

## EMANUEL LUCAR AND ST. SEPULCHRE, HOLBORN

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No doubt there was the Tudor equivalent for the present-day "Laughter in Court" when it was punningly announced that "Lucar for Lucre" had grievously vexed the curate of St. Sepulchre's by making forcible entries into his dwelling-house, and otherwise acting in a manner contrary to equity and conscience.

The circumstances of the case, as set out in the Bill of Complaint of the Churchwardens to Lord Chancellor Rich, were briefly these.<sup>1</sup>

The Abbot of the Monastery of Our Lady of the Meadows at Leicester<sup>2</sup> had, before the Dissolution, for a great sum of money, granted to the Vicar of St. Sepulchre's a lease for ninety-nine years of a messuage called the Abbot's House, with a garden and yard adjoining thereto adjacent to the north side of the church.

In accordance with a covenant in the lease, the Vicar agreed to erect a "new frame or building" and maintain it in proper repair. This was done, and the building was used as a church-house and a dwelling for the curate, whilst the vacant ground was utilised as a burial place for deceased parishioners.

All went well for a time, until one stormy night a sudden gale stripped off some twenty or thirty tiles and they were not replaced until some two months later—the attendant damage to the property being valued at the sum of fourpence.

Before this happened however, Emanuel Lucar, a wealthy London merchant, had purchased the property

of the King, and was now charged by the churchwardens with taking unfair advantage of this trifling default (held to be a breach of covenant), and making several entries on the premises to the serious annoyance of the curate. When the wardens re-entered, he brought two complaints of trespass against them in the Guildhall Court, to which the wardens, Humphrey Aleyn and William Twynam,<sup>3</sup> pleaded not guilty. The jury, however, under the strict letter of the law, were forced to find a verdict for Lucar. The wardens thereupon prayed the Lord Chancellor to direct the issue of a Writ of Certiorari to the Mayor, commanding him to "certify and remove the said two several complaints and the records of the same, before the King's Grace in His Honourable Court of Chancery."

In addition to the details of the property set forth in the Bill of Complaint—a copy of which is herewith attached—it is more particularly described in the records of a Chancery suit<sup>4</sup> brought against Lucar by Alice Chambers, widow, late the wife of Geoffrey Chambers,<sup>5</sup> deceased, and Gilbert Walker,<sup>6</sup> in the Chancery of Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, in 1551–53. They allege that:

"The Abbot and Convent of the late dissolved Monastery of Our Lady of Leicester in the Meade were seized in fee of lands and tenements called the Abbot's lodging with a garden, stables, tenements and void rooms thereunto belonging, in the parish of St. Sepulchre-without-Newgate, and in the time of Henry the Eighth demised to the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's and their successors, and to the Wardens of the Brotherhood of St. Stephen<sup>7</sup> in the said church, all those lands etc. for ninety-nine years. The said Brotherhood being so seized, by deed dated July 15, 16 Henry VIII [1524] demised their stable and hayloft and a chamber in the said loft, a chimney and three yards of void ground, to Thomas Reve Citizen and Glazier of London for a term of forty years, who by

deed of August 6, 16 Henry VIII [1524] demised to William Wadman one half of the said stable, hayloft and three yards of void ground behind the said stable in the parish of St. Sepulchre's for thirty-nine years: William Wadman made his Will appointing his wife Joan executrix who entered into the premises and by her deed of July 19, 29 Henry VIII [1537] demised the same to the said Geoffrey Chambers, husband of one of the complainants, for twenty-seven years. Thomas Reve being possessed of the other half of the premises died, and his wife and executrix Elizabeth entered into the same and married William Tomson . . ."

Here the manuscript is too torn and illegible to be transcribed, but sufficient remains to decipher the words, "Replication of Alice Chambers, Widow, and Gilbert Walker to the answer of Emanuel Lucar," but Lucar's answer is unfortunately lost.

