rude and indigested manner, I desire for the present thus to set down,—intending, if God spare my life, to reduce all into one entire writing. This 2nd of Aug. 1648.

Leonard Chester’s widow Mary, proved her husband’s Will, and married secondly the Honble. Richard Russell of Charlestown, whom she also survived. She died at Charlestown 30 Nov. 1688.

In the name of God, Amen. I MARY RUSSELL, of Charlestown, in his Majesty’s territory and dominion in New England, (formerly Mary Chester, wife of Leonard Chester, late of Wethersfield, in the Colony of Connecticut, deceased,) being often weakly in body, but of reasonable good understanding and memory; and for as much as I know not how soon it may please God to take me out of this world, by death, I account it my duty to resign up myself, soul and body, to the good will and pleasure of the Lord of life and death, hoping and trusting, that after this temporal life is ended, to receive everlasting happiness through the only merits of Jesus Christ my Lord and only Saviour. And as concerning what temporal estate it hath pleased God in his goodness to give unto me, I do, by this last Will and testament, give and bequeath the same in manner as followeth.

"Imprimis. After my just debts shall be paid, and my decent funeral charges defrayed, I give and bequeath unto my eldest son, Capt. John Chester, of Wethersfield, in the aforesaid territory and dominion in New England, the sum of thirty pounds.

"Item. I give and devise to my daughter, Mrs. Doreas Whiting, of Bellerica, in the aforesaid territory, the sum of thirty pounds, and also, my wearing apparel, and that household stuff which I shall have remain-
ing unwilled to any other; and to her husband, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Whiting, my son-in-law, ten pounds.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Elizabeth Whiting, my bed and bedstead, bolster, blanket and rugg. More: I give to said Elizabeth the trunk which is in the chamber, and what is in it. More: I give to her my brass and irons, and silver tankards.

"Item. I give and bequeath to my second son, Stephen Chester, of the aforesaid Wethersfield, merchant, the sum of forty pounds, one chest of drawers, and a painted carpet. "I give and bequeath unto my daughter Prudence Russell's orphans, viz., my grandson, Thomas Russell, my brick house, with four feet front on the wharf, which I bought of my son Mr. Daniel Russell: and to my two grand-daughters, Mary Russell and Prudence Russell, fifteen pounds to each one of them. More, I give to my grand-daughter, Mary Russell, my silver wine cup, marked M. D., and one silver spoon. More. I give to my grand-daughter, Prudence Russell aforesaid, my silver plate with the Chester arms on it. Also, I give unto the said orphans, all that debt of thirty and two pounds due to me on the book of accounts. Further, it is my will, that the house and land where Thomas Rand lives, with the yard room, situated and lying in the aforesaid Charlestown, be equally given between the said Mary and Prudence Russell. Further, it is my mind and will that the small house and yard room where John Goppy at present lives, and the lean-to rising up against Dr. Chickering's, with the privilege of water at the well, be given unto my daughter, Mrs. Dorcas Whiting aforesaid.

"Item. I give unto my son-in-law, James Russell, Esq., the sum of five pounds.

"Item. I give unto my son-in-law, Capt. Richard Sprague, the sum of five pounds.

"Item. I give and bequeath unto my old servant, Jno. Coultman, of Wethersfield, if then living, twenty shillings.

"And further it is my will, that if my estate should fall short of the aforesaid legacies, then, that there be a proportionable abatement on every legatee. My beloved sons, Mr. Samuel Whiting, and Mr. Stephen Chester aforesaid, to be executors of this my last will."

Will dated 20 Nov. 1688.
Witnessed by Edward Willson; John Newell senr.
Will proved in Probate Court of Middlesex County Mass:

Leonard Chester had issue by his wife Mary seven children viz:

I. JOHN CHESTER son and heir.

II. DORCAS CHESTER (called Mary in her father's Will of 1637), was born 5 Nov. 1637 and married Rev. Samuel Whiting of Billerica.

