

VII.

NOTES FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
RICHMOND, KINGSTON, AND PETERSHAM,
IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

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READ AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD AT RICHMOND, JULY 5, 1859.

It is not improbable that the title prefixed to the few remarks I am about to address to the meeting now assembled, may somewhat impress many that I am proceeding to detail nothing more than a dry list of births, deaths, and marriages; or, in other words, that I merely make myself an animated first column of the *Times* for the occasion: this is, however, not the case; for I hope to be able to undeceive those who may be under that impression, and to show to them that out of old Parish Registers may be gleaned facts, often of historical importance, which can be gathered from no other source; and also mention of various little incidents of considerable local interest, some of which are even seasoned with a spice of romance.

Parish Registers were instituted in pursuance of an injunction of the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell, dated in September, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., whereby, to use the words of the original,—

“I, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Privy Seal, and Vicegerent to the King’s said Highness, for all his jurisdiction ecclesiastical within this realm, do for the advancement of the true honour of Almighty God, increase of vertue, and discharge of the King’s Majesty, give and exhibit unto

you these injunctions following, to be kept, observed and fulfilled, upon the pains hereafter declared :—Item, that you and every parson, vicar, or curate within this Diocese, for every church keep one book or register, wherein he shall write the day and year of every wedding, christening, and burial, made within your parish for your time, and so every man succeeding you likewise, and also there insert every person's name that shall be so wedded, christned, and buried. And for the safe keeping of the same book, the parish shall be bound to provide of their common charges one sure coffer, with two locks and keys, whereof the one to remain with you, and the other with the Wardens of every Parish wherein the said book shall be laid up, which Book ye shall every Sunday take forth, and in the presence of the said Wardens or one of them, write and record in the same, all the weddings, christnings, and burials made the whole week afore, and that done, to lay up the book in the said coffer as afore; and for every time that the same shall be omitted, the party that shall be in the fault thereof shall forfeit to the said church iij*s.* iiij*d.*, to be employed on the reparation of the said church."

Registers were thus confined, properly speaking, to entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials; but in the ancient ones this order was not strictly adhered to; and it was found convenient to make use of these books wherein to enter memoranda of extraordinary events worthy of remark; such as a great flood or tempest, the rebuilding or alteration of the church, gifts of pulpit, altar-cloth, or other ecclesiastical furniture, names of preachers on special occasions, licences for persons to eat flesh in Lent, briefs for collections for charitable purposes; in short, in the early days, when the newspaper was unknown, and the means of perpetuating information not so readily attainable as at the present day, the Parish Register was perhaps the most natural place in which to record events somewhat out of the common course; and, therefore, it is to that custom that at this hour we owe the possession of much local and antiquarian information, which otherwise would never have been handed down to us.

The Richmond Registers commence in the year 1583, and from a memorandum at the head of the first volume, the earlier ones appear to have fallen into confusion and disorder, and thereupon to have been recopied in the first year of the reign of King James I.

In the year 1596 is this curious entry :—

“Laurence Snowe was buried w^{ch} Laurence was executed at Kingstone and by his wife brought to Richmounte and there buried July 24 1596.”

We next come to two entries illustrative of the curious custom which prevailed in former times, that of lodging the heart and bowels of a person separately, and in many cases at remote distances from the body, which was buried elsewhere; and to which custom, it will be recollected, many of our early kings conformed.

In pursuance of this fashion, we find the following entry in the Richmond Register for the year 1599 :—

“Nov. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Ratcliff one of the maides of honor died, and her bowells buried in the chancell at Richmont.”

The other instance occurs in the following year. Sir Anthony Poulet was eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Amias Poulet, Knight, and was constituted Governor of the Isle of Jersey on the death of his father, Sept. 26, 1588; he was likewise Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. He died in the year 1600, and by his Will, dated in the month of May that year, directed his executors to bury him in the church of the parish where he might happen to die; but by a codicil to his Will, he ordered a tomb to be erected for himself and family in the parish church of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, the ancient residence of the family.

In the Richmond Register we find the following entry:—

“July 24 1600. Sir Antony Paulet Knight died at Kew, whose bowells were interred at Richmounte.”

