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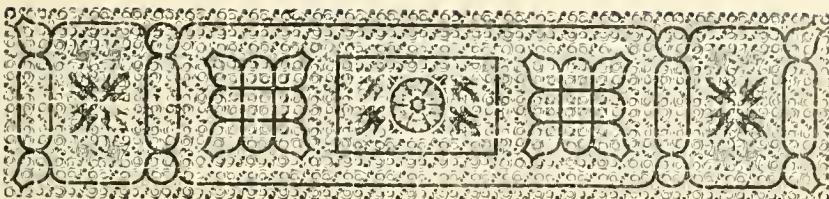




*Historical Notices, etc., of Southam.*



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## Chapter I.

### *Introductory.*

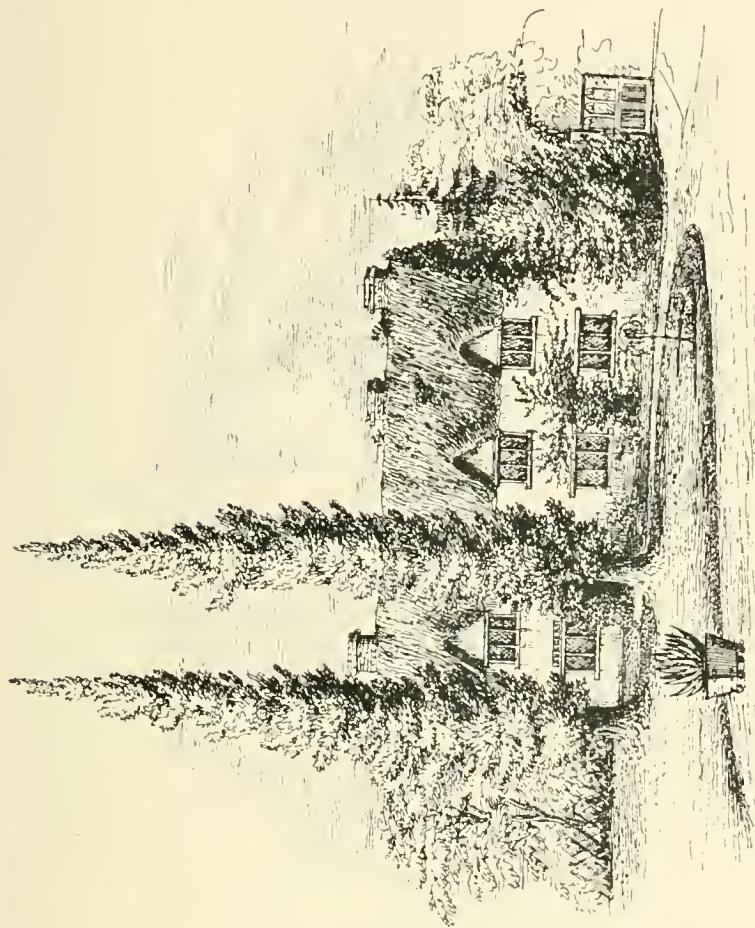


T is well known that owing to the effects of time and other causes the state of many ancient parochial registers in the kingdom is yearly becoming more unsatisfactory. The condition of the paper or parchment on which they have been written is often seriously impaired, and the writing in some places growing completely illegible. Accordingly recourse has been had to the transcriber and the printer. Societies have been formed, and private efforts made to preserve the contents of such local records from entire uselessness, while it remained possible to decipher and reproduce them. It seemed to the writer very desirable that this effort should be made for the Southam registers and records, in which there are found many interesting entries on local subjects, and, indeed, events of national importance are incidentally alluded to. It must be explained that complete copies of the original registers and ancient parochial accounts had been for some years in the possession of the writer. They were made at the latter end

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of last century by a very painstaking parish clerk, one Wm. Basse, and a sketch is given on opposite page of the cottage in which he lived. It stood upon what was formerly a small unenclosed green, and was afterwards used for the purposes of the first Provident Dispensary established in the kingdom under the inauguration of the late Mr. H. L. Smith. The cottage was taken down some years ago, having fallen into disrepair, but the loss of such an interesting and picturesque object was, we think, to be regretted. In the last century and even early in this, the state of parochial registers was not much attended to, and generally they were entrusted to the care of subordinate and often careless officials. Wm. Basse had, however, the industry, if not the calligraphy, of a monkish transcriber, rather than of an eighteenth-century parish clerk. It should be mentioned that the copies above named have been, by the kind permission of the present Rector of Southam, carefully compared with the originals. There were, besides, some manuscript materials for the history of Southam made many years ago, also in my possession. These circumstances have led me to undertake the transcription and publication of the contents of the registers so as to ensure their perpetuity, and to introduce some notices and observations on the history of the parish, together with a few illustrations of its most interesting objects and scenery. The writer has received the kind assistance of others well skilled in antiquities, geology, natural history, and genealogy, whose contributions will be fully acknowledged upon the completion of the work. Besides the fact of the various materials relating to the history of the parish as before mentioned being in my possession,



THE DISPENSARY COTTAGE,  
(Where Mr. Bass, parish clerk, once lived.)

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there were some special inducements for me to make this humble effort from the circumstances that both of my parents' families for at least three or four generations had been born at, and intimately connected with, the town. There were circumstances in the annals conveyed to me by oral tradition, especially as to the events of the last century, from those now passed away; and having myself nearly arrived at the term of 'threescore years and ten,' there were also some of my own early recollections, which I ventured to think might be placed together so as to afford some interest and amusement. 'Tempora mutantur sed nos mutamur in illis.' But I forget. The proverb itself reminds me that even the quotation of Latin is a fashion rather of the past generation, and times in this respect are also changed. Indications, however, of change, and the constant tendency to change in all things that are only secular and human may be sought for and found in the records of our parochial histories, in the various stages of society, the folk-lore, verbal usages, and even in the faint echoes of old-world traditions. It has been my endeavour, with some kind assistance, as before alluded to, to publish an account of my native place, which though by no means claiming to be exhaustive or free from defects and errors, yet is a careful attempt to deal as fully as was in my power and ability with the condition of the place and its inhabitants in past times.

With regard to general parochial history, it has been the custom often to make the Domesday Survey the usual starting-point, or, to use another metaphor, to trace the course of events no further back, perhaps, at all than the Norman occupation. In

the case of Southam, however, a document containing the metes and boundaries of the Saxon manor given by King Ethelred to Earl Leofwine was known to be in existence. An attempt will be made to interpret this, and to follow up some indications that have been found of a still earlier British occupation. A friend, whose family was intimately connected with Southam in former generations, has kindly undertaken to contribute a chapter dealing with these early periods, which it is hoped will appear in a succeeding number.

The matter for most of the numbers is being proceeded with as fast as possible, and it is expected that the work will be completed, as announced in the prospectus, in eight parts, together with illustrations, appendices, and tables of contents.

*Registers, etc.*

Of parochial registers generally we know that they originated from the new state of things when Henry VIII. and that extraordinary man, Thomas Cromwell, his minister and chief agent in policy and statecraft, gathered up into his master's hands entire ecclesiastical power and control. They, without scruple—one in the place of Pope, the other as his Vicar-General—contrived and arbitrarily put in force their new arrangements about religion. Those orders and regulations which had previously emanated either from the Pope or the bishops, or the heads of the monastic establishments, came now from 'the Vicar-General and King's Vice-gerent' (Sim's 'Manual,' 2nd ed., p. 201). Such were Thomas

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Cromwell's high-sounding appellations. A mandate was soon issued for the keeping of registers in each parish, as is related in the following account of the successive regulations made respecting them in this and the next reign. It is thus stated by well-known authorities: After the dissolution of the monasteries and the dispersion of the monks, who were up to that period the principal register-keepers, a mandate was issued in 1538 by Thos. Cromwell, the aforesaid Vicar-General, for the keeping of registers, baptisms, and marriages in each parish. Afterwards, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was ordered that every minister at his institution should subscribe to this protestation: 'I shall keep the register-book according to the Queene's Majesties injunction.' The monastic records had in great part been swept away. 'Polydore Vergil,<sup>1</sup> an Italian, did our nation that deplorable injury: for that his own historie might pass for current he burned and embezzled the best and most ancient records and monuments of our abbies, priories, and cathedral churchcs, under color (having a large com-

