

Surrey Collections.

A LATE SURREY CHRONICLER

(*Surrey and the Revolution, 1688*).

BY

HILARY JENKINSON, F.S.A., HON. SECRETARY.

THE Book from which this paper is derived is an almost square MS. volume of over 300 pages; which, though their contents are disjointed, are all undoubtedly by the same hand, that of Lawrence son of Lawrence Lee of Godalming. For permission to use it and facilities for doing so I am indebted, very greatly, to its present owner, the Mayor of Arundel, Captain Constable. I have taken this title because the writer of the book, a man in whom various indications (some of them noted below) suggest a combination of many practical qualities with some old fashions, seems to me, in what I consider the most important section of it, near to the style of the old chroniclers; near in the manner in which he combines a certain deliberately prejudiced outlook (and the prejudice, too, is religious) with a general absence of complaint or stricture—a preference for narrative over comment;¹ in the wilfulness with which he selects or neglects public events for mention, according as they touch or pass by his own small

¹ His nearest approaches to comment are perhaps the passage in which with some gratification he quotes the rout of the Assyrians from the Bible to illustrate that of King James' army, and his description of the Dissenter-persecuting Justice of the Peace, as 'a very troublesome person.'

concerns; and in the disarmingly naïve way in which he passes, with no perceptible pause in writing or thought, from public to purely private, from the defeat of King James to the pursuit of his father's oxen. A footnote, referred to below, seems to indicate that the first part of the narrative (up to 1681 at least) is a fair copy from something in the nature of a diary: on the other hand, corrections in the later part may perhaps indicate that the pains of composition were going on at the time of writing (probably about 1710); in which case the author may have had the assistance of written books or pamphlets dealing with the period he was touching on.¹

I do not, of course, make for this little biography any claim to general historical importance. Though the author lived through, and wrote of, a period when numerous matters of the first importance were happening both at home and abroad his imagination was apparently struck by only one foreign event (the siege of Vienna by the Turks and its relief by Sobieski in 1683): while at home, though his own strong religious opinions gave him an interest, sometimes painful, in a large number of the political occurrences of the day, he has little to tell us of the more terrible or striking of these;² he merely chronicles what seem, comparatively, little more than inconveniences incidental to expressed Dissent in a country parish; one such incident at least—see the passage describing how an arrested congregation escaped by singing a psalm—is simply comic. But for these very reasons the narrative may be of some value as reflecting local conditions and impressions of the period.³ And one or two touches, in that part of

¹ No part of the book was written later than 1723, as appears by the note on the last page: so that he could not have seen Burnet's History; and I do not think he knew Baxter's *Reliquiæ* (1696).

² I refer to such stories as those, for instance, of religious and political persecution at this period of which examples will be found in Macaulay.

³ We ought justly to add that so far as he does relate events of public importance he relates them succinctly, forcibly and accurately; and his remarks seem to indicate a well-informed political consciousness among the Dissenters upon certain topics.

the narrative which deals with the Revolution, have a curious interest at the present moment.

Of the character, birth and circumstances of the author, Lawrence Lee, we need not say anything here; on this point his journal gives us full information and it may be left to speak for itself. We may perhaps comment, however, on the great influence his mother appears to have had upon him; and observe that one or two stray notes seem to indicate an archæological taste, though it did not carry him very far: inhabitants of Godalming will no doubt note and discredit his derivation of the name of that town.

Also I am glad to take this opportunity of setting out the pedigree of his family, a well-known one in Godalming for several generations and a rock of non-conformity. I owe this pedigree almost entirely to the kindness of Mr. P. Woods, C.B. One or two details of the latest (Stedman) relatives are supplemented by pencil notes made by subsequent owners in the volume here used, and occasionally facts are supplied by the volume itself; the descent of which to its present owner is shown. I hope that it may be possible in an ensuing volume to carry the pedigree further back.

It will be seen that there are a good many old terms of expression in Lee's narrative and that in spelling he holds consistently to a few old forms but is seldom erratic. His punctuation, on the other hand, is plentiful but often wild. His writing, which is good—presumably the person who 'could write very little' (see below, page 8) was not himself but his schoolmaster—belongs also distinctly to the earlier period of his life; his *z*, *k* (with a strongly-marked foot to the down stroke), spelling of *imediately* and *comonly* (survivals from quite an early time), with other small points, all suggest this. I have not investigated the variety of shorthand which he used though there are a few specimens: a very large number of systems were in existence at this time.

We may now deal in order with the various contents of the book. Its title page is:—

A

FUNERAL SERMON

occasioned by the death of JOHN LEE

of Godalminge in Surrey

who departed this life August y^e 3^d : 1701

by M^r John Allwood Minister of y^e Gospel.

Taken in short writing from y^e preacher by Lawrence Lee
& here transcribed.¹

Revelations y^e 22 & y^e 20 : v.

Even so come Lord Jesus.

The sermon follows: a single quotation (from the conclusion) will suffice:—

Thus I have done with y^e text and Doctrine & as to our deceased friend I was not acquainted with him I shall only give you that charrector of him which I had from one that was a nere relation to him.

That he well understood y^e principles of y^e Christian religion, very sober in his life and conversation, a strict observer of y^e Lords day, a constant attender on y^e means of grace, & that there was a great deal of reason to hope that he was a true & faithful follower of our Lord & Master Jesus Christ.

The end of the sermon is 'So much for this time.' I cannot help thinking that the 'nere relation' was our writer. Next comes

A memorandum written by Lawrence Lee Junior of Godalminge August y^e 26 . 1708.

I quote it for the interest of the contemporary attitude to the small-pox: and because of a curious speculation

¹ This note inserted later.

as to the relationship between the writer and the subject of it.