Thus one part of the directions of his Will was complied with, while the remainder of his injunction was fulfilled by his body being buried in the church of Hinton St. George, where there remains a fine monument to him and his lady.

There are frequent entries of deaths, where the burial has taken place elsewhere, as for example,—

“Sir Edward Gorges Knight dyed Aug. 29. 1625 and was caried to London to be buried.”

“Elizabeth Veere, Countis of Darbie died here March 10. 1626 and at ye Abbye buried.”

This lady was eldest daughter of Edward Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford; she was married to William, 6th Earl of Derby, on the 26th June, 1594, and was buried at Westminster Abbey on the 11th March, 1626, the day after her death.

In these registers, as in most others, are several entries of burials of chrisom children. Thus,—

“A chrisom child of Reynald Ashen buried Aug. 24. 1626.” “An Johnson a crisom buried Dec. 10. 1634.” “A crisome of Mrs Best of Kew buried Dec. 7, 1636.” “A chrisome of Sir Harbar Lunsons buried March 12. 1650.”

There is room for considerable discussion on the proper use of this term “chrisom children,” but it would be out of place, and would take too much time here to enter into any arguments on the question; suffice it, for the present purpose, to say, that according to the better opinion, it means those children who die after their baptism, but before the churching of the mother.

However, through the inadvertence or neglect of the clergy, whose duty it was to make up the register books, the term came to be applied to children dying unbaptized; and when met with in ancient parish registers, must be understood in that sense, although the wrong one.

The reader may, perhaps, remember how this word, in its correct sense, is used by Shakspeare, in his play of King Henry V., when the death of Falstaff is announced, and Mrs. Quickly replies:—

“Nay sure, he’s not in hell; he’s in Arthur’s bosom, if ever man went to Arthur’s bosom. ’A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *christom* child.”

Again, we find Bishop Taylor, in his “Holy Living,” making use of the word in the following most beautiful passage:—

“This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow; and every morning creeps out of a dark cloud, leaving behind it an ignorance and silence, deep as midnight, and undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrisome* child to smile.”

Wheatley, in his work on the “Book of Common Prayer,” says:—

“By the first common prayer of King Edward, after the child was thus baptized, the godfathers were to lay their hands upon it, and the minister was to put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the chrisom, and to say, ‘Take this white vesture as a token of the innocency which, by God’s grace, in this holy Sacrament of Baptism, is given unto thee: and for a sign whereby thou art admonished so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living, that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen.’”

“Then the priest, anointing the head, says this prayer: ‘Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath regenerated thee by water and the Holy Ghost, and hath given unto thee remission of all thy sins; he vouchsafe to anoint thee with the unction of his holy spirit, and bring thee to the inheritance of everlasting life. Amen.’”

From this anointing with chrisom the garment was

called chrisom, which "it was the custom anciently for the newly-baptized persons to appear in at church during the solemn time for baptism, to show their resolution of leading an innocent and unspotted life for the future, and then to put them off, and to deliver them to be laid up, in order to be produced as evidences against them, should they afterwards violate or deny that faith which they had then professed. And this, I suppose, was the design of our own Church, at the beginning of the Reformation, in ordering the woman to offer the chrisom when she came to be churched. For if the child happened to die before, then it seems she was excused from offering it; and, indeed, there was then no occasion to demand it, since it would be of no use to the Church when the child was dead. And, therefore, in such case it was customary to wrap the child in it when it was buried, in the nature of a shroud."

And thus arose the term chrisom children.

Monumental brasses, when laid down to the memory of chrisom children, have a distinctive feature peculiar to themselves. There is a very good specimen at the church of Stoke D'Abernon in this county, and there are also specimens engraved in Cotman's Norfolk Brasses. The figures are represented as bound up in folds of linen, ornamented with Vandyked edges, bound down with strips of Vandyked linen, in such order that the intersection on the upper and lower fourth of the body's length, shall present the form of a cross.¹

Chrisom children are not frequent in the Kingston Registers, while in those of Petersham I do not find a single instance.

¹ A full account of chrisom children will be found in a paper read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, by Thomas George Norris, Esq., in 1847. See their Transactions.