Lucar himself, with considerable prolixity, described the site as it existed at the time when he made his Will on 8th March, 1573-74, as:

"All that my messuage or tenement now in the occupation of Edward Morant, Gentleman, lying in the Parish of St. Sepulchre-without-Newgate in the suburbs of London, and all the sollars, cellars, yards, garden, well, stables, gatehouse, rents, reversions and hereditaments and all other commodities with all and singular the appurtenances to the said messuage or tenement belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all my chambers late in the occupation of Harry Childe lying and being in the said Parish with all and singular their appurtenances, and also my other three stables, opening into Cock Lane<sup>8</sup> and lying and being in the said Parish, the which messuage or tenement doth open towards the North into the said Cock Lane and towards the South into the entry lying under one of the chambers aforesaid and also the said entry doth adjoin unto the North part or North side of the now Churchyard of the said parish church of St. Sepulchre."

To conclude this piece of London topography it remains to state that Lucar also possessed, although it is *not mentioned in these proceedings, the messuage, tenement and Inn called the "Saracen's Head,"*<sup>9</sup> now in the occupation of Robert Aldred, near Snow Hill Street, and the messuage, etc. called the "White Hart,"<sup>10</sup> now in the occupation of John Newman, in St. John Street, without Smithfield Bars, both in the said parish of St. Sepulchre's.

Some details of the life of Emanuel Lucar, one of London's memorable, though too little known citizens, must put an end to the story.

By a fortunate chance one of his descendants, also an Emanuel Lucar, copied in 1623, "out of our father's book," a family record, which, brought up to date, was duly recorded at the Heralds' College, and printed in full by the Harleian Society.<sup>11</sup> It runs as follows:—

"Richard Lucar and William Lucar,<sup>12</sup> Brethren, William Lucar was foster (forester) of forest of Exmore, Richard Lucar<sup>13</sup> was steward to the Duke of Exeter, who had issue John Lucar of Wythecombe, who married Joane daughter of Thomas Cloyde or Clode, which John Lucar of Wythecombe had issue John Lucar of Bridgwater, who married Joan daughter of John Maddesley of Bridgwater, which John Lucar had issue Emanuel Lucar, borne also in Bridgwater the 20th day of October 1494; this Emanuel married Elizabeth daughter of Paul Wythipole, of London, who by the said Elizabeth had issue Mary the elder, Emanuel, Henry and Jane. After the decease of his said wife the said Emanuel married Joan, daughter of Thomas Trumbull of London, the 15th of May, 1541, and had issue by the said Joan, Cyprian Lucar the elder, and Luke the younger, Mark, Martha, John, Matthew and Mary: our said father Emanuel died the 28th of March, 1574. It is to be supposed that William Lucar, foster of the forest of Exmore, at the overthrow of the said

King Henry the Sixth, fled into Ireland, of whom descended and came the Lucars of Waterford."

Emanuel migrated to London at an early age and joined the Merchant Tailors' Company, where he got on intimate terms with a senior member of the Guild named Paul Withipol, whose father, John, had been a distinguished Bristol merchant and shipowner.<sup>14</sup> Withipol himself was later to become, not only Master of the Company, but the Alderman of Farringdon Ward, and be twice elected as the City's representative in Parliament. Maitland<sup>15</sup> says that "on October 22, 1539, the Common Council of this City in consideration of the great sagacity and discretion of Paul Wythyn Pool [*sic*], made an order whereby the said Pool [*sic*] was empowered to be present at all Common Councils, as well as at the Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs—an honour so great that it was never granted to any other unqualified citizen that I can learn."

Withipol<sup>16</sup> had two children by his wife Anne Curson, daughter of Robert Curson, of Brightwell, Co. Suffolk, esquire. Edmund, who (as a wealthy landowner) became sheriff of Suffolk, and a daughter Elizabeth, who (as already stated) became the wife of Emanuel Lucar.

Dr. H. B. Wilson,<sup>17</sup> speaking of St. Lawrence Pountney, remarks that "the greatest distinction of this little parish is the proportion it has enjoyed of Females remarkable in their short-lived day for their talents or their virtues," and amongst those he mentions is Elizabeth Lucar. So too, Ballard<sup>18</sup> includes her amongst those named in his *Memoirs*.