III. STEPHEN CHESTER Merchant of Charlestown, was born on 3 March 1639, and died unmarried 23 April 1705.

IV. MARY CHESTER was born 15 Jan. 1641, and died unmarried in Charlestown 15 Sept. 1669.

V. PRUDENCE CHESTER was born 16 Feb. 1643, and married

VI. EUNICE CHESTER was born 15 June 1645, and married 25 Feb. 1673 Captain Richard Sprague of Charlestown. She died 27 May 1676, in her mother's lifetime.

VII. MERCY CHESTER was born 14 Feb. 1647, and died unmarried at Charlestown in 1669.

III.

JOHN CHESTER of Wethersfield the son and heir of Leonard by Mary Wade, was born in Watertown Conn: 3 Aug. 1635, and married in 1643-4 Sarah Welles, a daughter of the Honble. Thomas Welles of Wethersfield, who was successively Treasurer, Secretary, and Governor of the State of Connecticut. Captain John Chester was one of the leading men in his native State, and died 23 Feb. 1697-8 at the age of 62. Captain John Chester had issue by his wife Sarah, (who survived him and died on 12 Dec. 1698,) eight children, of whom and their descendants the following particulars are reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

IV.

Children of [Capt.] JOHN CHESTER.

1. MARY, b. Dec. 25, 1654; m. Feb. 14, 1676-7, John Wolcott, of E. Windsor; d. July 10, 1689, æt. 35. (3 children.)
2. JOHN (Major, Judge, Speaker), b. June 10, 1656; m. Nov. 25, 1686, Hannah Talcott, b. in 1666, dau. of Cap. Samuel Talcott, of Glastenbury. He d. Dec. 14, 1711, æt. 55; his widow Hannah d. July 23, 1741, æt. 78. (10 children.)
3. SARAH, b. Nov. 11, 1657; m. Dec. 5, 1689, Simon Wolcott, of Windsor. (6 children.)
4. STEPHEN, b. May 26, 1659; m. Dec. 17, 1691, Jemima Treat, of Wethersfield, b. 1668. He d. Feb. 9, 1697-8. (5 children.)
5. THOMAS, b. March 23, 1661-2; m. Dec. 10, 1684, Mary Treat, dau. of Richard Treat, of Glastenbury. He d. Dec. 5, 1712, æt. 50, and his widow d. in 1748, æt. 81. (4 children.)
6. SAMUEL, b. May 23, 1664; d. 1680, æt. 25, unm.
7. PRUDENCE, b. Dec. 10, 1666; d. May 8, 1727, æt. 60; m. James Treat. (7 children.)
8. EUNICE, b. May 17, 1668; m. Rev. Timothy Stevens, of Glastenbury; d. June 16, 1698, æt. 30. (4 children.)

1. Penelope,* b. Nov. 1, 1687; d. April 1688, æt. 5 months.
4. Penelope,* b. Nov. 18, 1693 (m. Rev. Ebenezer Williams); d. June 29, 1764, æt. 71. (6 children.)
5. Hannah,* b. May 5, 1696 (m. Capt. Gideon Welles, and Hale of Glastenbury); d. May 19, 1749, æt. 53. (9 children.)
8. John,* (Colonel, Judge,) b. June 30, 1703, grad. H. C. 1722; m. Nov. 19, 1747, Sarah Noyes, dau. of Rev. James Noyes, of New Haven, b. March 29, 1722. He d. Sept. 11, 1771, æt. 68. His widow d. June 25, 1797, æt. 75. He was often a member of the General Assembly and Assistant. He was also a Judge of the County Court, and one of the most important men of the Colony, useful in the Church, "a father to the fatherless and a god to the widow." He d. suddenly in the hay-field, Sept. 11, 1771. In 1748, he is said to have been the only male in his line of the name of Chester.

The bell in the church tower at Wethersfield imported from England, and his gift, bears in raised letters this inscription—"John Chester, 1761."

9. Sarah,* b. July 4, 1707; m. Col. Israel Williams, of Hatfield, b. Nov. 30, 1709, grad. H. C. 1729, d. 1789. She d. in Hatfield Sept. 18, 1770, æt. 63. (7 children.)