One of the changes which took place, on the great Revolution in political and religious affairs, occasioned by the usurper Cromwell, manifested itself in the laws relating to marriage. For the especial benefit of those who preferred that their union should be unblest with the benedictions of the Church, a statute was passed in August, 1653, enabling Justices of the Peace to solemnize weddings; and the Richmond Register, in 1654, contains an entry of the celebration of one of these ceremonies, thus:—

“William Sauley and Mary Austin had ye Publicaçon of their marriage published upon the 12th y^e 19th and y^e 26th day of February and were marryed by Richard Graves Esquire ye 26th day of March 1654 in y^e presence of Walter Symmes Rob^t Warren and others.”

I will conclude the Richmond Registers by quoting some miscellaneous entries, worthy of notice:—

“Nazareth the base borne Daughter of Joane Maskall” christened Feby. 25 162 $\frac{2}{3}$. “James Gouldstone & Tho: Gouldstone sonnes of Lawrance Gouldstone (uno partu)” christened May 1, 1623. “Richard Greene, sonne of Will: Greene (junior) and Will: Evans, sonne of Ryce Evans (a travailing stranger) whose wife laye in at Sheene.” Christened May 8, 1625. “Deborah, a vagrant, christ^d Dec. 11. 1638.” “Clement Cochman to the Lady Elizabeth’s Grace. Buried Feb. 8 161 $\frac{2}{3}$.” “An Wright a Londoner, buried Feb. 9. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$.” “Roger Magar, a Londoner buried Jan. 3 161 $\frac{7}{8}$.” “John Mangus (a Scottishman) buried August 25 1623.” “John Smyth y^e bird catcher, buried Nov. 13. 1634.” “Matthew a Blackamoor buried May 20th 1671.”

I now pass to the Kingston Registers, a slight survey of which will, I think, be productive of more interesting results than those of Richmond. They commence in October in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and are in good preservation.

In the early part of the first volume is an account of the different preachers at the church during the years 1572, 1573, and 1574, which forms an interesting local record.

Nov. 23. 1572 It her was a chaplaine of my Lord of Bedford w^{ch} preched twise on the daye being Sondaye.

26. Item heer was a Chaplaine as the same pertayned to the Erll of Bedford.

Item, on M—— the 22 of Dess^r preched her M^r Beelle Chaplain to my Lorde Erle of Lecister.

25 Dec. Item the Deane of the quens majestis Chapell preched here on Christmas day befornone.

Item at afternone preched her M^r Beale ut supra.

On —— day was her one of the quens chapell and preched.

January.

11 Item M^r Jaymes my Lord of Lecester Chaplain preched her the Sonday the 11 of Januarii.

11 Item at afternone preched a chaplaine of my Lord of Bedford.

18 Item M^r Beall preched her the 18 day.

March.

18 Item there preched her a young man chaplayn to the Duchess of Somerset.

April.

25 Item y^e preacher of my Lordde Canterrburys chappeleyn for to surmons.

26 Item ye xxvi daye y^e preacher of my Lordde of Beddford^s chapelayne.

Maye.

3 Item my Laydye of Somersetts Chappellen precher.

7 Item Master Wayener preacher at y^e buriall of olde Foxxe.

1573 November prechyngs.

The xixth daye of November at the buriall of M^r Selbye the vicer of Twickenam prechyde.

Item y^e vicer prechyd y^e xxij daye of November.

Item more M^r Dagenforde of Oxxforde prechyd y^e xxij daye of November.

xxix daye Item M^r Eton vicer of Twickenam prechid.

xxx daye Item M^r Eton vicer of Twickenam prechid.

December.

ij daye. Item y^e second daye of December M^r Eton prechyde.

January.

xxiiij Item M^r Coke Chapplen unto my Lorde Chamberlayne prechyd.

xxviiij Item y^e xxviiij daye M^r Eton prechyd twysse.

February 1573.

y^e iij daye Item y^e iij daye of Februarye M^r Coke prechyd.
xiiij daye M^r Eton prechyd twisse.

March 157-²

Item M^r Coke prechyd y^e viij daye of Marche.

March 1574.

Item M^r Eton prechyd y^e xxvth daye of Marche.

Apriell 1574.

Item M^r Knelle prechyd y^e xiiijth daye of Apriell.

Item more M^r Knelle prechyd y^e xvij daye of Apriell.