John Lee¹ Son of Lawrence Lee of Godalminge and Ann his wife Borne February y^e 21 in y^e Year 167³/₄. He was a person whom I well knew from his Birth till his death I being more than five years old when he was borne; in his minority he was instructed in y^e Assemblies Catechisme which he learned very well, he was sent very early to school in this Town till he was about thirteen years olde, when he was sent to school to M^r William Horsenaile at Guildford . . . afterwards bound apprentice to his ffather being by trade a Butcher when he was about one and twenty years old which was y^e latter end of y^e year 1694. ffather left his trade to him, I being comouly partner with him in most goods we bought in which I found him very just & honest . . . married Margaret daughter of Joshua Chitty of this town by whom he had two daughters one now living named Margaret he was generally beloved by all that knew him; in matters of religion he was [seemed *struck through*] very zealous he was in a very likely way in y^e eye of reason to live long and happily in the world, he seemed to be of a stronge healthie constitution . . . but we cannot live one moment longer than y^e time God hath appointed Job y^e 7 and y^e 1 . . . the last time I saw him when I supposed him to be well was at Guildford at y^e Assizes there holden about y^e 28 of July 1701 . . . when he came from thence he betook himself to his bed his distemper proving to be the small pox, which I have heard he came by after this manner² coming down y^e town from my shop to his, I keeping shop against y^e markt house, and he against y^e Kings Armes, y^e small pox being then at Richard Heathers whose wife had washt some liunen & threw the water into y^e street which he took a conceit at by smelling a very ill smell . . . I went several times to see him in his illness & saw no other sign but like to do well, only he could gett no sleep, on Sunday August y^e third about six in y^e evening as I came from y^e meeting at Guildford I mett at some distance from y^e house y^e widow Barton a person haveing skill in that distemper, she tould me he was like to do very well . . . over much careing for his death I suppose might be an occasion to bring me into a Hippocondriach ffever which was very like to cost me my own life . . .

[signed] Lawrence Lee.

The John Lee thus commemorated is undoubtedly the one marked by heavy type on the Pedigree. If the Pedigree is right, therefore, the author of this temperate

¹ In view of the facts noted below it is very curious that this *Lee* (his own name) was first written by the writer as *Law*.

² (*Marginal note*.) Richard Heather dyed at y^e house where John Lee was born being next adjoining to y^e house where we now dwell.

eulogy (and of the whole of the book now in question) was no other than John's own brother; and the extraordinarily official attitude which he chooses to adopt in this passage indicates either a peculiarly innocent pride in the mysteries of authorship or a very curious strain in Lawrence Lee's character. All the facts of the narrative, however, seem to bear out the supposition and in particular the use of the words '*ffather left*' (not *his ffather*). And so much for this time, as the Sermon says.

Lawrence Lee's mind, which had a bias towards sermons, seems also to have become interested by the making of these notes in the subject of small-pox statistics; for there follow here memoranda upon that subject. The first relates to the same year as the above (1701) but the rest extend over various years up to 1723. They were probably all (except the first) written up from rough earlier notes at the same date (they are mostly on inserted and unnumbered pages); and I have placed them altogether at the end of this paper together with the archæological notes referred to above.

So we go on to the most important part of the book—the autobiography: it will be noticed that the small-pox seems to have been strongly in his mind when he began this too.

A Memorandum Began Writeing by Lawrence Lee
of Godalming December y^e 25th 1708

Lawrence Lee Son of Lawrence Lee & Ann his wife Born on Satterday October y^e 31 : 1668 early in y^e morning ; but ye exact hour I know not : I well remember when I had y^e small pox when I was not three years old my younger Brother Henry dyed with that distemper some time before I had it ; I remember my Mother shewed him to me after he was dead, but I cannot remember anything of him while he was living ; at y^e age of three years I was sent to school to y^e Widow Moreland which dwelt in y^e stream at y^e house whare lately Thomas Slow dwelt & I think at this time Esq^r Wood reserve^s it for his own use ; I well remember y^e first day my Mother had me to school whare I went about one year till I could read some part of a Testament : My ffather & Mother comonly hearing those Nonconformist Minesters preach which did not conforme according to y^e custome of y^e Church

of England now in use who ware sylenced from preaching in y^e publique Churches on S^t Bartholomews day in y^e year 1662 I remember M^r Manship who had formerly been Minester of y^e Lower Parish Church in Guildford preach in y^e house whare George Bridger then dwelt whare now Jn^o Smith^s widow dwels being next adjoining to our school I have sometimes alsoe heard Minesters preach in y^e room whare I went to school y^e Minesters y^t used most commonly to preach at our Town about y^t time ware M^r Buriss, M^r Pearce; M^r Noah Webb; M^r Stephen Webb & M^r ffarwell. M^r Buriss & M^r Noah Webb ware two ffamous preachers; I remember I once heard a Sermon at S^r Jn^o Platt^s house whare now y^e Lady Oglethorp dwels but who was y^e Minester I know not: My Mother very early instructed me in the Assemblys chatecism which I could say a great part of when I was about three years old: When I was about four years old in y^e year 1672. we Removed from y^e house whare now Benjamin Watersfield dwels over against y^e Kings Armes to y^e house whare now William Spuryers widow dwels next adjoining to y^e house whare now I dwell; shee that is now my wife & my selfe comonly useth to play together; my Mother useth to tell me that shee should be my wife, which accordingly came to pass though shee did not live to see it; during y^e time we lived at that house my Mother removed me from y^e Widow Morelands School to go to school with one M^{rs} Elketton y^t dwelt at y^e upper end of this Town whare I went about one year dureing which time there was great persecution to those persons that went to meetings called then by y^e name of conventicles as by an Act of Parliament Dr. Speed¹ being then our parrish Minester and a very great persecutor, M^r Hull a Justice of y^e peace & a very troublesome person: my ffather about y^e year . 1672.² living at Tailors ffarme whare he now dwels; those Minesters useth to preach in y^e Hall before we went to dwell at that house D^r Speed excommunicated my ffather & Jn^o Toft being then Constable who is now living took from my ffather a great deal of his goods for his not coming to y^e parrish church but so far as I remember they could gett none to buy it soe y^t he had all restored Dureing y^e time of their preaching at this Town their came once on a Michalmass day D^r Speed with y^e warden of y^e Town, Constables Tythingmen &c. I being then there & they brake open y^e doors and seized M^r Burns & two other Minesters & had them prisoners to y^e Markett house chamber or Town Hall whare they left the Constable to keep them Jn^o Toft being then constable a great many of their hearers went with them & my selfe went with my mother whare they called a psalme & sung: Jn^o Toft as I after heard fearing he should come in trouble as being himselfe at a Conventicle went away & left them when he was gon they also went away without any further trouble at that time: M^r ffarwell some time before this as I have heard was taken at M^r Platt^s house whare now