VI.

Children of [Col.] John* Chester.

I. John* (Colonel, Speaker), b. Jan. 29, 1749; grad. Y. C. 1766, and A.M. Harv. 1775; m. Nov. 25, 1773, Elizabeth Huntington, dau. of Hon. Jabez H., of Norwich, b. Nov. 9, 1757. He d. Nov. 4, 1809, and his widow d. July 1, 1839. He distinguished himself by his intrepidity as Captain of a company
at Bunker Hill, and was soon made Colonel. By his resignation in 1777, the country lost the services of a gallant and efficient officer.

In Frothingham's Siege of Boston, frequent mention is made of him, and always in the highest terms. In the same work a letter from Col. Chester dated July 22, 1775, and giving a full account of the battle, occupies three pages (pp. 389-391). This letter is repeatedly quoted in subsequent pamphlets respecting the command at Bunker Hill. Lieut. Webb of Chester's company, writes July 11, 1775: "For my part I confess when I was descending into the valley, from off Bunker Hill, side by side of Captain Chester, at the head of our company, I had no more thought of ever rising the hill again than I had of ascending to heaven, as Elijah did, soul and body together. But after we got engaged, to see the dead and wounded around me I had no other feeling but that of revenge. Four men were shot down within five feet of me, but, thank heaven, I escaped with only the graze of a musket ball on my hat."

Col. Chester was Speaker of the House several years, Councillor, Judge of Probate, and Judge of the County Court. 12 children:


(2) Mary, b. April 20, 1779; m. June 3, 1806, Ebenezer Welles, of Brattleboro', Vt. 3 children: John, Charles, Henry.

(3) Hannah, b. Oct. 27, 1781; m. Sept. 26, 1808, Charles Chauncey, LL.D., of Philadelphia, b. in New Haven, 1777, grad. Y. C. 1792, d. Sept. 30, 1849. She d. Feb. 6, 1821. 6 children: Charles, grad. Y. C. 1828, d. 1831; Elizabeth Chester; Susan Vaux, d. 1836; Hannah; two sons, d. in infancy.

(4) Sarah, b. June 17, 1783; unm.


(7) Henry, b. Oct. 3, 1790, d. in infancy.

(8) Julia, b. March 15, 1792; m. April 2. 1816, Matthew C. Ralston, of Philadelphia. 3 chil.: Sarah, Robert, Hannah Chester.
(9) **Henry,⁶ b. Dec. 23, 1793; grad. U. C. 1814; lawyer of Philadelphia; d. 1848, unm.


(11) **George,⁶ b. June 14, 1798; d. in infancy.

(12) **Charles,⁶ b. ——— ; d. ———.

II. **Leonard,⁴ b. Sept. —, 1750; grad. Y. C. 1769; m. Sept. 12, 1776, Sarah Williams, of Pittsfield, b. Oct. 31, 1758, dau. of Col. Wm. Williams, Jr., of Deerfield. He d. in New York of yellow fever in 1805, and the place of his burial is unknown. 10 children:—

(1) **Leonard Williams,⁶ b. Dec. 20, 1777; m. Sabra Roath, of Norwich; went to sea in H. B. M. brig Quebec, and was never heard of. He left one child.

(2) **Hannah D.,⁶ b. Aug. 8, 1779; m. Mr. Leffingwell.

(3) **Henrietta⁵ (twin), b. March 8, 1781; m. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Boxford, Mass. 1 child.

(4) **Sophia⁵ (twin), b. March 8, 1781; d. Nov. 7, 1822.

(5) **John Noyes,⁶ b. March 20, 1783; went to sea, bound to Java, and was never heard of.

(6) **Sally Williams,⁶ b. Nov. 2, 1784.


(9) **James De Colt,⁶ b. Aug. 13, 1792; drowned while bathing in Connecticut River.