He says: "She had a very polite and liberal education given her by her father, and, having an excellent natural genius, she became exquisitely skilful in all kinds of needlework; was a curious calligrapher; very knowing in arithmetic; an adept in several sorts of music; and likewise a complete mistress of the Latin, Italian and

Spanish tongues; all which attainments she acquired at the age of twenty-six." He adds: "I can say nothing more than what her monumental inscription informs me—engraved on a brass plate in the South aisle of the parish church of St. Michael in Crooked Lane, London."<sup>19</sup>

The epitaph is quoted in full in Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey* (Vol. I, Bk. 3, p. 189), and deserves to be printed once again:—

"Every Christian heart  
     seeketh to extoll  
 The glory of the Lord,  
     our onely Redeemer:  
 Wherefore Dame Fame  
     must needs unroll  
 Paul Withypoll his child,  
     by love and nature,  
 Elizabeth the wife  
     of Emanuel Lucar,  
 In whom was declared  
     the Goodness of the Lord,  
 With many high vertues,  
     which truly I will record.

"She wrought all needle-workes  
     that women exercise,  
 With Pen, Frame or Stoole,  
     all pictures artificiall,  
 Curious Knots or Trailes,  
     what fancy would devise,  
 Beasts, Birds and Flowers,  
     even as things naturall:  
 Three manner hands<sup>20</sup> could she  
     write, them fair all,  
 To speak with Algorisme<sup>21</sup>  
     or accounts, in every fashion.  
 Of women, few like  
     (I think) in all this nation.

"Dame Cunning her gave  
     a gift right excellent,  
 The goodly practice  
     of her Science musical,

In divers tongues to sing  
                     and play with Instrument,  
 Both Violl and Lute  
                     and also Virginal:  
 Not only upon one,  
                     but excellent in all.  
 For all other Vertues  
                     belonging to Nature,  
 God her appointed  
                     a very perfect creature.

Latine and Spanish,  
                     and also Italian,  
 She spake, writ and read,  
                     with perfect utterance:  
 And for the English  
                     she the Garland wan.  
 In Dame Prudence Schoole,  
                     by Grace's purveyance.  
 Which cloathed her with Vertues,  
                     from naked Ignorance:  
 Reading the Scriptures,  
                     to judge light from darke,  
 Directing her faith to Christ,  
                     the onely Marke.

"The said Elizabeth deceased the 29 day of October An.  
 Dom 1537. Of yeares not fully 27: This Stone, and all hereon  
 contained, made at the cost of the said Emanuel Merchant-  
 Taylor."

When it is remembered that this "very perfect creature" was the mistress of the house of a busy City merchant, where hospitality would be profuse, and also bore her husband at least four children, the marvel grows.

Emanuel Lucar is known to have been a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company in 1537, and even before that date he is mentioned in Dr. Brewer's *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII* and in other records. He carried on a lucrative business in the export to the Continent of woollen fabrics, and added to business ability a strength of character and an obliging dis-

position that recommended him to his brother merchants. In 1540, a Master William Ostriche,<sup>22</sup> the Governor of the English Merchants in Spain, tenders him thanks for his pains about matters in Whitehall, and five years later, Master John Sturgeon,<sup>23</sup> the Governor of the English Merchants of Antwerp, addressed an important despatch, concerning the business of the Low Countries, to the "Worshipful Emanuel Lucar, *Deputy of the Company of Merchant Venturers*, and to the Generality of the same resident in London."<sup>24</sup>

The affairs of William Ostriche seem to have brought Lucar into closer association with another London merchant named Thomas Trumbull, whom he may have known earlier but merely as a neighbour, possessing like himself, property in St. Sepulchre's parish and Billingsgate. It was now over seven years since Lucar had lost his wife, and Trumbull had a daughter Joan who found favour in his eyes. On 15th May, 1541, they were married, and the match appears to have been a happy one. Seven more children were added to Lucar's family, but his means seem to have been equal to the additional strain, for about this time he becomes the recipient of various grants of Monastic property, to own or alienate, in the counties of Somerset and Kent.