¹ Samuel Speed (1631—1682). Held the vicarage of Godalming and other benefices after the Restoration. (*D. N. B.*)

² Later he says *about 1674*.

y^e Lady Oglethorp dwels and was had to Prison whare he lay about halfe a year : about y^e latter end of y^e year 1672. I had a sister born & being very like to die my Mother sent to a Curatt of D^r Speeds to Babtize it who Babtized her by y^e Name of Ann which child lived about seven or eight days & then dyed : he gave her privat babtisme according to y^e custom of the church of England now in use . ffebruary y^e 21 : 167 $\frac{3}{4}$: my Brother John was born¹ & my ffather not haveing him babtized according to y^e custom of y^e church of England but he was babtized by one of those Nonconformist Minesters for which he was sued by D^r Speed & came in much trouble : dureing y^e time those Minesters preached at this Town they came comonly to lodge with Stephen Coombes my wife^s Grand ffather² : y^e troubles Still increasing in our Town those Minesters ware forced to preach more privatly : I remember once y^b they were apprehensive y^e Minester would be taken at Tailors ffarme upon which they privatly went to Shakelford to y^e widow Billinghamst^s house whither I went with my Mother we went down y^e stream & up y^e meadow called Overgon mead & by hurtmore place to y^e house whare M^r Noah Webb preached after this they preached at Guildford whare I went with my ffather and mother to hear them without any disturbance for a conciderable time :

Here follows the story how he was nearly drowned in 1674 but through mercy escaped.

1674. I was sent to school to M^r Peter Monger school master in this Town who taught me to read very well but could write very little about this year

(How he was knocked down by a wheel but again through God's mercy had no great hurt.)

I went some times to school with M^r Monger & some times to other business for my ffather either about husbandry or at his trade he being by trade a Butcher from y^e year 1674 to y^e year 1684 March y^e 12 . 167 $\frac{5}{8}$ my Sister Ann was born who is now living a while after she was born shee was carried to be nurst with one Carters wife of Attleford my Mother rideing with her & my selfe went on foot going down by y^e Town Mill Mother being upon a fierce horse with y^e child in her lap she also haveing boxes of linnen &c which hung by y^e horses side y^e boxes in y^e narrow place stroke against y^e wall which so affrighted y^e horse y^b he ran away & threw her & y^e childe down so that forgetting herselfe cryed out my childe, my childe, but through mercy they ware both taken up without any hurt

April y^e 4 : 1677. my Sister Elizabeth was born :

¹ This is the John commemorated previously.

² Apparently Lawrence Lee married into his stepmother's family.

Here follows the adventure of the horse that threw him and

J^{no} Kewel, a boy about my age from Caleb Elliot Senior now living in Cuttshull lane :

through mercy they were not hurt.

. in y^e year 1678. Was y^e fiercest fire at y^e sign of y^e George y^t I ever saw which burnt down y^e stables & y^e room over y^e celler but through mercy they saved most of it : they pulled down y^e house next adjoining to y^e George where then old J^{no} Wheeler dwelt & is since rebuilt being y^e house where now Timothy Mackrel dwels : I think it was this year y^t Dr : Tytus Oates made a discovery of y^e popish plott for which in y^e next King's reign he was severely whipt. January y^e 20 . 167^s my Brother Joseph was born : my Mother . . . was extreme ill & sent for me to her bed side & tould me she supposed she should dye, & y^t she would give me her ring, & charged me as a dying Mother y^t I must go to hear those Minesters which I used to do & go on in that good way in which she had instructed me : but it please y^e Lord at y^t time she recovered : about this time I was sent with a large bottle of strong beer to my Uncle Samuel Lucas at Guildford.

(How he fell through the ice but 'through mercy gott out.')

December y^e 31 : (?) 1680 . my Brother Daniel was born : I cannot remember anything extraordinary about this tyme neither can I remember y^e exact year when that great comett was seen all most all y^e winter¹ when we first saw it, it seemed to be like a long sword y^e biggest end was so far west y^t we could not see from whence it came it kept increasing bigger about four nights in some little time after we could discover y^t it came from a star some time after it came to be much less and came out in branches y^e next winter there was another not altogether so large.

