

# THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HARROW ON THE HILL, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FAMILIES OF BELLAMY AND PAGE.

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[Read at the Harrow Meeting, 6th October, 1859.]

THE registers (which have been carefully bound in anticipation of our visit, and for safer custody hereafter,) are now perfect for *Burials* from the first year of Elizabeth's reign, November 1558, (except from 8th November 1676 till 8th September 1678), and they include all the period of the Commonwealth; for *Marriages*, also from November 1558 till 1657, when marriages were required to be celebrated before justices of the peace, but after the Restoration some friendly hand has inserted several marriages between 1653 and 1660; and for *Baptisms*, from June 1562 (three years and a half later than the other registers,) till 1644; and, again, in a part of the register following the marriages, there is a continuation of the baptisms from 1645 to 1652.

The book of registers earlier than 1653 is not noticed by Lysons; and even in the returns under the Population Act of 1831 the baptisms during the period between 1645 and 1653 are not mentioned: this portion of the register must, therefore, have been overlooked, or it has been since recovered. The marriage and burial registers from November 1558 till 1599 are not original, but were transcribed for the then vicar; and it is evident, from one of the headings describing the copy as the second book, that the first register, as prescribed by the injunction of Thomas Cromwell, in 1538, was duly kept, though not now in the parish chest.

The parish, therefore, can boast of registers more perfect than those of most places, and far more perfect than the great majority; for, in their registers, few or no entries were made for the last years of the Commonwealth, and, the civil parish registers having been generally lost, no record remains with those parishes.\*

\* In some cases, as at Wensley in Yorkshire, the old parish register was used during this period, and the whole are perfect.

The number of entries under the different heads indicate a population, three hundred years ago, as large as it was a century since.\*

The parish having belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, we are not likely to find many names of persons in the subsidy rolls assessed for lands before the time of Henry VIII; but the subsidy rolls of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. carry us back for a few years, and show some of the principal names we may expect to meet with in the registers.

"An indenture, dated 10 June, 38 H. viij. (1547), a Contribution for Harowe upon the Hill," gives the names of

"Willa<sup>m</sup> Bellamy† in Lands . . . iij<sup>xx</sup>. li. xxvj. s. viij. d.

\* The increase of population has been accelerated by the prosperity of the school since the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Thackeray as head master, when the school scarcely numbered forty boys. He was born at Hampswaite, a village near Harrogate, Yorkshire, in 1690; and having been educated at Eton was admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1711, and elected a Fellow in 1714. He was next under-master of Eton, and having married Ann Woodward, of the family of Thomas à Wood's "schismatical vicar of Bray," was chosen master of Harrow. He was on 29th August 1728 rector of Heydon, Essex. In July 1748 he was appointed chaplain to Frederick Prince of Wales, and on 24th March 1753 he was installed archdeacon of Surrey. In February 1743 he had contested the Provostship of King's with William George, the fellows being for many hours equally divided, and the loss was fortunate, since the increased profits of Harrow enabled the doctor to provide better for a family of twenty-two children. Being promised a bishopric, he went to London, and there died in 1760, and was buried in Harrow Churchyard. Some of his verses are in the *Musæ Etonenses*. His portrait has been presented to the school by his grandson Martin Thackeray, esq., and his great-grandson is the author of "Vanity Fair."

† The Bellamys were originally of Hadley, Middlesex. There are Inq. p. m. on 13th Dec. 1558, on the death of John Bellamy of Hadley, leaving Katharine Bellamy his daughter and heir, aged nine years and upwards; on 5th May 1566, on the death of William Bellamy, whose son William was his heir; and on 9th Dec. 1583, on Henry Bellamy, who died at Hadley 5th August then last, and whose son William, aged twenty-six years, was his heir. Among the grants at the College of Arms, (I. 1568,) was one of *Vert, a bend cotised or, three crescents gu.* for Joane, daughter and heir of William Bellamy of Hadley, and wife to the worshipful Thomas Blagrove, of the county of Wilts, gentleman. The connection with the Godelacs was thus: Thomasine, daughter and heir of Thomas Godelac, married Sir John Boys,

" Harry Whytt in Lands . . . . .	xl. s.	viiij. d.
" Thomas Agernell in Landes . . . . .	xlviij. s. viiiij. d.	ix. d.
" Thomas Ferne in goods . . . . .	xviij. li. ij. s. x. d.	

