

THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF
ST. MARTIN OUTWICH,
THREADNEEDLE STREET.

BY

C. W. F. GOSS, F.S.A.

THE PARISH.

THE parish of St. Martin Outwich, perhaps the smallest in the City of London, so well represented the life—religious and social—of our ancient City, that an account of its vanished features, may not be without interest to the members of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

It is a matter of no small difficulty to discover at what period this tiny area, bearing the name of St. Martin Outwich, acquired the status of a separate ecclesiastical district, for the history of the parochial system is very obscure. Although towards the close of the fourth century, it had become usual for the Bishop to appoint resident presbyters to defined districts or territories, to which the term parish came gradually to be applied, the parish, as an Institution, must be assigned to a later date, and the real beginnings of the parochial system in England may be attributed to St. Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 636, and developed by Theodore of Tarsus, who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 668, about two centuries after London was abandoned by the Romans. Doubtlessly parishes were instituted in London during the same period, for London quickly assumed ecclesiastical importance, after Pope Gregory sent Augustine to preach the gospel in Britain. The antiquity of the

parishes of the metropolis is indicated by the names of their churches, dedicated to their several saints. Those of St. Clement and St. Martin are usually associated with the foundations of the earliest date, and belong to the British as well as the Saxon Church, while those of St. Leonard, St. Lawrence, St. Dionis and St. Benet bespeak also an early foundation. There are also the names of St. Botolph, St. Dunstan, Edmund the King and St. Swithin, all of which may be Saxon foundations. The City, as the Saxons found it, was of considerable importance, possessing many good dwelling houses, as well as substantial roadways and tracks, which had been constructed by the skilful engineers of Roman days, and many of them, in their perfection, may still have existed in the early eighth century. Notwithstanding the successive burnings of London in the years 764 and 798, and the renovation of the city by Alfred the Great in 884-6, which obliterated many of the Roman buildings, the enduring qualities of those that remained as late as the tenth century, if we may rely on *Ethelweard's Chronicle*, would, to some extent, determine the shape and alignment of property, and consequently the limits, ascribed to parishes, and there is no reason to doubt that the parish of St. Martin Outwich, situated as it was within the Roman London area, was of great antiquity and one of the earliest in London.

The parish of St. Martin Outwich was a Rectory in the ward of Broad Street, extending into Bishopsgate ward on the east and Cornhill ward on the south. It comprised Crown Court, Helmet Court, part of Bishopsgate Street and part of Threadneedle Street, and may be said to have been a very poor parish, although Stow says that on the north side of Threadneedle Street "haue yee diuerse faire and large houses til you come to the hospital of S. Anthonie."

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were only 48 houses in the parish—13 on the north side of Threadneedle Street, from South Sea House westward

to the King's Head Ale House, next to the Hospital of St. Anthony, nearly opposite the Hall of the Merchant Taylors; on the south side was Merchant Taylors' Hall, with 8 dwellings between it and the church; 1 house in White Lion Court, Cornhill; 1 house in the Garden of Merchant Taylors; 10 dwellings on the west side of Bishopsgate—6 of them south of the church, and 4 north of Threadneedle Street—and 14 dwellings on the east side of Bishopsgate, from Helmet Court which was situate immediately opposite Threadneedle Street, southward to a house occupied by one Alders. In the year 1732, Robert Wharton the parish clerk returned the number of houses as 40, while Malcolm in his *Londinium Redivivum*, 1803, stated that the parish contained 44 houses, inhabited by 326 persons: 140 males and 186 females.

When a scheme was propounded in the year 1853 for the removal of some 30 churches, St. Martin Outwich was one of those scheduled to go, and the population was then shown to be 135. Going back three centuries, in 1548, the number of parishioners was only 227, and the smallness of the parish may account for the curious reference in the College and Chantry Certificates, No. 34, which states that "Doctor Nicholas Wilson ys pson ther and his benefice worthe by the year xvijth not resydent nor neu founde no priest to serve the cure untyll Michaelmas last past." Nearly two centuries later, however, according to the Parish Clerk in 1732, the value of the Rectory was £100 besides tithes, house and fees. The earliest record of the value of the Rectory occurs in 1291, in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV, of all benefices and other ecclesiastical possessions throughout England, in which it was shown that the profits of the Rectory of "S. Martinus de Otteswick," were rated at 13 marks, equivalent to £8 13s. 4d.¹

In the Taxation of 1327, "Eccl^{ia} Sancti Martini in

¹ Rem. Office in the Exchequer.

Otwych" was valued at 13 marks¹ and in an inquisition of 5th May, 1428² is "Eccl̄ia S̄ti Martini Ottewich in ead̄m warda valet per annu' ad sup̄pum & maximu', valore xvj marc' & sex solid' octo denar' et no' amplius," equal to £11 os. od.

This new assessment remained effective until the survey made in the year 1535 "Valor Ecclesiasticus," when it was rated at £13 9s. 9¼d.

In 1732 Wharton, the Parish Clerk, records that the church was then rated at £13 9s. od.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MERCHANT TAYLORS.

Even a short account of the parish, such as this must necessarily be, should include some reference to the guild which has played so important a part in the parochial life through the centuries. Indeed to describe the parish fully, is to describe the guild and the noteworthy events that have occurred in the only mediæval Hall existing in London; but the long and glorious history of the Company of Merchant Taylors has been so completely recorded by Mr. Charles M. Clode in his three royal 8vo volumes, that while their Hall forms part of the parish with which we are dealing, it would be futile to attempt more than a brief note of its early foundation.

The City guilds better known to-day by the name of Companies, may be said to have had their beginning in old Saxon times. Indeed, the framing of the ancient laws in the seventh century presupposed their existence before the time of King Ine of Wessex, for he gave to Britain a code of laws in which guilds are generally mentioned.

To one or other of the guilds, every man, of whatever occupation, was expected to, and did actually, attach himself, and although the earliest mention of the

¹ Harl. MS., 60.

² Rem. Office.

fraternity now known as Merchant Taylors occurs early in the thirteenth century, the guild of cutters and makers of garments had its being centuries earlier, not only as a banding together of its members for protection against interference with their calling; but as a sort of friendly or mutual benefit society of a very high order.

Brotherly love, social charity, and the good of one's neighbour constituted the mainspring of their very existence, for the brethren by their early statutes were pledged to practise religion, justice, morality and to exercise practical charity. Combined as they were for mutual assurance and mutual benefit, they became a sort of burial club; they attended the funerals of their fellows, attended masses and prayed for the repose of their souls; they maintained priests to carry out the religious observances; they performed the duties common in hospitals by providing for the sick and afflicted; they acted as guardians of the poor by aiding the helpless, assisting strangers and in later years by providing almshouses for the aged and infirm. Still later they founded schools, and that so well known as Merchant Taylors' School is to-day one of the most important and progressive scholastic institutions in the country.

The Fraternitate Cissorem is mentioned as early as the year 1226-7, when some disturbance occurred between its members and those of the Goldsmiths, which ended unpleasantly for the rioters. About this period they were occupying premises belonging to Robert de Mounpeillers, and there, in all probability, they held their annual guild. It is supposed that in the last year of the thirteenth century, the fraternity received a licence to adopt the name of "Taylors and Linen Armourers of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist," but if this were so the former part of the name does not appear to have been used in early documents, the members invariably being, as of old, described as belonging to the Fraternity of St. John, "gilda

armararij" or "mercatores scissores," showing that they were cutters as well as the makers of garments and padders of armour.

In 1322 the Linen Armourers framed their first ordinance, which had for its purpose the prevention of the Smiths covering basnets, etc., with cloth, and exhibiting them for sale—to the discredit of the Linen Armourers—until they had previously been tested as to their fitness for covering, and four years later they petitioned parliament for a confirmation of the privileges that had been theirs from time out of memory, and their first charter was granted them by Edward III in the year 1327, as Taylors and Linen Armourers.

In 1332 Edmund, son of Walter Crepyn by deed, granted to John de Yakeslee "a certain mansion situate in the parishes of St. Peter Cornhill, St. Benedict Fynk and St. Martin de Oteswych," which Yakeslee, the king's tent maker, conveyed to John Aystwyk in 1345-6, who, in his turn conveyed the property to trustees for the Merchant Taylors in 1347. This mansion, which was situate at the back of the dwelling of Ralph Crepyn, he residing there as late as 1377, was probably the site upon which the Company subsequently built their hall at the end of the fourteenth century.

Some time between 1361-71 the Taylors obtained a grant of a chapel on the north side of the Cathedral of St. Paul's in which to hold service and prayer on behalf of the Fraternity, but in the year 1455 this chapel is recorded to have been found too small for the comfort of the brotherhood and they established one in the parish of St. Martin, but it is not quite certain whether this was at the Hall of the Guild or at the Church of St. Martin. The fact that the Company denied the existence of a chapel in the Hall in 1547 rather suggests that the one endowed by them for their religious observances after they partially seceded from St. Paul's was at the Church of St. Martin, for by this time they were the patrons of the Church and had already presented to it at least six

times, and moreover the Guild occasionally used the chapel at St. Paul's up to the middle of the sixteenth century.

About this period the Guilds began to assume a distinctive dress or livery, and came to be known as Livery Companies with the change of name from guilds to crafts and misteries. In 1391 they received their second charter from Richard II, he having graciously allowed himself to become an honorary member. This charter was mainly a confirmation of the grant made by his grandfather Edward III and was again confirmed by Henry IV in 1401.

By this time the Company had accumulated a fund, and it is possible that their new hall was well advanced to completion. We now find them purchasing property, and in 1404 Thomas Sibsay bequeathed to the Guild some tenements in Bread Street. About a year later John Churchman, presumably the executor of William and John Oteswich, made to the Company their first substantial gift of 4 messuages and 17 shops, together with the advowson of the church, and this was shortly followed by a third charter which was something more than a confirmation of those previously granted, for it embodied a licence to hold in mortmain, lands, tenements and annuities already acquired by the fraternity.

In accordance with the spirit in which the Churchman-Oteswich gift was made to the Company, they took down eleven of the tenements, and in 1414 erected on the site 7 almshouses in Threadneedle Street, between the Oteswich mansion and the hall.

Perhaps the most important charter granted the Company was that of 1439, for it not only ratified the previous grants, but gave the Company full power to make search concerning various defects and abuses in their trade, and the correction of persons engaged in it. This new power they were not to enjoy for long, for in 1442 during the mayoralty of Robert Clopton, its legality was contested, and the Recorder having entered

a protest against the charter, an order was obtained for it to be declared inoperative, and so it remained for 23 years until in 1466, Edward IV confirmed the grant made by Henry VI, giving the Tailors and Linen Armourers power of search; but a period of 42 years was to elapse before the Company, now incorporated by the name of the men of the art and mystery of Merchant Taylors, acquired full power as a trade guild, by the granting of an entirely new charter in 1503, securing to them the monopoly of cutting and making of men's clothes in London, and conferring upon them the power to make laws for the correction and punishment of all offenders of their trade, subject to any new ordinances being submitted to certain law officers of the government for approval, and from this date the fraternity became simply the Guild of Merchant Taylors, whereby they were enabled to admit into the guild others than those following the vocation which gave the Company its name.

A few years previously, in 1480, the Company received its first grant of arms from Sir Thomas Holmes, Clarenceux King of Arms, a representation of which was formerly in the Church of St. Martin. The present arms of the Company granted in 1586 differ from the original by the substitution of a lion for the Holy Lamb, the latter becoming the crest.

It has been shown that the guilds had their origin in a religious and social fraternity comprising both brethren and sisters, and right up to the middle of the sixteenth century religion entered very largely into the life of the fraternity. Indeed it would appear that this element dominated the commercial side of the Company's activities, for its prosperity was to some extent derived from grants, or charges on land and houses, bequeathed on the condition that priests were found for obits of the donors, and while in its effect the Reformation brought serious injury to the Company, the plea that it was a trading fraternity saved it from the total destruction

which overtook all the purely religious societies, and thus fortunately preserved to us one of the most valuable educational, social and hospitable institutions in the country.

All the bequests for superstitious uses were now forfeited to the crown, and in order to redeem some of these annual payments or charges for maintaining obits for the souls of the donors, the Company was compelled to dispose of land to the value of £2,000, equal to about £28,000 of our money. That the Company was able to meet these extortionate demands upon their treasury, added to later exactions, is presumptive evidence that the Company was then very rich; but the pressure brought upon the Taylors during the Civil War, to provide for service in the cause of both King and the Parliament, cost them nearly £25,000, besides having to part with many pieces of plate, of which the Company was richly possessed, and most of that not then disposed of was melted in the devastating fire of 1666, which not only damaged their hall, but seriously reduced their resources, compelling them to sell some of their land and houses. Despoiled of their possessions the Company had recourse to granting leases, the disposal of further estates, and the letting out of their hall and its handsome rooms for rent to the East India Company, the South Sea Company and others, and by generally effecting economies, the Taylors recovered sufficiently to enable them to spend a considerable amount on the repair of their hall, their school and to rebuild the Parsonage House.

In this account of the parish it has been necessary to make frequent mention of the munificence of the Merchant Taylors; but for a description of the beautiful hall and various apartments—concealed from Threadneedle Street, as the premises are, by a block of banks and offices—together with an appreciation of the Company's numerous activities, and what they mean in the cause of education, hospitality and to the City

generally, we commend a perusal of Mr. Clode's exceptionally interesting and comprehensive survey already referred to.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

That it should be not possible to discover the name of the builder, nor the precise year of the erection, of the notorious South Sea House is more than strange, when the nature of the business transacted by the South Sea Company—most disastrous in its consequences—had so much occupied the minds of the people in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, by reason of the incalculable ruin brought to many thousands of homes throughout the land.

The South Sea project, which came to be known as the South Sea Bubble, had its birth in the parish of St. Martin Outwich in the year 1710. During the war with France in the reign of Queen Anne, instead of paying cash due to the men of the Navy, tickets were issued to them in lieu of pay, which the men were obliged to dispose of at 40 and 50 per cent. discount. Harley, Earl of Oxford, wishing to restore public credit and to provide for the extinction of this debt of nearly £10,000,000, guaranteed 6 per cent. interest to any Company prepared to take over and discharge the debt, and a company of merchants agreed to pay to the Government the sum mentioned.

For this consideration, these merchants obtained a grant in the following year, 1711, securing to them the monopoly of the trade of the South Seas, and they became incorporated under the title of "The Governors and Company of Merchants trading to the South Seas and other parts of America." The Company was then holding its meetings at the hall of the Merchant Taylors, where it remained until 1714 or 1715, and quickly gained a foremost position in the mercantile world.

Between the years *cir.* 1716–20 the South Sea Company was transacting its business at the Excise

Office in Old Broad Street, afterwards designated the Old South Sea House.

The £100 shares of the Company quickly rose to £300, to £550, then to £890, and crazy speculation grew more and more rampant; but upon a fall to £640, the agents of the Directors bought largely, and the shares shortly reached £1,000; but within a month they fell to £400.

The popular frenzy for the scheme had become so infectious, that Threadneedle Street at times became impassable because of the crowds anxious to invest in the Company. The street was turned into a counting house and blocked with desks and clerks. In the year 1720, the Directors were at the Merchant Taylors' Hall holding meetings in relation to the "Bubble" before it burst, and when the crash did come, nearly everyone, including some of the wealthiest in the country, who had been deluded by the golden scheme, were involved in it, the Duke of Chandos, to name only one, losing as much as £300,000. There were a few, however, who speculated, but had the good sense to sell at the right moment, thereby amassing considerable wealth, notably Thomas Guy the bookseller, who subsequently bequeathed £200,000 to endow the hospital which bears his name. On the other hand, Gay, the poet, who had been given £1,000, invested it with the Company, and at one time his stock stood at £20,000. Like the Duke of Chandos, he was advised by his friends to sell out while the prices were high. He refused, however, and he lost his principal and profits too.

In the autumn of 1720 the directors summoned a meeting of the Corporation at Merchant Taylors' Hall, and in the following year 1721, they leased the floor over the great parlour, at a rent of £50 per annum. At first the lease was for not more than 2 years; but it was later agreed by the Merchant Taylors to extend the lease, while restricting the hours of occupation of the premises from sunrise to sunset.

Half a century earlier Mrs. Margaret Taylor, by will

dated the 30 October, 1667, bequeathed to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Martin Outwich, 8 messuages with a tenement, coal hole and premises situated in Hammond's Alley opposite the Church, "the rents and profits thereof to be distributed, part to the poor of the parish for ever, and part towards the maintenance and education of poor children chargeable on the parish."

By an indenture, 27 March, 1725, the whole of the foregoing property was leased to the South Sea Company upon the payment of the yearly rent of £45, notwithstanding the fact that three years previously (1722-3) the rents from the 8 houses realised £77. About 5 years later, the Governors pulled down most of the property, and built on the site the plain, if substantial, South Sea House immediately facing the north side of the Church, leaving one messuage, which subsequently became "The Flower Pot" coaching inn, the starting point of the Edmonton and Dalston omnibus. This old house of call, although occupying one of the best positions in the City, had a struggling existence and was demolished in 1863. The site of the "Flower Pot," at this date, is occupied by the entrance to the National Provincial Bank of England, at the Corner of Threadneedle Street.

The South Sea House, which was erected between the years 1730-32, stood upon ground extending back as far as the Excise Office, facing the then church of St. Peter le Poor, and nearly adjoining Gresham House. The Threadneedle Street front was of the Doric order, built of brick ornamented with Portland stone, the ornate entrance leading into a court with a piazza formed of Doric pillars.

Charles Lamb's elder brother John, who, in his later years resided in Threadneedle Street, was for 40 years a clerk at South Sea House, and it was in 1790, shortly after leaving Christ's Hospital, that Charles joined the Company to learn book-keeping. He could not have remained there more than two years, for in April, 1792,

we find him engaged at the East India House; but he was there sufficiently long to enable him to form a very vivid picture of the structure of the South Sea House and of the life and habits of its retainers—"kept more for show than use"—"persons of a curious and speculative turn of mind," "mostly bachelors"—with little or nothing to occupy their office hours, as we may gather from the following extract from his *Elia*:—

"Reader, in thy passage from the Bank—where thou hast been receiving thy half-yearly dividends (supposing thou art a lean annuitant like myself)—to the Flower Pot, to secure a place for Dalston, or Shacklewell, or some other thy suburban retreat northerly—didst thou never observe a melancholy-looking, handsome, brick and stone edifice, to the left, where Threadneedle Street abuts upon Bishopsgate? I dare say thou hast often admired its magnificent portals ever gaping wide, and disclosing to view a grave court, with cloisters and pillars, with few or no traces of goers-in or comers-out—a desolation something like Balclutha's."

"This was once a house of trade—a centre of busy interests. The throng of merchants was here—the quick pulse of gain—and here some forms of business are still kept up, though the soul be long since fled. Here are still to be seen stately porticos; imposing staircases, offices roomy as the state apartments in palaces . . . the still more sacred interiors of court and committee rooms, with venerable faces of beadles, door-deepers . . . The long passages hung with buckets, appended, in idle row, to walls, whose substance might defy any, short of the last, conflagration:—with vast ranges of cellarage under all, where dollars and pieces of eight once lay, an "unsunned heap . . . Such is South Sea House . . . a magnificent relic."

After the fire at the Royal Exchange in 1838, many of the members of Lloyds found temporary quarters at the South Sea House and in 1855, at which period the Company had ceased to exist as a trading concern, the building was sold by Messrs. Beadel & Sons to William Tite for £55,750, and shortly after, it was acquired by the Baltic Exchange, an outgrowth of the Baltic coffee house close by. Its interior was remodelled to accommodate these members of the Wheat Exchange, and they remained there until the year 1900, when the 1,500 members of the Baltic found a temporary home in

Bishopsgate, pending the completion of the new building then being erected in St. Mary Axe.

South Sea House was demolished in 1900 and rebuilt for the British Linen Bank; but to this day it retains the old name of South Sea House.

DEDICATION.

The antiquity of dedicating churches is evident from its being a custom amongst both Jews and Gentiles, but when it was first adopted by Christians it is not easy to determine, for there is no mention of it earlier than the reign of Constantine. Churches in his time were almost everywhere erected, and Eusebius tells us that they were solemnly consecrated, and the dedications celebrated with great festivity and rejoicing, usually lasting eight days. The rites and ceremonies upon these occasions included alms to the poor and gifts to the Church.

The illustrious Saint to whom this Church was dedicated is the patron of reformed drunkards, and he was the first martyr honoured in the Latin Church with an office and a feast.

He was born at Sabaria in Panronia *cir.* 321, and was educated at Pavia. For three years he lived the life of a soldier in Gaul at Ambianum, the modern Amiens, where he served under Constantine, and later, Julian the Apostate. In his early years, he is said to have manifested so great an affection for the Christian religion, that his father, who was a soldier and heathen, determined to send him to the wars at the age of 15. The virtues of his life as a soldier are the theme of some interesting legends. In the commencement of his military career in the city of Amiens, as one legend relates, he happened to meet with a poor naked man as he was passing the gate of the city, and commiserating his condition, yet without the means of affording him pecuniary aid, he having already bestowed his substance in charity, there was nothing left but his military cloak,

which he cut in two with his sword and gave the half to the distressed beggar. At the age of 18 he received the rite of baptism, yet he remained in the army. In the year 371, he was consecrated Bishop of Tours, and during the 30 years of his bishopric he diligently destroyed all the idols and altars he discovered. He died of fever at Candes the 9th November, 401, in his 81st year, and was buried outside Tours. His feast is celebrated on the 11th November, the date of his interment, the 4th July being dedicated to the memory of the removal of his corpse in the year 473 to a more magnificent tomb than that originally accorded it, by order of Perpetuus, one of his successors in the See of Tours.

DERIVATION.

Doubt has frequently been expressed as to the derivation of the name of Outwich. Stow in the 1st edition of his *Survey* mentions two names, and says the "Church of S. Martin, called Oteswich, of William Oteswich and John Otoswich his sonne, new founders thereof."

Five years later in his 2nd and favoured edition of 1603, he mentions four:—"Martin de Oteswich, Nicholas de Oteswich, William Oteswich and John Oteswich, founders thereof." This latter variation is repeated in Munday's 1618 corrected edition, and in 1720, Strype credits the four as "newfounders thereof" instead of "founders" as alleged by Stow in 1603. This claim has been advanced so repeatedly that we may be permitted a moment's examination of it.