'Beginning of y^e year 1681' adventure of the fatt heifer bought from 'one Woods that then dwelt at Lodkin.' The heifer ran away and he was sent to find her, first to M^r Woods then to 'one M^r Bolacee y^t dwelt at Wobston'—thought he had found the bullock and returned to his Father—George Slow sent to investigate—they took her out of the Common and into an out-house 'to neach her which is by putting y^e halter

¹ Footnote in space left for the purpose (showing that this is a fair copy) 'I since find this Commett was seen in y^e year 1680'; with a rough drawing of the Comet.

over her horns and fastening below y^e knee'—this at last accomplished—'then she grew sullen & would not go unless it ware by force which he did by wringing her taile & often breaking it at y^e joints'; after many adventures, during which the bullock attacked George Slow several times, jumped a hedge once, knocked over an old woman on the timber quay at Guildford, charged a waggon and tossed a carter, they got her home 'and 'ffather met him at Tilltouns & tould him it was not 'his bullock which put George Slow into a great con- 'sternation'; this adventure went merrily on for days the bullock being first abandoned, then claimed by its owner, lost and found and lost again 'cryed at Guildford & heard of at one Widow Woods at Catherine Hill' traced by the writer & George and William Reffould and finally caught, roped and restored to her owner who made the party 'very welcome.' The poor cow ultimately lost her tail and the owner 'supposed his cove to be five shillings y^e worse for it but I never heard any more of it.'

January y^e 28 : 168½ my Sister Mary was born [*soon after his mother died and*] May y^e 15 : 1682, my ffather married Mary daughter of Stephen Coombes of this town by whom he had no children: about this time they ware so severe against Dissenters y^t those Ministers could not preach publiquely at Guildford so y^t we useth to go more privatly to S^r Nicolas Stoughtons of Stoughton place about two miles beyond Guildford but that held not very long they ware so severe that we could not assemble there neither nor at any other place y^t I knew of so that I comonly used to go to our Parrish church. in y^e year 1683 . so far as I now remember was y^t great ffrost when y^e Thames ware ffrozen & coaches & carrs went over as on dry ground a sorte of a fair kept upon y^e ice & a ox roasted whole: we had abundance of trouble this year with our sheep ffather haveing a great many.

May ye ffirst 1684 I was sent to school to M^r William Horsenail school master at Guildford to which school I went till y^e 30 of October ffollowing . about y^e fourth of ffbruary 168½ King Charles y^e Second dyed.

Here is given a description of the accession of James and Monmouth's rebellion when

the Melitia of this County of Surry were sent to ffarnham whare they lay about three weeks . all y^e reguler forces were sent down westward. . . .

Here follows a description of Monmouth's first victory and his defeat and capture

by y^e Sussex trained band horse ; a butcher y^t dwelt at Pettworth was the first man that discovered him in hopes to gett y^e reward of one thousand pounds but I have heard he had very little of y^e money it being divided among all y^e troop. . . .

(The execution of the Duke)

so y^t all our hopes of being delivered from Popery by y^e Duke of Monmouth as an instrument ware disappointed.

At this point the narrative becomes very vivid.

King James supposing that he was safely settled in the throne indeavored to bring in popery as fast as possible raising a standing army¹ though at that time there was peace from enemies abroad ; sett^s out a proclamation for liberty of contience to all perswasions seems to frown upon y^e church of England indeavors what he could to persuade the Dissenters to joyn with him to take of the Test & pennial Laws but they would not at that time (y^e Quakers only excepted) all other dissenters foreseeing y^e bottom of his design being to make a breach to lett in popery as a mighty torrent among us, y^e Test being y^e only Bulwark to keep it out. King James giving this liberty y^e Dissenters thought fitt to embrace it and preached more publiquely then they had done in some time past

Here follows mention of several sermons by 'Mr Buris'—it is at this time that our author learns short-hand: the adventure of his ride to John Chandler at Wittly to fetch home a sheep: he has a fall.

On Easter munday in this year 1686 so far as I now remember they had made y^t which we call (Jack a lent) which is y^e image of a man set upon a wild colt taken out of y^e common & turned loose, after he had rode in that manner a while they would needs lead him to Loasly to y^e Lord of y^e manner, two persons leading y^e colt, & because they would have but few with them they ran a very great pace I running with them [*and drinking cold small beer got a bad chill of which he still feels traces*].

about y^e month of October. 1687. I began tradeing for my selfe being then about nineteen years old, being by trade a Butcher.

King James as before was declared raised an army which army incamped on Howslow heath, a considerable time in y^e spring of y^e

¹ The record of what were obviously arrangements for billeting in Surrey (and elsewhere) about this time is referred to in a note later in the present volume.

year, there lay a great many in our town which quartered in all privat houses which were so rude y^t we knew not how to live with them thretning to kill us if they had not imediatly what they asked for often drawing their swords for y^t purpose we have had 16 quartered at ffathers at one time : in this year 1687 y^e Turks beseiged Vienna, y^e Emperor of Germany^s head Citty but to return nerer home ; King James indeavours to turn as many Prottestant officers out of y^e army as he well could and put papists in there room, sent for about three thousand soldiers out of Ireland all papists but they did him far more hurt then good by increasing peoples fears which ware before suggested in y^e year 1688 . it was generally rumoured y^t y^e Queen was with childe of a prince I remember part of a copy of verses

Here our author goes on to the story of the seven Bishops; concluding

y^e King answers : You act like trumpeters of rebellion, you aim at my prerogative, but I will not loose one branch of it, you take your course I will take mine ; my will shall be obeyed, do it at your perill about this time popish Mass houses ware kept publiquely in many places in London & also in y^e country y^e mobb in London very often on y^e Lords day would break y^e windows . . .

He then completes his story of the Bishops ; and the scandalous tale of the Prince's birth ends

but whether it be so or not God knows, I cannot determin ; y^t evening y^t y^e Queen was said to be delivered in y^e morning troopers which quartered in this Town made a bonfire discharging their gunns and great rejoyceing but there was (very few *struck through*) but one Towns man y^t that I heard of among them & he only because he thought he might drink some wine with them, I have heard him since say y^t they gave him none so y^t he lost his labour.