In the old times it was the custom for persons in distress, or who had met with accident or misfortune, and required the eleemosynary aid of their richer brethren, to obtain from the Ecclesiastical Court what was termed a "brief," or, in other words, a species of authority to go about begging at any church they might think fit; and thereupon to throw themselves upon the bounty of indiscriminate congregations even at a remote distance; thus:—

June 25. 1570. Sondag was her Jhō Jinkin by pattin w^{ch} was robbid on the sea by Spanyards.

February 1571.

10 Sondag was her a man for his Father who was robbed on the Sey by Lycence from my Lord Admirall.

10 Item was here the proctor of Kingsland beside Knightbrig.

24 Sondag was here ij wemen the mother and dowghter owte of Ireland she called Elynor Salve to gather upon the deathe of her howsbande a gentlman slayne amongst the wylde Iryshe being Captaine of Gallyglasses and gathered xvij*d*.

May 26. Item her was a man from Dorkinge whose howse was brent.

August 20 Item the proctor of Kingsland was here the Sondag being the 20 of August.

In the same day was here ij men being robbid on the Seye.

In December, 1569, is a little note of local interest :—

Item in this monthe of December was the Ponde made in the Horse Market.

In 1570, October 9, is this note :—

Thursday at nyght rose a great winde and rayne that the Temps rosse so hye that they myght row w^t bott^s owte of the Temps a gret waye in to the market place and upon a sodayne.

In the year 1572 a new cucking-stool was made at the expense to the parish of £1. 3s. 4*d*. This was an instrument or contrivance for the punishment of women who made so much use of their tongues as to disturb their neighbours, as well as their own families. Wherever there was a pond or stream of water in the parish (in this case the river is handy), a post was set up in it; across this post was placed a transverse beam, turning on a swivel, with a chair at one end of it, in which, when the culprit was properly placed, that end was turned to the pond, and let down into the water. This was repeated as many times as the circumstances of the case required.

No sooner was this new cucking-stool provided, than occasion required its application, as the following entry in the Register will show :—

1572 August. On Tewsdai being the xix day of this monthe of August —³ Downing wyfe to —³ Downinge gravemaker of this parysshe she was sett on a new cukking stolle made of a grett hythe and so brought a bowte the markett place to Temes brydge and ther had iij Duckinges over hed and eres becowse she was a common scolde and fygther.

It is remarkable that this entry has been struck through, and the name Downing partially obliterated; this was done at some period not long after the date of the entry itself, judging from the colour of the ink, and,

³ Blank in original.

doubtless, by some person interested in destroying so objectionable a record, though his efforts have proved unsuccessful.

In the next month occurs an entry which seems to show that the inhabitants of Kingston were not so peaceable and orderly in their habits as decorum required; for on September 8, 1572:—

This day in this towne was kept the Sessions of gayle Delyverye and her was hangid vj persons and seventene taken for roges and vagabonds and whyppid abowte the market place and brent in the ears.

In the 33rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth is an interesting specimen of those curious documents entitled licences to eat flesh in Lent:—

Kingston upon } “Decimo octavo mensis Martii tricesimo
Thames. } tertio regni Elizabethhe.

M y^t ye day & yeare abovesaid I Thomas Lammyng Clerke did give licence to eate flesh to Francis Cox wyfe unto John Cox of Kingston gent being weake and sickely in the tyme of Lent & upon other dayes prohibited for eating of flesh such flesh as might be convenient for y^e helth of her body & to y^e best liking to her stomak in as larg & ample manner & for so long tyme as I y^e said Thomas Lammyng may or can grant by force and vertu of her maj^{ties} lawes & statutes. Before William Yong one of y^e Churchwardens & Thomas Haward and Thomas Warthell.

By me Thomas Lammyng
Curatt of Kingston aforesaid.

Ye marke of
Churchwarden  William Yong.

Tho. Haward.

Thomas Wartho.

I will now read from the burial registers a few miscellaneous entries worthy of notice:—

1575 February 14 A straunge woman the which followed the courte.

16 January 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ Henry the sonne and heire of the Lord Burgh slayne at the Court by M^r Holcroft.

January 24. 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ Roger Toogood a minstrell.