The earliest lawsuit into which his business as a merchant led him was during the Chancellorship of Lord Audley (1538-44), when he sued a certain William, son and heir of Lewis Davye, and William Horton, both of Haverford West, for the price of some "northon dossons" sold to him at Rochelle.<sup>25</sup> At the date of the death of Henry VIII he possessed and inhabited a messuage in St. Botolph Lane, in the parish of St. Botolph Billingsgate, which continued to be his residence for the rest of his life.

In 1553 Lucar first came into political prominence in connection with the Duke of Northumberland's plot to get Lady Jane Grey nominated as the successor to the



young King he held in his toils. To procure the support of the City of London to this arrangement, Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor, was summoned to Greenwich Palace, and told to bring with him six or eight Aldermen, six Merchant Staplers and six Adventurers. Amongst these he included four members of the Merchant Tailors' Company, Thomas Offley, Emanuel Lucar, John Withers and Richard Hills, who thus became signatories to the King's Letters Patent for altering the succession.<sup>27</sup>

It would appear that Queen Mary's advisers attributed no fault to these merchants for what must have been a compulsory compliance with the Protector's orders, and an act by witnesses rather than confederates in the conspiracy, but in the following year (1554) Lucar was one of the jury impanelled at the Guildhall when Sir Nicholas Throgmorton<sup>28</sup> was arraigned for treason against the Queen as an accomplice in Wyatt's conspiracy. The jury acquitted him for want of sufficient evidence, and for this they suffered imprisonment and heavy fines. The story is told at some length in the *State Trials*,<sup>29</sup> but is worth quoting as a notable example of an assertion of liberty of judgment in opposition to the Court:—

“On Friday, October 26, those men who had been of Throgmorton's Inquest, being in number eight (for the other four were delivered out of prison for that they submitted themselves and said they had offended), whereof Emanuel Lucar and [Robert] Whetston<sup>30</sup> were chief, were called before the Council in the Star Chamber where they affirmed that they had done all things in that matter according to their knowledge and with good consciences even as they should answer before God at the day of judgment: and Lucar said openly before all the Lords, that they had done in the matter like honest men and true subjects; and therefore they humbly besought the Lord Chancellor and the other Lords to be means to the King's and Queen's Majesties that they might be discharged and set at liberty, and

said that they were all contented to submit themselves to their Majesties saving and reserving their truth, consciences and honesties.

"The Lords taking these words in evil part, judged them worthy to pay excessive fines; some said they were worthy to pay a thousand pounds a piece, others that Lucar and Whetston were worthy to pay a thousand marks apiece, and the rest five hundred pounds apiece. In conclusion sentence was given by the Lord Chancellor that they should pay a thousand marks apiece at the least and that they should go to prison again and there remain till further order was taken for their punishment."

It might well indeed have been a hanging matter, but "on the 10th of November the Sheriffs of London had commandment to take an inventory of each one of their goods, and to seal up their doors which was done the same day. Whetston, Lucar and Knightly were adjudged to pay £2000 apiece, and the rest a thousand marks apiece to be paid within one fortnight after. From this payment were exempted those four who had confessed their faults and submitted themselves, viz: Loe, Pointer, Beswicke and Cater.<sup>31</sup>

"Upon Wednesday, the 12th of December, five of the eight jurors who lay in the Fleet were discharged and set at liberty upon paying their fines, which were £220 apiece. The other three put up a supplication therein declaring their goods did not amount to the sum of that which they were appointed to pay, and so upon that declaration, paying three score pounds apiece, they were delivered out of prison on St. Thomas's Day, being the 21st of December."<sup>32</sup>

Lucar and Whetston had one consolation at least whilst they lay in the Tower expecting to experience the last extremity of the law. The Lords of the Council, on 29th July, 1554, sent a letter to the Lieutenant telling him to "suffer the wives of the prisoners to have access to them at convenient times."<sup>33</sup>

The Merchant Tailors' Company kept its annual

festival on Midsummer Day, when the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and Machyn (*Diary*, p. 238) deems the feast of 1560 as specially noteworthy. Stow takes up the tale and says that on 21st March, 1561, a notable Grammar School<sup>34</sup> was founded by the Company in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, the Worshipful Emanuel Lucar being then Master, and Robert Rose, William Mericke, John Sparkes and Robert Duckington being wardens.