<sup>1</sup> A native of Urbino in Italy; being in holy orders, he was before 1503 sent over to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the tax called Peter-pence, and he spent the greater part of the remainder of his life in this country, continuing his residence long after he lost his office, of which he was the last holder. Soon after he came to England Vergil obtained the Rectory of Church Langton in Leicestershire, and in 1507 he was made Archdeacon of Wells, and was also collated in the same year, first to the prebend of Nonnington in the Cathedral of Hereford, and then to that of Scamelsby in the Cathedral of Lincoln, which last he exchanged in 1513 for that of Osgate in St. Paul's. His principal work is the 'Historia Anglica,' a history of England from the earliest times to the reign of Henry VII. He left England in 1550.—See Burnet, 'History of the Reformation,' Part II.

mission under the great seal) of making search for all monuments, manuscripts, and records that might make for his purpose.' John Bale,<sup>1</sup> writing in 1549, says: 'The library books of monasteries

<sup>1</sup> Bale, John, Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, born at Cove, a small village in Suffolk about five miles from Dunwich, November 21, 1495. When he was twelve years of age he was placed in the monastery of Carmelites at Norwich, whence he was afterwards sent to Cambridge, and entered of Jesus College. In 1529 he is mentioned as Prior of the Carmelites at Ipswich. His education, of course, was in the Romish religion, but sometime subsequent to 1529 he turned Protestant, and gave proof of having renounced one at least of the rules of the Catholic religion (the celibacy of the clergy) by immediately marrying. This exposed him to the persecution of the Romish clergy, against whom, however, he was protected by the Lord Cromwell. An original letter from Bale to Lord Cromwell is in the Cottonian Library, complaining of poverty, persecution, and imprisonment, in which he styles himself Doctor of Divinity, and 'late parysh prest of Thorndon in Suffolk.' After Cromwell's death Bale retired to the Low Countries, where he remained eight years, busying himself chiefly with his pen. He was then recalled into England by King Edward VI., and obtained the living of Bishopstoke in Hampshire, and in 1552 the Bishopric of Ossory. Bale's zeal for the Protestant religion rendered him so unpopular that on the arrival of the news of Edward VI.'s death his life was endangered; five of his servants were killed by the kerns, who attacked his house, Holmes Court near Kilkenny, and he himself was obliged to be escorted to Dublin by a hundred horse, and three hundred foot, soldiers. Here also he found himself insecure, and, being assaulted in Dublin by the Roman Catholics, he at last made his escape on board a trading vessel of Zealand in mariner's apparel. After being captured and plundered by a Dutch man-of-war, and running several risks, he got at last to Holland, where he was kept a prisoner three weeks, and then obtained his liberty on payment of thirty pounds. From Holland he retired to Basle in Switzerland, and continued abroad during the short reign of Mary. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to England, but not to his bishopric in Ireland, preferring a private life, and contenting himself with a prebend in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He died in November, 1563, and was buried there in the cathedral. Bishop Bale's fame now principally rests on his valuable collection of British biography, first published

were reserved by the purchasers of those houses to serve their jakes,<sup>1</sup> to scour their candle-sticks, and to rub their boots; some were sold to grocers, sope-sellers, and some sent over the sea to the bookbinders, not in small numbers, but at times whole ships full. A merchant bought two noble libraries for 40s.<sup>1</sup> Thus, as to local and personal records of the births, deaths, and marriages of individuals in the various parishes an entirely fresh beginning was made throughout the kingdom, and registers commencing as these in the year 1539 are amongst the earliest found. Notes will be given with the registers, and also with the churchwardens' accounts. The national history not unfrequently is illustrated and borne witness to by the contents of such documents as these. Even one particular fact of antiquarian research and discovery may afford the means, like a single bone of an extinct species of animal, to construct the framework by which to estimate the form and proportion of past events and conditions of society, and recover them from the haze of myth and folk-lore into the light of modern

under the title of 'Illustrum Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum, hoc est Angliae, Cambriæ, et Scotiæ, Summarium,' 4to., 1548. He has himself preserved in this very work a long list of his other writings. No character has been more variously represented than Bale's. He inveighed with so much asperity against the Pope and the papists that his writings were prohibited. 'Biliosus Baleus' and 'Baleus in multis mendax' are expressions used about him, but he was a writer of the greatest diligence, and Bishop Godwi gives him the credit of being a laborious inquirer into British antiquities.—From Knight's 'Biog. Dict.', vol. i.

<sup>1</sup> A word of uncertain etymology, a closet: 'I will tread this inbolted villain into mortar and daub the walls of *jakes* with him' (Shakespeare). Men closed in armour are called *jakedmen* ('Account of Coventrie Mysteries'). Thus the word *jacket* seems to be of the same derivation.

investigations and ideas. The habits, pursuits and manners of succeeding generations may be traced. It will be seen that the improvements and refinements of modern civilization among us are many and great. Let us do our part in extending and utilizing them for all who are by any means shut out from the wholesome and complete enjoyment of them.

We shall find indications that in the era of the Reformation, when men's minds were suddenly enfranchised, the material aids of art and architecture in religion were despised and disregarded. A cold and squalid meanness, and neglect of the fabrics of our ancient churches—the result of an austere and fanatical puritanism—overspread the land. Many found warmth and excitement in the crowds that listened to the new preachers; others, adhering to the old religion, became popish recusants. The lights and the ornaments and ritual observances of the ancient worship disappeared. Yet soon after we find church accounts, though not showing evidences of the cost of such ceremonies, yet burthened too frequently in their place with parochial expenses that betray the wants and failings and frailties of the community. Parochial self-government was, however, gradually developed. The names of Justice, Constable, Overseers of the poor, and the various parish officers, frequently occur, especially in connection with proceedings and law suits about 'settlements' and removals of 'paupers,' and the idle, dissolute, and dishonest of the parish are too often in evidence in the books. Especially towards the end of the last century did the expenses of the parish, not in ecclesiastical but in entirely secular matters, so much increase in the costs of litigation,

the prosecution of offenders, and the support of a large pauperized proportion of the people that the state of things became at last intolerable. In some places the rates amounted to nearly the whole of the assessments, and the unfortunate owners, like Actæon and his hounds, seemed on the point of being devoured by their own 'canaille,' all feelings of independence having been crushed out and destroyed by the evils of a pauper-making system.

To return to the previous period, and our account of the successive regulations about parish registration. The protestation made in Elizabeth's reign by each minister at institution that he would 'keep the register book according to the Queene's Majesties' injunction' not being well attended to, and the entries only on paper not being preserved as was necessary, it was ordained by a constitution made by the archbishops and clergy of Canterbury, October 25, 1597, that *parchment* register-books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and that there should be transcribed at the same parish cost from the paper books then in use into the parchment registers, not only the names of those who had been baptized, married, or buried during the reign of the then Queen (which commenced 1558, a period of thirty-nine years prior to the mandate), but also the names of those who thenceforth should be baptized, married, or buried. Such transcripts to be examined, and their correctness certified at the bottom of each page by the clergyman and churchwardens. It is these transcripts made on parchment from the old paper books which are now in existence. The constitution above-mentioned was approved by the Queen under the Great Seal of England, and ordered to be

observed in both provinces of Canterbury and York; and these regulations were confirmed by the 70th Ecclesiastical Canon of 1603, which enacts also that for the safe keeping of the register books, 'the churchwardens at the charge of the parish shall provide one sure coffer with three locks and keys; whereof the one to remain with the minister, and the other two with the churchwardens severally; so that neither the minister without the two churchwardens, nor the churchwardens without the minister, shall at any time take that book out of the said coffer. And henceforth upon every Sabbath day, immediately after morning or evening prayer, the minister and churchwardens shall take the said parchment book out of the said coffer, and the minister in the presence of the churchwardens shall write and record in the said book the names of all persons christened, married, and buried in that parish the week before.'