It has been suggested that it is more than likely that the family took its name from the parish, advancing in support of that contention the fact that a church at Bath, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was called St. Nicholas Outwich, from its situation outside the city. Another theory put forward is, that the additional epithet "Otteswich" was given to distinguish it from St. Martin, Ludgate, which was founded about the same period at

the west end of the City (also dedicated to St. Martin of Tours), while St. Martin Otteswich was at the east, or outer side of the City, or the wick. Furthermore, in the Certificate of the Company of Merchant Taylors "To the Commissioners touching Chantreys," the Company does not refer to William Owtwiche, but to "William off Owtwiche," which may have meant that he was Willian of the parish of Owtwiche, for we find a 1293 reference to one "Edmond le Taillur de Otteswich." Loftie says the "name may denote a 'wych' or dwelling, within Bishopsgate, or may belong to some Otto or Otho whose memory has not otherwise been preserved."

Assuming, however, that the church did take its name from the family of Otteswich—which up to the beginning of the fifteenth century, possessed property in the parish—it certainly could not have been named after the four members mentioned by Stow; but rather would it have been derived from one Martin de Ottewich, *cir.* 1200, nearly two centuries earlier, he, who lived opposite the church, as may be appreciated by the following reference in the year 1230:—

"Matilda late wife of Martin de Ottewich, granted to Richard the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity in frank almoyn, of land with a house and chamber in the parish, and opposite the church of St. Martin Ottewich, to hold after the death of herself and Fribern her husband, paying Pain Tabur $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yearly."¹

It is possible that Matilda had married the man named Fribern after the death of Martin Otteswich. Then about 1231, comes a "confirmation by Pain Tabur and Agnes his wife, daughter of Martin de Otteswich, of the grant of Matilda, late wife of the said Martin, to the Canons of Holy Trinity, of land with a house and chamber in the parish of St. Martin Ottewich."²

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1291, ordering the re-assessment of all the benefices in England, the Church was

¹ Ancient Deeds, A2683.

² A2681.

described as Sancti Martini Otteswich, and in 1300, there is a record of a "grant by Joan, called 'la Coffrere de Sancto Edmundo' to Master William de Oteswyche, surgeon of London, of the tenement with houses and shops that she and John, her late husband, had in the parish of St. Martin de Oteswyche, paying her 40s. yearly."

From the foregoing, it will be abundantly clear, that the statements made by Stow and later historians, were made without due consideration being given to the earlier existence of the family, bearing the name Otteswich. Moreover, if it be true that the Otteswiches were the founders, it would appear somewhat strange that they did not possess the right of presentation to the living, which, it is reasonable to assume, would originally have been with them, whereas they did not at any period of the history of the Church present to it.

It will be shown presently that John Churchman purchased the patronage, possibly on the behalf of the Otteswich family, in 1381, and if he did not present Robert Redere to the living in that year, he, most certainly, on the 5th June, 1387, collated John Gardener to the Rectory. Whether or not the presentation was made by instruction of the family is not recorded. The association of William and his son John with the grant of the advowson to the Company of Merchant Taylors, by Churchman in 1405-6, is merely a coincidence, and it may have been purchased by the Otteswiches for a sentimental reason, because of their long residence contiguous to a Church which already bore what had become their patronymic. Indeed, it is highly probable, that they were occupying the mansion abutting on the west end of the church up to the year 1380 or even later. In any event William was living there as late as 1377 as may be gathered from the following extract:—

25 September 1377. Michael Free alias Northburg, [Northbury] executor of Michael de Northbury, late Bishop of London [1355-61], whose will was proved in

1362, granted in perpetuity to the said grantees—the King and William [Courtney], Bishop of London [1375–81]—Two tenements and 2 shops in St. Martin's Oteswiche, between those of Master William de Oteswiche, citizen and surgeon on the East and Ralph Crepyn on the West, a plot of land on the South and the Kings Street (*vicum regium*) on the North.¹

The two tenements and shops, referred to in the grant, formed part of the gift, made by Churchman in 1405, to the Merchant Taylors, together with the patronage. It must therefore be presumed that the Otteswiches, instead of being founders of the Church, had only become proprietors of the advowson by purchase, just a few years before it was granted to the Company of Merchant Taylors.

PATRONAGE.

The patronage of the Church in ancient times was held by Thomas de Leukenore, *cir.* 1280, the earliest record we can find, and it remained in the family until the death of his son John, when it passed to Robert de Harewedone, who, on the 1st October, 33 Edward I (1305) "Granted to Sir Hugh le Despenser (the elder), for 200 marcs, land, with houses gardens and advowson of the Church of St. Martin of Oteswich . . . together with 3/2d. yearly quit rents issuing from the tenements in the said parish."²

Sir Hugh le Despenser, who was a favourite of Edward I and also of Edward II, acted as advisor against the Barons. He was executed in 1326, his possessions being forfeited to the crown, and on the 16th May, 2 Edward III (1328) the advowson in feodo with two messuages and 40/- rent in the parishes of St. Helen and St. Martin de Otrewyche was granted to John de Warenne, Earl of

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1 Richard II.

² Anc. Deeds, A2649.

Surrey, Earl of Sussex and Earl of Warenne,¹ who collated to the living:—

Richard de Samford, in September, 1328, who died a few days afterwards.

Walter de Elingham, in October, 1328, who resigned within 8 months.

Reginald de Warwicke, in May, 1329, who resigned.

Richard de Radeford, in July, 1331.

Richard de Coventre, 1343.

Newcourt, Hennesy, Wilkinson and others state that the Earl presented John de Dalynghton to the living; but they are in error, because Dalynghton was already the incumbent in 1325, and the advowson was not granted to the Earl of Warenne until May, 1328.

Being the last of the ancient family of Warenne, and dying without lawful issue in the year 1347, his widow Joanna, daughter of Henry III, from whom the Earl ineffectually endeavoured to obtain a divorce, obtained on the 20th June, 1349, a grant of all the lands of the late Earl for her life, with remainder to her husband's nephew, Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, while the Earldom reverted to the crown, together with the advowson of the Church and the two messuages already referred to. Two years later the widow died abroad on the 30th August, 1351. To whom the King next granted the patronage it is impossible to discover; but it subsequently passed to Alderman John Aubury, who died in the year 1380, and his widow Matilda, the daughter and heiress of Adam Ffraunce, granted and confirmed to John Churchman, the patronage, by deed dated the 8th February, 4 Richard II (1381). It was to this John Churchman that London owed a debt, for the building of the Custom House. As an Alderman, he represented Bishopsgate Ward in 1381-2; Bridge Ward in 1383-4 and Bishopsgate again in 1384-91. He was a member of the Grocers' Company (Master in 1383) and served as Sheriff in 1385-6.

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. III.

It is presumed that Churchman merely acted as trustee to William and John Otteswich, and from that circumstance, the advowson of the church came into his charge in 1381, and this, possibly at the instance, or under the sanction of the two brothers, he conveyed, by licence of Henry IV, in 1405, together with four messuages and seventeen shops, with the appurtenances in the parish, to the "Master and Wardens of the Taylors and Linen-Armourers [Merchant Taylors], keepers of the Guild and Fraternity of St. John the Baptist in London," and to their successors in perpetual alms to be employed for the benefit of the poor brethren and sisters of the Company.

That the purchase of the advowson was made on behalf of the Oteswich brothers, is evidenced by the "dede dated the 10th April, anno 13th, Richard Secund" (1390), whereby Churchman granted to John Thorp, clerk, William Skreene, John Paris, Robert Edymon, Ralph Nector, clerk, Edmund Oliver, John Bryay, Gilbert Meddleborne, Richard Tokey and Richard Grace "All his lands and ten'ts, rents and services in the parish of St. Martin Otteswich, also other lands in London." These he granted again on the 2nd May, 1392, again on the 1st July, 1400, and yet again on the 10th June, 1405. So that having parted with "all his lands," it is clear that he had nothing left, and that he must have acted simply as the agent for the family of Oteswich, in the conveyance of the patronage to the Merchant Taylors in 1405, with messuages and shops.

Nine years later, in 1414, the Master and Wardens "builded about a proper quadrant or squared court" between the Oteswich mansion, which immediately adjoined the west end of the church and Merchant Taylors' Hall, "seven almshouses, wherein they placed seven almesmen of that Company and their wives (if they had wives), each of these 7, of old time had xiiij^d the weeke; but now of late time [1598] their stipend by the said Mayster and Wardens hath been augmented to the summe of xxvj^s the quarter . . . besides coals."¹

¹ Stow's *Survey*.

The records of the Merchant Taylors show that the Company paid £40 to King Henry IV on the 15th July, 1405, for a licence enabling John Churchman to grant to them, the advowson, messuages and shops, and that on the 20th July, 1405, such grant was made.

It was not altogether a gift to the Company, because so long as Alderman Churchman lived, it was provided that he should receive an annuity of £10 per annum, which, in the grant, he had reserved for himself, and after his death the company were to maintain an obit for him "and divers others of his nomination," and also to pay 5 marks to the priest of the chantry, "to sing for the souls of Master William de Oteswyche and others" in St. Martin's Church. Besides these obligations the grant lays down certain ordinances for the appointment to the living of the Church, "and to other uses did make a composition with the said ffraternitie for the ecusion of his determinacon and obteyned the Kings licence on mortmayne for the doeing thereof."

By virtue of that grant, the right of the patronage remained with the Merchant Taylors, with the exception of one lapse to the Bishop of London, in 1554, and another to the crown, by the promotion of Bishop Keddar to Bath and Wells in 1691, until the union of the Benefice with St. Helen's in 1873.

The Certificate of the Company of Merchant Taylors concerning the Churchman grant is as follows:—

"To the Kings Commissioners touching Chaunteryes . . . Anno 1^o E.6.

"John Churchman, Citizen and grocer of London, by his deed indented, bearinge date xxth. daie of July in the yeare of the reigne of Kinge Henry the IV, after the Conquest, the sixth, (1405) did geve vnto the saide M^r and Wardens, and their successors, for evermore, foure messuages and xvij shoppes wth th'app'tenaunes, beinge in the prish of St. Marten Owtewich, of London. And vij^s viij^d off rente

goinge owt off the ten'ts of Richarde Bedwyn, in the Prische of St. Michael, in Croked Lane, of London. And also the advowson of the Church of St. Martyn Owtwich, to th'entent that they should fynde a Preist to singe for his sowle and others in the saide Church of St. Martin's Owtwiche, and that they should pay yearely to the saide Preists x m'kes. And further, by the said deed indented, he willed and devised that they should fynde vnto one other Preist there founded in the said Church, for the sowle off one Will'm off Owtwiche, and other in the said dede comprized And also willed and devised that they shoulde fynde a lampe contynually breunyng in the said Church for evermore. And further willed and ordeyned that they shoulde fynde and keepe for evermore, every yeare, one anniv'sary in the said Church for him and other expressed, in the said deed. And allowe and pay the resolutes and deduc'ons hereafter expressed, and the residue off the profitts to be employed vpon suche poore men as they of almes doe kepe."

"The yearely value off the said landes p'ann' is xxx¹¹ vj^s viij^d over and besides certen almes-houses:—

Lord Wriothesley had 1 messuage and ij ten'tes p'ann x¹¹

Henry Polsted had 1 messuage & v ten'tes p'ann xv¹¹

Richard Carill 1 messuage v¹¹ vj^s viij^d

"Also there is certain small ten'tes inclosed wth in one Greate gate w^{ch} they (Merchant Taylors) have transposed and thereof made there Almeshouses for the relief of their poore people."

Summa xxx¹¹ vj^s viij^d.¹

RECTORS.

Patron—Thomas de Leukenore.

Rafe de Coningrue, 1294.²

Nicholas, *cir.* 1298.

In the year 1300. Nicholas rector of St. Martin's

¹ Clode's Memorials.

² Jenkinson's *London Churches*, p. 123.

Otteswych . . . demised to Robert de Northampton and Margery his wife for their lives of the land that the late William Baker gave for the support of the said Church and Rector.¹

Patron—Sir Hugh le Despenser.

John de Dalvington, —8th May, 1325.

John de Flenburgh, —1328. He resigned.

Vicar of East Tilbury.

Patron—John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey
and Earl Warenne.

Richard de Samford, 25 September, 1328. He died in 1328.

Vicar of Ramsden-Belhouse, East Tilbury.

Walter de Elingham, 5 October, 1328. He died 1329.

Reginald de Warwicke, 21 May, 1329. He resigned.

Richard de Radeford, 19 July, 1331.

Richard de Coventre, 1343.

Patron—The Crown.

Walter de Bunstede, 1350.

William de Almescothe, 1362–68.

Vicar of East Tilbury. He was Rector at St. Martin's Outwich until November 27, 1368, for on that date he had the King's licence to exchange with William de Paxton for the church of Kirtlingstok.

Patron—Alderman John Aubury?

William de Paxton, 27 November, 1368–81. He died 1381.

Rector of Kirtlingstok. Rector of St. Martin Otteswych by exchange.

Patron—John Churchman?

¹ Anc. Deeds, A2393.

Robert Redere, 1381–1387. He died 1387.

John Gardener de Keylmershe, 5 June, 1387.

Vicar of Abberton, Fingringhoe, Theydon ad Montem, Tolleshunt Darcy, Great Bardfield, Gingrave, Rector of Blunham, and South Mimms. He exchanged with Giles Beton 140 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Patron—Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

Giles Beton, 22 January, 140 $\frac{8}{9}$. He resigned.

Rector of Blunham; of Othcote and of St. Martin Outwich by exchange.

John Gowrn, 29 June, 1410. He died 1419.

Rector of Othcote.

Roger Hungerton. He died 143 $\frac{5}{6}$.

John Bolton, 6 January, 143 $\frac{5}{6}$.

Vicar of Tolleshunt Darcy.

John Blake. Died 145 $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Breux, 8 January, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$. He died 1459.

John Leveson, S.T.B., 13 June, 1459. He resigned 1464.

Edward Penythorne, 15 November, 1464. He died 1471.

Nicholas Wotton, LL.B., 21 August, 1471. He died 1482.

Richard Eastmond, S.T.B., 20 April, 1482. He resigned 1483.

Edmund Crome, S.T.P., 5 May, 1483. He resigned 1495.

John Pemberton, A.M., 24 April, 1495. He died 1502.

William Robson, S.T.P., 28 October, 1502. He died 1514.

William Goderych, S.T.P., 23 December, 1514. He resigned 1537.

William Pannell, S.T.B., 27 March, 1537. He died 1537.

Nicholas Wilson, S.T.P., 20 December, 1537. He died 1548.

Thomas Kirkham, S.T.P., 8 June, 1548. He resigned 155 $\frac{4}{5}$.

There was one Thomas Kirkham, a minorite, Guardian of the College of Minorites at Doncaster who took the

degree of D.D. at Oxford, February 27th, 1526, and was afterwards very zealous against the divorce of Henry VIII from Queen Katherine, but whether he was the same is not certain.

Patron—Bishop of London.

Henry Pendleton, S.T.P., 14 February, 155 $\frac{1}{2}$. He resigned 1556.

Patron—Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

William Gravesend, 29 April, 1556. He died 19 March, 1570.

John Robinson, 5 July, 1570. President, St. John's College, Oxon.

George Gardiner, S.T.P., 26 January, 1571. He resigned 1574.

Born at Barwick, educated at Cambridge, made first minor Canon, then Prebendary, then Archdeacon of Norwich and at length Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and Dean of the Cathedral of Norwich for 16 years. He died in the winter of 1589 and was interred on the south side of the Cathedral of Norwich.

Henry Withers, A.M., 17 April, 1574. He resigned 1591. Vicar of Kensington, and Theydon Gernon. He died in 1609.

Arthur Bright, D.D., 28 August, 1591. He resigned 1600.

William Taylor, S.T.B., 27 June, 1600. He died October, 1603.

Vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street.

John Lewes, A.M., 22 December, 1603. He died September, 1614.

Rowland Juxon, 3 October, 1614. He resigned 1634.

Thomas Pears, D.D., 17 March, 1634.

Sequestred by the parliament for his loyalty in 1643, and died before the Restoration.

Lyonel Goodwicke, 10 November, 1643. He resigned 1645.

Walter Bridges, 20 November, 1645. He resigned 1647.

Thomas Bedford, 5 May, 1647. He died 1652.

Matthew Smalwood, 10 November, 1652. He resigned 1674.

President of Sion College, 1666, Dean of Lichfield.

Richard Kidder, D.D., 24 October, 1674.

Vicar of Stanground, Rector of Little Raine. Promoted 29 August, 1691, to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells and was consecrated at Bow Church. He and his wife were killed in their bed at Wells by the fall of a stack of chimneys which were blown down in the hurricane of 30 November, 1703.

Patron—William and Mary.

Thomas Berrow, A.M., 17 October, 1691. He died December, 1703.

Buried in the church on 16 January, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Patron—Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

Nicholas Zinzan, A.M., 9 March, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

He resigned in May, 1716, during the rebellion on account of the oaths required by Government and died at Hampton, 1735.

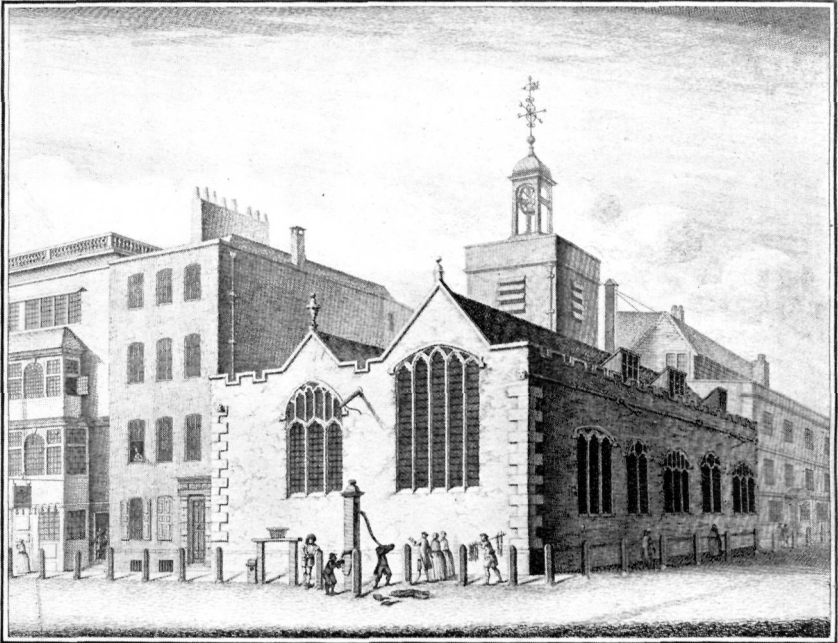
Josiah Wheatley, A.M., 28 May, 1716. He died 1719.

Of Trinity College. He printed some of his sermons. Benjamin Carter, A.M., 3 July, 1719.

He held the Vicarage of West Ham, was Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King and died of an apoplexy in December, 1727. Published many of his sermons—one at the election of Lord Mayor, another on a school feast. He was greatly respected by the parishioners, and was buried in the Church on 6 January, 172 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Richard Biscoe, M.A., 27 February, 1727. He died 1748. Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain in Ordinary.

THE NORTHEAST PROSPECT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN OUTWICH.



To ROBERT CATER Esq.
Alderman of Cheap Ward
London.



St. Martin a Bishop of Paris in 1124 was invited to preach and converted the English to Christianity. He was afterwards Bishop of Dover in France and died 1158 about the 23d June in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry II. His tomb is in the Church of St. Martin in Cheap Ward London. The church was built in 1124 by the Bishop of Dover and the church was consecrated in 1125. The church was destroyed by fire in 1592 and was rebuilt in 1633. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1791 and was rebuilt in 1817. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1841 and was rebuilt in 1842. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1861 and was rebuilt in 1862. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1881 and was rebuilt in 1882. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1901 and was rebuilt in 1902. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1921 and was rebuilt in 1922. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1941 and was rebuilt in 1942. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1961 and was rebuilt in 1962. The church was again destroyed by fire in 1981 and was rebuilt in 1982. The church was again destroyed by fire in 2001 and was rebuilt in 2002. The church was again destroyed by fire in 2021 and was rebuilt in 2022.

This Plate is Humbly Inscribed by the Proprietors, Robert Wall and Willm Henry Toms

Nicholas Fayting, M.A., 12 July, 1748. He died 1789.

Rector of Hawkewell. Buried in the Church of St. Martin, 2 March, 1789.

Samuel Bishop, M.A., 13 March, 1789.

Educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Curate of Headley, Surrey. He was appointed third Master at Merchant Taylors' School and subsequently became Head Master (an office which this rectory had not previously held), and was Chaplain to the Company. He was also Rector of Ditton in Kent. He died of gout in 1795. Poetical works, 2 vols, 1796, published for the benefit of his widow. Buried in the Church, 23 November, 1795.

John Rose, D.D., 22 December, 1795. He died 1821.

Buried in the Church, 3 May, 1821.

John Joseph Ellis, M.A., 18 May, 1821. He died 1855.

John Bathurst Deane, M.A., 23 May, 1855.

During Deane's holding of the rectory, the Church was united with that of St. Helens, 22 May, 1873, and he was appointed to the living of St. Helens. He died 12 July, 1887.

THE CHURCH.

The Church, which stood on the west side of Bishops-gate, and at the extreme corner of Threadneedle Street, was in the year *cir.* 1230, described as St. Martin Ottewich; in 1253, St. Martin Oteswich and Ottheswych in 1302, while in 1558-62 it is called in Machyn's *Diary* as "Saint Marten's at the Welles with ij bokettes." In 1598, Stow thus refers to it "Now in Three needle street on the south part thereof, the first monument at ye east end by the wel with 2 buckets or pump, is the parish church of S. Martin, called Oteswich." In the 1603 edition of Stow, he writes:—"To a pump where sometime was a fayre wel with two buckets by the east end of the Parrish Church of S. Martin Otoswich," and again, "Over against the east end of Saint Martins Oteswich

Church, you had of olde time a faire well with two buckets so fastened that the drawing vp of the one let downe the other, but now of late that well is turned into a pumpe."