Having a large family himself and a burning zeal for education, Lucar for long had used his time and influence to get the School established, and now as Master of the Company, with colleagues of similar mind, his desires found their fruition. In all the details connected with the purchase of the site, the drawing up of the statutes and the institution of scholarships, he took the deepest interest to the close of his days. It formed a fitting climax to his life of love and service.

Luckily he retained his health and faculties to the end, and was appointed, in 1566, as the leading member of the Committee to defend in Parliament the interests of his Company against the rivalry of the Cloth-Makers. Two years later, when his friend Sir Thomas Rowe was elected Lord Mayor, Lucar was the principal person named to welcome the guests to the feast the Company gave in his honour, and appointed to attend him to the Guildhall when he took the oath of office. Before he died he had the satisfaction of seeing a boy of his own admitted to the School he had been so largely instrumental in founding.

He was almost eighty when he passed to his rest, and was buried at St. Botolph Billingsgate<sup>35</sup> on 28th March, 1573-74, in a vault he had prepared in the churchyard which adjoined his house. Specially made spiced bread was distributed to the mourners, and the Company's records contain a receipt<sup>36</sup> from "Mistress Lucar, widow, for the sum of £5 for so much given by Master Emanuel Lucar her husband, a loving brother

of this Company, for and towards a repast to be made for the Livery."

His Will<sup>37</sup> is long and interesting. It occupies sixteen pages of the Register at Somerset House, and in the margin his Arms are emblazoned "*argent a chevron sable between three nags' heads erased gules, bridled or.*" Besides the customary profession of faith, he begins with a prayer that God of His infinite mercy may give him grace to make the Will to His honour and glory for the benefit, commodity and quietness of his wife and children. He mentions both his wives, and reveals the fact that two of his daughters were already wedded—Marie to Richard Pegrin,<sup>38</sup> and Jane to William Rowe,<sup>39</sup> who became Lord Mayor of London in 1592-93. His devotion to the "concord of sweet sounds" is evidenced by the special mention of his musical instruments, "I give," he says, "to my daughter Martha Lucar one pair of my virginals: and I give my youngest daughter Mary Lucar another pair of my virginals, if my two daughters be not of such instruments otherwise provided: and I will that all those my other instruments of music be distributed to those of my children that can play or that be willing to learn to play upon them." He also possessed the Renaissance love for antique engraved gem rings and handsome weapons. "I will," he writes, "to my sons Cyprian, Mark and John three of my best swords, of which I will that Cyprian do choose first and Mark choose next. To John my dagger with the knives, bodkin and sheath garnished with silver and enamelled with all their appurtenances." Finally, as regards the family portraits he says, "I will and bequeath the table in which I and Elizabeth my first wife are counterfeited with the curtain and appurtenances to my said daughter Marie . . . also that table in which I only am counterfeited with the curtain and appurtenances, unto my said son Cyprian."

These *painted* pictures have presumably perished, but

the records of the City of London enshrine the portrait of a cultured Christian citizen:

“Who hesitated not at Conscience’ Call  
To risk his Goods, his Fame, his Life, his All.”

## APPENDIX.

To Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Riche, Kt., Lord Riche, Lord Chancellor of England.

In humble wise complaining showeth unto your honourable Lordship your Orators Humphrey Aleyn and William Twynam Wardens of the Parish Church of Saint Sepulchre’s in London.