The Constitution, made in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth by the archbishops and clergy October 25, 1597, seems to have been attended to at Southam without any loss of time, for in the churchwardens' accounts for the same year there are these entries: 'Paid to John Spicer for Parchment to make a Register Book iv<sup>s</sup> iiijd.' 'To Thos: Edmonds for makeing the Register Book vijd.' And in the following year, 'Pd at delivering the Register book ij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.' The copies made into the parchment book in 1597 are certified by the signatures at the bottom of each page of John Oxenbridge, minister, Edmund Coles, and John Geadon, churchwardens, up to the year 1597 inclusive. In the succeeding pages of the book, as far only as 1604, the names of the minister,

pastor, or rector, with those of the churchwardens, also appear, but after that year they are omitted. In the preparation of the registers it has been endeavoured to preserve the exact spelling of the names as they occur in the entries. Owing to the laxity of English spelling and pronunciation a name is capable of presenting a great variety of forms. The people knew their own surnames only by oral usage, and were very much dependent upon the parish clerk, or the person who wrote down the name as it sounded to him, and the ill-paid clergy were obliged to be content with very uneducated men to serve in the capacity of clerk. Especially the registers of the latter part of the seventeenth century are indited in every variety of illegible bad writing. Original entries, *i.e.*, entries made at the time of performing the religious ceremony, are by no means frequent. In the middle of that century the Commonwealth Parliament, in the spirit of some of our modern legislators, were bent upon dispossessing the clergyman and churchwardens of most of their time-honoured parochial functions. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1653 appointing, instead of the minister, paid registrars to every village. These were illiterate men whose only accomplishments consisted of being able to read and write. This was the same Parliament that made the marriage ceremony entirely a civil performance, beginning with a proclamation of a sort of banns in the *market place* on three successive *market-days*, and ending before a justice of the peace (see some of the succeeding entries in the marriage registers). With regard to the churchwardens' books it may be remarked that some of their contents have been occasionally published and referred to before, but some interesting entries

had been entirely unnoticed and undeciphered, and, in fact, were becoming almost illegible. These required careful examination, and that an attempt should be made at annotation. This has been accordingly done to the best of my ability.

While preparing this introduction for the press, a leading article has appeared in the *Guardian* newspaper, January 10, 1894, on the 'Custody of Parish Registers,' to the following effect. After alluding to the relinquishment of a clause in the Parish Councils Bill, now before the House of Lords, committing the register books to the custody of the Council, out of the hands of the incumbent, churchwardens or parish clerk, the writer of the article proceeds to ask 'whether the present custody of these interesting documents is the most satisfactory that can be devised. For interesting documents they are. The records of the baptisms, marriages, and burials of all, or almost all, our parishes from 1538—when they were inaugurated by an injunction of Thomas Cromwell—down to the present day must needs contain a great amount of information, valuable and even necessary to historical or literary students, and through them to the whole mass of the reading public. It is very desirable that these registers should be carefully preserved, and readily accessible. How little the first condition has been fulfilled is sadly known to anyone whose antiquarian taste has led him to look up the early entries of any parish. Where has he found one that goes back in unbroken continuity to the reign of Elizabeth, to say nothing of the time of Thomas Cromwell? How often has he been disappointed by torn sheets, decayed and mouldy pages, or by the total disappearance of the records of whole periods of

years? Fire and damp, neglect and carelessness, and even wilful destruction have done their part so well that it is computed that not eight per cent. of the parishes of England can show an unbroken series of registers from 1538. It is true that all this has been done in bygone years of laxity and ignorance, and that the present generation of clergy are not likely, as a whole, to repeat the mischief of their predecessors. But such mischief is still possible through indolence or indifference, and it raises the question whether it might not be well to remove the old registers, which every year renders more precious, to some custody where they shall be absolutely safe.' Let us add that their condition from age and decay is often such that they are only fit to be most carefully handled, and entirely preserved from damp. Whereas they are every year deteriorating from the fact that they are frequently mixed up with a quantity of other uninteresting later parish documents, in the rather damp depths of the old parish coffer in the church, or exposed with the latest register books in weekly use to the wear and tear of being frequently disturbed in a small iron chest in the vestry, or the incumbent's house. The writer in the *Guardian* then mentions the intention to introduce into Parliament a Bill for the transference of all registers from 1538 to 1837 to the Public Record Office, where there is both absolute security against fire and damp and wilful mischief, and also a staff of trained officials who know how to deal with these antiquarian treasures; or, as an alternative, he suggests 'their removal to the cathedral of each diocese, which ought to be able to furnish buildings capable of preserving them, and there would be the advantage of continuing

their traditional connection with the church, and in some degree with the locality.' The provision of suitable buildings and officials in every diocese would entail, however, very great additional expense, and the risks of inattention would be multiplied. The surest and best means for the preservation of the contents of these documents appears to the editor of this work to be by means of the printing-press, and, when desirable, by methods of facsimile reproduction. At the same time let it be understood that none of these would have legal validity, which, as before, should only be given, either by an extract from the original testified in the usual manner, or, when the state of the registers made it desirable, from a properly authenticated transcript, made, and retained for that purpose under authority, by some appointed official. It is also to be remarked that the registers if once removed out of their own parishes into a large public collection would lose all individuality, and become merged in the mass of manuscripts which are more or less buried in every large library. It is a pity that some measure cannot be taken for a few copies being printed of the registers of each parish; the work is gradually being undertaken privately, but ought to be worked on a more systematic plan throughout England. Again, if a printed copy properly indexed were at hand for reference it would save very much of the 'wear and tear' necessarily occasioned through inability to read the unfamiliar old handwriting. While on any legal matter where an attested copy from the original was necessary, it could still be obtained.—Thoyts on Old Documents.

General notes and genealogical references upon the registers

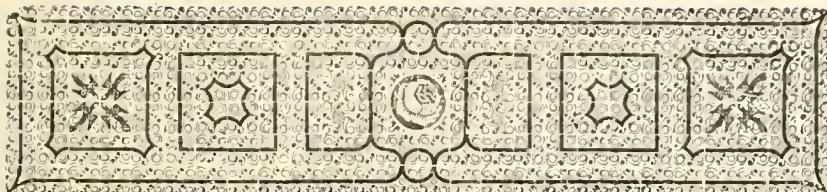
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are being prepared, and will be published in the Appendix. In the meantime the editor will be glad to receive any information or remarks that may explain and elucidate the subject, especially in relation to any known descents of families named therein.

*N.B.—The civil, ecclesiastical and legal year, which was used by the Church and in all public instruments until the end of the thirteenth century, began at Christmas. In and after the fourteenth century it commenced on March 25, and so continued until January 1, 1753.*





## Chapter II.

### *The Parish in its Primitive Condition.*



BEFORE entering upon our historical descriptions we will begin by making a few observations upon the natural state and appearance in early times of that portion of the country in which Southam is situated. Of course the condition of the surface of any district varies very much according to the nature of the geological formation on which it rests. The remarks, therefore, that we may be able to make upon either the British, Roman, Saxon or subsequent Norman occupation, shall be deferred until we have made some observations on the topography of the parish.

This portion of England, constituting in Saxon times part of the kingdom of Mercia, was, both on account of its situation and the condition of its surface, by no means one of the earliest to be reclaimed and cultivated. It was described by Cæsar as one great horrid forest, and certainly traces of either British or Roman occupation<sup>1</sup> are much less frequent than in some other districts,

<sup>1</sup> The only example of Roman remains that I have heard of being found in the immediate neighbourhood is a cup or vessel of Roman pottery found at Stockton. This was discovered and identified by the late Rector, and placed in the museum at Oxford. The name Stockton means a *stockaded* or fortified position, and to

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especially such as adjoin the coast or were rendered less impenetrable by nature. The name of 'the Arden,' meaning ancient forest, was at first applicable to the whole of Warwickshire and parts of the adjacent counties, though afterwards restricted to the district south of the Avon, the northern portion of the country being called 'the Feldon,' where the forest had been partially cleared and the trees *felld* so as to form *fields* for cultivation. But this had been done only to a very small extent in Saxon times, and we shall find that even at the period of the Norman Survey nearly the whole of Southam parish was unreclaimed. The cultivated portion consisted of only about 400 acres, and must have been like a small oasis among the 2,300 acres of wild woods of which the rest of the parish consisted. The population, too, was very scanty, there being perhaps thirty or forty people engaged upon the soil, besides the few woodmen (*forestarii*<sup>1</sup>) who had charge of all the uncultivated land and forest and its separate rights. Thus it will be seen that very little change had been effected by man's industry upon the features of this locality even down to historical times. Much weight should be allowed to this consideration in our forming an estimate of the circumstances that attended the future growth of the community and the influences that occasioned or directed it.