November 30. 1578. Jhon Byrder a stranger folloinge the Court.

January 19. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$. A poore woman founde dead in a barne buryed.

June 4. 1593 John Akerleye wentte too bathe hymselfe and was drownde & buryede.

5 February 159 $\frac{3}{4}$ A pore man that dyed in Thomas Ellmares barne.

24 June 1597. Christopher Atkyngson found dround in the cheker well and was bered.

June 12. 1598. An Flood was found mordred at Mr Hiliers shop hous on the downs.

August 25. 1598. William Hall was bered being shott by thefes when he was Constabl at Coblers Hol.

June 27. 1601. Jone Chapman widdow, an inhabitant of Temmes Ditton, killed by meanes of a Carte going over her neare Westby Temmes the 27 of June 1601 was buried the sayd 27.

September 28. 1623. Richard Ratlive a Londenner which was slayne.

17 January 162 $\frac{3}{4}$ W^m Foster son of W^m a goer about.

And then this very peculiar note :—

July 11. 1629 A Bird called a Cormorant light on the top of the steeple and Aaron Evans shot, but mist it.

On the fly-leaf of the sixth Register Book is this memorandum :—

For the Clarke of this parrish Richard Best Itt was ordered by the baylefes & freemen of this towne in the Cort Hall the 14 of January 1635 thatt he showld have the keeping of the cloke and the ringing the 4 a cloke bell & for the same he is to have in the yeere 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Petersham Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, commence each in 1574, and they are of considerable interest as containing various entries relative to the family of the Earls of Dysart, the noble owners of Ham House, which is situated within the limits of this parish.

In one of the early books is this note :—

On Tuesday 11th June 1667 Mr Henry Walker was by Mr Twetty of Kingston apointed to the cure of Petersham whither he went and tooke possession of the church where he marryed a coople that morning.

Mr Walker went to the Hon^{ble} the Countess of Disart, & acquainted

her of his being sent by Mr Twitty but she said the right was in her & Mr Walker being allowed by her honour had afterwards licence from my Lord Bishop of Winchester and was confirmed in the place. His first day of preaching there was June 16. 1667 upon approbation.

Among the baptisms are these:—

Nicholas the sonne of Rebecca Cock filius populi bapt. Jan. 28. 1633.

Phillip Herbert the eldest sonne of the hon^{ble} James Herbert Esq^{re} was baptized the 22 of May 1659.

Mary the daughter of Thomas Raimond and Elizabeth his wife baptized privately by Mr. Burford Curate of Richmond May ———. Received publickly into the church May 18 1679.

Phœbe the daughter of Robert Vines and Jane his supposed wife baptized October 1st 1679.

Lambert y^e son of William Vandebrant; a private centinell of his Majesties Regiment of Dutch Blew Guards, and under y^e command of Captaine Subel, and of Katherine his wife was baptized y^e 16th day of January 169 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Mary Creed of the age of twenty five yeares, and a servant maid to Mr Francis Barker of this Parish, was baptized in the church upon Sunday y^e twenty first day of August imediately after evening Service 1698.

John the son of Samuel Desborough of St Margarets Westminster Gentⁿ and Loisa his wife was baptised (in the Parish afores^d but by y^e Minister of Petersham) Novem^r 17 1701.

May 26. 1703 Ann y^e Daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Skiner a wanderer was baptised.

We then have the record of an illustrious marriage; and also a church gift on the occasion:—

The Right Honrable John Earle of Lauderdale was married to the right hon^{ble} Elizabeth Countess of Desert by the Reverend Father in God Lord Bishop of Worcester in the church of Petersham on the 17 day of Februarij 1671 publicquely in the time of reading the Common Prayer and gave the carpets pulpet cloth and cushion.

The following is a miscellaneous selection from the burial registers:—

Sr Lionel Tolemach husband of the Right Hon^{ble} The Countess of Disert died in France, and was buried at Helmingham in Suffolk. (No date, but apparently in 1668.)

The Lady Katherin Murry sister to the Right Ho^uble the Countesse

of Disert died 10 Februarij 1669 and was buried the 12 of February following in the vault of the chansell of the Church at Petersham.

Eleezabeth Gardner a nurse child of Goody Tanners was buried 21 June 1669.