(10) **Abigail Webb,⁶ b. June, 1796; d. Feb. 1801.
III. Sarah, b. Aug. 12, 1752; m. Thomas Coit, of Canterbury. (5 children):—
   (1) Joseph.
   (2) Frances, m. Rev. Parker Adams, of Johnstown, N. Y.
   (3) Sally, m. John Knickerbocker, of Waterford.
   (4) Thomas C., m. Mary Ann Morgan, of Hartford.
   (5) Stephen, m. Betsey Throop, of Norwich.

IV. Abigail, b. May 27, 1754; m. Nov., 1774, Joseph Webb. 10 children:—

V.—X. Six infants d. between 1756 and 1760. (Three born at one birth, lived respectively 1 hour, 11 days, and 17 weeks.)

   (1) Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1789; d. Oct. 1, 1851, unm.
   (2) Maria, b. May 17, 1791; d. June 22, 1866; m. Hon. Lewis Strong, of Northampton. (10 children, 8 grandchildren.)
   (3) Stephen Mitchell, b. Oct. 18, 1793; grad. Y. C. 1813; merchant; d. April 14, 1862, unm.
   (4) Donald, b. July 25, 1795; grad. Y. C. 1814; merchant; d. Sept. 29, 1835, unm.
   (5) Walter, b. Oct. 8, 1798; d. in infancy.
   (6) Hannah Grant, b. May 27, 1800.
   (7) Walter, b. Nov. 20, 1804; m. Henrietta Lyman, of Cazenovia, N. Y., April 22, 1828. (6 children, 11 grandchildren.)
   (8) Catherine, b. Nov. 10, 1806; m. May 7, 1829, Lemuel W. Belden, M.D., of Springfield. (1 child.)
   (9) Julia Buck, b. August 23, 1809; d. April 8, 1835, unm.
   (10) John, b. Jan. 23, 1813; m. Catharine M. Morell, of Detroit, Mich., June 14, 1837; d. Nov. 18, 1852. (3 children.)

XII. Thomas, b. Jan. 7, 1764; grad. Y. C. 1780; d. 1831; m. Esther M. Bull, b. Sept. 29. 1777, d. June 22, 1844. 5 children:—
   (1) Aurelia Louisa, b. May 19, 1796.
   (2) Alfred, Rev.), b. March 17, 1798; grad. Y. C. 1818; m. Aug. 24, 1826, Mary Ann Frances Chetwood, of Elizabethtown, N. J. (2 children, 5 gr. children.)
(8) Caroline, b. Jan. 26, 1801; m. June 2, 1825, John Knickerbocker, of Waterford, N. Y. (5 children, 8 gr. children.)

(4) Mary Jane, b. Nov. 10, 1804; m. Prof. Sylvester Hovey, of Amherst College; d. Jan. 11, 1840. (1 child.)

(5) Elizabeth Huntington, b. Oct. 31, 1807; m. James M. Bunce, of Hartford, Ct.; d. March 6, 1861. (6 children.)

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

BLABY, LEIC. (Commence 1560.)

1599. Chas. s. of Augustine Chester, bapt. 3 Febr.
1602. Clement s. of Augustine Chester, bapt. 6 June.
1604. Rachell Chester bapt. 16 Sept.
1611. Leonard s. of Augustine Chester bapt. 11 Jan.
1614. Anne d. of Augustine Chester bapt. 4 Sept.
1615. Leonard Chester gent. bur. 16 Augst.
1615. Leonard son of Augustine Chester bur. 4 Febr.
1617. Leonard s. of Augustine Chester bapt. 14 Dec.
1624. Elizabeth d. of Jhon Chester bapt. 6 Jan.
1624. Clement Chester & Alice Brickwood, mar. 26 Sept.
1625. Charles s. of Clement Chester bapt. 30 April.
1626. Phoebe Chester, wife of Augustine Chester, bur. 24 May.
1626. Leonard, s. of Augustine Chester, bur. 5 June.
1634. Anne, d. of Charles Chester, husbandman, bapt. 3 Aug.
1677. Charles Chester, husband of Alice, and son of Charles Chester and Bridget his wife—Buried Febr. 10.