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account for the presence of this cup Stockton may have been temporarily occupied by some soldiers of the 'legio secunda' from the Roman 'castrum aestivum' at Chesterton, or in marching across the country in some expedition from military stations upon the Fosse Road or Watling Street, which are not far distant.

<sup>1</sup> Forest (from Lat. *fores*, outside) signifying not necessarily a wood, but territory, or the part of a manor *outside* the cultivated land and pastures, the officers of which were called the 'forestarii,' whose charge was beyond the cultivated portion of the domain.

#### E R R A T A.

Page 20, line 5, read 'district *north* of the Avon, the *southern* portion,'  
etc.

Register of Baptisms, page 3, read 'Anno 7' *Edw. VI.* Also the  
first three entries are repeated in error from the preceding page



*The Parish in its Primitive Condition.* 21

It is well known, and has been often stated, how the manor<sup>1</sup> of Southam, with no less than twenty-three other lordships, was given by Earl Leofric and his Countess Godiva to the Benedictine Monastery at Coventry on its foundation, and full particulars on the subject will be supplied in a succeeding chapter. But at this point it may be asked whether we are not apt to allow notions derived from a later feudal state of territorial grandeur and magnificence, associated in our minds with such large possessions, rather to confuse our ideas as to what was the real nature of the gift placed in the hands of the monks? Are we not sometimes disposed to be amazed at such good fortune, and almost inclined to pity the credulous and what some may consider the misplaced munificence of the donors? But, really, upon candid enquiry we shall find that the transaction amounted to little more than the attempt to bring the districts where these manors were situated more completely under the sphere of Christian influence as then understood, and it partook of the nature of civilizing and missionary work. How far such means were successful our following history will help us to discover. We should scarcely be in a position to enter fairly on that portion of the subject without consideration of the state and condition of the parishes in the times when they were first enrolled amongst the monastery's possessions. We may say that they appear to have been generally very much in the condition in which nature had left them. Now, as the appearance of the natural surface of a country, as before remarked, is much deter-

<sup>1</sup> Manor (from the British 'maen-or,' a stone wall), hence a piece of land and house so enclosed for protection from wild beasts and marauders, afterwards a general name for an estate or lordship

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mined by its geological formation and the nature of the soil, we may form a picture of the state of the parish at the time when it passed into the hands of the monks by considering what would be its primitive condition before being cultivated, and what would be the natural growth thereon, the sorts of trees, thickets and underwood; we may then enumerate the wild animals, beasts of prey, and birds of various descriptions, of which the above would form the 'environment.' The kind assistance of a gentleman well acquainted with the geology and natural history of the district has been afforded in this portion of the subject.

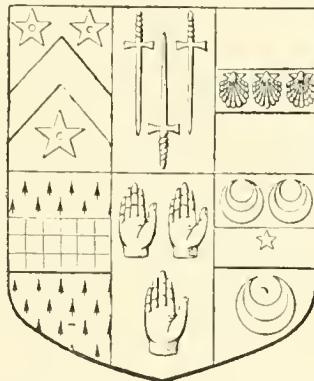
The geological position of Southam is liassic, lying just within the great Lias belt which runs deviously through England, from the north-east of Yorkshire to the sea-coast of Dorset. At about two miles to the west it passes into the Keuper marls; and in its immediate neighbourhood are found the shallow strata locally called 'White Lias,' which are probably of Rhætic age. It was this stone which was formerly quarried at Mill Pitts, in Southam parish, and used rather extensively in the locality. The Lower Lias of Southam, Harbury, and Stockton, is surmounted at Napton by the Middle Lias, or Marlstone, which includes Edgehill, and strikes southward into Oxfordshire; while the Upper Lias occurs in the hills above Fenny Compton. The average thickness of the Lower Lias is estimated at 500 feet. It is seen to great advantage in the Stockton quarries, near Southam, which are richly fossiliferous. There are Ammonites of every size, of *Nautilus* not a few, with the common *Lima*, which gives its name to the beds. The much rarer *Lima Hermanni*, *Echinoderms* and *Gryphæas*,

Neocyathus and Montlivalia, Saurian vertebræ without end, are found. From the Napton Marlstone we gather Hippopodium, Modiola, Pholadomya, Trochus, Cardium, Belemnites large and small, with the fragments of Encrinites, known locally as 'Napton Stars;' also, Pectens (*escallops*).<sup>1</sup> At the turn from the Southam and Rugby road to Stockton are the denuded remains of what Dr. Crosskey believes to be an ancient Triassic height.<sup>2</sup> The Lias, as

<sup>1</sup> About these 'escallops,' Dugdale says, 'Robert held three virgates of land at Napton from Turchil in the Conqueror's time; his posterity continuing that place for their Habitation, and thence assuming their surname. They were supposed by some to have been a branch of the Vernons of Cheshire, which may very well be, for the arms of this family do differ no otherwise, in the Ordinary, from that, than by the *escallops upon the fesse*, taken, as 'tis like, in Respect that in some parts of this Lordship there are stones of that kind (I mean like unto *escallops*) found, as in the next (Shuckborough) be those called "astroites." Which Usage in assuming such particulars for their Bearings in Arms as the Place where the Person hath resided was famous for, is very ancient; Witness the *ermynes* by the Duke of *Britanny*, being a Furr wherewith that country much abounding, by Reason of those little Beasts so-called which are in those Parts; as also the *Mascles* by the Dukes of *Rohan*, in Regard the Carps in that Dutchy have such Marks upon their Scales,' etc. Since Crusader Escallops are borne on the

*field*, not on a *fess*, Dugdale's conjecture is probably as correct as it is ingenious. The arms of Shuckborough bear the Napton quartering, thus: 'Or, on a fess azure, three *escallops* argent (Napton).—From the 'Herald's Visitation,' 1619. 'This family (Shuckburgh) do bear for their Armes, Sable, a Cheveron betwixt three *Mullet*s argent; relating, as 'tis observable, to those little stones called *Astroites*, which are very like a *Mullet*, and frequently found in the plowed Fields hereabouts.'—Dugdale,' p. 219.

<sup>2</sup> This is not an ice-borne boulder, but a genuine red sandstone hill, standing



its name imports, is disposed in *layers* of alternate soft blue shale and hard gray rock, the latter formed probably by segregation after deposit, particles of lime and carbonic acid separating from the soft mass, leaving behind the silica, iron, alumina, magnesia, and condensing into hard rock. At the quarries the shale is thrown away as worthless, the rock is crushed and burnt, losing in the process its carbonic acid, its bulk of lime being much increased, its silica and alumina more than doubled, its magnesia and iron quadrupled. (See analysis given below.<sup>1</sup>) So far with regard to the geological formation of Southam and district. The same gentleman who has kindly supplied the above information also says: It is easy to reconstruct in imagination the 2,300 acres of Southam forest land by arguing from the present to the past: what grows now unassisted on the soil would grow there in Saxon times, and abundant analogy enables us to people the woods with tenants. Conceive a forest of ash and elm, varied less profusely with poplar

out anciently as a small island, cut off by the shallow Liassic sea from the mainland of what is now Long Itchington, just as the Steep Holmes is cut off from Brean Down and Worle Hill by the Severn Sea. It was denuded and ground down by the ice; its remains are visible in the excavation near Hawkes' deserted brickyard, and in the sandpits on the Southam Road.

<sup>1</sup> The accompanying analysis shows the relative constituents of shale, rock, cement:

		<i>Shale</i>	<i>Rock</i>	<i>Cement</i>
Carbonic Acid and Water	...	29'60	...	40'35
Lime	...	30'68	...	41'58
Silica	...	24'71	...	10'28
Iron	...	5'19	...	1'64
Alumina	...	7'84	...	3'40
Magnesia	...	...	...	0'49
Loss	...	1'98	...	2'26
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		100'	...	100'

and birch: no oaks, beeches, firs—for firs love sandy soil, beeches stony ground with rotten surface, oaks clay of far less tough character than our Lias. There was a thick undergrowth of blackthorn, hawthorn, buckthorn, bullace, crab, and some holly, interlaced with wild rose of three kinds, with brambles, and with woodbine. Along the course of the brook, and in other places, were swamps with wide, shallow pools, islanded with humps of tussock grass, choked often with cradle-rushes, great reeds, oat grass and bulrushes, fringed with willows and sallows, elders, spindle tree and alders.