In the Relief, 4 April, 4 Edw. vj. (1550), in the parish of Harrowe upon the Hill, "with thamelette," there were assessed

" Withm Layton, gent. in goods . . . . .	lx. li.	lx. s.
" Withm Bellamy, gent. in goods . . . . .	lxx. li.	lxx. s.
" John Dolte, in goods . . . . .	x. li.	x. s.
" Richard Fynche, in goodes . . . . .	x. li.	x. s.
" Thomas Ferne, in goodes . . . . .	xviij. li.	xviij. s.
" Harry Agyrnell, in goodes . . . . .	x. li.	x. s."

Many of the early entries in the registers relate to families still in existence in the parish; whilst the majority refer to those names which have passed from the district. A brief reference to some of the most prominent will interest us.

The BELLAMYS of Uxenden, the descendants of the Godelacs, like many other Catholic families, in the early part of Elizabeth's time used the offices of the Established Church; and we find entries of the baptism of Mary Bellamy, 24th January, 1564-5; of the burials of William Bellamy, 19th May, 1566; and of Elizabeth Bellamy, in October, 1567; of the baptism of Faith Bellamy (a son), 26th August, 1566; of the marriage on 8th December, 1567, of Anthony Frankes and Dorothy Bellamy;\* and the baptism of Audry Bellamy, on 16th August, 1573. Soon afterwards they ceased to use the offices, and many to attend the services, of the Church; and gave such open coun-

knt., who died in 1447, and directed his body to be buried in Harrow church. Their great-grandson, Thomas Boys of Harrow, married Joane daughter of Thomas Nix of London, and sister and heir of John Nix, Bishop of Norwich. Mabel, the daughter and heir of this Thomas Boys and Joane (Nix), became the wife of Richard Bellamy of Harrow, and they were parents of William Bellamy who married Katharine daughter of Richard Page, and is the lady afterwards mentioned. The pedigree of Bellamy (erroneously printed by Mr. Turnbull) is in the Harl. MS. 1551, and they quartered the arms of *Godelac*, *Nix*, and *Simmons*. In the church of the Grey Friars, London (Coll. Top. et Gen. v. p. 392), was an inscription for Gilbert Bellamy, citizen and goldsmith of London, and Alice his wife, who died 4th June, 1498.

\* Of Water-Stotford, co. Bucks. See notice of her brass, p. 275.

tenance to the members of the Romish faith, that when the Babington plot was discovered, in July, 1586, the principal and some of his followers sought refuge amongst the buildings at Uxenden. Their flight and capture are thus described by Camden, in his "Elizabeth :"\*

"Babington having run hastily by darke to Westminster, Gage changed clothes with him, who presently put the same off againe in Charnock's chambers, and put on Charnock's, and withall they withdrew themselves into S. John's wood, neere the city, whither also Barnewell and Dunn made their retreat. In the meantime they were openly proclaimed traitors all over England. They, lurking in woods and bye-corners, after they had in vain sought to borrow money of the French Ambassador, and horses of Tichbourne, cut off Babington's haire, besmeared and soiled the natural beauty of his face with green wallnut shales, and, being constrained by famine, went to an house of the Bellamies, neere Harrow-hill, who were greatly addicted to the Romish religion. There were they hid in barnes, fed and cloathed in rusticall attire, but the tenth day after they were found, brought to London, and the city witnessed their publicke joy by ringing of bells, making of bonfires, and singing of psalms, insomuch that the citizens receaved very great commendations and thanks from the Queene."

This took place on 22nd August, and was the common mode before newspapers were general, and when no direct post for letters existed, of spreading tidings throughout the country, and rousing the feelings of the people; the news of the rejoicings in London being conveyed by the carriers to the furthest parts of the empire.