The reason for so describing the church was, that a well or conduit stood in the middle of the highway—Bishopsgate Street—nearly opposite the church. There were many wells in the city in Stow's time; but at the Great Fire they were choked up and neglected. A few, however, were repaired, and the last to remain with us, were those at Aldgate and at St. Martin Outwich. During the seventeenth century, the well or conduit was removed, and a pump of a quite different character was placed on the edge of the pavement, under the east window of the church, the water from which being considered to possess some curative value.

No particulars remain to us of the original church, nor is there any conclusive evidence as to the date of its erection; but it is highly probable that it was built in the late twelfth century, for there is an early thirteenth century mention of it in the Cottonian MS.¹

"Rosamond daughter of James Finke gave to the Priory of Clerkenwell in 1216-17 her stone house in the parish of St. Benet Finck and tenements in St. Martin Oteswich."

Disregarding the statements made by Stow and others, that the church was founded or new founded by the Oteswich family in the fourteenth century, there is little doubt that there were three distinct structures erected on the site, that in the twelfth century[?] the second, probably in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and the third, which was built in 1796-7. It is stated by many writers that the second fabric, with which we are mostly concerned, was built in the year 1540; but confirmation of that date of rebuilding is not forthcoming. Had there been the slightest foundation for so dating

¹ Faustina B11, folio 80, in the Cartulary of the Nuns' Priory, Clerkenwell.

the fabric it is quite certain that our greatest historian of London, and the keenest of observers, would have recorded the fact, for it must be remembered that John Stow, then a youth of 15, was living in the ward close by, and most certainly he would have seen the work of building in progress. Moreover, when engaged in collecting material for his *Survey* of 1598, the date of the erection would have been fresh on his mind.

It would seem, therefore, that the writer who originally suggested 1540 had been misled by an entry in the Churchwardens Accounts of that year:—

“Payd by me Antony Cole xxij^s ij^d to Mr. Doctor Wylson ffor so moche mony layde out by hyme abowght the removyng of y^e Pulpit and stayn wyndows to open in the church xx^d by y^e comussyon of Mr. Altam Mr. Kyll.”

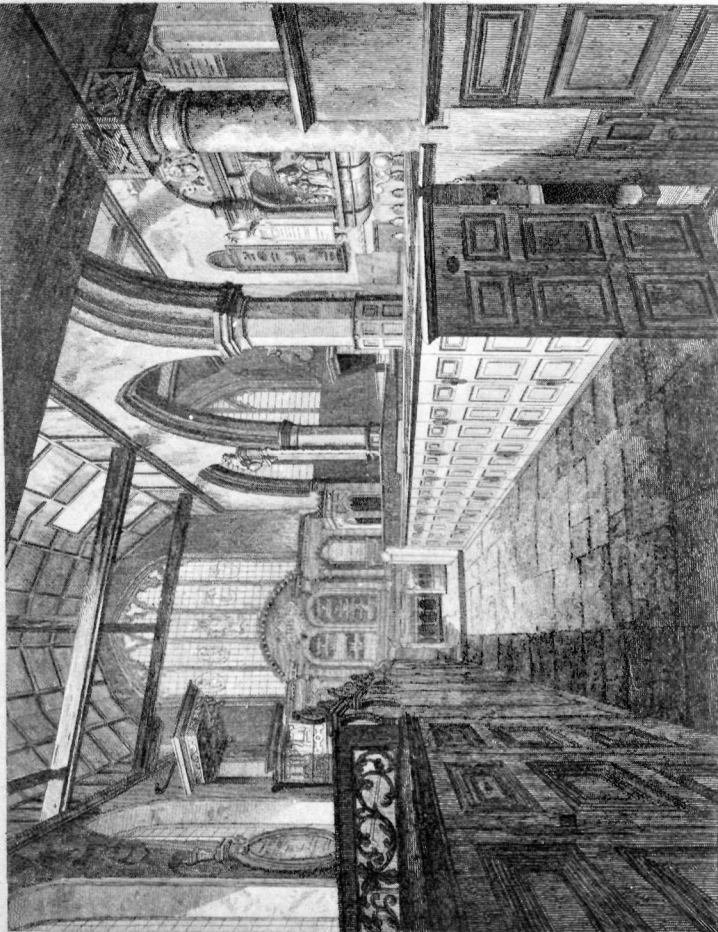
This entry, however, refers to the removal of the pulpit from the south side to the north side of the church. Hatton, in his *New View of London*, 1708, Vol. ii., followed by Seymour writing in the year 1733–5, both state that the church was built in the year 1483, an assertion erroneously based on the fact that in the south-east window was the coat of arms of Alderman Richard Naylor bearing date 1483, which happens to be the year of the alderman's death, but they make no mention of an earlier coat than that of Naylor, also in the window, namely the arms of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, who held the patronage of the Church during the years 1328 to 1347. Whatever may have been its date it was an interesting and venerable edifice in the pointed style, somewhat rudely constructed, and abutting immediately upon the footpath of Bishopsgate Street and Threadneedle Street. Its length was 80 ft., the breadth 42 ft. and the height 31 ft. It had a low tiled roof with a small square tower at the west end, very simple, without division or ornament, and on each side a latticed opening. On the top was a plain open arched turret, and supported by four piers was a small dome,

surmounted by a ball, from which rose the vane, the whole reaching to the height of 65 ft. from the ground. The roof of the north aisle was higher and wider than that of the south aisle, and it had three dormer windows facing Threadneedle Street. The body was of brick, covered with stucco, strengthened at the corners by stone, with a severely plain square battlement round the building. There were five large pointed windows on the north side, differing both in size and ornament, and there were two at the east end, of the perpendicular period.

The interior was far more pleasing in appearance than the rough external character of the edifice would have led the visitor to expect. It consisted of a north and a south aisle, which were separated by arches resting on clustered columns, with a gallery at the west end. The font, which was of marble, adorned with cherubims and festoons—the gift of Rowland Wilson, ob. 1651—2—was in one of the centre pews under the west end gallery, and bore the following inscription:—

“Ex dono Rowlandi Wilson armigeri huius parochæ pietatis & amoris ergo, 1640.”

At the north-east corner was a monumental painting to the memory of Queen Elizabeth, with the inscription: “I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith,” while at the south-east corner was a frame containing the Royal arms. The chancel was slightly higher than the body of the church, and was wainscotted to the height of 11 ft., while other parts were wainscotted only to the height of 8 ft. The pews were spacious and of oak, the ends and the doors of those on the north side being very ornate and carved partly in the form of an arch, while those in the centre and on the south side were panelled, and were lower than those on the north. The altar piece had the decalogue, inscribed in black letters on gold, between the portraits of Moses and Aaron, the former holding a rod, the latter wearing a mitre, and in his hand an



Engraved by G. P. Scott

Inside of St. Martin's Church,

London, 1847, from a drawing by Robert Wallis, Esq., & J. G. Greenhill.

Engraved by G. P. Scott

No. 3.

incense pot. In frames on either side were the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. Over the decalogue was a Glory, and above that an arched moulding enriched with figures.

The large east window behind the altar contained painted glass bearing in the centre the Royal arms with two other coats on either side, those of:—

John Green, ? Recorder of London, 1559-61.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston. He died in 1707.

Alderman John Jolliffe. He died in 1680.

Thomas Langley, who died in 1700.

and in the south-east window were the arms of Alderman Naylor and Elizabeth Nevill, his wife, John de Warenne Earl of Surrey, and others.

The pulpit with its sounding board, which was of a very early type, handsomely carved, stood against the north wall between two windows at the east end. The ceiling was of wood divided into panels and painted. Wharton the Parish Clerk, in 1732, stated that there were 5 bells, and Hatton in 1708 said there were only 4, which latter statement appears to have been correct, for when the church was taken down there were guides for only 4 bell ropes. Before the Reformation it was the custom for the Company of Merchant Taylors to resort to the Church of St. Martin, for dirges and obits, and on the occasion of the election of the Master and Wardens of the Company, they assembled there to hear a sermon. The almsmen, too, were required to give constant attendance at the church, and for that purpose the Master and Wardens in the year 1605-6 caused a special pew to be erected for the Company's almsmen. The position of the various chantries cannot be traced, but it is certain that one was in the south-east angle of the church, and the Otteswich Monument may actually have been used as a chantry altar.

The church was frequently repaired and beautified as well as being added to, and there are several references to such work.

A rood loft was erected in the year 1555-6, towards which the Merchant Taylors gave 20s. They also contributed 40s. towards the repairs and decoration of the church in 1559, and it was repaired again in 1597.

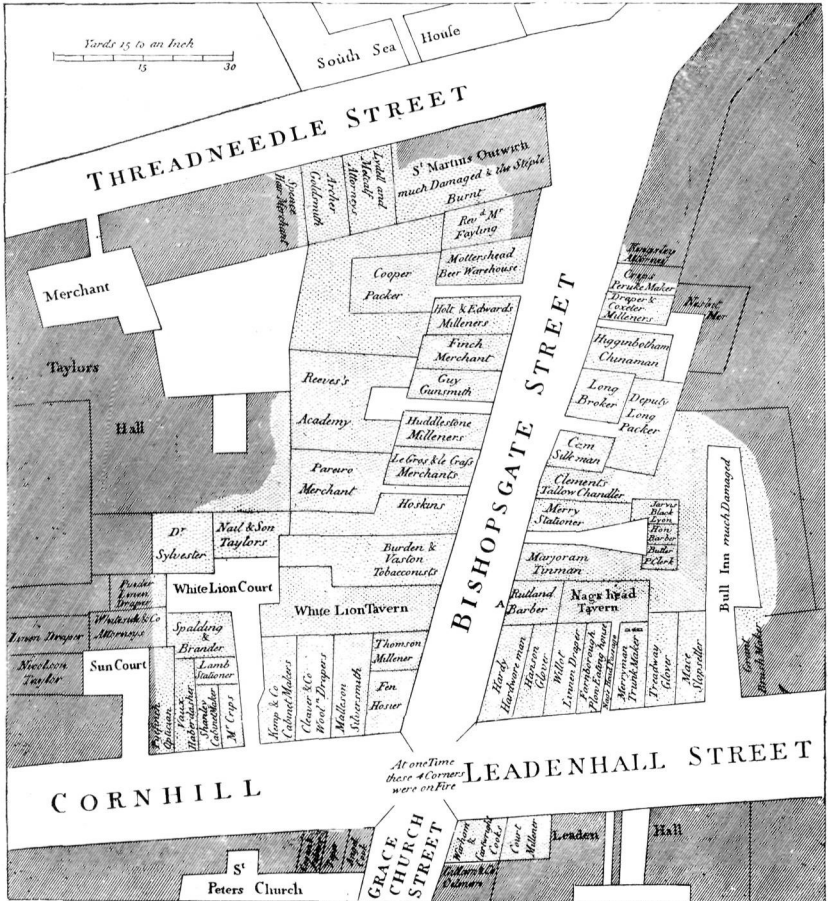
During Rowland Juxon's incumbency, the Company built the Parsonage House (1617) and allowed the Rector a pension of £5 towards his better maintenance; but it would appear that Juxon was most ungrateful for the many kindnesses shown him, and this ingratitude cost him the pension which the Company discontinued. Juxon resigned in 1634, and three years later the church was thoroughly overhauled, repaired and beautified, and in 1659 the front room on the ground floor of the Parsonage House occupied as the vestry was similarly dealt with. The church was repaired again in 1681 and 1708. Between the years 1728-34, the Parsonage House was rebuilt, towards which the Merchant Taylors gave £350, and while this work was in progress in 1731-2, the church was completely decorated.

While many of the houses in the vicinity of the church were destroyed in the fire of 1666, including the partial destruction of the Merchant Taylors' Hall, and the Company's Almshouses, the devouring flames, driven by a north-west wind, were checked when within a few yards of the church. Although it had the good fortune to escape the great fire, it was so decayed by the devastating effects of three centuries, assisted by a subsequent conflagration in Bishopsgate on the 7th November, 1765 (which burnt all the houses from Cornhill to the Church of St. Martin, several in Threadneedle Street, all the houses in White Lion Court, together with 58 houses in Cornhill, and severely injured the Rectory and the roof of the church) that a new church was considered necessary.

It was, however, temporarily patched up, and a new turret was erected similar to that damaged by the fire, and 30 years later, in 1794, it was finally decided to pull the church down and to rebuild.

APLAN OF THE FIRE IN BISHOPSGATE STREET, CORNHILL AND LEADENHALL STREET

Which began at Mr. Rutland's corner at the 25 November 1763 and continued till eleven and a half past that day, when
 ■ ■ ■ There are strong, massive Foundations and Arches adjoining this plan



London, Published by J. G. Cox, 1763. By Robert Wilkinson, 1763. Printed by J. G. Cox.

This decision afforded the Commissioners of Sewers an opportunity to widen Threadneedle Street, by purchasing the north-east angle of the site—about 10 ft. 6 in. at the base—which had, for three centuries or more, projected into the roadway. This appropriation of the triangular piece of ground necessarily included the vault under the spot, and it was agreed that a new vault should be added at the west end of the new church, and that the Rector's two vaults at the east end should be converted into one, under the sanctuary.

The parish, containing as it did at this date less than 40 dwellings, was so poor, that it was not capable of bearing the whole expense of rebuilding, so that the Rector and Wardens were compelled to appeal to the Merchant Taylors, the South Sea Company and other generous parishioners for support.

A bill was framed for the building of a new church, and for enabling the parish to borrow money on the security of annuities, to be granted for a period of 99 years.

Hitherto, the vestry had been located in the front room of the Rectory house, and as this was found to be most inconvenient to the Rector—Rev. Samuel Bishop—it was agreed to insert in the bill provision for a vestry in the new church. Shortly after the bill had been introduced into the House of Commons, it was discovered that such provision had inadvertently been omitted, and as the bill had been introduced late in the session, the Rector's refusal to sign it until the error had been corrected would have delayed its passing. The removal of the vestry from the Rectory, therefore, was privately guaranteed to Mr. Bishop and afterwards publicly ratified, and upon that agreement being carried out, the Rector gave up all claim to any part of the money, contributed for the purchase of the triangular portion of the ground, to be thrown into the public thoroughfare, and the parish gave up all claim to the further use of the room in the Rectory. The Rector did not live to see

the completion of the work, for he died 7 months after the passing of the bill.

In the month of May, 1795, "An Act for rebuilding the parish church of St. Martin Outwich in Threadneedle Street" was passed by Parliament. Several sums were subscribed towards the cost of a new structure, the Merchant Taylors contributing £500, the South Sea Company £200 and the City Corporation a sum of £200.

The new church was erected by a firm named Stewart, under the direction of trustees, and completed in 1798 at a cost of £5256 17s. 1d.

The foundation stone was laid on a copper plate, the 4th May, 1796. The plate had the following inscription:—

The first stone for rebuilding the
Parish Church of S. Martin, Outwich,
was laid this fourth day of May, 1796
By the Worshipful Company of
Merchant Taylors
Patrons of the Rectory of the said Parish
Church

Mr. John Rogers, Master	}	Wardens
George Vander Neuenberg		
Thomas Walters		
Thomas Bell		
William Cooper		

and the church was consecrated by Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, 26th November, 1798, on which occasion Mr. J. Scott, the vestry clerk, gave a silver communion dish, and Churchwarden Alexander Ross gave a beadle's staff with a solid silver top of elegant workmanship, together with the laced hat and coat for the beadle.

Owing to the sacrifice of part of the site purchased by the Commissioners for street widening, the church, ever a small one, now occupied an area of only 2210 square feet, about 66 ft. long by 33 ft. wide, and it took the uncommon, yet pleasing form of an oval, inscribed



ST MARTIN'S OUTWICH.

Situated at the end of Threadneedle & Bishopsgate Streets.

The period of its foundation is not known, but its traced to have existed previous to 1347. — The family of Otewich from which it obtains the name were usual benefactors, perhaps founders. — The Interior of the Building is of great magnificence.

The present Rector John Rose D.D. succeeded the Rev.^d Sam^l Bishop 1783.

London 1805. J. Hoell del. and fecit. J. Smith sculp.

within, what one might term, an irregular square, probably the only one of its kind in London.

It was of brick, very heavy for so small an edifice and extreme ugly, being absolutely devoid of ecclesiastical character.

Loftie in his *History of London* states that it looked more like a gaol than a church.

The north side in Threadneedle street consisted of a lofty and most uninteresting blank wall with stone coping. At first it had two doors, the upper part of the structure having a semi-circular window, containing heraldic glass; but it was soon discovered that the noise from the heavy traffic in the narrow Threadneedle Street was so disturbing, that it was considered advisable to close it up and rely chiefly on the clerestory windows to furnish the necessary light. The glass was carefully removed, and the north window with the west door were blocked up when the church underwent considerable repair by Charles Barry, the architect, in 1827.

The Bishopsgate front was certainly more ornamental than the north front, being stone faced and relieved by a recess, above which was another circular headed window similar to that already mentioned as being closed up. The elevation was finished by a plinth with a clock, above which rose a low circular turret, surmounted by a small dome.

The south and west sides had houses abutting on them, the Parsonage on the south, and property of the Merchant Taylors on the west. Above was an elliptical clerestory composed and pierced with four semi-circular windows, which diffused into the church adequately the amount of light required.

The general plan of the interior was an oval. The north and south walls were ornamented each with 4 fluted pilasters, from the carved capitals of which rose a domed ceiling, partitioned by ribs, carrying the above-mentioned 4 semi-circular windows with groined openings, and in the centre was an oval floral ornamentation.

At the east end was a recessed sanctuary ceiled in a square panelled arch, the head of which, being occupied by a semi-circular window, with the stained glass saved from the earlier church, consisting of several coats of arms, some of them formerly filling the bricked-up north window, arranged and fitted by Eginton.

In addition to the Royal arms, and those of the Merchant Taylors' and South Sea Companies the heraldic glass in the Church commemorated the following benefactors or parishioners:—

1. John Green, Recorder of London in 1659–60.
az. 3 bucks trippant, or, impaled with sab. on a fess, gu. between three eagles' heads, erased, arg. and 3 escalop shells, or.

This coat may be that of the family of Robinson, Lord Mayor, 1662–3, for the arms were borne by both Green and Robinson.

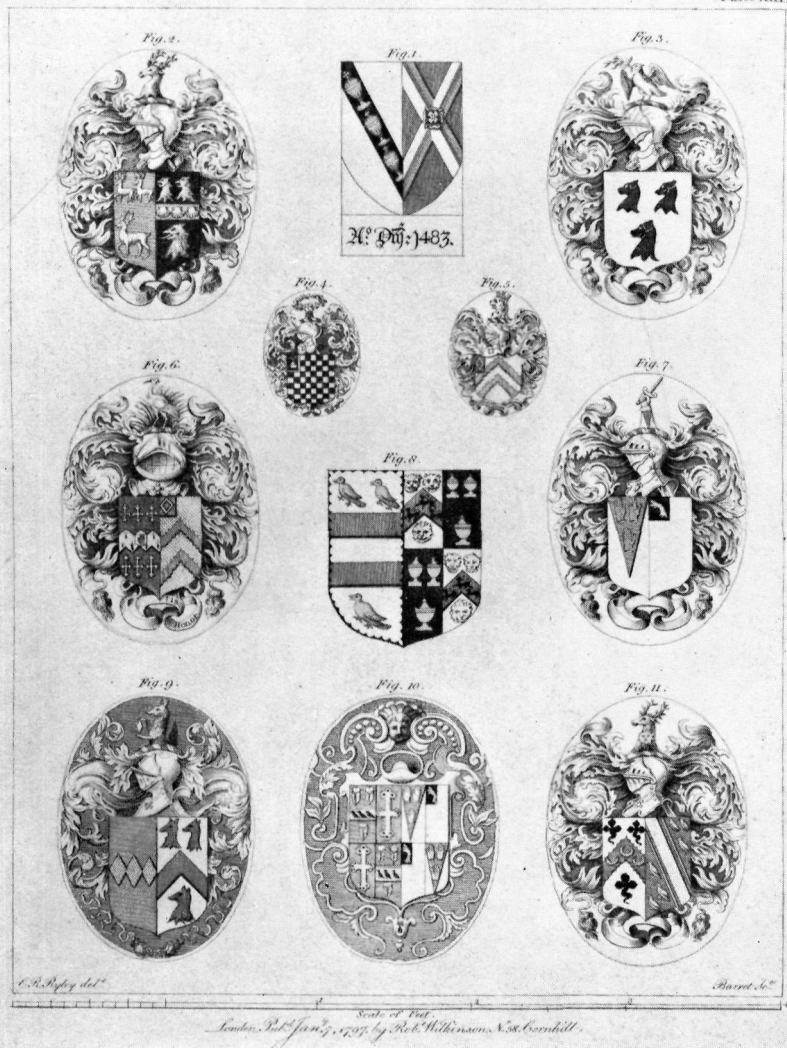
2. Sir Samuel Barnardiston, ob. 1707 and Dame Mary, his wife, ob. 1729.
az. a fess dancette, erm. between 6 cross crosslets, arg. and the arms of Ulster, impaled with, or 2 Chevrons engrailed, gu. on a canton of the 2nd, a mascle of the 1st.

Sir Samuel's town house was in Bishopsgate Street nearly opposite the church of St. Martin. He was Deputy Governor of the East India Company. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor, 1648–9.

3. John Jolliffe, ob. 1679, & Rebecca his wife, ob. 1674. arg. on a pile, az. 3 dexter hands of the 1st, impaled with arg. on a canton, sab. lions Gambe in bend or.

John Jolliffe lived in Threadneedle Street. He married the daughter of Alderman Walter Boothby.

4. Thomas Langham, ob. 1700.
arg. 3 bears' heads, erased, sab. muzzled, or.



No. 6.

- Fig. 1.—Richard Naylor and his wife.
- „ 2.—John Green, Recorder of London.
- „ 3.—Thomas Langham.
- „ 4.—John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey.
- „ 5.—Sir Abraham Reynardson.
- „ 6.—Sir Samuel Barnardiston and his wife.

- Fig. 7.—John Jolliffe and his wife.
- „ 8.—?
- „ 9.—?
- „ 10.—John Tufnel and his wife.
- „ 11.—Sir Henry Rowe and his wife.