The forest would be haunted probably by wolves and bears,<sup>1</sup> certainly by wild boars; there would be foxes, badgers, polecats, wild cats, martens, stoats, weasels; squirrels would canter along the branches above, hedgehogs rummage for pignuts below, bats would nest in the hollows, otters would fish in the stream, vipers frequent the swamps, grass-snakes and blindworms the patches of open ground.

Progenitors of the birds we see to-day would, of course, abound: rooks, jackdaws, starlings, plovers, hedge-sparrows, finches, blackcaps, redbreasts. There would be kingfishers, owls of several sorts, ravens, hooded crows (the ‘russet-pated chough’ which Shakespeare knew round Stratford), the greater and the lesser shrike, the jay, the woodpecker. Snipe and woodcock and quail would be numerous; wild ducks would come for shelter in the winter, herons for fishing in the spring; the ‘bittern’s hollow bill’ would sound ghostly and weird at midnight; the buzzard and

<sup>1</sup> Wolves and bears were still extant in some of our English forests in the reign of Henry III., 1243.

## 26 *Historical Notices, etc., of Southam.*

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kite, as well as the sparrow-hawk and kestrel, would hover and range for prey. There are spots even now in Surrey, the New Forest, the Fens, where these conditions hold, not yet extirpated by clearance, population, drainage: they reflect the features of rural England ten centuries ago; of Southam in its degree unquestionably.

The Flora of the Southam district is comparatively poor; the least observant eye will be impressed by the want of colour in the hedgerows; and while the neighbouring Avon basin contains more than a thousand plants, only 744 have been found in the whole Leam basin, of which the Southam neighbourhood, drained by the Itchen, is the least prolific part. Many familiar plants are altogether wanting; for the wood anemone, for instance, we must cross from the Lias into the Keuper. There are, however, a few rare and interesting plants. Close to Southam grow ' *Rubus tenuis*, *Pyrus mitis*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Setaria viridis*; while in the brackish Southam Holt we find *Scirpus maritimus* and *Tabernæmontani*. ' (For detailed list of the Flora of the neighbourhood, see below.<sup>1</sup>)

<sup>1</sup> In Itchington Holt are *Callitricha obtusangula*, *Neottia nidus-avis*, and *Chara papillata*; in Ufton Wood, even now, perhaps, not exhausted, *Lotus tenuis*, *Geum intermedium*, *Rosa subcristata*, *Galium Bakeri*, *Anagallis cærulea*, *Calamagrostis epigejos* and *lanceolata*. *Rosa arvatica* occurs in Stockton, where also *Bupleurum rotundifolium* is common on the allotments, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* in the meadows, *Ophrys apifera* in the stone quarries, *Rhamnus catharticus* in the hedges; and a waste near Messrs. Nelson's wharf is unusually rich in *Chlora perfoliata*, *Erythraea Centaurium*, and *Gentiana amarella*. Mistletoe grows only in an orchard at Birdingbury, *Carex lavigata* in the Harbury railway cutting, *Rubus hystrix* in Frankton Wood, *Rubus pubescens* at Lower Shuckborough. The snow-drop is apparently an alien in a copse at Birdingbury; *Cnicus eriophorus* is common in a hedge near Harbury, close to which has also been found a white variety of *Cicorium intybus*. The two reservoirs yield a good supply of lacustrine

The name of the place is variously written in ancient records—‘Socha,’ ‘Sucham,’ and, finally, ‘Southam.’ These, however, all have the same derivation which Dugdale supposes was ‘given by Reason of its *Southern* site from some former Plantation, the word *ham* with our ancestors signifying the same as *habitatio*.’ This plants, and the Itchen, shallow, but with occasional deep pools and with gentle current, is beautifully weed-grown.

The existing Fauna is not more imposing than the Flora. Spinneys and plantations, old double hedgerows, secluded ponds with overhanging trees, are the homes of bird and beast; and in these Southam is deficient. Of less ordinary birds, the Nuthatch, common around Leamington, is very seldom seen upon the Lias; as rarely the redstart, shrike, blackcap, wheatear, whitethroat, stonechat, corncrake. The bullfinch is very common, the goldfinch almost unknown. Nightingales are rare visitants; they built and sang for some years in a coppice close to the Long Itchington road, but they have disappeared of late. The white owl may be heard frequently by those who lie awake at night, the screech owl now and then, the nightjar never. A single pair of grosbeaks appeared for several successive seasons, but their nesting-place could not be traced. In small brook-watered thickets here and there the early migrants may be recognised as they arrive; the chiff-chaff first of all, then the willow-wren, less commonly the wood-wren. In one of these ‘still removed places’ a pair of weasels make their home and bring up their young each year. Coots and moorhens frequent the brooks and reservoirs; only at long intervals are seen there the heron, sandpiper, or kingfisher.

The entomologist will soon complete his possible captures. A few blue, copper, and Burnet moths flit in some of the neglected pastures, overgrown with restharrow and choked with mole-heaps. The brimstone butterfly marks late autumn and early spring; in August and September peacocks and red admirals, with an occasional painted lady, throng the gardens; the humming-bird moth is a regular visitant, and swarmed during the hot summer of 1893; while of beetles, *Carabus violaceus*, rare in many places, is unusually abundant. The microscopist will search vainly in the clay-bottomed pools for the many kinds of *Entomostraca* and *Infusoria*, as of *Diatomaceæ* and *Algæ*, which he has been wont to extract in more favoured spots. The average rainfall of the Southam district is about 30 inches; the approximate mean temperature is  $48^{\circ}$ , the mean height of barometer 29'640.

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word 'ham' has become our peculiarly English word 'home.' Southam therefore means the 'ham' or 'home' to the South of some earlier settlement. We will venture to offer a conjecture what this former plantation could be from its relation to which Southam took its name. There are many reasons to show that this was very probably Long Itchington (*Ictonē longa*). It lies directly to the north of this place; and when Southam at the Doomsday Survey contained only about 400 acres, as we have seen, of cultivated land, Itchington had already more than 2,400 acres, or nearly the whole of the parish, already in cultivation; while there were 'four score and three villeins with two priests' there and only 'twenty villeins,' with no mention of a priest at all, at Southam. This shows how very much more important and populous Itchington at that time was, and what is more likely than that, some settlers might have pushed on into the woods on the south, forming a small settlement which they called the South-ham. Itchington, too, was of ecclesiastical importance, having two priests, and it had not long before been the birthplace of St. Wulstan, made Bishop of Worcester by Edward the Confessor, 1062. How soon the early settlers made their appearance, established a home and built a church, and whether there was one at the time of the Survey cannot be discovered. Certainly, there being no mention of a priest it might lead us to suppose that there was no church. This omission, however, in Doomsday is not considered at all decisive on that point, as it did not take much notice of ecclesiastical matters, except only in respect of the property held. There are only four places in Warwickshire that are mentioned in that record whose names have the termination 'ham.' The

meaning attached to it of ‘home’ has been supposed to imply a settlement made among a friendly population, while the termination ‘ton,’ signifying a fortified position, carries with it rather an opposite inference. In the same record there are no less than 113 places in Warwickshire with the termination ‘ton,’ so that it has been concluded that the Saxon settlements here were made at first among a hostile British population; while those in some other parts, especially the eastern counties where ‘hain’ prevails, were made among a friendly people, those counties having been almost entirely Saxonized many years before the departure of the Romans. The name Southam, then, seems to suit our supposed origin of the place as it implies a peaceful settlement, not made against former opposing occupiers, but with friendly and kindred neighbours—in short, an offshoot from one stock, or, we may say, a swarm or cast from an adjacent hive.