In the list of houses to be searched on the 21st August for Babington's picture were two houses of Mrs. Bellamy, one being called Okington, adjoining Wembly Park, and consequently near Uxenden, Harrow-on-the-Hill; the other at Kentish Town, by "Pankeredge."†

On the 14th of August, 1586, the examination of Mrs. Bellamy's servants took place, and they furnish fuller evidence of Babington's difficulties after his flight from London, notwith-

\* Book iii. p. 78.

† MSS. Domestic, 1586, No. 459.

standing the vague orders which Lord Burghley informs us were given to the watch to capture a man with a long nose, and which description would have included Burghley himself, as he tells us when he saw the watch at Enfield.

“The examination of Richard Smithe of Uxondon, servant to Mrs. Bellamy widow, of the age of 49 years or thereabouts, before Richard Payne and John Barne esquires,” is as follows:\*

“Impñis, the saide examine saiethe that uppon Sondaie, beinge the 7th of this presente Auguste, one Swithen Wells† [came] and a gent. with him (who semed to this deponente of thage of 30 yeres and more, beinge talle of stature, of whitely compleccion, somewhat rownde faced, his bearde flaxon and cutt shorte, havinge a doublett and hose of yeallowe fustian, and a russet cloake.) He further saiethe that the saide Wells and thother before mencyned came to his saide m<sup>rs</sup> house on horsebacke uppon Saterdaie, beinge the 6th of this Auguste, and contynued there untill the Mondaie morninge then nexte followinge. The saide examine furth<sup>r</sup> saith that uppon the aforesaide Mondaie, in thafternoone, two gent. (as he thinkethe) of smale stature came to his said m<sup>rs</sup> house uppon horsebacke, bothe of them in blacke cloaks, but what oth<sup>r</sup> apparell they had he rememberethe nott: and he saiethe that the said two p<sup>rs</sup>ons laste mencioned remayned in his said m<sup>rs</sup> house all that nighte and deputed from thence the next daie in the forenoone. And furth<sup>r</sup> this examine saiethe nott.

“Katherine Page, seruante of thaforesaide Mrs. Bellamy, of thage of 26 yeres or thereabouts, examined as is aforesaide, saiethe that uppon Fridaie, beinge the 5th of this instante monethe, one Wells came on horsebacke to her saide m<sup>rs</sup> house, in thafternoone of the same daie, and there remayned untill the Mondaie morninge then nexte followinge. And she further saiethe that uppon Saterdaie, beinge the 6th of this instante monethe, there came to her said m<sup>rs</sup> house one oth<sup>r</sup> man on horsebacke, beinge in a cloak, but she rememberethe not the colloure thereof, but that it had a golde lace uppon the cape, and what oth<sup>r</sup> apparell he had on

\* MSS. Domestic, 1586, Nos. 452, 453.

† Swithin Wells, in his examination on 9th Aug. had denied that he did not know Babington, but only exchanged salutations with him in the streets, having recommended a servant to him. (Ib. No. 434.)

she rememberethe nott, neither dothe she knowe what his name is; whoe remayned att her saied m<sup>rs</sup> house untill Mondaie then nexte followinge and then deptyd from thence in the forenoone of the same day accompanied by the said Wells. And further, the said examine saiethe that uppon the saied Mondaie there came to her saied m<sup>rs</sup> house two men of lowe stature havinge cloaks, but of what colloure she rememberethe nott, whoe had yeallowe fustian doubletts, and touchinge the residue of their apparell she rememberethe nott; and the saied two persons laste before menconed remayned att her saied m<sup>rs</sup> house untill the nexte Tuisdaye, and then departed from thence in the forenoone of the same daie, and further she saiethe nott.