We now go on to the PRINCE OF ORANGE (in large letters). King James, says our annalist, heard of his preparation to come with an army into England

upon which he restores y^e Citty of Londons charter which before he had taken from them ; puts in y^e fellows of Magdalen college in Oxford which before he had turned out & put papists in there room & makes a protestation y^t he would stand by y^e church of England with his life and fortune but very few or none gave credit to what he said : y^e Prince of Orange attempting to come for England met with a storm & they ware forced to turn some of there horses overboard & went back with some loss but soon after y^e wind turning North East . I heard several say at that time (This is a Prottestant wind) they ware seen go by Dover up y^e channill and the fourth (or fifth *inserted*

later) of November 1688 y^e Prince of Orange landed at Torbay with about 14 or 15 thousand men, King James sent down Collonel Cornboroughs Regiment of Dragoons which came through this Town of Godalminge on a Lord's day in y^e evening which regiment as I after heard did not oppose y^e Prince of Orange but joyned with him against King James King James draws his army down to Salisbury whare he intended his general rendezvous I heard say about that time there was a letter sent to y^e mayor of Salisbury while King James lay there to provide quarters for a certain number of y^e Prince of Oranges men which letter he shewed to King James which struck such a terror upon him seeing his Soldiers dessert him & knowing not whom to trust that he bledded very much at nose & returned with all speed to London leaving his Army; though at that time there ware none of y^e Prince of Orange's men within forty miles of that place King James thus leaveing his army they soon fled in y^e greatest confusion much like y^e flight of y^e army of y^e Syrians mentioned in y^e second book of Kings y^e. 7. Chap. y^e 6 & 7 verses

He quotes the verses and adds

in this manner I was tould King James's army fled from Salisbury some leaveing y^e cloakes upon y^e Road some coming by with one boot on & y^e other off others threw away there arms in there hast; which news when I first heard it was to me matter of great rejoyceing & to most people I suppose in England (at y^t time *added later*)

A few other details of the Prince of Orange's march follow, together with a note that after an unsuccessful attempt to get the 'Prince of Whales' out of England

he lay one night at y^e George in this Town whare I saw him y^e next morning

Then comes the King's attempted flight and

during y^e time y^t King James was gon it made a very great alteration; several troops of Irish dragoons came in y^e evening to this Town from Windsor Accompanied with y^e Duke of Barwick King James's bastard son whare they lay one night; & we not knowing y^t King James was privatly withdrawn & they behaveing themselves more sivilly than y^e soldiers at that time used to do seemed to me somewhat strange: we then had at my ffathers at Tailors ffarme both y^e stables full of there horses & about ten or twelve men & what I most of all admired was they would not go to bed that night

They inquired of him where the enemy's men where, slept on straw or on the beds with their boots on, and kept very good watch. Going into the town to get

brandy for one who 'had fallen off y^e causey coming up y^e watery lane and had hurt his side' our historian was twice challenged and

could perceve there ware few of them gon to bed ; in y^e morning when it was light they went forward in there way to Portsmouth : this was about y^e 14 of December : 1688 . the same day they went out of Town John Johns and my selfe ware sent by my ffather & his ffather about three miles beyond Arundel to fetch home four oxen & two steers ; neither of us knowing y^e way, but found it pretty well & we ware ordered in our return to come by Green & to lodge with Edward Weston which we after found to be several miles out of our way and very bad for strangers

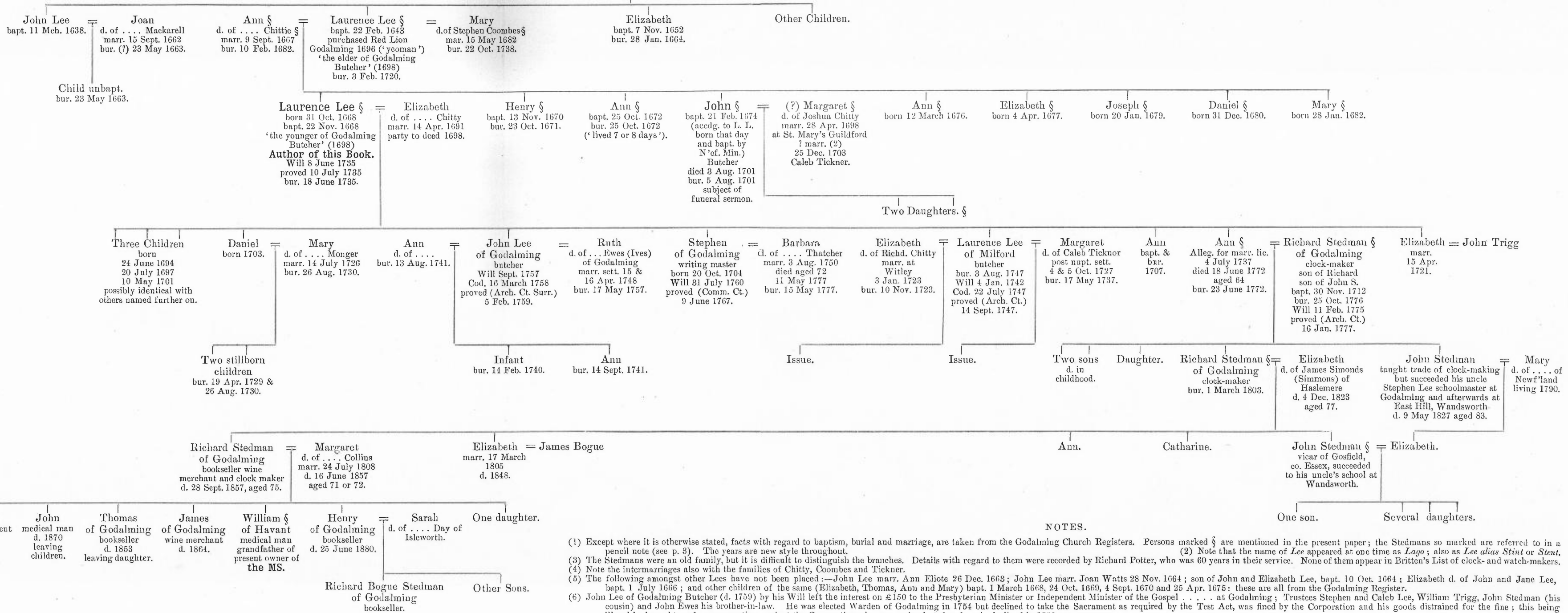
Here begin over five pages of surprising adventures. At 'a place called Russin' our writer had his first sight of the sea ; near fiddleworth they were told the Irish had burned Kingston and were killing man, woman and child on the Portsmouth Road and, as they passed the place, heard 'the same surprizeing newse' from a man 'rideing a very great pace' and noticed that people were 'getting their guns in order' ; then they got quite lost, benighted and overtaken by rain (incidentally losing the animals and Lawrence's hat) in a very woody place called 'y^e Meus' and owing perhaps to fear of the Irish had great difficulty in finding lodgeing till they came to an honest carpenter's that 'had workt for y^e Duke of Somersett' and was apparently garrulous as well as honest. However next day they found the beasts, borrowed a hat, circumvented trees which had been 'thrown down chrost y^e road to hinder y^e Irish from coming into y^e town', and so home ; where 'we found there fears about y^e Irish ware vanished and there was nothing of reallity in what was reported.'