5. Sir Abraham Reynardson, ob. 1661.
or 2 chevrons engrailed, gu. on a canton, a
mascle, arg.
He was Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, Lord
Mayor 1648-9, Merchant Taylor (Master
1640-1), President St. Bartholomew's hospi-
tal. A leading Royalist. He was deprived
of his Aldermanry for refusing to proclaim
the abolition of the Monarchy. He was
fined £2000, and imprisoned in the Tower
for 2 months.
6. John Tufnell, ob. 1699.
1st and 4th az. on a fess, between 3 ostrich
feathers, 3 martlets, sab. 2nd and 3rd quartered
with gu. cross patonce, or (Humphreys?), im-
paled with the arms of Jolliffe, quartered with
Boothby.
7. Sir Henry Rowe, or a member of the Williamson
family.
arg. on a chevron engrailed, az. between 3 tre-
foils, vert slipped, az. 3 crescents, or, impaled
az. bend cottized, with 6 martlets, or (?Delabere
family).
Sir Henry Rowe was a benefactor to the
parish.
8. Richard Naylor, ob. 1483, and his wife Elizabeth
Nevill (Burgavenny), ob. 1500.
arg. on a bend, sab. 3 covered cups of the field,
or, impaled with gu. a saltier, a rose, or, barbed
vert.
He was Alderman for Tower Ward, 1482-3,
and Master of Merchant Taylors, 1475-6.
9. John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, Earl Warenne,
ob. 1347.
chequy or, and az. a canton erm.
He was the patron of the Church between
1328-47.

10. John Warde?
 arg. 2 bars with 3 martlets, gu., impaled 1st and 4th sab. chevron, with 3 leopards' faces, or, 2nd and 3rd sab. 3 covered cups, or (? Nott family).
 ? John Warde, Alderman of Aldgate, 1369-77.
 M.P. for London, married the daughter of John Nott, Lord Mayor of London.
11. Robert Hyde?
 arg. 3 lozenges, sab. impaled with arg. a chevron, erm. between 3 horses' heads, erased, sab. (?East family).
 He gave to the parish the Churchyard which still exists in Camomile Street.
12. (?)
 arg. 2 bars in chief, 3 inescutcheons, sab.
13. (?)
 az. fess dancette, with 6 lozenges, erm. impaled, or 2 chevrons and canton gu.
14. (?)
 az. 3 goats trippant, or impaled, sab. fess, erm. with 3 Griffins' heads erased, arg.
15. (?)
 or 2 chevrons, gu. on canton, gu. Mascle, or.
16. (?)
 az. 3 lozenges in fess, or impaled, or chevron with 3 Griffins' heads, erased, gu.

Three steps led to the altar, and the table, which was in imitation red marble, was supported by an arch and winged boys, with their arms crossed on their breasts. The tables of the Law were inscribed on gilt panels covered with a pediment, and on either side of it were the Creed and the Lord's Prayer on panels of purple stone.

Before the repairs in 1827, the space over the altar was occupied by a fresco with a gold surround painted by J. F. Rigaud, R.A., representing the Ascension,



F. Martin Catowich

which, together with the communion table, the rails, and all the ornaments within them, was presented by the architect, Mr. Samuel P. Cockerell.

The fresco became so defaced in consequence of damp, that it was taken down and in its place were fixed panels of imitation marbles. Indeed within the space of a year or two the fresco painting began to show signs of deterioration, evidencing the unsuitability of water-colour representations on walls, in a country such as this, with an atmosphere charged with so much moisture, and particularly on new walls.

At the base of the fresco was the following inscription :

“Denuò ædificatum annis 1796-7. Joanne Rose, Rectore : S. P. Cockerell, Archit. : I. F. Rigaud, Pictore : Geor. Sharpe, Arm. Ricar. Bickerton, Custodibus.”

The square pulpit resting on a carved palm tree with a priest's desk on one side and a clerk's desk on the other were originally placed at the west end of the church, compelling the congregation to turn their backs to the altar during divine service. This gave offence to the congregation, and the seats were reversed in 1827. At the same time a new pulpit was constructed at the end of the church as is most usual, at the side of the altar rails. There were two galleries fronted with railings, one on either side of the altar, that at the south-east corner communicating with the Rectory house. At the west end was a wide lobby, which was originally an entrance from Threadneedle Street until the door was sealed up. Over this lobby was a deep recess forming a gallery, which, in 1805, was divided into three parts, that in the centre accommodating the organ built in that year, leaving a small gallery or balcony on either side of it.

The font, instead of being placed in the centre of the west end, as in the older church, it was now placed at the extreme north-west corner beneath the gallery.

Apart from the monuments which were preserved from the old church and re-erected in 1796, there were

the following commemoration stones erected during the nineteenth century:—

Edward Edwards (1810) and Nathaniel Simpson (1849) on the north side; Barbara Simpson (1827) and Dr. John Rose (1821) south-east corner; Rev. J. J. Ellis (1855) and Elizabeth his wife (1835) south side, within the altar rails; J. J. Ellis Atkinson (1838) and Mary Teasdale (1804) south wall and Lieut.-Col. J. C. Grant (1826). By a faculty the bodies of Elizabeth Ellis, and J. J. Ellis Atkinson, were removed to Highgate cemetery in 1856.

The Pemberton canopied monument had been placed in the centre of the north side, and immediately opposite to it was the Richard Staper mural monument on the south wall; while the altar tomb of Oteswich had been placed in the extreme south-west corner at the back of one of the pews reserved for the Merchant Taylors, under the gallery.

By a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for effecting the union of the Benefice of the church with that of St. Helens, dated 1 August, 1872, and approved by an order in Council 5 May, 1873, the two parishes were united, the Church of St. Helen becoming the Church of the United Parishes, and that of St. Martin Outwich was taken down in 1873, and its site was announced for sale by Messrs. Fuller Horsey & Son in 1874.

Before the church was taken down, the glass in the east window representing the armorial bearings of benefactors and notable parishioners, already referred to, was carefully taken out and some of it was inserted partly in the Lady Chapel, and partly in the eastern dormer windows of the south transept of St. Helens Church.

Some of the tablets and monuments were cleaned and restored as far as it was possible, and removed to St. Helens Church. The bodies under the church, numbering over 200, were taken up and re-interred in the City of London Cemetery at Ilford.

The organ was presented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Homerton, the big bell, weighing 9 cwt., and bearing the inscription, "John Boorlett made me in 1623," was given to the Rev. J. H. Cardwell of St. Andrew's Church, Fulham, and the 3 cwt. bell was given to the Rev. F. Saville, Poplar. The proceeds from the sale of the site, materials, furniture and fittings other than those presented, were devoted towards the erection of Holy Trinity, Dalston; St. Peter's, Limehouse—both in the patronage of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors—and Christ Church, Stepney, in the patronage of the Bishop of London. The church was demolished during the year 1874, the site now being occupied by the Capital and Counties Bank and the National Bank of India, erected in 1876.

The monuments preserved at the Church of St. Helen are those commemorating John Oteswich and his wife, *cir.* 1423; Alderman Hugh Pemberton and his wife, 1500; Alderman Richad Staper, 1608; Jasper and Thomas Clutterbuck, 1697-1714; Thomas Langham, his wife and daughter, 1692-1700; Hannah, Mary and Charles Goodman, 1708-14; also the stone slab of the Tufnell family, 1686-99; the brass plate on a black marble slab of Thomas Wight, 1633; the brasses to John Breux, Rector, 1459, and Nicholas Wotton, Rector, 1483, formerly on two separate stones now on one stone; but the monumental stones of William Clitherow and wife, 1469; George Sotherton and wife, 1599-1608; Captain Lewis Roberts and family, 1640; Robert Pinchin and wife, 1645-64; and Lady Rebecca Vincent and family, 1671, do not appear to have been preserved.

Of the monuments erected in the last edifice, between the years 1798-1855, those that have been preserved are those to Mary Teasdale, 1804; Edward Edwards, 1810; Barbara Simpson, 1827; Dr. John Rose, 1821; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Grant, 1826; Rev. J. J. Ellis, 1855, and Elizabeth his wife, 1835; J. J. Ellis Atkinson, 1838; Nathaniel Simpson, 1849.

The monument of John Oteswich and his lady, *cir.* 1423, cleaned and renovated, was placed upon a plain and simple table between the Lady Chapel and that of the Holy Ghost, which had been restored under the auspices and characteristic munificence of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.

MONUMENTS.

Although British cities possessed churches from the introduction of Christianity, yet the dead, as in the days of the Roman occupation, were always buried outside the city wall, and it was not until the middle of the eighth century that the monks and priests obtained the authority of the Pope, to set aside plots of land for cemeteries or churchyards in which to bury, and in process of time the licence was extended to burial in the church. Later on gravestones were introduced, and tombs, with inscriptions or epitaphs engraved on them, were erected, not only to mark the respect in which persons interred were held; but to put the living in mind of their mortality. So sacred were these monuments considered, that any violation of them was punishable, sometimes with death.

Several of the monuments and monumental slabs erected in the old church of St. Martin Outwich were either destroyed, or so defaced that the record must be very imperfect. The following list is not arranged according to date or importance, but according to the position in which they were situated in the church, beginning at the south-east corner, and the first that claims our attention is that of the so-called founder, John de Oteswich and his Lady:—

The recumbent figures of John de Oteswich and his lady, *cir.* 1423. The monument is in alabaster, covered with an ornamental canopy. It was in the south-east angle wall, and appears to have been only part of the original monument, for it was on a somewhat

Fig. 2.

E M S

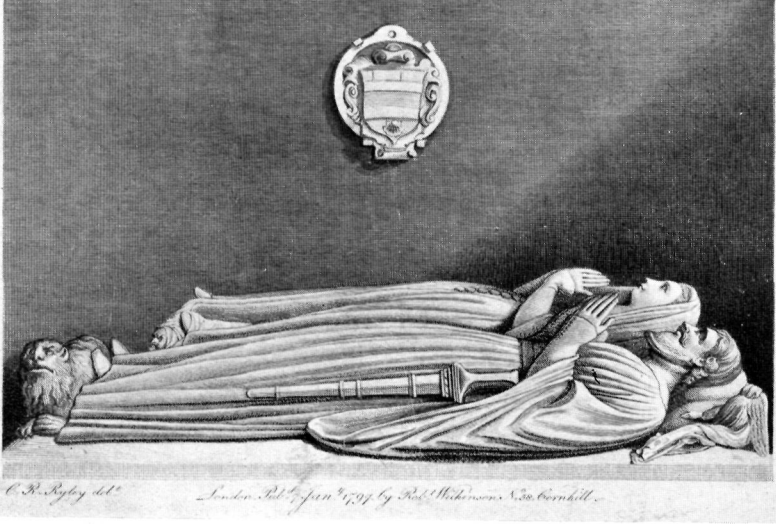
GEORGIO SOTHERTON, CIVI LONDONI GENERE FORVM,
 PRIDEM PLACITUM CAPTI ESSE VITUTE, PROMPTUM,
 PLENATE, CONSPECTO, QUIBUS NOMINIBUS, BIS
 PUBLICIS CIVITATIS HAVIS ORATOR PARLAMENTARIVS
 (BURGENSEM VOCANT) SPLENDIDI, SODALITII
 MERCATORVM SCISSORVM DICIT, PREELECTVS
 PRIMAIVS, MERCATORVM ETIAM TRANSFRETANTVM
 (VVLGO, ADVENTVRVS,) DEPUTAVS, EVASIT
 MVNERIVSQUE HILIS VTE RELIQVA ETIAM VITA
 VIVERSA A FIDELITER, PRVDENTER FELICITER,
 INCVTS EST ET ELISABETHE, LEGITIME MARONE,
 CONSORTI EIVS, QVÆ FILIOS EI QVATOR, FILIAS
 VNPCEM PEPPERETIARA CARILLORVM FAMILIA
 ORIVNDE, SED OMNIVS ANIMAS SANCTISSIMI
 ANIMI DIOLES CLAUSSIMILE, PLAGQVE IN OMNES
 BENIGNITATEM, PREESEITIM PAPERES IN QVORVM
 VSV 62 ANNVATIM PERPETVVS HVIC PAROCHIE
 LEGAVIT, PLENTISSIMIS PARENTHIVS SVIS
 IN DOMINO IAM QUESCENTIVS HELENA,
 FILIA, INTER EORVM LIBEROS NATV, NON
 AFLECTV MINIMA V. CL. THEOPORI GVLSTONII
 DOCTORIS MEDICI SPONSA ATRATVM HOC
 MEROBIS ET AMORIS SVI MONTVMEN TVM PUE POSVIT

OBVIT | HILÆ MAII 21^o 1699.

HIC ETIAM IN VIA CVAT GEORGIVS SOTHERTON, HILIS
 EORVM VTI FORVM SARVM, SIC VERTVTVI OMNIVS HIBES
 SVMMO HONORVM OMNIVM DACTV ERELTVS CELEBS,
 AN. 1672.



Fig. 1.



No. 8. Fig. 1. PART OF THE OTESWICH MONUMENT.
 Fig. 2. MARBLE SLAB TO THE MEMORY OF ALDERMAN SOTHERTON.

more modern base than the effigies would lead one to expect. There was no inscription, so that it is not possible definitely to state which of the members of the family named John it was erected to commemorate, although it is almost certain that the male effigy on the tomb was that of the fourteenth century John, for the figure was enveloped in the costume of a merchant of that period, consisting of a robe buttoned down the breast and close to the neck bound by a girdle at the waist, from which hangs a short sword. The female figure in a cloak has the head covered with a veil which falls to the shoulders. The dress is close bodied with roses down the front. The man's feet resting on a lion, while a dog reclined at the feet of the woman. Both figures have the hands joined in the attitude of prayer with their heads resting on double cushions, supported by cherubims. In Hatton's time 1708, there was no inscription; but he records a late addition of a coat of arms as then existing on a renaissance cartouche, 2 bars with 2 mullets in chief; with an escalop shell in the base. It would appear that the tomb was originally in another part of the church, for on the 25th September, 1721, we find that the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company gave their consent to the removal "provided that due care be taken that the Parish shall make good any damage that may be done to the Monument and that it be stationary after such removal." In the later church it was situated beneath the south-west gallery, and there it remained until the removal in 1874 to the Church of St. Helens, to be re-erected in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, appropriated as a mortuary chapel of St. Martin Outwich. Slightly to the north of the south-east window was a brass plate mounted on wood, depicting a man and a woman in a kneeling posture, with the arms of the Merchant Taylors behind the figure of the man, and behind that of the woman the arms of Naylor and

Nevill. This monumental plate undoubtedly marked the site of the adjoining vault referred to by Dame Elizabeth Nevill in her will, and it clearly indicates, too, that the Chapel of Our Lady must have been situated at the east end of the south aisle, where the tomb of Oteswych was afterwards placed, for it has already been shown that the south-east window contained the arms of Alderman Richard Naylor, impaled with Nevill, and bearing date 1483, the year of his death. The will of Dame Nevill dated 14th April, 1500, provided that her body should be buried in a vault in the Chapel of Our Lady in the Church of St. Martin Outwich, Bishopsgate, where the bodies of her husband Richard Naylor and two of her children rested. (Test. Vet. p. 441.) This lady had four husbands and there has been some confusion as to the order in which they were so favoured. So far as the writer has been able to work it out, she first married Alderman John Stokker, who died in 1464; her second husband was the above-mentioned Alderman Richard Naylor, Master, Merchant Taylors, 1475, who died in 1483. Then she married Robert Bassett, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, 1475-6, who died within a few months, in 1484, and lastly George Nevill, Knight, Lord Bergavenny (Abergavenny), who died in 1492.

Next to the Oteswich monument, in the Chapel of Our Lady, and south of the east window was the monumental stone of the two Clutterbucks. Thomas, who died 13 May, 1714, at the age of 26, and Jasper, a London merchant, who died 23 January, 1697, at the age of 63. Arms—Lion rampant and in chief 3 escalops.

Close by in the same chapel was a small monument bearing the inscription:—"In a vault contiguous to this pillar lies interred the bodies of Hannah, the daughter of John Stanley, and Mary, the daughter of Allyn Smith, both the wives of Charles Goodman. The former died the 14th July, 1708, aged 32 years, the

latter 27th March, 1713, aged 34 years, and also Charles, a son by the said Mary, who died 24 November, 1714, aged 2 years and 10 months." Charles Goodman, who died in 1728, was also buried in the vault. Arms of John Stanley—an eagle with 2 heads displayed, a canton.

On the south side of the communion table was a fourth tomb, erected to the memory of Alderman Hugh Pemberton (Master of Merchant Taylors' Company in 1481), who died in 1500, and Catherine, his wife. This was of the altar kind, in marble, but painted. Over it was an ornate triple arched canopy escalated and flowered with a rich cornice of oak leaves at the top. On the front of the base were three panels each containing a shield in quatrefoils, trefoiled and the ceiling of the arches was very ornate. There appears originally to have been 5 brasses at the back, but three of them had been destroyed. Of the two that remained one carried the arms of Hugh Pemberton, a chevron between 3 buckets, hoop, impaled with chequy on a fess 3 martlets, and the other the arms of the Merchant Taylors, as granted to the Company in 1480, quite different to the arms used by the Company at this date. One of the missing plates had formerly carried a group of 6 kneeling figures, the principal one representing Hugh Pemberton, with a label projecting from his mouth, on which were the words:—

"Pater de celis deus miserere nobis."

Another scroll or label projecting from the mouth of a second figure, probably the eldest son, carried the inscription:—

"S̄cta Trinitas vnus d̄us miserere nobis."

At the back of the monument was a recess, in which was a squint, or more properly hagnoscope, through which the altar might be viewed. It has been suggested that it was used as a locker in which were placed the valuables of the church. There was a

brass fillet round the edge of the table part (one section of it having disappeared) which bore the inscription in old Church-text characters:—

“ . . . Aldermannus ejusdem civitatis et Katerina
uxor ejus, qui quidẽ Hugo obiit VII° die Mensis
Septembris anno d̃ ni mill̃ imo V° quorum ã iabus
propicietur deus. Amen.”

In rebuilding the church the latter part of the inscription from V° to the end was lost or destroyed. It has been stated somewhere that there were originally recumbent figures on the slab; but if ever they did exist they must have been destroyed, and possibly during the Civil War.

South of the communion rail was a brass plate about 18 ins. long mounted on a stone slab to the memory of John Breux, a fifteenth century rector who died in 1459, and immediately facing the altar without the rail was another brass slightly larger, about 24 ins. long, similarly mounted, to the memory of another fifteenth century rector, Nicholas Wotton, who died in 1482.

Facing this, against the north wall of the chancel in the angle was another canopied tomb, that of William Clitherow, ob. 1469, and Margaret his wife, having in front three shields in quatrefoils. The three brass plates, which had originally been fixed on the back of the tomb had been destroyed. On the edge of the table part was a brass fillet with raised letters in gold, the interstices being filled in with a black composition resembling niello. The western portion of the fillet had disappeared, and there were three blank spaces, which were probably left that way, so that at Margaret's death, the date of that event might be cut in the brass. The following is the fragment of the inscription:—

“ Obiit xxiiij° die Aprilis Anno d̃ni Millimo
CCCC° lxiix° et Margareta uxor ejus que obiit

die Mensis . . . Anno dñi Millimo CCCC° . . .
 quorum Animabus ppiciatur Deus. Amen."

This tomb was probably used as a sepulchre of Our Saviour in the Paschal ceremonies of the Church before the Reformation.

Immediately behind the pulpit was a plain black marble slab with gold letters, to the memory of Alderman George Sotherton, ob. 24 May 1599, Elizabeth his wife, ob. 1608, and George their son, ob. 1612. Hatton in 1708 stated that this monument was "adorned with a pyramidal figure between 2 urns." Arms—a fess in chief, 2 crescents, quartered with a lion rampant. Sotherton represented London in Parliament in 1592–99 and was Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1589. The monument was erected by his daughter Helen, wife of Dr. Theodore Gulston.

Against the pier or pilaster on the north side, west of the pulpit, was an oval monumental stone, for John Tufnell, who died 3 November, 1686, aged 6 years, and under the communion table was a handsome flat stone, on which it was indicated that the body of John Tufnell, who died 9 September, 1699, aged 59 years; that of Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 20 October, 1687, aged 30 years, that of John, their eldest son, ob. 1686, that of John Jolliffe, ob. 1679, and that of Rebecca his wife, ob. 1674, were interred within the vault.

Immediately opposite on the south wall against the pilaster was a monument to Thomas Langham, ob. 3 December, 1700. Eleanor, his wife, ob. 2 December, 1694, and Rebecca, their only child, 21 December, 1692, and also Benjamin Rokeby, the husband of Rebecca, ob. 1732–3. Arms—3 bears' heads, erased, muzzled, and at the foot of the tablet were the arms of Rokeby—a chevron between 3 rooks, impaled with that of Langham.

Close to the preceding stone on the south wall was an imposing monument enriched with cherubims, roses,

etc., to the memory of Alderman Richard Staper, a very wealthy Turkey and East India merchant, ob. 30 June, 1608. The tomb had two composite pillars and two niches, under which were 11 kneeling figures, of Staper, his wife, 5 sons and 4 daughters, and carried the following inscription:—

“ He was the greatest merchant in his time; the chiefest actor in discovere of the Trades of Turkey and East India, a man humble in prosperity . . . a liberal howsekeeper, bowntiful to the poore, an upright dealer in the world and a divout aspirer after the world to come, much blest in his prosperity, etc.”

Arms—a cross fimbriated between 4 estoils.

In the chancel, east of the pulpit, was a black marble, with a brass plate to the memory of Thomas Wight, bearing his arms. He died 16th January, 1632, at the age of 24 and at the foot of the stone was inscribed:—

“ Reader thou may'st forbear to put thine eyes
To charge for teares to mourne these obsequies
Such charitable drops would best be given
To those which late or never come to heaven
But here you would in weping on this dust
Allay his happinesse with thy mistrust
Whose pious closinge of his youthful yeares
Deserves thy imitation not thy teares.”

Arms—gu. a chevron between 3 boars' heads coupéd, or.