That where the late Abbot of the late Monastery of our Lady of the Meadows Leicester in the County of Leicester with the assent and consent of the Convent of the same by their deed indented under their convent and common seal bearing date the 3rd day of February in the 22nd year of the reign [1507] of the late King of famous memory Henry the Seventh, for a certain great sum of money paid to the use of the said Monastery, did demise and let ferme to Richard (*sic rectius* John) Smyth Clerk, then Vicar of the said parish church all that their messuage called the Abbot’s Lodging with a garden and a yard thereunto adjoining and belonging, to have and to hold to the said Vicar and his successors and to the said other persons next before named and to their assigns from the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady then next following unto the end and term of Lxxxix years then next following paying therefore yearly to the said Abbot and Convent and their successors XXs, which house the said Vicar and parishioners have and sythence and yet do convert to the use of a church house and for the lodging of the curate of the same church: And the said garden they have divers times converted to and for the necessary burial of the dead bodies dying within the said parish: And by the same Indenture there is a proviso and condition expressed that the said Vicar and others the said lessees within a certain time after should make a new frame or building in and upon the said ground and that these same new buildings [they] should from time to time repair and maintain during the said term by force whereof the said Vicar and others the said lessees entered into the said messuage and within the time to them limited and appointed made a new frame and building in and upon the said Ground to their great cost and charge and the same hath and sythence [been] sufficiently repaired and maintained saving that now of late certain tiles of the same messuage to be number of XX or XXX were blown down and remained unmended by the space of ii months only, but no hurt thereby done to the said messuage to the value of ijd, nevertheless so it is, right

Honourable Lord, that one Emanuel Lucar Merchant of London purchased of our late sovereign lord King Henry the Eighth reversion of the said house by the word and name of Reversion of the said Messuage which the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish hold for the term of years by the particulars and by the said letters patent thereof to him made appeareth more at large, who perceiving that the said parishioners at sometimes for their necessity to have made certain graves within the said yard ground and the said tiles fallen from the said house And albeit that your said Orators now being churchwardens and having the interest of the lessees aforesaid of and in the said messuage within time convenient after notice had of the lack of the said tiles well and sufficiently repaired the same default: yet nevertheless the said Lucar for lucre and of his unsatiable mind intending to use the extremity of the law and to take advantage of the said forfeiture for so single and slender a cause hath forcibly made divers and sundry entries into the said messuage and hath sore and grievously vexed the curate of the said church there dwelling and upon the reentry of your said Orators the said Lucar hath affirmed ii plaints of trespass in the Guildhall of London against your Orators for entering into their said Churchhouse whereunto your Orators pleaded not guilty and a jury impanelled who must of necessity find for the said Lucar unless it may please your Honourable good Lordship to stay that the said Jury be not taken and to temper his extremity with equity and conscience. In consideration whereof may it please your good lordship to direct the King's Writ of Certiorari to the Mayor of the City aforesaid commanding him thereby to certify and remove the said two several plaints and the records of the same before the King's Grace in his honourable Court of Chancery that their such order therein may be taken as to equity doth appertain. And your Orators shall pray etc. etc. etc.<sup>40</sup>

## NOTES.

1. P.R.O., Ref. C.1—1191/29 [1547-51].
2. The Abbey, with all its possessions in London and elsewhere, was surrendered to the Crown on 28th Aug., 1538, by John Bouchier, the last Abbot (see *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, Vol. XIII, pt. 2, p. 80). Bouchier was on excellent terms with Cromwell as his letters clearly show. He declares himself ready now as always to do him service, sends him handsome presents in money, and thanks him at the time of the Surrender for being so well entreated.
3. Aleyn is referred to in the *Pat. Rolls of Edw. VI*, Vol. II, p. 257, and a John Twynam is a Deft. in a Chancery Suit about lands in Hants. in 1529-32.
4. P.R.O., Ref. C.1—1293/16 [1551-3].
5. Geoffrey Chambers lived in the Par. of St. Sepulchre's and was Surveyor of Crown lands and Receiver General of Augmentations.

In 1547 he was a prisoner in the Fleet for debts due to the Crown but released on bonds. He died soon after and, in 1552, the Lords of the Council ordered that his widow should receive the arrearages of her annuity.