“Joane Piper, s’uante to Mrs. Bellamy, aged 22 yeres, or thereabouts, beinge examined as is aforesaide, saiethe that uppon Thursday, in the morninge, beinge the 4th day of this instant moneth, there came to her saied m<sup>rs</sup> house one Mr. Wells, whoe remayned there untill Mondaie morninge then nexte followinge and then departed; and the saied examine further [saith that] uppon Fridaie, beinge the 5th of this present moneth, there came to her saied m<sup>rs</sup> house a straunge man,\* whoe lodged there all that nighte and departed from thence the nexte morninge, whom she did nott see, but hearde of that by reporte of her fellowes, and further this examine saiethe nott.

“Frauncis Fynche, s’uante to Mrs. Bellamy, of thage of 24 yeres or thereabouts, beinge exāied, saiethe that uppon Mondaie (as he taketh it), beinge the 8th of this presente moneth, there came to his saied m<sup>rs</sup> house two men uppon horsebacke, whoe enquired of this examine whither Mr. Jerome Bellamy were in his m<sup>rs</sup> house or no, and he answered that he was within the saied house, whereuppon they bothe wente into the saied house and there remayned untill the nexte morninge and then departed from thence; and further this exāinate saiethe, that uppon Wensdaie laste paste this examinat beinge [at] ploughe nere his saied m<sup>rs</sup> house there passed by him a strainger on horsebacke, whoe rod to his m<sup>rs</sup> house (as he thinkethe) and there remayned aboute a quarter of an houre and then retorned from thence agayne, and further he saiethe nott.

\* Probably Charnock.

"Richarde Mascrett, aged 26 yeres or thereabouts, beinge examined, saiethe that uppon Sondaye, beinge the 7th of this present monethe, there came unto his m<sup>rs</sup> house one Swithen Wells, accompanied w<sup>th</sup> one oth<sup>r</sup> whome this exānate knowethe nott, and they deptyd from thence uppon Mondaie then nexte followinge; and further the saied examine saiethe, that uppon Mondaye or Twisdaye laste paste he wente w<sup>th</sup> one whoe was att his m<sup>rs</sup>' house 3 or 4 miles uppon the waye to directe him towards London, but what his name is he knowethe nott, and further this exānate saiethe nott."

Richard Mascal, servant to Mrs. Bellamy, stated that Jerom Bellamy appointed him to guide the parties and willed him to carry meat to these parties; he met with them in the wood and knew Donne, for that Donne had been divers times at Mrs. Bellamy's house. *He saw them first lying on the ground in the woods, and then he went to his mistress' house; when in the barn he saw Donne and Jerome. Jerome delivered unto this party the meat and 3 loaves of bread which this party carried at night. They came to the hay barn upon Thursday night, and all five lay there. The meat was dressed in his mistress' house. Upon Sunday at night they were all together in the woods. Donne and Gage were taken upon Sunday night between 8 and 9 of the clock, and this party being with them fled from the watchman. Mr. Donne hath a son at Windsor dwelling in a farm called Shawe, who is servant to the Master of the Rolls [Sir Gilbert Gerrard]. Dolman and one Wells came of late to his mistress' house. Donne told this party that all these other parties did seek to save themselves for religion's sake.*

The Bellamys suffered severely for their poor protection. Jerome was tried on 15th September, 1586, (the day after Babington's conviction,) and in the certificate of the Attorney and Solicitor-General\* he is returned as attainted by the verdict of twelve men, his offence being that he aided and relieved Babington, Barnewell, and Donne in the woods and in his mother's hay barn, after that he understood that search was made for them as traitors for conspiring the death of the Queen's Majesty, and he was afterwards executed.

\* MSS. Domestic, 1586, No. 512.

Katherine Bellamy, the mother, was committed to the Tower for high treason, and on the 30th November, 1586, she, together with Lady Copley and some others, was ordered to be proceeded against, and in due course of law indicted for harbouring of strangers and seminaries.\*

Robert Bellamy, another son, had been still earlier in trouble. In a return made on the 13th of June, 1586, of the seminary priests and other recusants then remaining in the gaol of Newgate,† he is styled gentleman, and is reported as having been committed on the 30th of January, 1585-6, by Mr. Young and other of the Commissioners for the Romish religion, and, having been convicted at the sessions holden on the 18th of April, 1586, for hearing mass, he had judgment accordingly.