There follows a relation of King James' departure King William's conventions, 'Parliments' and coronation, the death of Dundee, Tyrconnel's insurrection and so forth : and

about May in y^e year 1689 : I saw King William come through this Town of Godalming in his way to Portsmouth at his return he dined in this Town, both sides of y^e way from y^e one end to y^e other at his going to Portsmouth & return from thence ware hung with woollen

Illustrative Pedigree of Lee of Godalming.

John Lee = Ann
d. of . . . Charman
marr. 21 May 1637.



NOTES.

- (1) Except where it is otherwise stated, facts with regard to baptism, burial and marriage, are taken from the Godalming Church Registers. Persons marked § are mentioned in the present paper; the Stedmans so marked are referred to in a pencil note (see p. 3). The years are new style throughout.
- (2) Note that the name of *Lee* appeared at one time as *Lago*; also as *Lee alias Stint* or *Stent*.
- (3) The Stedmans were an old family, but it is difficult to distinguish the branches. Details with regard to them were recorded by Richard Potter, who was 60 years in their service. None of them appear in Britten's List of clock- and watch-makers.
- (4) Note the intermarriages also with the families of Chitty, Coombes and Tickner.
- (5) The following amongst other Lees have not been placed:—John Lee marr. Ann Eliote 26 Dec. 1663; John Lee marr. Joan Watts 28 Nov. 1664; son of John and Elizabeth Lee, bapt. 10 Oct. 1664; Elizabeth d. of John and Jane Lee, bapt. 1 July 1666; and other children of the same (Elizabeth, Thomas, Ann and Mary) bapt. 1 March 1668, 24 Oct. 1669, 4 Sept. 1670 and 25 Apr. 1675: these are all from the Godalming Register.
- (6) John Lee of Godalming Butcher (d. 1759) by his Will left the interest on £150 to the Presbyterian Minister or Independent Minister of the Gospel at Godalming; Trustees Stephen and Caleb Lee, William Trigg, John Stedman (his cousin) and John Ewes his brother-in-law. He was elected Warden of Godalming in 1754 but declined to take the Sacrament as required by the Test Act, was fined by the Corporation and his goods distrained for the fine; this being illegal he brought, and won, an action against the Corporation: he was again elected and again declined in 1756.

cloth above which cloth was sett abundance of green boughs & from several windows crost y^e town ware hung garlands whare in ware abundance of silver plate; about this time there useth to preach at y^e Presbyterian meeting in this Town M^r Chester & M^r ffarwell one y^e one Lords day & y^e other ye next M^r Chester being acquainted with D^r Annesley who had a great interest in procureing money for poor places in y^e countrey to maintain Dissenting Minesters & also in sending Minesters whare they ware wanting, by our applying ourselves to him he sent down a young Minester named M^r Samuel Hall who had been a chaplain to y^e Lord Holliss he was a very famous preacher and came to us in the year : 1690 . I think it may be more for my own edification in writeing & for any others in reading

Here, unfortunately, the narrative is broken off in favour of over two hundred and sixty pages of sermons carefully written out and dating from 1690 to 1691 in their delivery, and January 1710 (presumably the date of the preceding narrative) to May 1714 in their transcribing. Their theology is no doubt sound, though there are some very distinct oddities of expression; but neither, perhaps, render them suitable for extraction in this place: there are no notes of importance except the following (on the last page):—

The remaining part of these sermons which he preached from this text I design to transcribe & add to this book [*this belongs to the year 1714*].

Sep. 16 . 1723 . before y^e time of writeing above I laide those Sermons aside which I had taken from him in short writeing but could not find them afterwards.

* * * * *

We need not regret the loss of the sermons too heavily: but if I am not wrong in my estimate of what seems to me a vivid and strongly characterised narrative, we could, I think, have been glad to hear more of Lawrence Lee's¹ own adventures and opinions.

¹ He was married in 1691 and died in 1735: see Pedigree.

APPENDIX.

(Small-pox Statistics)

The small pox about this time [1701] was very mortal in and about our Town there dying as I have heard with that distemper these persons ffolowing.