Of course the constituents of the soil and the contours of the surface, the natural slopes and elevations and depressions of the ground, remain the same, but then there were no roads or bridges, and hardly any cultivated land in proportion to the dense thickets and underwood around it. The part of the parish that seems to have been the last to have been cleared and reclaimed is still called ‘The Holt,’ which means a hold or den of wild animals, and it is there where we now find a salt spring,<sup>1</sup> which may have been their resort. Besides the more gentle undulations, there is the hill and rising ground, on which the church and town now stand;

<sup>1</sup> The spring in the Holt is of a slightly medicinal character, resembling the Leamington waters; we cannot say whether this would be a corrective dietetic for bears and wild boars, but it might have been.

and there would be then, as now, the comparatively lofty heights of Shuckborough and Napton adding to the distant scenery. We must not forget the 'Holy Well' and the Brook close by. Some account of the former will be given in a future number. The Brook, which has now lost its importance, does not appear, in early times, to have had a distinctive name.<sup>1</sup> Dugdale calls it 'another *torrent* flowing into Ichene, which hath its head within the precincts of Napton.' However, from the term used by him, it would appear to have been anything but the very slow and almost stagnant stream it now is, and before the construction of the Napton reservoirs at the end of the last century, which interfered with the springs, it might have been still something of a 'torrent.' Indeed, it has been said that it, together, it is presumed, with the neighbouring river Ichene, abounded with fish to such a degree that indentures had a clause restraining master tradesmen in the town from keeping their apprentices on a fish diet more than two days in the week. We suspect, however, that any such stipulation originally referred rather to salt fish than to those of our midland brooks and streams. It is well known that measures were taken in the reign of Elizabeth for promoting the general consumption of fish throughout the kingdom; they proceeded partly from motives of public policy, of encouraging the fisheries and thus maintaining mariners, and partly in accordance with the religious regulations of the Church.<sup>2</sup> It

<sup>1</sup> The name of Sowe that has been sometimes given to the brook is fanciful and without authority.

<sup>2</sup> 'It was about this time, December 21, 1576, the Queen (Elizabeth) and her privy council signified to the archbishop (Grindal) her pleasure for the punctual observation of the Ember days and season of Lent; at which times abstinence from flesh should be strictly observed by all: which he was commanded to signify

might well happen that advantage was sometimes unduly taken of these circumstances by the heads of households to restrict the use of flesh meat from their apprentices and dependants, and to substitute fish too often, either in accordance with individual, religious, or economical predilections, or both.

There can be no doubt that in former times fish were very plentiful in these brooks. Those native to the waters and that abounded most, would be chub, perhaps bream, certainly roach, dace, bleak, perch—‘the bright-eyed perch with fins of Tyrian dye’—ruffs or popes, gudgeon,<sup>1</sup> eels,<sup>2</sup> etc. We may imagine what quantities of such fish there would be before the pike (*esox lucius*), ‘the tyrant of the watery plains,’ began to raven and devour amongst them!<sup>3</sup>

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to the rest of the bishops; the thing being so advantageous *for the breeding of seafaring men, so necessary in these times of danger*: which was the reason urged for the observation of it, and not upon any superstitious account, as some might imagine. And of this all ministers were commanded to instruct and excite their people in their sermons!—Grind. Reg., fo. 150.

<sup>1</sup> There are the smaller fry of minnows, loach, bull-heads, or miller’s-thumbs, and sticklebacks, in plenty, while in some parts cray-fish are found, and the curious caddis, called by Walton the ‘straw-worm,’ or ‘ruffe-coat,’ ‘good indeed to take any kind of fish with flote or otherwise.’

<sup>2</sup> Eels were in such estimation that a certain number (called *a stick* of eels, because of their being strung upon an osier-rod) was often stipulated for as a payment to monasteries from their tenants at the mills, or near the rivers. In the same way also in this district, wax and honey, the produce of Nature’s primitive methodists—the bees—was supplied from the uplands. Besides the great value of honey for sweetening purposes before the importation of cane-sugar, the quantity of wax required for the numerous lights used in the churches was enormous, and as a votive offering it was very acceptable to ecclesiastics.

<sup>3</sup> The value of this fish, called also the jack, luce, or pickerel, in the time of Edward I. was established by royal ordinance, and exceeded that of the best salmon, and was ten times greater than that of the best turbot or cod. In the time even of Henry VIII., so scarce was this fish, that a large one sold for double

We may here remark that the Southam Brook has been in later times called Holy Well Brook, from the circumstance of its receiving the overflow from that spring just before joining the river Ichene near Thorpe. This falls into the Leam at Marton, which unites with the Avon between Leamington and Warwick, flowing on to the Severn at Tewkesbury,

“As rills to rivers broad these speed their way,  
and so on to the sea.

For the name of the river ‘Ichene’ the historian Dugdale furnishes the following curious derivation: ‘The cause of its name was without all Doubt occasioned by the subterranean Passage thereof; For at *Over-Icheneton*, upon a Common, within little more than two Miles of the Head thereof, is there a Pool upon the Heath, from which passeth a petty Stream that enters the Ground; and running through certain intricate Passages, or Clefts in the Earth, for the Space of about Half-a-Mile at last findeth an Issue, and taketh its course into the brook before specified; for which Reason the Name thereof, *seil*, ΙΧΕΝΕ, being derived from the Greek word *ἰχνέω* (which language was doubtless the Mother of our old English-Saxon), that signifieth “*to try, or search out diligently,*” was not unfitly applied thereto.’

I think, however, that my friend, who is following up some traces of *British* occupation in the neighbourhood, may have something to say on this point, and I will leave any observations about the above supposed derivation to be dealt with by him in the succeeding chapter.

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the price of a house-lamb in February, and a small one, or pickerel, for more than a fat capon.

## Register of Baptisms.

*Baptized Anno Domini 1539. Annoq :  
regni Henrici octavi 32.*

1539.

W<sup>m</sup> Mayarde Jan. 9.

1540.

Henrie Ashenhouse alias Milner May 5.

W<sup>m</sup> Berigge June 20.

Emme Mearshe July 4.

Thos: Berigge " 9.

Antonie Kempe " 16.

Marie Coles Oct. 3.

Annis Clarke " 20.

Edmund Coles son of John Coles Nov. 11.

Rich<sup>de</sup> Personne Sept. 15.

Annis Heritag Nov. 18.

John Clarke & {born together}  
Elizabethe } at a birth } Dec. 21.

Harrie Stalworth Feb. 17.

Annes Walton March 7.

W<sup>m</sup> Wrighte " 16.

Thos: Burges " 22.

W<sup>m</sup> Chatwine " 26.

1541.

Alys Banburie April 10.

Anthonie Dewse May 8.

Alys Wilkins July 31.

Antonie Prophett Sept. 19.

Agnes, d<sup>r</sup> of John Rabone Nov. 14.

Margarie d<sup>r</sup> of John Samon " 20.

Jone d<sup>r</sup> to Thos: Langley " 27.

W<sup>m</sup> son of John Spicer March 4.

Thos: son of Henrie Kempe " 8.

Will<sup>m</sup> son of John Coles March 16.  
Dorithie d<sup>r</sup> of Bernardine Burges, " 16.

1542.

Hugh son to Robert Coles March 30.

Will<sup>m</sup> son of Roger Wrighte April 19.

George son of Henrie Meacocke, " 23.

Anne d<sup>r</sup> of Rich<sup>de</sup> Saunders June 11.

Henrie son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Morris July 6.

Anthonie & Jone Son & D<sup>r</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> } 25.

Fraunkton bothe borne at a Lirthe } " 25.

Anthonie Son of John Dutton Aug. 6.

Ann Chetwin D<sup>r</sup> of John Chetwen Sept. 13.

Harrie Son of Harrie Heritage Oct. 14.

Anthonie Mershe Nov. 1.

Isabell D<sup>r</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> Walton, " 19.

Annis D<sup>r</sup> of John Prophett Jan. 29.

Rich<sup>al</sup> Son of Tho<sup>s</sup> Wrighte March 6.

Eliz<sup>the</sup> D<sup>r</sup> to Tho<sup>s</sup> Graie, " 10.

1543.

John Son of Anthonie Bruges April 3.

Harrie Son of Will<sup>m</sup> Persons, " 11.

Alis D<sup>r</sup> of Harrie Clarke June 10.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of Rob<sup>t</sup> Rabone July 18.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of Edmunde Mainarde Aug. 5.

Eliz<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> Stalworthe, " 11.

Jone D<sup>r</sup> of John Coles, " 12.

Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Rich<sup>de</sup> Wishe, " 27.

Marie D<sup>r</sup> of Roberte Rose Sept. 6.