In the return of the prisoners with their conditions,‡ made in July, 1586, he is returned as "poore." In the return made on the 31st of May, 1587,§ he is included among the persons still in prison in Newgate as common receivers, harbourers, and maintainers of Jesuits and seminary priests. In the same year|| he was returned as reconciled to Rome and refusing to take the oaths to the queen; and six years afterwards he gave the following description of himself and of his sufferings; though, like the Lord Admiral and others of the same faith, he would have supported the civil government of his queen against all foreign aggression:—

On 15th April, 1593, Robert Bellamy, of Harrow at Hill, gentleman, of 52 years, being examined,¶ saith that he hath been in prison 6 years. First being taken with Blackburn, a seminary priest, in his house at mass, with divers others, committed to Newgate. Did afterwards break prison with others and fled into Scotland, and from thence into Germany, and there taken by Duke Casimire, and by him sent into England. Then committed by Sir Francis Walsingham, by the means of Robert Robinson, who had 20 marks for his labour, being a suitor to the Privy Council, was by their honours set at liberty. Afterwards com-

\* MSS. Domestic, 1586, Nos. 524, 647. Strype's Annals, iii. part. i. book ii. p. 610.

† Domestic, 1586, No. 312. ‡ Ibid. No. 418. § Ibid. 1587, No. 307

|| Strype's Annals, iii. part ii. p. 600.

¶ Ibid. iv. p. 259.



mitted again by Mr. Young and other commissioners, about 12 months since or somewhat more. Then at Easter set at liberty again upon bonds taken with sureties that he should appear at the next sessions. In the mean time should resort to the Dean of Westminster for conference. And again being committed by Mr. Young for being found in the court as a man suspected. But will not yet come to church. Being demanded, if any army shall come into this realm by the Catholic Romish authority sent by the Pope to establish the Catholic Romish religion (as he calleth it) within this realm, whether in the like case he would fight for the Queen's majesty against such an army, or against the Queen's majesty and her forces on the said army's side? saith he will fight for the Queen's majesty against any such army; and this he affirmeth on his oath. Saith he hath not been at church these 15 years; but yet is not indited for recusancy. He destroyed himself in prison.

Robert Southwell\* the Jesuit priest was also discovered and arrested at Oxenden, and it was admitted by him† that he had been often in Bellamy's house; and his friend John Gerard, another Jesuit, defended the denial of the fact by one of the witnesses as being a denial authorised by the example of the Saviour.

In June, 1592, it was ordered, "That Mr. Justice Young, or sume other lyke comissioner, do apprehend Richard Bellamy of Oxenden, in the parryshe of Harrow on the hyll, and his wyffe, and ther tow sonnes and ther tow doughters, in whose howse father Southell alias Mr. Cotton was tayken by Mr. Toplay, a comyssyoner, and wher a nnumber of other preests have bene recevyd and harberd, aswell when Southwell hathe bene ther as when Mr. Barnes alias Straundge ats Hynd ats Wingfield hathe bene ther a sojourner in Bellamy's howse. And they to bee comytted to severall prysons: Bellamy and his wyfe to the Gayt-

\* Southwell's mother, Bridget, was daughter of Sir Roger Copley of Roughay in Horsham, Sussex (not Suffolk, as Mr. Turnbull prints it in his edition of Southwell's Poetical Works. Lond. 1856). His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Shelley, of Michelgrove, Sussex, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1547.

† Strype's Annals, iv. p. 428.

house, and ther too doughters to y<sup>e</sup> Clynk, and ther tow soones to St. Katheryns, and to be examyned straytly for the weighty service of y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>s</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup>."\*

And in September, Richard Topelyff, writing to Sir John Puckering, told him that if he kept W. Bellamy and his family in strict confinement he would soon discover sufficient cause against them.†

Mr. Turnbull in his memoir of Southwell gives an account of his betrayal, and copy of the examination, on the 15th July, 1594 (after his execution), of Katharine Bellamy (who was a Page) and her three children. She said that she heard divine service and sermons, but had not received the communion; and that her two sons, Faithe and Thomas (the latter then aged 22 or 23 years), also went to church; but her widowed daughter, Audrey Wilford, declared that, so far as she remembered, she never was at church in all her life; and the other daughter, Mary, aged 27 years, declared that she had not been at church for 14 years, and her conscience would not suffer her to go.