In the north aisle within the chancel and just to the right of the pulpit were two flat stones one for Captain Lewis Roberts, Merchant Adventurer, ob. 12 May, 1640, Ann his wife, ob. 24 July, 1665 and his granddaughter, Delicia Hughes, ob. 1749, and her husband, Dr. Obadiah Hughes, ob. 1751. The second stone was for Delicia Iremonger, ob. 1744, late wife of Joshua Iremonger, only daughter of Sir John Fryer, Lord Mayor, and granddaughter of Sir Gabriel Roberts, and just by was buried John Deacle, who died in 1723.

Near to this stone was buried Alderman Sir Gabriel Roberts (son of Captain Lewis Roberts), ob. 14 March, 1715, his lady, ob. 1711, and several of their children. Just within the chancel was a flat stone for Robert Pinchin, draper, of London, ob. 31 December, 1645, and Mary his wife, ob. 26 January, 1664.

In the south aisle was a flat stone for Lady Rebecca Vincent, ob. 1671 (wife of Alderman Sir William Vincent) and her son and three daughters. Also her mother, Judith Chambers (wife of Alderman Richard Chambers), ob. 1668.

There was also within the chancel a black marble stone that had formerly carried brasses, but it is not known whom it was intended to commemorate.

Stow states that there were also monuments in the church to the memory of:—

Ald. William Constantine (ob. May, 1469) and Emme (Anne) his wife.

Katherine, wife of Benedict Augustine [15—].

Sir William Driffield (Duffield).

Ald. John Churchman [early 15th century].

James Falleron [15th century].

John Melchborne [15th century].

Thomas Hay, or Hey [ob. 1488] and Ellen (Elizabeth) his wife.

Oliver and William Woodroffe (Woodhouse), [cir. 15—].

Matthew Pemberton [ob. 1517].

Anthony Munday, Stow's continuator, in 1618, stated that on the south side of the Communion table was a faire engraven stone with the following inscription:—

Illustri ac Nobilissimo V. Domino Jacobo Falckio,
Domino Zelandiae . . . obiit 4 nonas Jun. 1603.

He also states that on the north side of the communion table was a stone to the memory of Clemence and Richard Langley, with the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Clemens Langley, late

wife of Richard Langley . . . who yielded her soul the last of April 1603 . . . Also the 19th March, 1612, Richard Langley, her husband was here buried."

There was a stone on the north of the communion rails with illegible inscription and it is probable that this was the stone of Clemence and Richard Langley. If it were not so, then both of the stones mentioned by Munday had disappeared before the church was taken down in 1795. Of several other monumental slabs no particulars are available, for in some instances, the incised brass plates had been removed from them, probably at the Reformation, while other stones had become so worn during the three centuries the church existed that the inscriptions could not be deciphered. It is more than probable that these stones were those commemorating Richard Naylor, Dame Elizabeth Nevyl, Alderman Constantine, John Churchman, Thomas Hay, Matthew Pemberton, Martin, Nicholas and William de Otteswich, John Langham, and others mentioned by Stow as existing in the church in his time (1598), all of them representing fifteenth or early sixteenth century burials.

CHURCHYARD IN CAMOMILE STREET.

The Bishops Gate, from which the ward took its name, stood upon a site in a direct line from Camomile Street to Wormwood Street, forming part of the old London Wall that divided the city from what in the days of Edward III was known as the "suburb of London without Busshopesgate."

On the north side of Camomile Street east of the gate and against the old Wall, nearly opposite St. Mary Axe, therestood, in the early sixteenth century, a church and a small collegiate-looking edifice with a garden adjoining. The church was that of St. Augustine de Pappay infra Bishopsgate united with All Hallows, London Wall, (*cir.* 1426-31), and the collegiate-looking structure with

the garden was that of the Hospital of Le Papey or Pappy, belonging to the fraternity of St. Charity of the Priests of London, for aged and infirm priests, founded on the 16 April, 1442.¹ The garden or plot of land referred to, which was 51 ft. long, 27 ft. wide at the east end and 19½ ft. at the west end, was purchased by Robert Hyde on the 26th October, 1538, and as space was sadly needed by the parish for a burial ground, Hyde presented the land two days later to the rector, Dr. Nicholas Wilson, and to his successors for the use of the parishioners, wherein to bury their dead for ever. Even in very early times, from lack of room in the parish, the inhabitants buried their dead in a cemetery contiguous to the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

By a deed of Feofment dated the 26th October, 1538, Robert Hand, Chaplain and Master, with the Brethren of the Fraternity of Holy Charity of the Priests of London, granted to Robert Hyde, citizen and Merchant Taylor, a plot of ground known as the Churchyard near Pappy Church in the parish of All Saints (All Hallows) on London Wall in the Ward of Aldgate, which plot of ground extended from Pappy Chapel towards the east as far as a plot of land belonging to the Chamber of the Guild of London, and which at that time was in the tenure of the Rector, Dr. N. Wilson, and Wardens of the parish church of St. Martin Outwich, towards the west 51 ft. of assize, and in breadth at the eastern end by the said chapel 27 ft. of assize and in breadth at the western end 19½ ft. of assize. In this grant, the Master and Brethren reserved to themselves and their successors the right to one key to the gate of the said Churchyard, and to the burial in the same of any of the priests of the Fraternity; together with free ingress and egress at all times.

Harben and others erroneously state that the plot of ground above referred to was "let by the Chamberlains of London to the parish to be a churchyard or burying

¹ Pat. 20 Henry VI, p. 3, M27.

place for the dead, 51 ft. by 27 ft. at the east end and 19½ ft. at the west end." The plot let by the Chamberlains was one further east than that granted to Robert Hyde.

The Will of Robert Hyde is as follows:—

"In the name of God, Amen, the Twenty-Eighth day of the month of October, in the year of Our Lord 1538, and in the 30th year of the Reign of King Henry 8th. I, Robert Hyde, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of the City of London and a Freeman of the same City, being now sole seised and lawfully possessed in my Demesne as of ffee of and in one Plat of Ground called the Churchyard with the appurtenances lying and being near the Chapel called Pappy Church in the Parish of All Saints, on the Wall in the Ward of Aldgate, London, Make, ordain, and dispose this my present last will and Testament as to the disposition of the aforesaid Plat of Ground called the Church Yard with the appurtenances in fform following, that is to say, I, the aforesaid Robert Hyde . . . give and bequeath by this my present Testament, All the aforesaid Plat of Ground called the Church Yard with the appurtenances to Master Nicholas Wylson, Doctor of Divinity, now Rector of the Parish Church of St. Martin Otteswicke London to Have and to Hold the Aforesaid Plat of Ground called the Churchyard with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Master Nicholas Wylson the Rector and his successors Rectors of the aforesaid Church St. Martin, for the time being. To the use and behoof of the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Martin aforesaid for burying the bodies of the dead of the same parish there for ever; Which Plat of Ground . . . I the aforesaid Robert Hyde lately had, to me my heirs and assigns for ever of the gift, Grant and Deed of Confirmation of Robert Hand, Chaplain, Master of the Fraternity of Holy Charity of the Priests of London and the Brethren of the same Fraternity as by their certain deed to me thereof made dated the

26th day of the month of October in the 30th year of the Reign of King Henry the 8th more fully appears. And of this my present last Will and Testament, I ordain and make my Executors Robert Parys and John Charles, Citizens and Merchant Taylors of London. In Witness thereof to this my present last Will and Testament I have put my seal, dated the day and years above written.

The licence to bury in the new ground was granted by the Bishop of London in 1539.

Notwithstanding the deed of Feofment executed by the master of the Fraternity, and Robert Hyde's will, we find the Rector and Churchwardens, almost immediately after the grant, entering into an agreement for the purchase of another plot of ground for a Church-yard, and the following items appear in the Warden's accounts for the years 1539-40:—

- Itm Rec of the Pareyshe towards the purchase of y^e Churche Yarde
as aperythe by the gatheryng boke sm. iiij^l xiiij^s vjd
- Itm Paid to ye Masters of Pappes ffor y^e purchase of ye Churche Yde
in y^e presence off Mr. Hamon ij^l xiiij^s iiij^d
- Itm To Mr. Haman ffor making off y^e wryttyngs betwyne Ffather
Hyd and us. vj^s viij^d
- Itm Rec off Goodman Cushe towards y^e purchase of y^e Church
Yarde. viij^d

From the foregoing extracts, it would appear that the Churchwardens purchased another plot, probably the same that had for several years previously been let to the parish by the Chamberlains of the city, to be used as a burial ground.

The ground purchased from the Fraternity of St. Charity by Robert Hyde, and given by him to the parish in 1538, still remains in Camomile Street, and has in no way been encroached upon, for it still retains its 51 ft. frontage as set forth in the sale to Hyde, but it was closed for burial in the year 1852.

At one time the grave yard was in a deplorable condition, filled with stones and rubbish, and was used on one occasion as a repository for workmen's tools and tackle belonging to the contractor constructing the sewer in the locality. There may be traced near the ground the remains of the City Wall, which has served as a foundation for houses erected there. The grave yard purchased by the parishioners in 1539 had evidently been sold for building purposes; but at what date there is no record.

That the purchase had been effected is evident from an entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1540:—

“To a gardner to dyge & levell y^e Churche Yde at Papp^e.” viij^d

The mural tablets in the Churchyard in Camomile Street were those of:—

Thomas Bodenham ob. 1782.

Mary Bodenham ob. 1810.

James Evans ob. 1837.

Maria Susanna Evans ob. 1827.

Four children who died infants.

Headstones:—

Jacob Frederick Silberschildt, Colonel in the Service of the King of Denmark, ob. 1827.

William Holt ob. 1828.

Sarah Holt ob. 1832.

BURIALS.

It was a custom in London at one time that if any person died within any particular parish and was buried in another, whether in the Chancel or otherwise, the fees nevertheless were to be paid in the parish where the person died; and for lack of room in the parish of St. Martin Outwich, parishioners frequently were buried elsewhere, which was considered a hardship to this poor parish.

In 1546 occurs the following memorandum:—

It is consideride by the moste parte of the discrete Parisheners of this parishe that for as moche as of late sertain honeste persones

being here resident as Parishenors by the visitacione of Almightye Gode called to his mercye, yet before their departure, others by the determinacione of their last Wills or other devise of there executors after hathe byn transported and carried into other parishes and places to be burryed by means wherof nott onely the Parson of this Church & other ministers in the same, hathe byn defrauded of soche duettyes as dothe appertaine in soche cases but also the Church & Parishes hathe lost ther duettyes in soche behalffe, that is to saye, the advantage of the knyll and Grave which casueltyes is towarde the necessarye reparacions of this Church, and ffor as moche as soche changhes hathe nott here to ffore bin gretly in use nor no fformall order nor decre made consrning the same ffor lack whereof the church might here after susteyn gret losse and damage. Be it therefore nowe the ffyrste daye of Auguste in the yere of O^r Lorde Gode mv^cxlvj by the absent ande consent of the moste parte of the discrete parishenors of this Parishes ffully condescended and decreed that no manor of persons here after being resident wthin this parishes, straunger or other that shall happen to decease wthin the parishes shall be soffrede to be conveid or carryed oute of this parishes into any other fforeen parishes or place to be burryed excepte the Executors or administrators of any soche persone so departed do agre wth the Parson ande ministers ande also wth the Church Wardens ffor the tyme being consrning the Knyll or grave, that is to saye to paye here according to soche charges ffor hys or ther Knyll as they or any of them do paye yn the fforeign parishes wher they wole or wolde be buryed. And in lyk manor to paye here as moche ffor the allowance of the grave as they paye therin lyk case in what place soever the happen to be burryed, or what Bell or Bells soever be rong ffor them ther with mony, so it shall go to the use of this Church anney sufferaunce affore tyme to the contrarie in anywise notwithstanding.

1349. Thomas de Gyns. In his will he directed that he should be buried in the Church S. Martin de Otteswich.
1356. John de Yakesley, the Kings tentmaker, in his will dated 28th Dec. 1356, directed that he should "be buried in the Parish Church of S. Martyn de Oteswych before the Altar of S. John the Baptist. To the High Altar, belfry and ministers of which he makes bequests."
1375. Walter de Tudenham by Will desired to be buried in the Church.

We learn from Henry Machyn, who kept a very curious Diary for the years 1550—63, that the following burials took place in the Parish.

1558. "iiij October was bered in Sant Martens with the well and ij bokettes Mastores Altham, the wyff of Master Altham, Altherman, the wych ded in Chyldbéd."
1559. "xij day of September was bered at Sant Martens the Welles with ij bokettes . . . a barber-surgan with clarkes syngyng and a lx chylderyn, xxx boys and xxx women, and evere chyld had ij^d a pesse."
- 1562-3. "xvij day of March. At the Well with ij bokettes in Sant Martens, ther was woman dwellyng ther toke a pere of sheres for to have cutt here throwtt, butt she myssyd *the pype* in here syknes and madnes, and with a day after she ded, and was bered ther in the parryche."
1661. Sir Abraham Reynardson died on the 14th October, 1661, and in his will he desired "to be buried in the Parish Church of St. Martin's Outwich under the pue or seat where I was last seated, if a better place be not found." His body lay in state at Taylors' Hall, and was buried in great pomp, the funeral being directed by the Heralds, and attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Governors of the Turkey and East India Companies and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as well as the livery of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

If any Register had been kept containing the entries of burials from the year 1538, as ordered by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, it had been destroyed or irretrievably lost.

From the year 1634 to 1669, the burials were included in the Church Wardens' Accounts as the only Register, and during that period the number of funerals amounted to 358.

The following extracts show the curious mode of recording the burials:—

1634. Alleys Maid Servant.
 1640. Aingers Child.
 1643. Alsopps 3 children.
 1645. An Almsman.
 1656. Bouveries mother.
 1661. Bradleys friend.
 1655. A Blackman.
 1652. A Barbers child.
 1664. A Child from Spitalfields.
 1669. Drinkwaters daughter.
 1658. Mrs. Grundrys Nurse.
 1666. Harrison's father.
 1644. Mitchells lodger (a woman).

1640. Mrs. Robins.
 1641. Alderman Reynardsons Child.
 1643. " " "
 1647. " " "
 1644. " " Servant.
 — A stranger.
 1663. Lady Vincents mother.
 1656. Widow from Kersalls.

The following is an early list of Residents, whose wills were made in the parish of St. Martin Outwich and who were probably buried in the church.

1469 John King; 1485 Sir Richard Ivy; 1499 B. B. Bracebridge; 1501 John Warde; 1510 Thomas Perveys and Thomas Clerke; 1513 Wife of Robert Pares; 1515 George Stokdale; 1521 Edmond Flowre; 1528 Stephen Lunde; 1531 Richard Sympson; 1540 Richard Sowthewarke; 1541 Robert Pares; 1547 Thomas Lawden; 1548 Edward Altham; 1549 George Lytilcott; 1554 Richard Davye; 1557 John Halyle; 1559 Rowland Staper, William Dansy and Thomas Fermour; 1562 John Ellye; 1563 Dr. John Fryer, Ursula Fryer and John Westley; 1570 Ald. Sir Thomas Rowe; 1571 John Hutchinson; 1575 John Hudson; 1576 Edward Staper and Richard Carill; 1577 Richard Estbrooke; 1578 William Burrell and Thomas Browne; 158- Robert Rose; 1581 William Merick; 1582 Dame Marie Rowe; 1583 Henry Haliday; 1585 John James and Thomas Randall; 1586 Elizabeth Westuraye and Mary Merrick; 1587 John Anwicke, Barnabas Hills and Robert Rowe; 1592 George Northcott and Richard Osborne; 1593 Anthony Webb and Mabel Brighte; 1594 Thomas Flomocke; 1595 Henry Colthurst; 1597 Philip Crymes; 1598 David Hancks; 1599 Allen Coets; 1600 Christopher Osborne; 1601 Fraunces La Mott; 1602 James Claughton; 1603 Simon Bourman, Richard Merrick, Elizabeth Van Cranebrocke and Thomas Webb; 1623 Ald. William Halliday; 1631 Samuel Blease and Nicholas Leatt; 1632 George Pale; 1634 Bigley Carleton; 1635 Henry Byshop; 1637 Thomas Ferrers; 1645 Thomas Awdeley and Alice Metcalfe; 1648 Robert Cope; 1649 John Cocke, Abraham Treacher and Thomas Walthall; 1650 John Beale; 1651 Thomas Wetheringe and Rowland Wilson; 1652 Hy. Polsted, Thomas Reynardson, William Ward and Rebecca Reynardson; 1653 Thomas Bedford.

The Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials at the Church of St. Martin Outwich from the year 1670 to 1873 has been published by the Harleian Society under the able editorship of W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., and it may be interesting to note that between the

years 1685 and 1738, no less than 23 burials of babies were registered as foundlings all bearing the name of Martin or Martin Outwich, with an additional Christian name. Evidently the parish was greatly favoured by mothers of unwanted babies.

OBITS.

In pre-Reformation days, it was the custom for the charitably disposed, to bequeath sums of money to provide annuities for the distribution of alms to the poor, and to find the stipend for chantry priests to pray for the repose of the souls of the deceased benefactors and their relatives, and these endowments for the conduct of obits, anniversary services, or requiems, contributed largely to the better maintenance of the priests. As in so many other directions, the Merchant Taylors in no small measure helped in the charitable work of the parish of St. Martin Outwich. The Company found priests to conduct the many obits for which it was responsible, and although these chantry priests were independent of the incumbent of the parish church, they not only performed the religious observances for the deceased, but in other ways they helped in the parochial work, which was shortly to be crippled by the greed of Henry VIII.

Having wasted the considerable wealth he inherited on the death of his father, Henry VIII was troubled as to the means by which he might acquire a fresh supply of funds, and the alleged mismanagement of the monasteries gave him just the excuse he needed. After his quarrel with the Pope on the question of the conduct of the monasteries, he dissolved all the Abbeys and Monastic Institutions between the years 1536-9. At first only the smaller and poorer ones were affected, then those with greater revenues had to go. The king, however, was not satisfied with that wholesale confiscation which brought to the treasury vast sums of money, and discovering that Chantries and Obits were "faulty and

unnecessary," some seven years later they too were confiscated by the passing of the Colleges and Chantries Act, during the years 1545-7, and the rent charges and bequests for the keeping of the anniversaries for deceased benefactors were disposed of. This unjust interference with the religious life of the parish of St. Martin Outwich, which suffered just as sorely as other parishes, proved a disturbing factor. Dr. Nicholas Wilson, who was rector at that time, died within a few months of the passing of the two Acts.

The following is a record of the obits and chantries kept at St. Martin's Church prior to 1547:—

1311. John de Westwode. Bequest of rent charges towards the maintenance for the space of 10 years of a light standing *super interclaustram* in the Church of St. Martin de Oteswiche. The residue of his tenements and rents to remain in the hands of his executors for a term of 10 years charged during that time with certain payments for maintaining a chantry in the said church. (Calendar of Wills.)

1331. John de Oteswiche. Acceptance of a grant in mortmain by John de Oteswiche, citizen of London, of 5 marcs of rent out of tenements in the parishes of St. Martin's Oteswiche, and St. Benet's Fink, which he inherited on the death of Master William de Oteswiche, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of St. Martin Oteswiche for the souls of the said William his father, mother, wife, relations, friends and benefactors of the grantor, after death . . . with power to distraint for the rent, if in arrear, to remove the Chaplain at any time in case of his misconduct, and to the chantry whenever void; notwithstanding that such grant was made without licence of any former King, or of the King. (28 Dec. 1331) Cal. Pat. Rolls, 5 Edward III.

In 1511 there is a payment to "Sr Thomas Bedylsdale and to another preste y^t syngyth ffor Mr. Otwych by the space of a hole yere ffor hys halff salary y^e wych was wont to be payde of y^e rentts of Parnes some tyme Mr. Owtwych ffounder off the said church." iij^{ll} vj^{sd} viij^d

In 1514 there is in the Churchwardens Accounts:—
We charge us with ye annuyte gevyn to the Church by Mr. Otewych off the londs lying in the Prysh off St. Marten Otwych and St. Benet Ffynekey wych at y^s daye y^s callyd Parnes lands to y^e yerely valeu off iij^{ll} vj^s viij^d by the yere y^e wych at

y^s daye Gylbert Eccleston y^s tenant off curtezy by y^e ryght of hys wyffe some tyme callyd Parnes Wyffe. iiij^{ll} vj^s viii^d
 (For William off Owtwich's obit., see Churchman 1405.)

- cir.* 1350. John de Bread Street bequeathed several quit rents from 8 shops in Watling Street under one Russe, to find a priest and certain lights per annum. iiij^{ll} iiij^s iiiij^d

The date of the bequest is not given, but in the year 1545 the rents were received by the Churchwardens out of the Augmentations by virtue of the King's letters Patent and when in 1548, this endowment was sold under the Chuntries Act it fetched £4 3s. 4d. In that year money produced 5 per cent.

1361. William Brangewayn in his Will dated 28 March, 1361, he made provision for chantries in the churches of St. Martin Vintry, St. Michael in the Rirole and S. Martin de Oteswy. . . .

1375. Walter de Tudenham. To be buried in the church of S. Martin Oteswich. Bequests to the said church and Ministers thereof. To John de Bredeford of Bockyng and others the reversion of certain tenements in the parish . . . in trust for sale, the proceeds to be devoted towards certain chantry founded in the said church for the souls of William de Oteswych and others. . . .

1405. John Churchman by deed gave to the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company and their successors, 4 Messuages and 17 shops in the parish of St. Martin Outwich, and 7/8 rent from tenements in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, to provide a priest to sing for his soul and others in the said church of St. Martin; to pay each year to the priests £6 13s. 4d.; to provide another priest to sing for the soul of William off Owtwich and others; to provide a lamp to be kept burning in the Church for ever, and to maintain an anniversary in the said Church for himself and others expressed in the deed. Summa xj^{ll} xix^s

1419. Sir Gerard Braybroke by Will gave to the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors an annuity of 40/- (which he had previously purchased from the company) in trust for the maintenance of an obit in the church of St. Martin Outwich for himself and others for ever, of that sum 3/9 was paid annually by the Company for the obit and 2/3 to the poor of the parish. vj^s

- cir.* 1440. John Carpenter, the Town Clerk of the City of London bequeathed a sum of money to produce yearly 1/8 for providing standards for the high Altar.

The entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the years 1508 and 1514 read:—

"Rec^d accordyng to ye bequest off Carpenter ffor y^e standarde yⁿ y^e Queyre y^e wych be acustomyd to be bornne at hys dirige. xx^d

"Recved accordyng to the bequest and last will of Mast^r Carpenter ffor the twoo standdarts in y^e Quyer as ys accostommd. xx^d

cir. 1453. Elene Hilliat or Lyallyat widow of John Hilliat, mercer, gave to the Merchant Taylors, lands and tenements for the maintenance of one anniversary for the soul of the said John Hilliat and others expressed in the will. iiij^l xiiij^s iiij^d

The date of this gift and the three following gifts are not stated; but in Clode's "Extracts from the MS. Account book 2" of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the anniversary is given under date 1453-54.

Hugh Talbot gave to the M^r and Wardens "to kepe an obite w^tin the Churche of St. Merten's Owtewiche . . .

They spende thereat yerelie iiij^s ix^d w^t xiiij^d
geven to the poore." iiij^s xj^d

Sir Ralph Basset. An obit was kept in the Church but no particulars can be found.

William Pitfold. An obit was kept in the Church but no particulars can be found.

1457. Catherine Carpenter gave unto John Breaux P^{son} of St. Martyn Oteswiche and to the keeper of the works and ornaments and to the Parochons of ye saide Prsshe and church xiiij^s iiij^d of an annual guyte rent from the corner tenement on Oisterhil in the Prsshe off St. Magnus nere the Bridge of London ffor an Anniversary for the soules of herself and John her late husband by the Prson with V other Chaplains, ye clerke of ye Prsshe with xiiij poore parochiens not being mendicants or beggars. (30 March, 1457.)

(John Carpenter referred to is the John Carpenter, Town Clerk of the City of London.)

1460. Hugh Candysshe gave unto the M^r and Wardens to kepe an obite in the Churche of St. Merten's Owtewiche, lands and tentes amounting to xx^l xiiij^s iiij^d

1500. Elizabeth Nevill, widow of George Nevill, Knight (Lord Burgavenny), in her Will provided that her body should be buried in a vault in the Chapel of Our Lady in the Church of St. Martin Outwich, Bishopsgate, where the bodies of her

husband Richard Naylor and two of her children rested and further that a priest be found to pray in the said Church for the souls of George Nevill, Knight, Richard Naylor, Robert Bassett, and John Stokker her husbands.

1508. Mathewe Pemerton gave vnto the M^r and Wardens to finde a prest to singe in the Church of St. Martens Owtewiche, as muche ready monie as bought lands to the value of xxiiij^l xiiij^s viij^d

1508. Katherine Pemberton, wife of Alderman Hugh Pemberton gave to the Merchant Taylors, £400 to "buy so much lands and ten'tes w'thin the cittie of London, as the rente thereof should amounte to xx^l yearely, to find for ever with part of the rent to be bought, a priest to pray for the soul of Hugh Pemberton and Katherine and divers others in the Church of St. Martin Outwich. (28 June, 1508.)

(The Company bought lands yielding £20 annually of which sum they disbursed £8 19s. 8d.)

1513. Lady Dame Perceval made a bequest, but the only reference that can be discovered is that contained in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1513-14:—

Rec^d. off th'exsecuters of my Ladye Dame Thomesyn Psevall ffor her bequest to th' entent to be prayde ffor in the Bede Roll wth such namys as the exsecuters wyll name.

xiiij^l. vj^s. viij^d.

(The "Bede Roll" was sometimed called the "Dominical Roll" and in pre-Reformation days, many were anxious to have their names included in the list of doers of good deeds, to be recited at the Sunday services in order that prayers may be offered for their souls.)

1526. Rec^d for Mayst^r Clarke's obite. xij^d

n.d. John Havell gave to the Merchant Taylors' Company certain tenements, the rents from which to be applied to the keeping of an obit for the repose of his soul, at the Church of St. Martin Outwich, yearly. iiij^s xj^d

1543. John Kedyrmyster, extract of Will:—

"My body to be buried in the chapel on the south side of the quere of Sainte M^{ens} Outwicht, as nye where as my wife Eliz lyeth buried as can be. I bequeath to the parson of the Church to pray for my soule and to be at my burying yf he may iiij^s iiiij^d . . . I will to John my sonne to kepe an obite yerely for me aboute the time of my buryeing with dirige and masse solemgly sung. Two hundrth poundes sterling to purchase ten poundes lands a yere and more yf he can, of the which there shall be spent yerely. vj^l vj^s viij^d

(The lands referred to were not purchased, but the obit had been kept.)

1549. A.B. By his laste Will and testament geveth to the Mr. and Wardens . . . All those his ten'tes in the Parissh of St. Martin Owtewich . . . upon condicion that they wth the profittes thereof, shall find a priest and geve him. vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

The Company of Merchant Taylors held their great Festival on the day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, which in later years became to be known as Election day, when it was the custom of the Master and the Company, wearing their livery, to attend the church of St. Martin Outwich for a dirge for deceased members of the Fraternity, followed by a dinner. On the following morning the members were expected to attend mass at the Church, and in order that the attendance should well represent the Company, each member neglecting to attend was mulcted in a fine of 1s., unless good reason for non-attendance was produced. These annual religious observances were continued even after the payments for chantry priests to keep obits had been abolished.

After the Acts were passed by Parliament for the suppression of all chantries, etc., the six or more endowments with which the Company of Merchant Taylors were entrusted for the saying of masses and performance of obits for deceased benefactors and others at the Church of St. Martin Outwich, became vested in the Crown, the ostensible purpose of Parliament being the sale of the obits and the application of the purchase money to the establishment of Grammar schools, etc.; but it would appear from the records, that precious little of the revenues from the dissolution of the magnificent institutions which existed in the sixteenth century, was devoted to so laudable an object. The payments in respect of these obits had to be made to the Augmentations Court, and in the year 1551, the Merchant Taylors under an Act of Parliament, 3 Edward VI, bought back from the Crown five of six chantry estates entrusted to

them at different periods, but which at the Reformation had become forfeited.

Although the vocation of the Chantry priests had gone entirely, we find in Cardinal Pole's "Indenture" of 1553, that there were four chantry priests of this Church then remaining each receiving pensions of £5 granted them at the Dissolution, viz.:—

"Poch Sci Martini Owtewiche Joh ni Wilkinson nup' incumben' ibm p' Annu C^s Ric o Palm nup' incumben' ibm p'annu' C^s Joh ni Twine C^s Georgio Sharppe C^s. (MSS. Rememb. Office.)

Bonds, Wills, Evidences, etc., belonging to the parish, which were in 1632 accounted for by Richard Simons, Upper Church Warden:—

Itm One feofment from the Master and Brotherhood of Charity to Robert Hyde, of one piece of ground called the churchyard, near the Pappy Church in the parish of All Saints on the Wall, on the 28th October, Anno 30 Henerici VIII.

Itm A will, parchment, whereby the said Robert Hyde did give and grant the same to the parson of the parish & his successors to the use of the parish.

Itm A license from the Bishop to bury in that place, dated 1539.

Itm A table of Mr. Kyddermyster's will and a table of his gift.

Itm A table of Sir Henry Rowe's gift to the parish.

Itm Two tables of the Bishop's orders for standing uncovered in service time.

Itm A map of the parish in parchment.

Itm A map of description of the parish.

Itm A faire large boke of Mr. Jewells Contra Harding.

Itm A paraphraze of Erasmus and two books of homylies.

Itm A green velvet pulpit cloth given by Mr. Francis White.

1639.

Itm A bond wherein William Vincent stands bound to pay Thomas Perres, Doctor in Divinity, Guy Glendenning, one of the Church wardens, the sum of liij^{ll}, the 23rd December, 1639, dated the iiij December 1638. (The principal and interest was received 5th July, 1655.)

1639.

Itm A table in vellum of the guifte of Ffrancis White.

1643.

Itm A bond wherein Mr. Rowland Wilson stands bound to pay Alderman Reynardson, Henry Polstedd, John Beale, Richard Bateman, Robert Marsh and John Wade, Churchwardens 15th April, 1643, the sum of lxij^{li} xij^s to the use of the Poor. (The principal and interest of £63 12s. od. was received from Mr. Rowland Wilson, May 31, 1655.)

1655.

Itm A bond of the Company of Merchant Taylors wherein they stand bound for the sum of £100, dated 4th July, 1655. (This bond does not appear after 1673.)

1668.

Itm A deed made and given per Mrs. Marg. Taylor for several charitable uses bearing date the 31st day of October, 1667, of certain houses situate and lying in Hammonds Alley in the Parish of St. Martin Outwich. "For the same deed there hath been made a sell in the plate chest to contain the said deed, which will have three locks and keys, the which are in the possession of Dr. Smallwood, Mr. Odell and Mr. Stevenson."

1669.

Itm A bond of Mr. Thomas Langham for £10 left by Mrs. Chambers. (This item does not appear after the year 1673.)

ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Before the Reformation various hangings, vestments, jewels, plate, ornaments, tapestries, etc., were employed in the church during public worship; but in conformance with the 1547 Proclamation of the Privy Council, they were either taken away or were discarded by the Reformed Church. The following is a list of church plate, vestments, etc., which were in the charge of the churchwardens in the years 1518-26. In these early days the wardens had to prepare every year, inventories of all that belonged to the church.

"Inventorye off all y^e Howrnaments that pteynythe to the Churche off Senet Marteynys Otewiche wytheyn Byschoppys Gatte Strette in London the xxvij daye off Janyvey yn y^e yere off ou^r Lorde God An^o mv^cxvth

that tyme beyng chyrche Warddenys Mathye Pemberton
Mchant and Stevyn Londe, Ffuller."

Jewells ande Platte off Selver.

Itm in pyms A chales, wth ye Patten off Sylver & geyltte, with a
Trynyte in the Paten enameld, pond' xxix unc' off Troye.

Itm A chales off sylver & gelyte, wythe a varnakyll¹ yn the paten
anamelde, pond' xix unc' off Troye.

Itm A chales p sell geylte, wythe a ffotte madde lyke a Fflower &
a Skrypture, pond' xx unc' off Troye.

Itm A chales p sell geylte wythe a scrypture abowte the ffote,
pond xvij unc' off Troye.

Itm A pexe off Sylver ffor the Sakerment, pond' xv unc' di Troye.

Itm A Boxe off Sylver ffor the Sakerment in Vessytationes, wth
Ihs on y^e Keveryng, an Armys on y^e seids in anamelde, pond' ij
unc' di and qr off Troye.

Itm the said boxe of Sylvr was put ynto the Pyx when yt was new
made and inleyd yn Anno 1522.

Itm A Crosse of sylver and gylt, wythe our Laddye and Senet
J hn off Evangeleyste² of the Gyfte off my Ladie of Birgayne³
some tyme before ye wyffe off Richard Naylor Mchant off London
pond' xxvj unc' and xiiijth off Troye.

Itm A Crosse off Sylv' and geylte, and anamyld off the gyfte of
Mast^r Warde some tyme Alderman and Grocer off London, pond'
xlvth unc' off Troye.

Itm A Cross of Selver and geilt, wth a bace⁴ on the ffote, to putte yn
rellyks, pond' iij unc' and di of troye.

Itm A payer off Candell steks off Sylv' pcell gylt, off ye Gyfte of
Mast^r Hewe Pemberton, some tyme Alderman off London,
pond' iij^{ll} xjth unc'.

Itm A Censsore of Sylv^r pcell geylt, pond' xxxix unc' with
the yoryne in the bottome and all.

Itm A cresmetorye⁵ of sylv', pcell gylt, pond xviiij unc' di off
Troye whereoff was geyffyn by Marget Erle, a pece of selver wth

¹ Veronica or Vernicle.

² Our Lady and St. John always formed part of the Rood when complete.

³ Elizabeth Nevil, Lady Abergavenny, often written Burgavanny.

⁴ Box pedestal.

⁵ Chrismatory.

srteyne spowynys, the rest wythe making, and more selver, y^t coste the Chyrche boxe xxx^s. St. A^o 1515.

Itm A paxe off Sylver and gylt, pond' iij. unc' & di qr off Troye.

Itm A payer off crewetts of Sylv^r pcell gylt pond' vij. owyncs.

Itm a box off every¹ garnyshede wth sylv' pond' iij unc' di off Troye.

Itm a boxe, withe diverse relyks thereyn to the number off a xjth wth Skryptures on them.

In the year 1522 it would appear that two of the above items were missing, but the inventory shows the acquisition of three others:—

Itm a crosse of Sylv^r & gylt wth a boxe on the fote to put theyryn relyks varyng which was tnslated and made a monstrans,² as aft^r aperith.

Itm a box of yvery garnysshed wth sylv^r & another box wth xj relyks thereyn.

Itm A monstrans wth a relyk of Sent Merten, the fote sylv^r & gylt, & the flat edge about the relyks sylv^r, and all the residue cop^r & gylt.

Itm Two silver flagons which hath engraven thereon:—"This and one other flagon was given by Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor of London, to the parish and Church of St. Martin Outwich, for the Communion Table, 1648" and each of the said flagons hath the arms of the said Abraham Reynardson engraven thereon described—one of which weighing 55 oz. 7 dwts. and the other 54 oz. 15 dwts.

Two silver gilt cups and covers. On one of the said cups and covers is engraven:—"The gift of Rowland Wilson to the Parish of St. Martin Outwich, 1654," and on the other said cup and cover is engraven his arms, and the said cups and covers, weighing together 36 oz. and the other of the said cups and covers, weigh together 35 oz. 10 dwts.

A silver strainer spoon, 1749. A silver dish weighing 24 oz. 12 dwts. presented by I. Scott in 1798.

The above-mentioned flagons, cups, and dish and all the plate belonging to the Church not confiscated or sold at the Reformation were stolen by some person or persons unknown, in the year 1809, and never discovered.

¹ Ivory.

² A vessel to show the pix.

Cowpper.

Itm a crosse of cowpper & geylte wythe Marye and John & a fote of cop^r & gylt for a crosse & ij olde crossys of copar.

Itm a sensar of laten & a paxe, cop. & gylt & a crosse staf, cop. & gylt.

Itm ij olde crosses of copur & iiij canstycks off latyn for talow candyll, ij of them doble nosyd.

Itm iiij peyer of canstycks & latyn ffor y^e awters.

Itm the ij standards in y^e quyr of latyn, a pix for the sacmet cop^r & gylt.

Itm a crysmatory off latyn ande Holywater stock of latyn and an old Ketyll of laten.

Pewter.

Itm a bassyn of pewter to receyve offryngs yn.

Itm iiij pewtte^r crowetts and a bottell ffor wyne.

Hangyngs ffor the Awters An^o 1518

Itm ffor all the Awters hangyngs of gren sarsenet & curteyns to y^e same.

Itm ffor woon awter & hangyng with a frontlett of whyt & gren satyn of the Gyft of Mast^r Hasylywood & a canopy of gren & red of hys gyft.

Itm viij corpeos of dyv^rs col^rs good and bad.

Itm iij Surplysys and a rogett.

Itm xxiiij Awt^r clothys & towells of lynyn clothe good and bad.

Itm a cloth called a vayle of whyt hangn, to draw affor ye awter yn Lent tyme.

Itm iij Olde curteyns & an olde awter clothys peyntyd.

Copys and other Ornaments.

1526.

Itm A cope of blew clothe off wth y^e pst deakyn & sub deakyn a wyghte cope of damask wth flours wth the pryst deakyn & sub deakyn & hangings of the same to all the alters & no curtains.

A cope of red velvet wth flours wth pst and deakyn of saten frynge. vij fferyall copes ffor men iij ffor children good & badde.

ix fferyall vestments good and badde of dyvse colors wth deakyn & sub deakyn of whyght lawdekyn belonging to oone of the same.

A cope off clothe of gold wth pst, deakyn & sub deakyn made this yere.

ij Vestments ffor the bysshop wth ij deakyns.

An old pall of wyght damask called a carcloth.

A great cussbyn which ys carpet work of the one syde and don velvet on the tother syde and ij small cussbyns of carpet work the baksyd of them of lether and a cussbyn of grene sylke.

Itm a clothe for the rode payntyd wth xij Apostols & Sent M̄ ten a myght^r & a crosse ffor the bysshopp.

ii Crosse banners ij Passyon banners & xij other baners & stremers

Ther doth remayn yn the comon chest standing yn the Vestry an inventory contaynyng all man^r Juelle as well of sylv^r as of cop^r & laten, masboks & other boks, copys, relycks, & other ornaments, the whych ynventory ys new made by Symond Jenyn Churche Clark the xiiij. daye of July the yere above said.

CHURCH USAGES.

Some of the ancient usages of the Church of St. Martin Outwich prior to the Reformation and particularised in the Churchwardens' Accounts bearing date 1508-1545.

Candlemas.

An abundance of lights were used in the church and processions in remembrance (as is supposed) of Our Saviour being on this day declared by the aged Simeon to be "a light to lighten the Gentiles," and that portion of scripture was accordingly the Gospel of the day.

The custom of consecrating the tapers and candles which were used for the remainder of the year gave the name of Candle Mass Day and light scot or candle money was paid by the parishioners on that day.

Relyke Sunday.

"On Sondaie nexte coming shall be the Holy ffest off alle Relykes (called Relyke Sondaie)." This feast was ordered to be worshipped the Sunday after the "Translacon off Seint Thoms off Canterbury yerly to be halowed and had in revence."

"Payde for wyne on Relykys Sondaie."

jd.

Pascall or Hallowed Taper.

The use of the Pascall commemorated our Lord's death. On Easter Eve the Pascall was brought to be hallowed.

"Payd to Thomas Vance, waxchandler ffor makyng and renewyng off the Beme lyght, and ffor makyng off the Paskall wth. the tenabur Candell ande Crosse Candell xx^d and for waste of the same Pascall a pound and halfe qrt. viijd."

Licence to eat Flesh.

By a statute 5 Elizabeth, none was allowed to eat flesh on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, without first obtaining a licence for which a fine of 6s 8d. was paid annually by those below Knighthood, 13s. 4d. by Knights and their wives and £1 6s. 8d. by Lords and their wives. Any head of a household eating flesh and concealing the fact was fined 40s. This was a law for the benefit of fishermen and mariners and for the repair of ports.

Itm Receyved off the Ladye Altham ffor the use of the poor ffor
a licence to eate flesh. xiijs iiij^d

Legends.

Histories or Acts of Martyrs were called legends and were read in the Church on Festival days.

Rate Levy

The curious method of rating the parishioners in the year 1545 is shown by the following:—

"Yfe any straunger borne happen at anny time hereafter to dwell in any howse in this Paryshe or ells anny other of better substaunce then soche as be at this daye that then it shal be loffull for the Churche Wardens for the tyme being to rate and levie any soche persone as they seme best by theyre discretiones."

Knyll or Passingbell.

When a parishioner was passing out of life, a bell was tolled, after death one short peal was rung, another

before the funeral and one after the burial. Every person hearing the bell was expected to offer a prayer for the soul of the dying or the dead, and the alms given at the funerals, as was the custom, were intended for the same purpose.

The fees in connection with funerals at this date were:—

Pytts.

Imprimis ffor evry pitt or grave withein the Churche, the some of	j ^s
Itm ffor evy pitt or grave betwene bothe Churche dores the som of	viiij ^d
Itm ffor evy pitt or grave in the cloyester the some of	vj ^d
Itm ffor evy pitt or grave at the Churchyarde at Pape being no innocents the some of.	viiij ^d
Itm ffor evy pitt or grave ffor innocents other in the lyttell Churche- yarde at home or at Pape, the some of	iiij ^d

Knyll.

Itm ffor evy Knyll rong with the ffirst bell other in the fflorenoon or at afternoon.	j ^s
Itm ffor an Owers Knyll w th the same bell.	iiij ^d
Itm ffor a knyll rong w th the seconde bell.	j ^s viij ^d
Itm ffor a knyll rong w th thirde bell.	iiij ^s iiij ^d

Peyll.

Itm ffor peylls at the buerring of a corpse in the afternoon ande to ringe againe in the morneing at Masse.	j ^s viij ^d
Itm ffor peylls when a corpse is burried in the morninge. Provided that when any parson do the dye which is lykely, to have the great bell that then no bargaine be made ffor any Knyll by the Clerke witheout the presens of one of the Churchwardens at the leyste.	j ^s
Itm The sexten shall take no more for the passing Knyll night or daye than	viiij ^d
Itm The sexten shall have at ony highe Dirige	iiij ^d
Itm At a lowe dirige	ij ^d

Evry six weaks at the leyste he shall swepe the strete one bothe sids of the Church and clense the ledyn gutters appertynyng to same bothe Somer and Wyntter.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN THE PARISH.

- cir.* 1196-7. Grant by Helyas son of Richard de Cornhelle to Alfwin Finke of his land in the parish of St. M. Otteswich payng 2/- yearly. (Anc. Deeds, A 2658.)
This may be the same Finke as the Alderman of the late 12th century (c. 1180).
- 1216-17. Rosamond daughter of James Finke gave to the Priory of Clerkenwell in 1216-17, her stone house in the parish of St. Benet Finck and tenements in St. Martin Oteswich. (*Kingsford*, vol. ii, p. 301.)
- cir.* 1222. Grant by Andrew Ferron and Wymarca his wife to Stephen Palmer for 16 marcs of land with houses in the parish of St. Martin Otheswych paying therefor yearly 5/1 to the chief lords of the fee. (Anc. Deeds, A 2698.)
- cir.* 1225. Grant by William de Brokedisch to the canons of Holy Trinity in frank almoyn of 2/6 rent from land in the parish of St. Martin de Ottheswich. (Anc. Deeds, A 2668.)
- cir.* 1228. Grant by Stephen Palmer to Jordan de Coventre for 16 marcs of land and buildings in the parish of St. Martin Otheswych. (Anc. Deeds, A 2259.)
- cir.* 1228. Grant by Martin Baker of Cornhill to the Canons of Holy Trinity in frank almoyn for the souls of himself and Eugenie his wife of 3/- quit rent out of 19/- that Isabel late wife of Richard Badding pays yearly for land in the parish of St. Martin Ottheswich. (Anc. Deeds, A 2665.)
1230. "Matilda late wife of Martin de Otteswich granted to Richard the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity in frank almoyn of land with a house and chamber in the parish, and opposite the Church of St. Martin Ottewich." (Anc. Deeds, A 2683.)
1246. Grant by John the Prior of Holy Trinity to James de Stanes, Pepperer, of land and a house in the parish of St. Martin of Otteswich. (Anc. Deeds, A 2680.)
1253. Grant by John de Coventre to John the Prior of Holy Trinity for 8½ marcs, a tenement in the parish of St. Martin Oteswich, yielding a yearly rent of 10/11. (Anc. Deeds, A 2258.)
1260. Grant by William son of Roger to John the Prior of Holy Trinity of 23d. from houses in St. Martin Otheswych. (Anc. Deeds, A 2002.)
1263. Grant by William de Brage, to Gilbert the Prior and the Convent of Holy Trinity, for 40/- of 4/- yearly quit rent in the parish of St. Martin Oteswyche. (Anc. Deeds, A 2394.)
1275. Martin de Garscherche . . . his tenements in the parish of St. Martin de Oteswich to be sold for payment of his debts.