W ^m Smither y ^e miller at Cattshull	George Cary
Goody Lashford	Mary Cary
one of Arnolds daughters	George Mabank
one of W ^m Pypers Children	James Costen
another of Pypers Children	a child of Mary Duffill
Jn ^o Costen of ffarncomb	Tho: Bowler Shoe maker ^s wife
two children of Tho. Tofts	Jn ^o Powlters wife
Jn ^o Tofts man	Robert Trimer himselfe
Jn ^o Lee dyed August 3 . 1701.	a childe of Jn ^o Edsaws
Daniel Lee dyed Nov. 1 . 1701.	a Boy of Ri: Heathers named Ri:
Richard Heather	a childe of Jn ^o Costen ^s of ffarncomb
	a child of Joshua Tofts

In all 25 persons

[Here follows a note about a Bishop of Winchester (ob. 1280) who was buried at Waverley.]

Dyed with y^e small pox in y^e Town and Parrish of Godalminge in y^e years . 1710 . & 1711 . these persons ffolowing.

Mary West	Widow Buckle's child
James Robertson	Widow Buckel a child more
William Daviss	A child of George Cobbett's
Jn ^o Finch's child	A child of Jn ^o Hays
Peryer Tickner's child	M ^{rs} Clifton
Jn ^o Bromfield	Henry Monger*
Edward Bowler	Widow Denman*
Tho: Wilkinson	Jn ^o Eedes of Hide Style
Tho: Wilkinson's wife	John Denyer y ^e weaver*
Edward Myles	Tho: Monger:*
Ri: Nickland's child	A child of Jn ^o Musgrave's.
Lawr: Collings child	Jn ^o Palmer of Labourn
Tho: Costen's child	Jn ^o Snow of Cattshull
Tho: Costen a 2 ^d child	Goody Yalding of Farncomb
Edward Callingham's wife	
Goody Chitty of Hurtmore	In all 39 persons
Mary Duffield's Child	
Mary Norris	
Ri: Hosteds Child	Nicolas of Elie as mentioned
Tho: Chitty's wife	above [etc: another note as
Joshua Toft's Child	to the Bishop]
Jn ^o Langford's son	
Ben: Watersfield's Child	
Goody Woodier of Catshul	
Tho: Bowlers Child	

* Short hand signs added to these.

Memorandum

There Dyed with y^e small pox in y^e Town and Parish of Godalmynge beginning in february 17²²/₃ these persons ffollowing.

- Henry Gill of Hurtmore
y^e Widow Brooker of Eashing
- Feb. 23. John Chitty son of M^r W^m Chitty Maultster
- March 1: A child of John Barters supposed to dy with that distemper
- March : 11. about 5 in y^e morning John Jollife
11 John Clifton between 7 & 8 in y^e morning
13: a maid of Thomas Gillhams named Mary Lee
- April 2: a boy of Jonathan Paynters named John
1723
- 5: John Cobbett at ye Old Kings head in Church Street
7 John Cobbett's wife of ffarncomb
9: a Child of Thomas Costen's Widows*
16 John Bromham Senior's Wife in mead row
17: about one in y^e morning a Child of Richard Tewesleys*
22: 10 at night Mary daughter of William Friend
27: 3 in y^e morning a Child of John Cobbett of ffarncomb
30: Jonathan Paynters grand Child
- May y^e 1: nere 12 at noon. A Child of Jane Att-reed Widow named Mary
- 5: nere 12: at night Ri: Cooper allias Hening at y^e White Horse
- 6: about 5. in y^e evening Richard Joyce y^e Cardmaker
16: a child of John Shrubbs named John
17: 11 at night a child of Thomas Costen y^e weaver named Abrahā
- 21: Mary y^e Wife of William Eede of ffarncomb
21: Nicolas Edsall fframe work knitter's Wife
22: Goody Tykes childe*
28: 12. at night John Pri^tchett grandson to M^r Jn^o Smith
29: a Basterd child of Elizabeth Moory's named William
29: 6 in y^e evening W^m y^e son of John Trigg & Elizabeth his Wife

A continuation of y^e names of those persons that dyed with y^e small pox in y^e year 1723 as ffolloweth.

- June 2. a child of Thomas Harts named James
3: last night a child of Thomas Child's named Thomas
3: Thomas Costen y^e Weaver another child named Sarah
3: William y^e childe of John Chitty fframe work knitter
4: George Heart y^e son of Thomas Heart
5: a girle of James Edwards fframe work knitter named Eliz:
6: Phillip y^e son of Phillip Peyto
8: Nicolas Tull's Wife or Concubine dyed at 11 before noon

* Shorthand signs added to these.

- 11: a girle of Elizabeth Coles
 11: a child of Joseph Hill's named Richard
 12: Thomas Bettsworth a Cooper by Trade
 14: 10 at night a girle of John Chitty fframe work knitter*
 17: Ann y^e daughter of John Hackman about 17 years old
 18: a child of Nicholas Edsall fframe work knitter named John
 19: 6 in y^e evening Jone Daviss sister to W^m Daviss y^t dyed
 in y^e year 1710
 19: 7 in y^e evening William Ballchin's Wife
 20: John Goodenough's wife.
 20: last night a child of John Chitty fframe work knitter
 named Ann
 21: a child of James Edwards named William
 23: a child of Elizabeth Coles named Richard
 23: 12 at noon Thomas Baker
 23: a child of Samuel Alltsford's named Ann
 24: a child of Thomas Child's named Mary as I suppose.
 25: about a quarter after 2 in y^e Morning John Costen y^e
 Carpenter
 26: Elizabeth Stedman dyed between 5 & 6 in y^e morning
 26: Henry ffenn Junior dyed about noon
 27: Caleb Chitty's wife about one in y^e morning

* Shorthand signs added to this.