Another family of importance dwelt at Roxeth, the BLUNTS, and several entries in the registers relate to them: Thomas Blunt was baptised 27th January, 1565-6; William Blunt, 18th March, 1570; Agnes Blunt, 15th November, 1573; and Isabell Blunt, 1574-5; the burials name Alice Blunt, 17 May, 1562, and Matthias Blunt, on 1st March, 1564-5.

Of the families of the six first Governors named in Lyon's Charter for the foundation of the School in 1571 there is also mention in the registers.

JAMES GERARD was buried 14th May, 1568; and his two sons, Gilbert and William Gerard, the trustees, were connected with Harrow by property. Gilbert Gerard, who was Attorney-General in 1559, for 20 years, was promoted on 30th May, 1581, to the Mastership of the Rolls, and, dying in February, 1593-4, was not buried here, but at Ashley, Staffordshire.‡ His

\* Domestic, 22 June, 1592, No. 149 A.

† Domestic, Sept. 1592, No. 247 B.

‡ Foss's Judges, v. p. 491.

eldest son was created a Baron, but that title became extinct in 1711; and another barony, created in favour of the son of Sir Gilbert's second son, was extinct in 1702. William Gerard, his younger brother, Clerk of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, was a resident at Flambards. He is mentioned in the assessment of 1598, and died in 1609.\* His son (who is noticed in Lysons) was created a Baronet in 1620, and that honour became extinct in 1715.

There were also two PAGES named as governors: John Page, of Wembly, and Thomas Page, of Sudbury Court. The registers contain evidences of their pedigree, but their family also is extinct in the direct male line.

In the MSS. at the College of Arms (C. 28, part ii. p. 38,) is a pedigree of the Pages of Wembly, beginning with Henry Page, father of John Page (the governor). John was the eldest son, and died in 1623, having (according to his monument) lived to see seventy-five children and grandchildren. His wife was Audry, daughter of Thomas Redding. Their eldest son, John, was one of the Masters in Chancery, and as trustee for Dudley, Lord North, sold Iping, in Sussex (Add. Charters, 6607-10). Their daughter Katharine married Richard Browne, of Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire; and their daughter Frances married Philip Gerard, of Gray's Inn, fifth son of William of Flambards (Harl. MS. 1551, fol. 90). Richard, their second son (who married Frances, daughter of Robert Mudge, of London, clothworker), was of Uxenden, and distinguished himself in the civil wars on the side of the King. In November, 1644, being then a captain, he was made a Lieut.-Colonel in Colonel James Penniman's regiment of foot, raised in Yorkshire; he came with the King from York (Symonds's Diary, Camd. Soc. p. 161), and was knighted by Charles on his road to Oxford, 2nd June, 1645 (ib. p. 185). In May, 1645, he had an augmentation to his arms: "*Or, a fesse dancettée between three martlets az. a bordure of the last,*" of "*a canton gu. a lion passant guardant or,*" from the arms of the King. Crest: "*A hand in armour proper issuing*

\* In Harrow church are monuments to William Gerard, Esq. who died 1584, and to this William Gerard, Esq. who died 1609, with effigies of him and his sister.