- 1277-8. William le Furmager to Leticia his wife his house in the parish of St. Martin de Otteswich with which he had formerly endowed her.
- 1278-9. James de Stanes . . . to Beatrice his wife by way of dower . . . rents in the parish of S. Martin de Otteswich . . . also two houses and a garden in the said parish for her life, by way of free-bench.
1283. Peter le Hodere—to Isabella his wife for life his capital house, brewhouse and shops in the Parish of S. Martin de Otewych.
1291. Bona Prioris de Bermondsey in Parochiis Sancti Martini Otteswich (Taxatio Eccles, 1291) iij^s
 Bona Prioris St. Bartholomei in Parochiis Sancti Martini Otteswich (Taxatio Eccles, 1291) xx^s
 Bona Prioris S. Trin. in Parochiis Sancti Martini de Otteswich (Taxatio Eccles, 1291.) xxj^s
 Bona Conv. Westminster Sancti Martini de Otteswich (Taxatio Eccles, 1291) xxij^s
 Bona Prior. de Suthwerk Sancti Martini de Otteswich (Taxatio Eccles, 1291) vij^s vjd
1300. Grant by Joan, called "la Coffrere de Sancto Edmundo" to Master William de Oteswyche, of the tenement with houses and shops that she and John, her late husband had in the parish of St. Martin de Oteswyche (Anc. Deeds, A 2667)
1306. The Rent roll of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, 1306, & preserved in the Bodleian Library, shows that the Priory held a tenement in the Parish:—
 "In parochia Sancti Martini Oteswich de tenements Jacobi Pyper ad eosdem terminos xx^s, ad quemlibet terminum v^s."
- 1307-8. Henry de Bermyngham—To Johanna his wife . . . rents in the parish of S. Martin de Otewiche for a term of five and a half years, and her entire chamber.
1312. Alderman Nicholas Picot certain rents in the parish of S. Martin de Oteswiche to be devoted to the maintenance of a chantry in the Church of S. Peter de Cornhill.
1314. Gilbert de Shorne His tenements in the parish of S. Martin de Oteswich to be sold and Chantries provided. . . .
1327. Thomas Brangwayn. To Johanna and Katherine his daughters jointly and severally his tenement in the parish of S. Martin de Oteswich the said daughters to be in the wardship of Margaret his wife until they come of age.
1332. Deed of grant by Edmund son of Walter Crepyn to John de "Yakeslee" the King's tent maker of a certain mansion situate in the parishes of St. Peter de Cornhill, St. Benedict Fynk & St. Martin de Oteswych in the wards of Cornhill and Bradestrete by a bond of statute merchant. (Letter Book, E.) Yakeslee

- conveyed the same to John Aystwyk in 1345, who in his turn conveyed it to the Merchant Taylors in 1347.
1334. Hugh de Waltham, Town Clerk of London, To Stephen his son his house . . . and rents in the parish of S. Martin de Oteswyche and elsewhere.
1341. John de Oxon Rector of St. Peter upon Cornhill . . . To the Prioresses and Nuns of Chesthunte Clerkenwell . . . divers tenements and rents in the parish of S. Martin de Oteswyche for keeping in mind his name and the name of Juliana.
1348. John de Bristoll. All his tenements and rents in the parishes of S. Martin Oteswych and S. Sepulchre without Newgate to be sold to pay his debts and legacies.
1349. Thomas de Gyns. To Matilda his wife the houses he had by feoffment of Sir John de Hycche late Rector of the Church of S. Antony in the Parish of S. Martin de Otteswich; situate between the tenement belonging to the Earl of Oxford and the nuns of St. Mary de Chesthunt, for life; remainder to pious uses at the discretion of the Rector of the said Church of S. Martin.
1349. John Lenelyf, draper, in his will provided that his brewery in the parish of S. Martin Oteswych should be sold for the payment of his just debts & the fulfilment of his testament.
1357. Thomas Leggy . . . His other tenements in the Parish of S. Martin Oteswych and elsewhere to be sold to pay his debts.
1374. Adam Fraunceys in his will gave his lands & tenements in the parishes of St. Martin Oteswych, S. Elena, S. Alburga and elsewhere to the Priors and Convent of S. Elena, charged with the maintenance of various chantries set out in the Will.
1377. By Charter dated 25th September 1377 Michael Free *alias* Northburg (Northbury) executor of Michael de Northburg, late Bishop of London (1355-56) whose will was proved in 1362, granted in perpetuity to the said grantees [the King and William Courtney, Bishop of London (1375-81)] Two tenements and 2 shops in St. Martin's Oteswiche, between those of Master William de Oteswiche citizen & surgeon on the East and Ralph Crepyn on the West, a plot of land on the South and the King's Street (Vicium regium) on the north. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, I Rich. II.)
- 1383-4. Henri Yevele, citizen and mason, gave to William Palmere a yearly rent of 40/- issuing from his lands and tenements in the Parish of St. Martin Oteswiche. Yevele possessed several tenements in the parish and we find that by his will 25th May I Henry IV, he expressed the wish that his wife's sister should have for life that mansion in which she lived in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche, rent free.
1399. The Mercers' Company according to Stow "had three messuages and shops in the parish of St. Martin Oteswitch . . . for

- the sustentation of the poore and a chantrie, the 22 of Richard the 2."
1405. William Cresewyk, Willed to Alice his wife lands and tenements and rents in the Parish of S. Martin Oteswych for life so that she maintain during her life time a chantry in the Chapel of S. Katherine Creechurch. . . .
1416. John Beamond left to John Wollaston his servant certain tenements in the parish of S. Martin Otewich for life.
1442. William West. To Henry Perveys, son of John Perveys, late Alderman, he leaves certain lands and tenements in the Parish of S. Martin Oteswich.
1476. John Dun willed to Henry Perveys son of John Perveys, late Alderman certain lands and tenements in the Parish of S. Martin Otewiche.
1522. John Ap Ryse occupier of a tenement in the saide parishe at liij^s iiij^d by yere for the rent of the same for a qrt of a yere xiiij^s iiij^d
1531. "Thomas Kyng occupier of a tenement charged in the rental at xxvj^s viij^d by yere for the rent of the same unpaid for oon hole yere (Rico Berde ut supra & or ut supra A^o xxiiij^{cl})
1539. By letters patent King Henry VIII for a certain sum of money, granted to John Hamond, 4 messuages or tenements in the parish of St. Martin Outwyche. Hamonds Will which is dated 8th November 37 Henry VIII (1545) was made in this parish, leaving the premises to his three sons, and in the Inq. Post Mortem under date 1546, he was seised of the above 4 messuages or tenements.
1545. Roger Paddy had 2 messuages in "Seynt Bennettysfyncke & Seynt Martynes Owtwyche. (Cal. Feet of Fines.)
1547. By a charter made on the 27th December 1331, by John Owtwyche the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish Church of St. Martin Owtwyche were in 1547 possessed of 50/- by the year issuing our of 3 messuages in the tenure of John Busshe, 2 messuages in the tenure of Ann Goodman, 2 messuages in the tenure of John Warren, 1 message in the tenure of William Daunsey, 2 in the tenure of John Bruer and 2 tenements in the tenure of John Alleley of which William Forman was seised in 1547.
1569. Robert Stokes held property in the parish. (Cal. Feet of Fines.)
1585. Eliz. Roche was seised of 2 messuages in the parish of St. Martin Owtwich.
1586. John Baker one capital message, and 2 other messuages adjoining, lying in the parish of St. Martin Owtwich in Byshipgate Streat worth per annum £30 clear.

1598. Benedict Barneham held one capital messuage orchard and garden lying in the parish of St. Martin Owtwitch in Busshoppsgate Strete 4 other messuages, and 9 messuages adjoining in Hamondes Alley.

BEQUESTS.

The first bequest made to the Church so far as available records provide information is that of William Baker, c. 1290 who gave land for the support of the Church and Rector.

In the year 1300 (28 Edward I) we find Nicholas, Rector of St. Martins Otteswych and Master William de Otteswych, surgeon etc., transferring to Robert de Northampton, carpenter . . . of the land that the late William Baker gave for the support of the said Church and Rector, paying yearly 12/- to the support of the Church and 2/- to the Rector during Robert's life and after his death Margery his wife (if alive) paying 24/8 to the Church and 2/- to the Rector. (Anc. Deeds, A 2393.)

1331. By a charter made on the 27th December 1331 John Owtwyche gave to the Church certain properties, and at the Reformation the Rector and Churchwardens were then possessed of 50/- annually issuing from 10 messuages and 2 tenements.

1349. Thomas de Gyns gave to Matilda his wife the houses which he had by feoffment of Sir John de Hycche . . . situate in the Parish of S. Martin de Otteswich; remainder to pious uses at the discretion of the Rector of the said church of S. Martin. (Cal. of Wills.)

1356. John de Yakesley, the King's tentmaker in his Will directed that he be buried before the Altar, and "to the High Altar, belfry and ministers of the church of St. Martyn de Oteswych, he makes bequests."

1375. Walter de Tudenham made bequests to the Church of S. Martin Oteswich and ministers thereof. (Cal. of Wills.)

1405. John Churchman, per Merchant Taylors' Company. j^s x^d

1416. An "award made in 1416, in a dispute, where it was decided that the tithes of an inn, called the Ledynporch should go to St. Peter's, Cornhill . . . but a portion of the property being within the parish of St. Martin Oteswich, the Rector of St. Peters was to pay yearly to the Church of St. Martin 2^s 4^d." (MS. of Sir George Webbe Dasent, 250 Vellum leaves, 8vo. Hist. MSS. Commission Reports.)

1419. Alice Sewale of "St. Ellen Bisshopesgate" left money to the poor dwelling "a porta de Bishopsgate usque ad fontem cum duobus bokettes in parochia S. Martini Oteswyches." (P.C.C. 44 Marche.)

1419. Gerard Braybroke gave to the poor . . . ij^s iij^d
cir. 1440. John Carpenter, Town Clerk of the city of London be-
 queathed a sum of money, or property to provide an annual
 sum of 16^s/8^d.
 In the Churchwardens Accounts for the year 1540, appears
 the following entry: "To Mr. Doctor & y^e Prsts & to powre
 folks ffor y^e obbit & bequest of Mr. Carpentr ffor ij yeres"
 j^{ll} iij^s iij^d
cir. 1450. Hugh Talbot . . . gave to the poor j^s iij^d
cir. 1450. Edithe Hilliot or Hallyot, gave to the poor ij^s iij^d
 1457. Catherine Carpenter, gave part of 13/4 to be distributed to
 13 poor men and women
 1508. Kateryne Pemberton gafe unto th' use & p'feite of the said
 churche in ready money v^{ll}
 1460. Hugh Candish gave a Quyte rent oute of the house by the
 "Checquer" value per annum iij^{ll} v^s
 The actual date not stated but the Churchwardens Accounts
 show that it was received as early as 1508.
 1521. Quyte rent of Elkyn one year to Michs. ij^s
 Rcd off the Fullars ffor ye gyfte and bequeste off Mr. Stevyn
 Londe ffor Pascall lyght. vij^s
 1538-45. Recd off the Masters off the Mchaunt Taylors ffor the
 halfe yeres wags ffor the morow masse prest. Annually
 iij^{ll} xvj^s viij^d
 Recd off Mystres Tatsall ffor the other halfe yeres wags
 Annually iij^{ll} xvj^s viij^d
 Recd off Wm. Brady ffor a Quyt rent of hys howse iij^s
 154-. Recd off the Wardens off the Clotheworkers ffor the Pascall
 lyght & ffor the standards—Annually viij^s
 1543. John Kedyrmyster bequeathed to the poor vj^{ll} vj^s viij^d
 1599. George Sotherton gave by Will £50 for the poor in Bread
 every Sunday per annum (May 24, 1599) ij^{ll} xij^s
 1608. Received of Mrs. Elizh. Sotherton for a legacy given by her
 to the poor of the Parish to buy bread ij^{ll} x^s
 1612. Sir Henry Rowe. The Parish was entiled under the Will
 dated 10 Nov. 1612 to the annual sum of 52. 6d. to be distributed
 by 12d. every week in good and sweet wheaten bread upon
 every Sunday in the forenoon in the Parish Church and 44/- in
 the winter time in charcoals or seacoals to the poor by the dis-
 cretion of the Churchwardens and overseers. In addition half
 the interest on £97. 6. Consols. (£1 9. 2.) In more recent
 times the apportionment was £3. 7. 9½d. for bread and £2. 17. 4½d.
 for coals.

1632. Recd of the Lady Atham for the use of the poor, for a licence to eat flesh xiijs iiij^d
 Recd of Sir William Aston for the use of the poor for a licence to eat flesh xiijs iiij^d
- cir.* 1630. Mr. Francis White gave by Will, the interest on £6 for the poor, in bread on Good Friday vjs
 As early as 1632 receipts for this legacy appear in the Churchwardens Account, but no trace of it after 1747.
1638. William Vincent on the 4th December 1638, entered into a bond to pay Thomas Perres, Doctor of Divinity, Rector, and Guy Glendenning, one of the Churchwardens on the 23 December 1639 the sum of liij^l
 The principal and interest was received on 5th July, 1655.
- cir.* 1641. Mr. Croshaw gave the interest of £50 to the poor of the Parish on the Broad Street Side iiij^l
 Earliest receipt for the interest is dated 23 December, 1641.
- cir.* 1641. Mr. Gulston gave the interest of £10 to the poor of the parish.
 Earliest receipt is dated 29 April, 1641.
- cir.* 1641. Mr. Deane gave by Will annually for the poor of the parish to buy faggots ij^s
 Earliest receipt is dated 29 April, 1641.
1643. Rowland Wilson entered into a bond to pay Alderman Reynardson and Churchwardens 15th April, 1643, for the use of the poor lxiiij^l xij^s
 The principal and interest of £63 12s. od. was received from Rowland Wilson, on 31 May, 1655.
1655. The Company of Merchant Taylors gave a bond wherein they stood bound for the sum of £100 dated 4th July, 1655.
 This bond does not appear after 1673.
1655. Mr. John Young gave to the poor of the Parish lx^l
 This may have been an early benefaction, but the earliest receipt is on 15 February, 1655.
1655. Mr. Goury gave to the poor of the parish. x^l
1661. Sir Abraham Reynardson, whose will was proved 22 October 1661 bequeathed to "So many poore men as I shall be years of age, to be accompted from Anno 1590 . . . a new black goun, or 15/-.
1667. Mrs. Margaret Taylor bequeathed by her Will dated 30 October 1667, 8 messuages with a tenement, coal hole and premises situated in Hammonds Alley, the rents and profits thereof to be distributed—Part thereof on the Feast of the Apostle St. Thomas for ever to the poor of the parish, other part thereof towards the maintenance and education of poor children chargeable on the Parish and for putting forth such

apprentice. To pay the Rector yearly 40/- for preaching two sermons on the 30th Jan. and 29th May. Ten shillings to the Parish Clerk, and 5/- to the Sexton, the residue to be distributed among the poor.

By indenture 27 March, 1725, the whole of the foregoing property was leased for 999 years to the South Sea Company upon the payment of the yearly rent of £45. Three years previously (1722-23) the rents from the 8 houses realised £77 less taxes and repairs amounting to about £25. Subsequently the Governors of the South Sea Company pulled down most of the property and built on the site a large building known as South Sea House at the NorthEast end of Threadneedle Street leaving one small part upon which stood the "Flower Pot" Inn, now occupied by the National Provincial Bank of England.

1680. Mr. Thomas Green's bequest to the poor £10.

At a vestry meeting held the 15th April, 1680, "Whereas Mr. Thomas Green deceased, gave a legacy of £10 to the poor of the parish, it is ordered by this vestry that it shall remain in the hands of the executors until the Churchwardens and Common Council shall call for it."

cir. 1670. Richard Wyn, gave £10, for 10/- to be equally distributed to four poor people on the 20th December for ever. Particulars of this distribution are set forth for the year 1680; but after 1710 there is no mention of it in the Churchwardens accounts.

1670. In this year a "Table of Gifts" was made and exhibited in the Church but at a later date it was secretly removed. The table included the names of Rowe, Churchman, Talbot, Hallyot, Braybroke, Candish, Deane, Croshaw, White, Sotherton, Gulston, Young, Goury, Taylor and Wyn, also the following, the dates of whose bequests are not known:—

Sir William Vincent	gave for the poor	..	£10
Sir John Langham	" "	..	£20
Mrs. Judith Chambers	" "	..	£10
Dame Rebekah Vincent	" "	..	£10

1729. Anne Sandys by Will dated 12th June, 1729, gave to the Charity School of the Parish £100 East India Stock on trust for ever, the interest therefrom to be applied to the apprenticing of one child yearly to some trade. From unapplied interest the above stock in 1842 had increased to £556 19s. 11d. There being no Charity School in the Parish legal advice was taken by the parishioners which resulted in the application of the income to apprenticing poor children in the same or other adjoining parish. Sometimes it was a boy so put to a trade other years a girl and at other years both a boy and a girl.

1765. Mrs. Esther Anselin by her Will 13th June, 1765, bequeathed "to the Churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of St. Martin Outwich for the time being, £300 new South Sea Annuities in trust to lay out the same in such manner as the parishioners shall appoint and to apply the yearly rents, interest, dividends and other incomes or profits thereof for ever so as to lessen their poors rate, my sole intention being to ease the householders within the said Parish of St. Martin Outwich."
1803. John Vaughan by Will dated 6 January, 1803, bequeathed £100 to the Rector and Churchwardens to dispose of as they thought fit. Four per cents. stock was in 1823 purchased to the amount of £127 15. 2. yielding £5 2. 2. per annum which dividends were applied to the purchase of clothing for distribution among the poor in March.

In a second codicil to his will he makes a memoranda:—"That in case of his death he might be buried in the Chancel of the Parish Church where that event might happen, and that the minister who performs the service over his remains may be paid Ten Guineas. He then directs that his executors will pay £100 to the minister and Churchwardens of the parish where he dies, to be disposed of by them to the poor of the said parish as they shall think fit for their benefit." In the year 1823, the unapplied interest which the Rector—Rev. J. J. Ellis found due in the books of the Bank of England, was invested in the new 4 per cents. making with the original sum, £127 15. 2, the annual interest of which amounted to £4 3. 0. after deducting income tax.

CHURCHWARDENS.

1508. William Stalworth. Matthew Pemberton.
 1509. Matthew Pemberton. Stephen Londe.
 1510. Stephen Londe. William Clarke.
 1511. William Clarke. John Baynard.
 1513-14. Thomas Baret. Robert Pares.
 1514-15. Thomas Baret. John Hasylwode.
 1515-16. John Haslewood. Stephen Londe.
 1516-17. Stephen Londe. Matthew Pemberton.
 1517-18. John Perll. John Kedymyster.
 1518-19. John Kedermyster. Cutbard Bartrand.
 1519-20. Coodbarte Barteram. William Townsend.
 1520-21. Thomas Smarte. John Wylford.
 1521-22. John Wylford. Edmond Hobson.
 1522-23. Edmond Hobson. Richard Davy.
 1523-24. Richard Davy. William Moncastre.
 1524-25. Richard Davy. John Amanton.

- 1525-26. John Hasilwood. John Amanton.
 1526-7. John Amanton. Rowland Goodman.
 1527-8. Rowland Goodman. Thomas Cole.
 1537-8. Thomas Gwyn. George Lytylcotts.
 1538-40. Anthony Cole. Thomas Ffarmer.
 1540-1. Anthony Cole. Mr. Sowthewark.
 1541-2. Richard Davy. Henry Polsted.
 1542-3. Davy. Polsted.
 1543-4. John Hallely. Thomas Lowden.
 1544-5. John Hallely. Thomas Lowden.
 1545-6. Rycharde Carehill. John Grene.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

Although the office of Churchwarden was called into existence by the first canon of the Synod of London in the year 1127, it was not until the thirteenth century that these officers were even occasionally elected to safeguard the interests of the parishioners, so necessary when requests were made for the provision of expensive robes and other vestments, precious jewels, plate, books, etc. By the middle of the fifteenth century their election was more general, of which there is ample evidence, and if wardens existed in the parish of St. Martin Outwich before the year 1508, and there is every reason to believe they did exist, either their books were lost or destroyed. The earliest account one can discover of St. Martin Outwich is that of Churchwardens William Stalworth and Matthew Pemberton for the year 1508-9.

The fact that several volumes have been published giving details of Wardens' Accounts, renders it unnecessary to set out in full those of the Church of St. Martin Outwich.

The spelling by the different Wardens, though curious, is no indication of lack of education, for the orthography of scholars was often defective in those early days. Although the words are oftentimes phonetically rendered, in other instances the spelling is so faulty as sometimes to make the meaning obscure in instances where the context does not help. We have:—geyltte for gilt. Trynyte for Trinity. Varnakyll for Vernicle. Keveryng

for covering. in anamelde for enamelled. spowynyns for spoons. waryng for wherein. corpeos for copes. For Ivy, we have ive, ivey, ivee, yvy, yvey; for standards—standdartts; choir—quyer, quyr; Ascension—Assensyon, Lights—Lythes.