[N.B.—"83 funerals this year—1626."]
1699. Charles Chester, labourer, bur. Oct. 27.
1700. Dorothy, widow of Charles Chester, bur. May 11.
1700. William Chester of Blaby & Mary Hubbard of Whetstone, mar. by Banns, Nov. 5.
1702. Alice, dau. of Charles Chester & Alice, bapt. Sept. 11.
1721. Charles Chester, buried Nov. 9.
1728. Sarah Chester, widow, buried June 4.
1728. Widow Chester, buried March 13.

St. Anne's Blackfriars, London.
1618. Oct. 28. Margaret dau. of Sampson & Francis Chester, bapt.
1725-6. Mch. 3. Mary dau. of Sampson & Mary Chester bapt.

St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.
1621. May 23. John son of Sampson Chester, a sojourner—Christened.
1623. Nov. 5. Abigail dau. of same Christened.
1636. Sept. 8. Abigail Chester als Smith—girl—Buried—P.

Marriage Allegations, from the Faculty Office.

(From the late Colonel J. L. Chester's MS. Collections.)
Apprentices.


Mem. Sampson was made free by his said master on 3rd July 1615.

1669 May. Sampson Chester son of John Chester of Southwark Clerk apprenticed to Richard Butler one of the Livery for 7 years.

(Communicated by G. E. Cokayne, Norroy.)

Freer of Blaby. (See p. 185.)

George Freer, called "my cousin" in the Will of Charles Chester 1700, was son of William Freer of Blaby, by Grace Savile his wife, dau. of George Savile of Blaby, lord of the manor of Blaby, and of Grace his wife. George Freer was bap. 23 March 1678, and was dead in 1729, when his children Ann, Grace, and William were living, and are named in their grandfather's Will. The Freers were seated at Blaby as early as 1580. The Saviles (see p. 179) were a younger branch of the Saviles of Howley co. York, and came to Blaby temp. Hen. VI., when Thomas Savile acquired the manor by his marriage with Catherine, dau. & coheir of John de Blaby. Pedigrees of Savile are given in the Vis. Leic. 1619, and in Nichols's Leic. iv. 51.

[The following additional memoranda respecting the Chesters of Leicestershire may perhaps be of interest to some, though they do not relate to the Blaby family. Ed.]

Extracts from Parish Registers.

GREAT GLENN.

1768. August 7. James Chester, son of Sr George Robinson & Lady Dorothea his wife, was baptized.

IBSTOCK.


ILSTON ON THE HILL.


200  LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

1707. Nov. 18. William, s. of Thomas Chester & Mary, bap.
1713. Feb. 27. Elizabeth, dau. " " " bap.
1717. Nov. 10. Sarah, dau. " " " bap.
1717. Feb. 28. Sarah, dau. of Thomas Chester, bur.
1731. March 2. Mary, wife of Thomas Chester, bur.
1751. Apr. 8. John, s. of Thomas Chester & Sarah, bap.
1755. March 29. Thomas Chester, bur.
1790. March 3. Thomas Chester, aet. 82, bur.


WILLS &c. OF CHESTER, PROVED AT LEICESTER.

1615. Leonard Chester, Blaby. No. 65.
1625. John Chester, Harbye. No. 112.
1627. Augustine Chester, Blaby. (Reg. Bk. 1626-7, fo. 143.)
1628. John Chester, Blaby. (Reg. Bk. 1628-30, fo. 19.)
1629. Anthoneye Chester, Ilston.
1640. John Chester, Braunston. No. 87.
1678. Charles Chester, Blaby. No. 52.
1700. Charles Chester, the elder, Blaby. No. 71.
1720. Thomas Chester, Gracedieu.
1723. William Chester, Blaby.
1725. Thomas Chester, Sheepshed.
1736. Mary Chester, widow, Blaby.
1741. William Chester, Waltham on the Wolds,
1747. William Chester, Frisby.