————⁴ another nurse child of Goody Tanners was buried 9th of August 1669.

A still borne childe ———⁴ of ———⁴ a stone cutter that wrought at the Countesse of Diserts was buried. (No date.)

Thomas ———⁴ of ———⁴ neere Southampton that came with a passe from St Georges in Southwarke died in the Street of Petersham 17th September 1670 was layd in a grave that day, and buried the next day following being 18th Septemb. 1670

Mary the wife of Henry Walker minister of Petersham died 15 May 1671 at Petersham and was carred to be bured in the church of St Giles Crepplegate London.

————⁴ Coachman to the Right Hon^{ble} the Countesse of Disert buried 22 December 1671.

Mrs Johan Carlisle widow of St Martyns in the Fields buried Feb. 27 167 $\frac{2}{9}$. An affidavit for whose being buried in woollen was brought March y^e 3rd.⁵

The right honerable the Lady Anne Murrey buried April y^e 16th 1679. Notice given Apr. 28, 79 to y^e Churchwarden y^t no affidavit was received as touching her Ladyships being buried in Woollen.

The honourable the Lady Carnocke buried June 24, 1680. An affidavit for whose being buried in woollen was received June 26th.

John Parsons his body was brought from London to y^e house upon y^e hill in y^e Parish of Richmond and from thence hither and buried January the 15th 169 $\frac{1}{2}$.

William Diamont, Seaman belonging to their Majesties Ship y^e Monk under y^e command of ——— for y^e Summers expedition 1692 died in

⁴ Blank in original.

⁵ In the 30th of Charles II. a statute was passed, whereby it was enacted that, after August 1, 1678, no corpse should be buried in any shirt, shift, sheet, or shroud, or anything whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver, or in any stuff or thing other than what is made of sheep's wool only, under the penalty of £5; and an affidavit was to be made, within eight days after the burial, that the person was buried in woollen, and in nothing else.

Thus it was sought to compel every person to be buried in woollen; but the aristocracy, and others, who could afford to contravene the statute, frequently did so, and enjoyed the luxury of being buried in linen, for which their representatives paid the fine.

y^s Parish, and was buried y^e third day of October 1692. His name, and y^e Ship to w^{ch} he lately belonged appeared to us by a certificate w^{ch} was found about him under y^e chirurgions hand of y^e Hospitall in Siddenburg in Kent; f^m whence he was discharged, being cured of y^e wounds w^{ch} he received in y^e engagem^t w^t y^e French Fleet in y^e month of May in y^e present Summer 1692.

William Mosely; Gardiner to the Grace y^e Dutchess of Lauderdale, was buried from Ham house upon y^e 12 day of May 1693.

The Lady Ann Jenner, wife of S^r Thomas Jenner Knt. and Serjant at Law, was buried y^e twenty second day of March 169 $\frac{7}{5}$. Memord^m Noe affidavitt made wⁱⁿ eight days and notice accordingly given to y^e churchwarden.

Her Grace Elizeabeth late Dutchess of Lauderdale and of this Parish was interred y^e 16th Day of June 1698. No affidavitt made wthin 8 dayes, and Information of her Graces being buried in Linnen given by myself to Sir John Buckworth &c. accordingly.

The Lady Katherine Campbel daughter of John Earl of Argile of y^e Kingdome of Scotland was buried y^e 25th day of January $\frac{1699}{700}$.

Cicillia Cotton Servant to her late Grace Elizeabeth Dutchess of Lauderdale in y^e Quality of Housekeeper was buried y^e 17 day of March $\frac{1699}{700}$.

Winifried the wife of Ferdinando King, the parish clarke of this parish was buried May 30 1701.

Ferdinando King Parish Clark of Petersham was buried June 22 1702.

June 26. 1703. A still borne childe of Robert and Letishia Scot of Ham was put into the ground.

January 2 a still born childe of Robert Scott of Ham was laid in the ground 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

A Foundling childe whose name and parents were unknowne was laid in the ground Feab. 24 170 $\frac{5}{6}$.

January 10 170 $\frac{6}{7}$ S^r Tho^s Jenner Knight Serjant at Law was buried in Petersham Ch. he dyed Jan. 1. 170 $\frac{6}{7}$.