Anthonie Son of Richard Wilkins, " 12.

Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Roger Wrighte, " 19.

Agnes D<sup>r</sup> of Harrie Johnson Nov. 7.

Marie D<sup>r</sup> of Harrie Wirral, " 11.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of Harrie Wirral Dec. 18.

## REGISTER OF BAPTISMS.

Marie Dr of John Wirral	Dec. 27.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John Wirral	Sept. 29.
Robert Son of John Spicer	Feb. 10.	Annes Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> Welche	Feb. 23.
Jone Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> Sanders	March 3.		
		<i>Anno Dñi 1549.</i>	
		<i>Anno 4<sup>o</sup> Edw VI.</i>	
Agnes Dr of W <sup>m</sup> Smithe	April 14.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John Edmondes	Feb. 23.
Eliz <sup>the</sup> Dr of John Samon	May 16.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert Clarke	April 24.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Harrie Banburie	June 21.	Alis Dr of John Taylor	March 1.
Christen Dr. of Harrie Kempe	„ 22.	Henrie Son of Henrie Banberrie	Aug. 24.
Kathren Burges Dr of Anthonie	July 5.	Kathren Dr of John Wirroll	March 21.
		W <sup>m</sup> Son of John Symcockes	Aug. 29.
John Son of Roger Ayere	Aug. 13.		
Christian Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Bancrofte	Sept. 23.	<i>Anno Dñi 1550.</i>	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Sargeaunte	„ 29.	<i>Annoq; 5<sup>o</sup> Edw<sup>r</sup> VI.</i>	
Robert Son of Harrie Heritage	Oct. 3.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Wrighte	April 11.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Rob <sup>te</sup> Judkin	March 8.	Henrie Son of John Judkin	„ 18.
Lawrence Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Walton	„ 24.	Eliz <sup>r</sup> Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> Wever	„ 25.
		Jone Dr of Roger Heyres	May 10.
Alice Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> Welshe	April 18.	Isabell Dr of Harrie Spicer	„ 16.
Jone Dr of Harrie Meacocke	July 1.	Alis Dr of Robert Rabone	„ 23.
Marie Dr of Robert Coles	„ 19.	Jone Dr of John Slade	„ 30.
Alice Dr of John Rabone	Dec. 8.	Elinor Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbins	June 11.
Agnes Dr of John Coles	Nov. 30.	Anne Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> Wirroll	Feb. 2.
John Son of Harrie Meycocke	July 2.	Elize Dr of Edwarde Hall	June 16.
		Rich <sup>de</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Wirroll	„ 24.
1546.		Susan Samon Dr of John Samon	July 23.
<i>Annoq; 1<sup>o</sup> Edwardi.</i>		Jone Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Stalworthe	Aug. 8.
Agnes Dr of Roger Heyres	March 25.	Alis Dr of Simon Samon	„ 8.
Agnes Dr of Robert Rabone	April 6.	Anne Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Walton	Sept. 6.
Robert Son of Henrie Worrall	May 1.	Amie Dr of Henrie Wirral	„ 9.
Eliz <sup>the</sup> Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Stalworthe	Aug. 19.	Elize Dr of John Coles	Oct. 20.
Anthonic Son of Henrie Kempe	Feb. 23.	Amnes Dr of Harrie Wirral	Dec. 17.
		Elize Dr of Henrie Burbage	„ 29.
		Alis Dr of Henrie Betts	Jan. 10.
Jone Dr of Roger Heyres	May 3.	William son of John Simcockes	March 20.
Roger son of John Davie	„ 25.		
Elize Dr of John Davie	„ 25.	<i>Anno Dñi 1551.</i>	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Stalworthe	July 5.	<i>Annoq; 6<sup>o</sup> Edw. VI.</i>	
Rich <sup>de</sup> Son of John Salmon	„ 21.	Agnes Dr of Kathren Welche	April 11.
Henrie Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Clarke	Aug. 2.	Harrie Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> Sanders	May 9.
Agnes Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbins	„ 2.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> Edmondes	March 15.
		Jone Dr of John Spicer	June 17.
<i>Anno Dñi 1548.</i>		Harrie Son of John Wirral	Oct. 4.
<i>Annoq; 3<sup>o</sup> Edwardi VI.</i>		John Son of John Edmonds	Jan. 30.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son to Tho <sup>s</sup> Wirral	Aug. 9.	Isabell Judkin Dr of John Judkin	Feb. 4.
Elize Dr of Robert Rabone	Sept. 28.	Jone Dr of John Taylor	„ 4.

1552.

Anno 4° Edw. VI.

John Son of John Edmondes  
 Isabell D<sup>r</sup> of John Judkin  
 Jone D<sup>r</sup> of John Taylor  
 John Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> Gibbins  
 Eliz<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> of Henrie Banburie  
 Jane D<sup>r</sup> of Henrie Spicer  
 Margaret Heath, Fnit 48

Jan. 30.  
 Feb. 4.  
 " 4.  
 March 7.  
 June 20.  
 July 17.  
 " 11.

Ann D<sup>r</sup> of Lawrence Holdams  
 Katheren D<sup>r</sup> of Harrie Spicer  
 W<sup>m</sup> Son of Harrie Wirral  
 Jone Millett  
 Eliz<sup>e</sup> Rabone  
 Eliz<sup>e</sup> Millett  
 Robert Son of John Mowle  
 Marie D<sup>r</sup> of John Walton  
 Henrie Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Welche

Aug. 5.  
 " 12.  
 Sept. 1.  
 Nov. 2.  
 " 2.  
 Dec. 10.  
 " 20.  
 Feb. 23.  
 March 19.

1553.

Anno: 1° Maria.

Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of Roger Smithe  
 Marie D<sup>r</sup> of Roger Heyres  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Son of Henrie Winkley  
 Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Spicer  
 Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of John Worrall  
 John Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> Burges  
 Marie D<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> John Bull  
 Julian D<sup>r</sup> of Rich<sup>de</sup> Welche

Sept. 27.  
 Nov. 10.  
 " 16.  
 Dec. 5.  
 " 10.  
 " 14.  
 Jan. 2.  
 " 10.

John Son of Roger Smithe  
 Anthoni<sup>e</sup> Son of Robert Wirroll  
 Margarett D<sup>r</sup> or John Judkin  
 Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of John Slaide  
 Alice D<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Walton  
 John Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Heyres  
 Marie D<sup>r</sup> of John Taylor  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> Gibbins  
 Edmunde Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> Burges  
 Eliz<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> of John Wirroll  
 Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Stalworthe  
 John Son of Tho: Judkin  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Jone Gibbins

May 2.  
 June 7.  
 " 26.  
 July 8.  
 " 8.  
 Aug. 21.  
 Sept. 3.  
 " 25.  
 " 29.  
 Oct. 28.  
 Dec. 12.  
 March 22.  
 Sept. 22.

Anno D<sup>n</sup> 1554.

Annoq: 2° Maria.

Eliz<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> of John Simcockes  
 Harrie Son of Henry Nurse  
 Christian D<sup>r</sup> of Roht Rabone  
 John & John, both sons of Thos. Walton  
 Robert Son of Henrie Bettes  
 Antonie Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Edmonds  
 Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Thos Gibbons  
 John Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Wirral  
 Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Edward Smithe  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of Harrie Wirroll  
 Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Stalworthe  
 Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Simon Samon  
 Harrie Son of John Edmondes

May 21.  
 Jan. 20.  
 " 26.  
 Feb. 8.  
 " 17.  
 March 1.  
 " 15.  
 " 11.  
 April 26.  
 May 25.  
 June 1.  
 " 25.  
 July 25.

John Son of Roger Smieth<sup>e</sup>  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of John Edmondes  
 Annes D<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Wrighte  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of John Cheney  
 Margaret Lawrence D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Lawrence

May 23.  
 " 22.  
 " 22.  
 June 2.  
 June 10.

Anno D<sup>n</sup> 1555.

Annoq: 3° Maria.

John Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Bayley  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Son of Thomas Burges  
 W<sup>m</sup> Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> Spicer  
 Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of John Walker

April 29.  
 May 24.  
 March 30.  
 June 2.