6. Gilbert Walker was a servant of Hen. VIII, and on 27th July, 1550, was granted a messuage in Gaysporre Street in the Parish of St. Sepulchre with the garden adjacent abutting on . . . the tenements in tenure of Geoffrey Chambers . . . and the garden . . . pertaining to the house called "the Abbot of Burton's"—(*Cal. of Pat. Rolls* 4, Edw. VI, pt. 9, Vol. IV, p. 16).
7. In 1543 Alice Dacre, late the wife and executrix of Henry Dacre, brought a suit in the Court of Requests against Thomas Gonne, Aleyn Ryce, Robert Clerke and John Kenyam Wardens of the Fraternity of Our Lady, St. Stephen and St. Gabriel in the Par. Ch. of St. Sepulchre concerning a messuage called the "Lamb" in the said Parish (P.R.O., Ref. Req. Bundle, 10/153).
8. Cock Lane is known as such since the thirteenth century. It was here that, in 1762, James Parsons, the Clerk of St. Sepulchre's, in conjunction with "Scratching Fanny," hatched the plot known to history as the Cock Lane Ghost.
9. This famous Inn (one of several of the name in London) was at this date some fifty years old or possibly more ancient still.
10. The "White Hart" was also a popular inn sign in London. Smithfield Bars divided the Liberty of the city from the County of Middlesex.
11. Vol. II, p. 71—Visn. of Somersetshire.
12. John Lucar, yeoman, son of William Lucar of Devon, is named in *Early Chancery Proceedings* of 1515-18. Bundle, 424/15.
13. "Note at the side. Richard Lucar took part with Henry the Sixth against Edward IV, and was with the said Henry and Duke overthrown at Barnet Field, A.D. 1471."
14. *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 14 Edw. iv, pt. 1, pp. 450, 471, 545.
15. *London*, Vol. I, p. 236.
16. Much of Withipol's interesting career may be learned from the *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ed. Brewer. The leading dates of his life may be set out thus:—  
1519, Warden of M.T. Company; 1537-38, Master of the same; 1529-36, M.P. for City of London; 1545, again elected; 1537-38, Churchwarden of St. Lawrence Pountney; 1538-39, re-elected; 1547, buried at St. Lawrence Pountney, see his will, P.C.C., 38 alen.
17. *Hist. of St. Lawrence Pountney*, p. 254. The church was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666 and not rebuilt, the parish being united to St. Mary Abchurch (Harben, *Dictionary of London*, p. 341).
18. *Memoirs of Learned Ladies*, by Geo. Ballard, p. 36.
19. Here he makes a blunder. Stow more rightly affirms that it was in the church of St. Lawrence Pountney, also in Candlewick Ward—a fact borne out by Withipol's Will.
20. Writing in the sixteenth century. It is of interest to compare this lady's education with that provided for his son by Archdeacon Robert Johnson (1540-1625). "He had one of the best writing masters that those times had, or, he thinks, any since, for teaching, who taught him to write faire the secretary, romaine, court hand, or chancery hand, text hand, bastard hand, all these both in the