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In the MSS. at the College of Arms (C. 28, part ii. p. 38,) is a pedigree of the Pages of Wembly, beginning with Henry Page, father of John Page (the governor). John was the eldest son, and died in 1623, having (according to his monument) lived to see seventy-five children and grandchildren. His wife was Audry, daughter of Thomas Redding. Their eldest son, John, was one of the Masters in Chancery, and as trustee for Dudley, Lord North, sold Iping, in Sussex (Add. Charters, 6607-10). Their daughter Katharine married Richard Browne, of Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire; and their daughter Frances married Philip Gerard, of Gray's Inn, fifth son of William of Flambards (Harl. MS. 1551, fol. 90). Richard, their second son (who married Frances, daughter of Robert Mudge, of London, clothworker), was of Uxenden, and distinguished himself in the civil wars on the side of the King. In November, 1644, being then a captain, he was made a Lieut.-Colonel in Colonel James Penniman's regiment of foot, raised in Yorkshire; he came with the King from York (Symonds's Diary, Camd. Soc. p. 161), and was knighted by Charles on his road to Oxford, 2nd June, 1645 (ib. p. 185). In May, 1645, he had an augmentation to his arms: "*Or, a fesse dancettée between three martlets az. a bordure of the last,*" of "*a canton gu. a lion passant guardant or,*" from the arms of the King. Crest: "*A hand in armour proper issuing*

\* In Harrow church are monuments to William Gerard, Esq. who died 1584, and to this William Gerard, Esq. who died 1609, with effigies of him and his sister.

*out of a ducal coronet or, guttée de sang,*" in consideration of his services at the battles of Kenton (or Edgehill, 23rd October, 1642), Braunteforth (Brentford, 15 November, 1642), Alresford (29th March, 1644), and Newbury, the second (27th October, 1644), in which he was seriously wounded [Walker's Grants, R. 23-312]. For his services at Foy, Leicester, and Newbury, see Clarendon, iv. 540, 585-6-9; v. 176. He had seven sons: (1) John, of the Middle Temple; (2) Richard, of Wembly, who married Elizabeth Cart; (3) Richard; (4) William, believed to be the rector of East Cocking, Berks, appointed in 1644 master of Reading school, and who died 1660; (5) Francis; (6) Henry; and (7) Thomas; and three daughters: Barbara, who married Clement Scudamore; Jane, who married William Savage, of Loxworth, Dorset; and Audrey, the wife of Robert Hadden, of Westminster.

The fifth governor, THOMAS REDDING, was of Pinner, where a separate register was kept, though none earlier than 1656 can now be found.

The family of the sixth governor, RICHARD EDLYN, of Woodhall, has also left the neighbourhood, being recently resident at Watford. The registers here contain entries of the baptism of Thomas Edlyn, in the year of the foundation of the school, and other notices of the family, which is represented through a female descent by Edlyn Walmisley, Esq. and Edlyn Tomlins, Esq.

The family of FYNCH, extinct likewise in the male line, yet represented in the female by Henry Finch Hill, Esq. resided in the earliest period of the registers at Greenhill: and were connected by marriage with another family still flourishing here, the Greenhills of Greenhill. One of the earliest entries is of the burial, on 8th December, 1558, of Amy Fynch; on the last day of March, 1559, was buried Alice Fynch; on 28th May, 1560, Joane Fynche; on 17th February, 1560-1, Griselda Fynche; on 9th March, 1560-1, Thomas Fynche; on 21st June, 1561, Audry Fynche, and another Audry Fynche on 12th October, 1561; on 11th June, 1562, of George Fynche; on 11th November, 1563, of Elizabeth Fynche; in December, 1563, of Cicely Fynsh on 14th, Henry Fynche on 19th, and Robert on 30th; of Susan and John, both on 11th January, 1563-4; and of another John on

12th June of the same year; and of two Williams on 30th January, 1565-6, and 25th February, 1568-9, and several other entries. There are also recorded among the early entries the marriages on 4th July, 1560, of Henry Fynche and Joane Greenhill; on 5th September, 1565, of John Weste and Joane Finche; on 18th November, 1566, of John Lawday and Elizabeth Finch; and on 13th November, 1569, of John Fynch and Maria Herton, the lady being the first who has recorded her autograph in the register; it must have been added at least thirty years after the date. The baptisms record the names on 29th August, 1571, of Awdry Fynche; on 12th October, 1572, of Thomas Fynche (who is assessed in 1598); on 5th November, 1572, of Richard Fynche; on 21st December, 1572, of Clare and Isabell Fynche; on 22nd February, 1572-3, of Dorothy Fynche; on 24th August, 1573, of Hierome Fynche; on 7th September, 1573, of Rose Fynche; on 10th October, 1573, of James Fynche; and on 19th October, 1573, of Arthur Fynche.