Walter Ellis Gardiner to my Ld Rochester was buried March 18 170 $\frac{6}{7}$.

We then have the collections made upon briefs, most of which are for the relief of sufferers by fire, together with some for the benefit of Irish Protestants:—

Collected in y^e Parish of Petersham in y^e County of Surry upon y^e Breif for Relief of y^e Irish Protestants y^e full sum of five pounds one shilling p^d y^e saide &c to M^r Robert Chapman Register of y^e Archdeaconry at his office in D^{rs} Commons y^e 4th day of July 1689.

Collected in y^e Parish of Petersham in y^e County of Surry upon y^e Breif for y^e poor sufferers by fire at Bungay in Suffolk y^e sum of Two pounds one shilling paid y^e said sum to M^r W^m Middleton logging at M^r Clavells at y^e Peacock in S^t Pauls Church Yard y^e 26 day of Nov^{mbr} 1689.

Collected in y^e Parish of Petersham in y^e County of Surry upⁿ y^e second Breif for y^e Irish Protestants y^e sum of four pounds, four shillings and three pence, paid y^e said sum by y^e hands of John Barns to M^r Ri: Harris Receiver at M^r Robert Chapmans Reg^r of y^e Archdeac^{ry} in D^r Commons upon y^e 12 day of Aprill 1690.

as p^r printed receipt.

Collected upon y^r Majesties Brief for the poor sufferers by fire, y^e inhabitants of S^t Ives in Huntingtongshire y^e sum of ten shillings eight pence, paid y^e said sum by order of W^{lm} Middleton Esq^r y^e appointed Reiceiver, to M^r Clavell at y^e Peacock in S^t Pauls Church Yard Lond May 28th 1690.

Collected upon y^e Breife for y^e Poor Sufferers by fire of S^t George Southwark y^e sum of eighteen shillings, paid y^e same to M^r Richard Harris Collect^r y^e 27th day of Septemb^r 1690.

Paid July y^e 16th 1695 y^e sum of three pounds, seaventeen shillings, and eightpence unto M^r Ch. Armit at M^r Robert Chapmans Deputy Register of y^e Deanary upon y^e Breif for y^e late dreadfull fire of Warwick.

Collected and paid to William Blakesly Collector of the following Breifs, upon y^e 13th day of May 1699, viz. for the poor sufferers by fire, of y^e Town of Newberry in the County of Berks, the sum of Eleaven shillings and ninepence and for y^e Breife for the late fire of Minhead in the County of Somersett y^e sum of ten shillings and three pence.

Collected and paid upon y^e 25th day of May 1699 unto Thomas Fell Collector of y^e Breif for y^e late poor sufferers by fire of y^e Town of Lancaster in y^e County of y^e same, y^e sum of Eleaven shillings and four pence at y^e visitation held in the Parish Church of Mitcham in y^e County of Surry upon y^e day and in y^e year of our Lord above writt.

Collected and paid unto M^r Francis Nixon, Deputy Register of the Archdeaconary of Surry at y^e visitation of y^e Deanary of Yeovil,⁶ held in y^e Parish Church of Mitcham in y^e County aforesaid, upon y^e 25th day of May in y^e yeare of our Lord God 1699 upon y^e breif granted by his present Majesty King William y^e third for the releif of our distressed and persecuted Bretheren y^e Poor exiled Vaudois and French Refugees y^e sum of Nine pounds, seaven shillings and sixpence. The aforesaid

⁶ Ewell.

Mr Francis Nixon being appointed Receiver of y^e s^d Breif by y^e Reverend Tho: Sayer, D. D. and Archdeacon of y^e County."

By the order of John Blakesly Collector of y^e Breifs for fires gathered in y^e County of Surry; Paid upon y^e 14th day of October 1699 to Mr Hatton Woolridge at y^e Plow in Kingston upon Thames y^e sum of fifteen shillings and eight pence being y^e collection made within this parish upon y^e Breif for y^e late sufferers by fire of Derby Court in Channel Row within y^e citty of Westminster and in y^e County of Middlesex.

I cannot conclude these remarks without tendering my thanks to those clergymen who have kindly allowed me access to their registers for the purpose of drawing up this paper.