There are frequent mentions in the Accounts of brede, wyne, cake and rose garlands ffor Saint Martens daye; palme, yew, bromys, box, fflowers ffor Palme Sunday; holy and yvey ffor Crystmas; brede and ale for wachying the sepulchre; red wyne for the Holy Ffest of all rellykes or Relik Sunday; talugh candelles; Rode lyte; Judas candelles; Garnysshyng off torches, Beame lite, etc.

The Beam light was perpetually kept burning before the Rood. At Easter this was covered with a heavy curtain and the crucified figure of Our Lord was thus kept hidden until Palm Sunday, when it was uncovered in the presence of the parishioners, who knelt down and three times repeated "Ave Rex Noster." The "Standards" were used for the high Altar and it will be seen that the wax Chandlers when supplying them made allowances for the unburnt ends which were melted and mixed with fresh wax for making new candles. Torchcs and tapers were much used, and for the supply of these as well as for the Judas or Paschal candles and other lights bequests were made.

Rec^d off y^e wardens of y^e Clothworkers ffor y^e Pascall Lyght. viij^s
 Receyved of the gyfte of our late Sovangne Lord King Henry vij ij
 torches & in redy money xx^s
 Payd the wax Channdiller for the Pascale, the tape Affore the Rode
 the crosse candelles & Judas Candelles ix^s. iiij^d

The Paschal was a tall rod fitted in a candlestick and painted to represent a candle called the "Judas." On the top of the rod was fixed the Paschal light or Hallowed taper, the use of which commemorated Our Lord's death.

The sepulchre, which was erected each Easter, enclosed one of the two hosts which had previously been consecrated. This was covered with a heavy, and somewhat

costly curtain, and during the afternoon and night it was guarded by a paid watchman, who was provided with bread and ale until the afternoon of Good Friday, when all parishioners were expected to come to pray.

Corpus Christi Day was the day for a great procession with torches, crosses, banners, etc., following the sacred Host probably along the narrow Threadneedle Street, into Cornhill and returning by way of Bishopsgate Street.

With the Reformation there came many changes in the worship by the people, and one of the earliest was to rid the Church of the Latin service, in favour of the introduction of the English form. In this connection there is an entry:—

Payd for vj newe bokes yn Ynglisshe for y^e Processyon j^s vj^d

Moreover, the parson was enjoined to preach a sermon, at least 4 times a year, against images, relics, crosses, crucifixes, beads, and candles and to sell or destroy candlesticks, ecclesiastical vestments, church plate, etc., and so came to an end the picturesque form of service in which the parishioners rejoiced and which in pre-Reformation days meant so much to them in their daily life.

Apart from the endowments which the Wardens were called upon to administer for Chantries, obits, etc., the parishioners were accustomed to making small payments for the celebration of daily mass and even two or three times a day. Those offered up in the early morning called the "Morrow Mass" are frequently mentioned in the Accounts, showing how popular was the service.

The Merchant Taylors were accustomed to finding £3 6s. 8d. each half-year for singing the "Morrow Mass" and another generously disposed parishioner would find the other half year's stipend; or perhaps several would contribute small sums towards the amount required. Payments were also made for the provision of candles to place on the Altar or before pictures and

images, and there were collections for Easter, Beam, and Paschal light, etc., all of which fill many of the entries in the Accounts.

Receivyd of y^e Masters of M^r Chenttenlore ffor the halfe yere wages
 ffor the Morrow mas Pst iiij^l vj^s viij^d
 Resevid of Mystres Tatsall ffor y^e other halfe of bothe yeres wages
 dew at Mychelmas vj^l xiiij^s iiiij^d
 Payd Sir Thomas Bellowe Morrow mas Pst ffor his wages q^{terly}
 xxxv^s amountyth hys hole yere wages to y^e some off vij^l
 This amount included 6/8 described as a "reward" to the Priest.

After setting out four complete accounts for the years 1508-12, it is proposed to offer only a selection of the most curious and interesting entries which appear, up to the time of the Reformation, when Chantries and obits were declared unlawful by the two acts, passed in the last year of Henry VIII and the first of Edward VI. After that period the material is very scanty. Such accounts, however, which are available, afford us a real insight into the religious life of the parishioners, the form of worship—both ordinary and special—and particularly the superstitious character of the people, which prompted both rich and poor alike to provide annuities or to make bequests for obits and anniversary services, for the repose of their souls, and for the well-being of their living relatives.

1508-9. "Hereafter followeth th^e Accompts of William Stalworth and Mathy Pemberton, Wardens of the P^{rshe} Church of Saint Martyns Oteswyche ffrom the fest of th' adnunciacon of O^r Ladye Saint Mary Vergyn in the yere of our Lorde God M.CCCCC VIIJ unto the fest of th' Adnunciacon A^o M. v^e ix, that is to say by y^e space of a hole yere.

Ffirst we charge us with th' accompte of me Mathy Pemberton and Robert Perys Churchwardens the yere before this accompte with money due to the Churche before the debours as it appereth in th' olde books. Summa iiiij^l xviiij^s x^d

Itm Receyved off the Pascall money gadered in ye P^{rshe} Sm vj^s ij^d

Receyved for the standards in the quier for Carpynters dirige. xx^d

Receyved of the Prsshons for a hole yere for the clerks wages.
 iiij^l xvj^s jd

Receyved for Maistres Kateryne Pemberton for her Knyll
 with the grete bell Sm v^s

And more the said Mrs. Kateryne gafte unto th' use and bfeite
 off th' said Churche in redy money Sm v^l

Receyved of Nichas Byles carpynter for the quite rent of his
 house for iiij yeres of olde dette Sm viij^s

And more receyved of hym for a yeres rent endyng at Cristmas
 last passed Sm ij^s ij^d

Sm tot^l of the Payments and discharges vj^l xj^s iiij^d

Hereafter followeth the Payments & discharges of the said
 Will'm Stalworth & Mathy Pemberton for y^e said yere affore-
 written that is to say—

ffirst paid ffor box, palme flowrs & Kakes Sm iiiij^d
 Itm Payd ffor followeyng of the Lateyn at Easter ij^s iiiij^d
 Itm Payd ffor burche at Midsum^r iiiij^d
 Itm payd ffor holy & ivee at Cristmas iiij^d
 Itm payd ffor wasshyng of albes & other ornaments of y^e Churche
 ij^s

Itm Payd to Randolph Merchant, wax chandeler for the beame
 light, the Pascall standards in the quier at vj^l pair off lb taps
 for the rode light, Sm of all xxxj^s iiij^d

Itm payd ffor brede & drynk atte watchyng of the Sepulcre iiiij^d

Itm payd ffor brede & ale at our Churche holidayes xvj^d

Itm payd ffor carrying away xiiij lodes of erthe out of the Churche
 yeard Sm ij^s ij^d

Itm ffor making of ij pewes on the south side of the Churche next
 adjoynyng unto y^e psonage dore. ix^s

Sm. tot^l of the payments & discharges vj^l xj^s iiiij^d
 1509-10. Hereafter foloweth th' accompte of Mathye Pemberton

and Stephen Londe, Wardeyns of the Pyshe churche of Saint
 Martyns Oteswiche of London ffrom the ffeste of th' adnunciacon
 of oure Ladye Saint Mary Virgyn in the yere of oure Lorde God
 MCCCCCIX. unto the ffeste of th' adnunciacon, that is to saye
 by the space of a hole yere.

Receyved off the Pascall money gadered in the prshe vj^s xd

Also receyved ffor the Standards in the quyre ffor Carpynter
 dyрге xx^d

Also receyved of the gyfte off our late Sovangne Lorde King

Henry the vij, ij torches & in redy money xx^s
 Sm to^l off the receypts xvj^l ix^s v^d
 Hereafter ffolloweth the payment & discharges of the said
 Mathye Pemberton & Stephen Londe ffor the said yere affore
 written, that is to say ffirst payd ffor Palme box, flowers &
 cakes iiiij^d
 Also ffor followyng of the Laten at Easter ij^s iiiij^d
 Also ffor byrche at midsom^r iiiij^d
 Also for holy & ivee at Cristmas iiiij^d
 Also payd to Thomas for playing atte organes ij^j qrters
 v^l v^s x^d
 Also payd ffor talugh candell xij^d
 Also payd to iiiij men holdyng iiiij torches ij dayes atte y^e
 Kinges interment ij^s vij^d
 Also ffor t'hyre off ij torches of the ffraternetee of Of Ladye
 & Saint Kateryn for the said ij dayes vijij^d
 Also payd to Randolph Marchant, wax channdiller for the
 Pascall, the tape affore the rode the crosse candelles & Judas
 Candelles ix^s iiiij^d
 Also payd to Margaret Joskyn ffor an aulbe ij^s iiiij^d
 Also to her ffor xj ells & di of lynen cloth ffor a surplys & a
 rochet at vj^d ob y^e ell Sm v^s viij^d
 Also payd to Hugh Cutler for feachyng ij torches from
 Westm^r of y^e Kynges Gyfte viiij^d
 Also payd to Gilbert Michell for hangyng up the Karteyn
 affore Saint Martyn vj^d
 Hereafter ffoloweth the Accompte of Stephen Londe & William
 Clarke, Wardyns of Prsshe Chyrche of Saynt Martyn Otewyche
 A^o MCCCCCX.

1510-11. Receyved to th'use of y^e Chyrche ffor the tyme that the
 morrow masse Preste iix^s x^d

Sm tot^l of the Accompte xiiij^l xvij^s iiiij^d ob.

Hereafte ffolowe the payments & discharges of y^e said
 Stephen Lan & William Clarke for the yere affore written.

Payd to William Rogers Wax chandeler ffor Judas candelles,
 Crosse Candells, the Beame light, the Pascall, the Standards,
 v pair of lb Tapers ffor the Rode Lofte & garnysshing iiiij
 torches Sm of all xx^s

Sm tot^l of all the payments & discharges cometh to vj^l xj^d

1511-12. In the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXJ. in the
 Accompte of William Clarke & John Baynard Wardeyns.

Receyved of M^r Mykelowe by the handes of Thomas Knyght
 for the Morrow Masse Prests wages due at th' Adnunciacon of
 oure Ladye for a q^{ter} ending then. xij^s viij^d

Also receyved of hym ffor midsom ^r quarter	xvj ^s viij ^d
Sm Tot ^l of all ye receipts	xvj ^{li} vij ^s v ^d
Hereafter foloweth the payments & discharges of ye said William Clarke & John Baynard ffor this yere affore written, that is to say—	
Ffirst payd for box Palme, flowers & cakes	iiij ^d
Also ffor followyng of the Laten at Easter	ij ^s iiij ^d
Also ffor brede & ale spent atte wachyng the sepulchre	iiij ^d
Also payd to Symond Wright ff ij nights wachyng the sepulchre	viiij ^d
Also payd ffor birche at Midsom ^r	ij ^d
Also ffor garlands on Corpus Xti day	iiij ^d ob.
Also ffor Holy & Ivee at Cristmas	iiij ^d
Also ffor Brede, Ale & wyne ffor the Clerkes on the Translacon of Saint Martyn	vj ^d
Also payd to S ^r William Wright Morro Masse Preste for his wages for half a yere ended at Mydsomer	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Also to the same S ^r William for kepyng of the organs the same half yere	vj ^s viij ^d
Also payd to S ^r Thomas Bedellesdale morrow Masse Preste for a qter ended at Michaelmas for his wages	xvj ^s viij ^d
Also payd to S ^r John, the Frenchmans Morrow Masse Preste for a qter ended at Cristmas for his wages	xvj ^s viij ^d
Also to an organ player on our Ladye daye th' Assumpcon	vj ^d
Also for scowryng of the corones of the canopy that the sacrament is yn on the high Awter	vij ^d ob.
Also payd for saten of cypresse for the same canopy	viiij ^d
Also for the makyng of the same	iiij ^d
Also for an ell & di of lynen cloth for ij pair of awlbe sleeves & an —	ix ^d
Also for the makyng of the same sleeves & — & for th' amendyng of the censor of sylv ^r	xx ^d
Also payd to Mr. Doctor that he leyde outte Guyldehall to John Hale of the Mayers Courte for serche of the evidences concernyng the ffoundacion of the chantry for half the Morrow Masse Prestes salary.	xij ^d
Also delived to Mr. Baret for the suyt of the same matere	iiij ^{li}
Also payd to the carrage of viij lodes of erth oute of the Churcheyard to Saint Mary Spytell, the lode at iiij ^d	ij ^s
Also payd for a dore to the same Church Yard	viiij ^d
Also for nayles to the said dore	ij ^d
Also to a man for hangyng on the same dore	ij ^d

Also payd for a long pole wth a brome to swype the Church
rofe ij^d

Also payd for tallugh candells spent this yere xiiij^d

Also to William Rogers waxchander for Judas Candelles &
Crosse Candelles, the Pascall, the Standards, Rode tapers &
garnyshyng iij torches Sm of all ix^s vj^d

Also payd for wasshyng of th'albes & other ornaments y^s
yere iij^s iiij^d

Also for vj Tukkyng gyrdelles for Prests iiij^d

Sm tot^l all the payments xiiij^l vj^s vj^d

These be the dettes due to the Churche as well olde as Newe
behynde unpayd that is to say Gilbert Egleston oweth for the
Morrow Masse Prests salary for di a yere ended at Christmas.

xxxiiij^s iiij^d

Also Mr. Babyngton oweth for quyte rent goyng out of the
newe house by the Checquer due ate Cristmas for an hole yere
ij^s

Sm iij^l v^s iiij^d

1513-14. Rec^d off Robert Pares ffor y^e layston of hys Wyffe in
our Ladye Chapell due for her Knyll of the grete bell.

Rec^d off th'exsecuters off my Ladye Dame Thomesyn Psevall
ffor her bequest to th'entent to be prayde ffor in the Bede Roll
wth suche namys as the Exsecuters wyll name

Sm xiiij^l xj^s viij^d

We charge us with y^e Annuyte gevyn to the Churche by Mr.
Otwych off the londs lyinge in the Prysh off St. Marten Otwych
& St. Benet Ffynkey & wych at y^s daye y^s callyd Parnes Lands
to y^e yerely valeu off iij^l vj^s viij^d by the yere y^e wych at y^s
daye Gylbert Eccleston y^s tenant off curtezy by y^e ryght of
hys Wyffe some tyme callyd Parnes Wyffe iij^l vj^s viij^d

Payd to Sr Thomas Bedylsdale and to another Preste y^t
syngyth ffor Mr. Otwych by the space of a hole yere ffor his halff
salary y^e wych was wont to be payde of y^e rents of Parnes some
tyme Mr. Otwych iij^l vj^s viij^d

At Crystmas in A^o 1511 hyt was decreyd by Mr. Pson then
beyng Mr. Wyllm Robson Doctor in Dyvynete, the Chyrche
Wardens then beyng Wyllm Clerk, John Baynard wth y^e consent
of the hole Pryshe to take & aplye a writte Gylbert Eccleston
ffor wytholdyn of a yerely rent goyng oute of Pares Londs some
tyme callyd Otteswych Londs lyinge in the seyde Pryche &
gevyn to the Churche by Mr. Otwych the wych rent was then
remn by ye space of di yere at the seyde Crystmas & not payde.
Wherffor unto y^e costs & expen^s in the lawe off the same the

seyde pryschons off ther benyvolens gave . . . hys pyson as
heyraft^r ffolowyth.

(Then follows a long list of subscriptions and a still longer
list of payments to lawyers, surveyors, clerks, etc.)

1514-15. Rec^d off Mr. Doctor ffor y^e tyling off Y^e Quyer y^e wych
was dewyn y^e tyme of Clerke & Baynard xxxiiij^l iiij^s

Rec^d of Stephen Lonne ffor y^e wyche was gatheryd by y^e
bachelors ffor the lyte beffore y^e Rode yn y^e body off y^e chyrche
iiij^s

Rec^d accordyng to y^e bequest off Carpenter ffor ye Standarde
yⁿ y^e Queyre y^e wych be acustomyd to be bornne at hys Dirige
xx^s

Payde to Richarde Croke Goldesmythe ffor y^e newe makyn
off y^e cheyne of y^e censer iiij^l iiij^s

& ffor v oz & di more sylver xxvj^s viij^d & ffor y^e new makyn
of ye Patent of a Chales wyth y^e gyldyng & ffor an oz iij qrtz
more sylver at iiij^s x^d per oz xxvj^s viij^d

Rec^d of Richard Hyll ffor ye Knyll of Mr. Doctor Robson
laite Pson of this Church. v^s

1517-18. Payd for mendyng off y^e font ij^d & ffor Rosys on Assen-
syon daye vij^d

1520-21. Rec^d of ye Wardens of y^e Fullars ffor ye Gyfte & bequest
of Mr. Stephen Lonne for Paskall lyght vij^s

Rec^d ffor y^e obbytt of Mr. Carpenters Wyffe j^s viij^d

1521-22. Payd for Brede ale & wyne ffor y^e syng^{rs} upon Seynt
Martens daye at our Church on Ladye Day xj^d

1522-23. Rec^d ffor Master Wycklows Knyll v^d ffor Misstres Mon-
castere systere gave vj^s viij^d ffor hyr Knyll v^d ffor y^e torches
burnyng at hyr Beryng viij^s

1523-24. Itm ffor money payd to Stephen Humble ffor a sute of
Copis of Clothe of Gold v^l ffor ij yerde of Clothe of gold to y^e
same j^l xvj^s ffor rebens, frenge, bokeram, sere cloth & ffor
making of y^e same sute wth tapers & all y^e aparelle j^l xij^s viij^d
Amo^t viij^l viij^s viij^d

Itm payd ffor mendyng oon of y^e beste copis y^e ij. copis of crymson
velvet & y^e whight cope of damask wth deacon, subdeacon, &
other vestments & ffor Bokeram bordyryng, rebend & making
of viij Albes iiij Alter Clothes & viij towells

Sm j^l v^s xj^d ob.

Itm ffor Rose garlands on Corpus X^{ti} day vj^d Byrche at Midsomer
ij^d Rose garlands Brede Wyne & ale on ij Sent Martens days
xv^d ob ffor Holy & Ivy at Cristmas ij^d ffor red wyne on Relik

- Sunday & for water for y^e Ffont at Est^r & Whitsontide j^d & ffor
 a qt^r of cole on Est^r Evyn v^d & watchyng y^e Sepulchre j^d iij^s ix^d
- 1525-26. Itm Payd to y^e orgen makers svant ffor skoryng of y^e
 pypes of y^e organs iiiij^d
- 1527-8. ffor money rec^d of y^e French Imbasitor in reward to the
 Church iiiij^s vj^d
- 1539-40. Resevid from the Masters off the Mchaunt taylors ffor y^e
 halfe off one yere iij. qters wags ffor the Morrow Masse Pryst
 v^{ll} xvj^s viij^d
- Resevid of Mystres Tatsall ffor y^e other halfe of bothe yeres
 wages dew at Mychelmas vj^{ll} xiiij^s iiiij^d
- Itm Reseved of the Wardens of the Clothworkers for the Pascall
 lyght & for the standards ffor bothe yeres xvj^s
- Itm Rec^d of the Pareyshe towards the purchase of ye Churche
 Yarde as aperythe by the gatheryng boke iij^{ll} xiiij^s vj^d
 Payd by me Antony Cole xxij^{ll} to Mr. Doctor Wylson ffor
 so moche mony layde out by hyme abowght the removying of
 y^e Pulpit & Stayn Wyndows to open in the Churche xx^d by y^e
 Comussyon of Mr. Altam Mr. Kyll Mast^r and Mr. Wylforde wth
 other more of ye Pysche.
 Payd for ryng the bells at y^e comyng by of y^e Kyng to
 Westmyst iiiij^d & to a gardner to dyge & levell ye Churche yde at
 Pappe viij^s ffor ryngyng a Knyll & y^e bells ffor y^e Empress xij^d. &
 ffor a pynt of red Wyne to hallow ye Churche yde j^s
- To ye Masters of Pappe ffor y^e purchase of y^e Churche Yde in
 ye presence of Mr. Hamon ij^{ll} xiiij^s iiiij^d
 To Mr. Haman ffor makyng of ye wryttyngs betwyne Ffather
 Hyd and us vj^s viij^d
1541. To Phillipson's Wiff in Lothebery for ye Sepulchet lyght at
 Ester x^s & ffor srten Taps of Wax renewed by her & set before
 Ye crucifyx yn the rode loft at Mychelmas and Crystms viij^d
1542. To the Town Clark of London ffor ye srche of y^e copys of
 y^e Kyngs letters Pattnte consrnyng the v marc gyven by
 John Oteswich towards y^e salary of y^e Morrow Mass pst enrolled
 yn y^e hustynge ij^s iij^d to hys clark ffor wrtyng of y^e same
 copys iiiij^d ij^s vij^d
- 1544-5. Rec^d ffor iij. little stopes of sylv^r w^{ch} belongyd to y^e
 Crismatur of old with other brokyn sylver sold waying II oz. &
 di qt^r viij^s
- Payd for vj new bokes yn ynglisshe for y^e pcessyon j^s vj^d
 Rec^d of John Kythermister ffor his Ffathers grave vj^s viij^d
 & for the greate bell v^s xj^s viij^d

VARIATIONS IN SPELLING OUTWICH.

Otewiche 1307; Otewych 1283; Otewyche 1510; Otrewyche 1328; Otwich 1485-1515; Otwiche 1488-1521; Otwyche 1517; Otwyche 1510; Oteswich 1275; Oteswiche 1312-75; Oteswych 1356; Oteswyche 1334-41; Oteswyches 1419; Otteswich 1231-49; Otteswiche 1483; Otteswych 1300-48; Ottewich 1200-30; Ottewych 1469; Ottwiche 1510; Outwich 1559-1603; Outwiche 1499-1602; Out Wiche 1531; Outewiche 1557; Outwicke 1585; Outwhiche 1547; Oute Whiche 1563; Outwitch 1598; Outwitche 1575-78; Owtwich 1559-1603; Owtwiche 1540-1603; Owtwitche 1595; Owtwyche 1331; Owte-
wiche 1554-59; Owtewytche 1563; Owtchurche 1586; Otoswich 1598; Utwich 1528; Otyswiche 1383-4.