Of the GREENHILLS of Greenhill several families must have been cotemporary. The first year's register of marriages contains three of the family. On 22nd May, 1559, Henry *Greenhill* married Margaret *Chalkhill*; on 9th October, William Greenhill married Isabell Reading; on 16th November, Robert Greenhill married Joane Halmond; on 18th February, 1562-3, Thomas Greenhill married Joane Shephearde; and on 14th November, 1563, Thomas Tamer married Margaret Greenhill. The baptismal register mentions on 15th March, 1566, Post Greenhill; on 29th April, 1571, Richard Greenhill; on 24th June, 1571, Jane Greenhill; on 4th July, 1572, Bryan Greenhill; on 22nd February, 1572-3, John Greenhill; on 5th June, 1573, Margaret Greenhill; on 28th December, 1573, Ranulphus Greenhill; on 24th October, 1574, Margaret Greenhill; and on 20th March, 1574, William Greenhill. The burials are of five Joane Greenhills, one on 24th December, 1559, another 25th January, 1559-60, the third on 28th May in the same year, the fourth 12th June, 1566, and the fifth, on 20th October, 1569; and of four Johns, one on 28th May, 1560, another 13th January following, the third on 24th August, 1563, and the fourth on 18th December, 1563; of Richard Greenhill, on 9th November, 1561; of William Greenhill, 26th December, 1561; of Thomas Green-

hill, on 22nd March, 1562-3; of Robert Greenhill, on 22nd April, 1563; and of Alice Greenhill, 25th May, 1565.

There is an entry on 10th January, 1571-2, of the baptism of MATTHEW MARNHAM, whose descendants still reside in the parish, and are possessed of property at Sudbury: as also of the family of HAWKINS, one of whom, Amy Hawkins, was buried 14th July, 1559, and another, Alice, 10th December, 1561.

JOHN LYON of Preston, the Founder of the School, is not proved to have been a native of this place. The register records the burial on 25th May, 1583, of his only son Zachary (whose effigy once existed in the centre of the brass to his father), buried 4th October, 1592; and of his mother, the founder's widow Joan, buried on 30th August. 1608.

A subsidy roll of 1598 gives us the names of the then holders of lands and fees, and of two persons assessed for goods.

In the certificate dated 31 Oct. 40 Eliz. 1598, for the hundred of Gore, there were rated in lands and fees—

" Witm Gerrard, Esq. . . . .	xx. li.	iiij. ti.
" Thomas ffinche . . . . .	xx. s.	iiij. s.
" Nicholas Elkyn . . . . .	xx. s.	iiij. s.
" Joane Harey, wið . . . . .	xx. s.	iiij. s.
" Randall Smyth . . . . .	xx. s.	iiij. s."

In goodes—

" John Barnerd . . . . .	iiij. ti. x. s. viij. d.
" Giles Maneard . . . . .	iiij. ti. x. s. viij. d."

The PEACHEYS, whose tomb has been celebrated by Lord Byron's notice, were residents in the neighbourhood till recently, and on 15th November, 1563, Dorothy Peaché was buried.

The names of Smyth, one of whom, Randall, was assessed in 1598; of Fisher of Roxeth; of Bugbere; of Kenton; of William Harman, 22 June, 1562; of Richard Germane, 28th July, 1564; of John Wright, 20th April, 1569; of Richard Laurence, 29th November, 1570; and of several more families still living in the parish in the humble position of labourers, are likewise found in the first book of registers, which affords the most reliable and at the same time the most interesting evidence of persons who might have heard Wolsey preach within the walls of this parish church, and who certainly lived to welcome the firm establishment of our Protestant faith under Elizabeth.