- small letters and the great or capitall" (V.C.H. Rutland, Vol. II, p. 265).
21. Algorism from Al-Khowarazmi, the surname of the Arab mathematician, Abu Ja'far Mohammed Ben Musa, who flourished early in the ninth century and through the translation of whose work on Algebra, the Arabic numerals became generally known in Europe (Murray).
  22. William Ostrich is said to have been the son of Thomas Ostriche, Haberdasher (*Harl. Ped.*, Vol. XXII, p. 158) to whom frequent references are made in the Letter Books of the City of London (ed. Sharpe) between 1421 and 1483. See his Will, P.C.C. 21 Logge (1484), and V.C.H. Herts, Vol. II, p. 64. William Ostriche's complaint was that William Harpyrn, a Brewer, refused to pay his debts although a Court had given a decision in Ostriche's favour. "God forgive him," ejaculated Ostriche, "and the filth his wife, for the trouble they have put me to. I was never so troubled before in any Court in England, Spain, France or elsewhere."
  23. John Sturgeon is often referred to in the *L. and P. Hen. VIII.*, from 1535 to 1546. He was a member of the Haberdasher's Co. and associated in many undertakings with both Paul Withipol and Thomas Trumbull. See also *Hustings Wills*, ed. Sharpe, R. R., Vol. II, pp. 678, 680, 684.
  24. English merchants in Spain and the Low countries were having an anxious time at this period in consequence of the religious changes brought about by Henry VIII. They were liable to arrest or confiscation and both they and their servants were tortured and imprisoned by the Inquisition.
  25. Trumbull (or Turnbull) was a member of the Fishmongers' Co. in a large way of business, carrying in his own ships barrels of fish and other commodities to Continental ports besides undertaking Government contracts for the supply of victuals. His Will was made and proved in 1557 (P.C.C. 25 Wrastley). He made Emanuel Lucar his overseer and left legacies to Emanuel's children, Cyprian, Luke, Mark, John and Martha. Cyprian obtained some distinction as an author by publishing books on the art of shooting and geometry in 1588 and 1590.
  26. *Early Chanc. Proc.*, File 1024/62-64.
  27. See *Early Hist. of M.T. Co.*, by C. M. Clode, Vol. II, p. 119, where the names are annotated thus: Thomas Offley (Lord Mayor in 1556), Emanuel Lucar (Master in 1560), John Withers (Merchant Taylor's Co., 1537) and Richard Hills (Master in 1561).
  28. Throgmorton was a diplomatist, living from 1515 to 1571, see D.N.D., Vol. XIX, p. 811.
  29. *State Trials*, ed. Wm. Cobbett, Vol. I, p. 901.
  30. Robert Whetston, haberdasher, possessed large properties in many counties, married Margaret Bernard, had several children and died in 1560—see *Hustings Wills*, ed. Sharpe, R. R., Vol. II, p. 674. He there refers to Margaret, who was his second wife.
  31. The names of all the jurors are given in *State Trials*, Vol. I, p. 872, thus: Lucar, Whetston, Yong, Martyn, Bascafield, Knightly, Bankes, Calthrop, Beswicke, Lowe, Pointer and Cater. The last four named are those who submitted.
  32. Other details of this remarkable trial may be found in the *Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary* and Wriothesley's *Chronicle*—both



### 30 EMANUEL LUCAR AND ST. SEPULCHRE, HOLBORN

published by the Camden Society—as well as in *Holinshed's Chronicle*. The editor of the former remarks that the trial was specially noteworthy as a rare and unprecedented instance of a state prisoner escaping from the judicial engines of arbitrary power

33. *Acts of P.C.*, ed. Dasent, Vol. V, p. 16.
34. Full details are given in the *History of the School*, by Dr. H. B. Wilson, and in the works of C. M. Clode. The school was removed to the Charter House in 1873-75.
35. St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and was to have been rebuilt, but in the end it was decided not to do so, and the parish was united to St. George, Botolph Lane. Harben, *Dict. of Lond.*, p. 94.
36. *Early History*, Vol. II, p. 159.
37. P.C.C. 16 Martyn: Sentence 3rd December, 1574, 45 Martyn: Executors, his wife Joan and his sons Cyprian, Mark, Luke and John. Overseers: Master Richard Hills, Citizen and Merchant Tailor, his son-in-law Mr. William Rowe and his cousin Mr. Henry Heyward, "Citizen and Fishmonger." An I.P.M. was also held.
38. But little is known of Pegrin, but he was a member of the Haberdasher's Co. and is mentioned in a Chancery suit brought by Thomas Atkins of London, Grocer, against the Mayor and Sheriffs of London (*Early Chanc. Proc.*, File 1398/63-64).
39. William Rowe, later knighted, is frequently mentioned in the Privy Council Records from 1581 to 1590. He was for many years the Master of the Ironmonger's Co., and a first cousin of Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Mayor in 1568-69. There is a sketch of his life in John Nicholl's *Hist. of the Ironmonger's Company*. He was one of the very few Lord Mayors who have died in office. He expired in October, 1593, a week before his term was out, and his successor already appointed. For his will, see P.C.C. 36 Dixy. An I.P.M. was held. He was possessed of considerable property and left his sister Pegrin £10.
40. P.R.O., Ref. C.1—1191/29 (1547-51).