The names of those persons that dyed of the small pox in
 y^e year 1723 continued

- June : 27 : about 11 before noon dyed M^r Peto his disstemper at first
 supposed to be y^e S^t Anthoney's fire for which I have
 heard he was bled in both his Armes & his face
 anointed to drive it back which soon killed him ; after
 he was dead by y^e blew spots that came out upon him
 it was concluded his disstemper was y^e small pox.
 28: a child of John Curtiss of ffarnecomb
 30: between 2 & 3 . in y^e morning George y^e son of George
 Woods
 July y^e 1: about 4 in y^e afternoon Peryer Woods
 2 about 8 at night Thomas Jones (alias) Peverly
 3: between 4 & 5 in y^e morning A boy of William Scory's
 named Ri:
 4: in y^e evening dyed John Hayns
 4: a boy which went to school to M^{rs} Standwich named Ed:
 Ingstone
 7: between 4 & 5 in y^e morning a boy of Joshua Keen's
 named William
 8: about 4 in y^e morning John Barten's child named Elizabeth
 8: 11 at night a child of George Woods named John
 9: a child of Edward Peyto the gardener after y^e small pox had
 been off some time but was not well after it till it died
 13: a boy of Henry Chitty fframe work knitter named John

- 14: last night dyed the widow Pyper of Eashing
 16: William Costen's Wife dyed early in y^e morning
 17: at 3 in y^e morning Joshua Toft Junior's Childe named Mary
 18: at 5 in y^e morning a childe of James Underwoods named Elizabeth
 20: a boy of James Underwood's named James
 23 a child of John Jackman's named Ann
 24: a Child of Abraham Toft Junior fframe work knitter named Elizab^o
 24: 10 . at night a child of Henry ffaithfulls named William
 24: 7 in y^e evening a child of Abraham Richardson's Named Richard
 August 1: 8 at night dyed Henry son of Henry Chitty Stocking maker
 2: 1: afternoon Elizabeth Hudson maid servant to Jn^o Woods
 3: between 7: & 8 before noon Thomas Billinghamurst

* The Names of those persons that dyed with y^e small pox continued in y^e year 1723.

- August 9. A child of Edward Peyto y^e Carpenter which had y^e small pox some time before but was not well after till it dyed
 12: about 3 in y^e morning John Punter of ffarnecomb dyed
 13: between 7: & 8 at night dyed a child of D^r Badger's
 17: between 10 & 11 at night Mary Christmars maid Servant to John Punter of ffarnecomb
 19: about 7 in y^e morning dyed with y^e Small pox y^e widow Punter y^e mother of John Punter of ffarnecomb being a very aged woman
 September 6. about 4 in y^e morning dyed a child of Jn^o Woods named Sarah
 7: about 3 in y^e morning dyed with y^e small pox Andrew Hook senior
 14: last night dyed with y^e small pox a boy of William Brewer of ffarnecombe named John.
 October y^e: 2^d: about 11 before noon Andrew Hook senior's Widow dyed with y^e small pox
 November y^e 1 about 4 in y^e morning dyed with y^e small pox Richard Keen y^e sawyer his last place of abode was at ye signe of y^e worlds end in mead-row but y^e greatest part of his time he dwelt at Millford
 November y^e 3^d Dyed with y^e small pox George Weste of Eashinge between 11 . and 12 in y^e forenoon

* This was apparently written entry by entry at different times.

November 21:	about 4 in y ^e morning dyed with the small pox William Croaney of Eashing	
Dec. 19:	early in y ^e Morning Dyed Lawrence Kern's wife of ffarnecomb after a long illness when y ^e small pox was off from her but was not well after it till she dyed	
ffebbruary y ^e 25:	17 ²³ / ₄ in y ^e forenoon Dyed with y ^e small pox William Sturt of Hoe ffarme	
	Dyed in all of y ^e Smallpox in the Town of Godalminge from ffbruary y ^e 23 ^d 17 ²³ / ₃ to October y ^e 2 ^d : 1723	} 76
	Dyed in y ^e rest of y ^e parrish of Godalminge with ye Small pox from ffbruary 17 ²³ / ₃ to ffbruary y ^e 25: 17 ²³ / ₄	} 17
	Dyed in all with y ^e Small pox in y ^e Town & parrish	} 93
	Recovered in all of y ^e small pox in y ^e Town according to y ^e best account I can gett from November y ^e 11 . 1722 to ffbruary y ^e 26 17 ²³ / ₄ being y ^e day I wrote this	} 353
	Recovered with y ^e Small pox in the rest of Parrish-	} 105
	Recovered of y ^e small pox in all	<hr/> 458 <hr/>

Take notice at y^e writing of this I hear of no Person that is ill with that Disstemper in y^e Town or Parrish.

Since y^e writing of that on y^e other side I have heard that John Powlter y^e son of Thomas Powlter of ffarnecomb was brought from Aldborough to Farncomb sick with y^e smallpox & dyed March y^e 18 . in ye morning . 17²³/₄

Memorandum Written March : 29: 1730

In y^e year 1672 I had y^e Smallpox how many dyed at that time I never heard

In y^e year 1686 . I have heard y^t there dyed with y^e Small pox 50 persons

Godalminge I suppose derived its name from y^e Saxon word (Goðalð) *i. e.* Godly & y^e old word (minge) *i. e.* mingle *i. e.* Godlinge or y^e Godly mingled among y^e wicked from whence came y^e old proverb Godlimen but wicked women.

M^r Cambden in his Britannia [*etc.*]

The mannour of Cotteshul Hamo de Catton held [*etc.*]¹

¹ Following this are six lines of shorthand. On the next page are the pencil notes already mentioned.