John Son of Henrie Bett  
 Henrie Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Wirral  
 Michaell Son of John Walker  
 Richard Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Edmondes  
 Henrie Son of John Clarke  
 Elnor D<sup>r</sup> of Henrie Bettes  
 Margarett D<sup>r</sup> of John & Elize Judkin  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Son of Henrie & Elize Winckley

" 25.  
 Aug. 3.  
 Sept. 7.  
 Feb. 14.  
 " 27.  
 Oct. 20.  
 June 23.  
 Dec. 22.

<i>Anno Dñi 1558.</i>		Robert Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Welche
<i>Annoq: VI<sup>o</sup> Marie.</i>		May 1.
Bernarde Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Burges	May 22.	Eliz <sup>e</sup> D <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Elen Bett „ 30.
Henrie Son of John Cheney	Sept. 20.	Eliz <sup>e</sup> & Anne D <sup>r</sup> s of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Eliz Barnes
Anthonie Son of Roger & Elnor Smithe	July 24.	May 31.
John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Joane Gibbins	April 17.	Eliz <sup>e</sup> D <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Agnes Spicer „ 31.
Margaret D <sup>r</sup> of Simon Samon	Sept. 26.	Elnor D <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Isabell Langley
Joane D <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> Browne	Sept. 28.	Sept. 13.
Marie D <sup>r</sup> of John Wirroll	Oct. 2.	Clement Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner
Margarett D <sup>r</sup> of John Moole	, 26.	Nov. 1.
<i>Anno Dñi 1559.</i>		James Son of Bernarde & Johane Coles
<i>Annoq: 2<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethæ.</i>		March 25.
Agnes D <sup>r</sup> of John & Agnes Wirroll	Oct. 10.	John son of John and Agnes Chester
Robert Son of Henrie & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Winkley	March 18.	Aug. 24.
Henrie Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Meacocke	April 4.	John son of W <sup>m</sup> and Alce Nicholas May 1.
<i>Anno Dñi 1560.</i>		Alce D <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Langley Nov. 30.
<i>Annoq: 3<sup>o</sup> Elizabethæ.</i>		
Anne D <sup>r</sup> of John & Agnes Wirroll	Sept. 8.	<i>Anno Dñi 1563.</i>
Anne D <sup>r</sup> of Roger & Elnor Smithe	July 7.	<i>Annoq: 6<sup>o</sup> Elizabethæ.</i>
Katheren D <sup>r</sup> of John & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Judkin	Feb. 26.	Henrie Son of Edmond & Rose Coles
<i>Anno Dñi 1561.</i>		Oct. 31.
<i>Annoq: 4<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethæ.</i>		Eliz <sup>e</sup> D <sup>r</sup> of John & Agnes Wirroll Feb. 25.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of John & Katheren Walker	Oct. 13.	Robert Son of John & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Judkin „ 25.
Alce D <sup>r</sup> of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnes	Jan. 7.	Robert son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnes
Eliz <sup>e</sup> D <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Julian Marshe	May 4.	Sept. 29.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Meacocke	April 4.	Anne D <sup>r</sup> of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Bernarde & Joane Coles	March 25.	Dec. 8.
Roger Son of John and Agnes Chester	Feb. 3.	Alce D <sup>r</sup> of Phillip & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Taylor Aug. 13.
<i>Anno Dñi 1562.</i>		Augustine Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Meacocke
<i>Annoq: 5<sup>o</sup> Elizabethæ.</i>		March 29.
Alce D <sup>r</sup> of John & Margerie Kempe	May 21.	Anne D <sup>r</sup> of Barnarde & Joane Coles
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Edmonde & Rose Coles	April 16.	May 30.
<i>Anno Dñi 1564.</i>		Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Alce Nicholas Dec. 9.
<i>Annoq: 7<sup>o</sup> Elizabethæ.</i>		Alce D <sup>r</sup> of John & Maude Freman
Phillip Son of Henrie & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Winkley	March 16.	April 15.
Augustine Son of John & Katheren Walker	Feb. 22.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Anthonie & Alce Edmonds
Isabell D <sup>r</sup> of John & Margerie Kempe	Feb. 22.	Nov. 10.

W <sup>m</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alee White	July 2.	Anne Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Ann Cheney April 2.
Ann Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Agnes Chester	Nov. 28.	Anne Dr <sup>r</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> & Joane Beridgge Sept. 9.
John & Rich <sup>de</sup> Sons of John & Maude		
Freman	Aug. 8.	<i>Anno Domini 1566.</i>
Dorthee Dr <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Elen Bulie	Nov. 5.	<i>Annoq: 9<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethae.</i>
John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Eliz Langley	Aug. 10.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Henrie & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Langley
		March 25.
		Joane Dr <sup>r</sup> of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner Oct. 6.
		Agnes Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Alee Nicholas Feb. 10.
		Isabell Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Langley
		Nov. 17.
		Christian Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Spicer
		Oct. 27.
		Edwarde Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworth
		Aug. 10.
		Roberte Son Anthonie & Alee Edmonds
		Oct. 27.
		Dorithie Dr <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholes
		May 24.
		<i>Anno Domini 1567.</i>
		<i>Annoq: 10<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethae.</i>
		Anne Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Isabell Clarke Jan. 26.
		Fraunces Dr <sup>r</sup> of Bartholomew & Eme Green
		June 1.
		Alce Dr <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Margaret Edmondies
		Aug. 10.
		Joies Dr <sup>r</sup> of Edmonde & Rose Coles
		March 23.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Margerie Kempe
		March 14.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Julian Marshe April 6.
		John son of Phillip & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Taylor
		June 15.
		John Son of John & Agnes Panter Feb. 1.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Maude Freman
		Nov. 1.
		John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Agnes Spicer May 11.
		Henrie Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Alee Wirroll
		Aug. 11.
		<i>Anno Domini 1568.</i>
		<i>Annoq: 11<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethae.</i>
		Marie Dr <sup>r</sup> of Edwardre & Alee Wrighte
		March 21.

Anne Dr of John & Katheren Walker	Anne Dr of John & Margarett Summer
March 8.	Sept. 7.
Anne Dr of Thos and Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnacle	Anne Dr of Thos & Marie Palmer
Aug. 1.	March 12.
Robert Son of Nicholas & Dorithie Hans- lapp	Isabell Dr of Henrie & Margarett Edmondes
July 11.	March 10.
Rich <sup>de</sup> Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnes	Giles Son of Nicholas & Dorithie Hans- lapp
July 11.	July 16.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Anthonie & Alce Edmondes	Anne Dr of Edmonde & Rose Coles
Oct. 3.	April 29.
Isabell Dr of Henrie & Elen Bulie June 2.	Agnes Dr of John & Margerie Kempe
John Son of John & Agnes Wirroll Aug. 1.	May 21.
John Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner , 27.	Eme Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner
Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Samon March 25.	April 11.
John Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Alce Nicholas June 13.	Thos Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe
Johane Dr of John & Agnes Mowle	July 17.
Oct. 13.	Marie Dr of Thos & Joane Berridge
Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe	July 30.
March 20.	
Agnes Dr of Thos & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Langley Aug. 10.	<i>Anno Domini 1571.</i>
Henrie Son of Henrie & Amie Twigge	<i>Annoq: 14<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabeth.</i>
April 16.	
<i>Anno Domini 1569.</i>	
<i>Annoq: 12<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethæ.</i>	
Anthonie Son of John & Sibill Brockwell	Phillipp Son of Phillip & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Taylor
May 10.	Feb. 28.
Dorithie Dr of Bartholomewe & Eme Greene	Joane Dr of Henrie & Amie Twigge
Feb. 10.	March 10.
Thos Son of Thos & Christian Eiles	Agnes Dr of Henrie & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Winkley
Feb. 28.	March 28.
Agnes Dr of Henrie & Isabell Langley	Dorithie Dr of John & Isabell Clarke
Feb. 28.	March 31.
Thos Son of Phillip & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Taylor	Jeane Dr of Thos Hancockes
Sept. 25.	April 2.
John Son of W <sup>m</sup> and Marie Samon	Henrie Son of Thos & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnacle
May 19.	April 5.
James Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Alce Nicholas Dec. 4.	Robert Son of Thos & Ann Spicer , 14.
John Son of Christopher & Zuzan Millinge	Alce Dr of Anthonie & Alce Edmondes
Oct. 21.	May 13.
<i>Anno Domini 1570.</i>	
<i>Annoq: 13<sup>o</sup> Regni Elizabethæ.</i>	
Anne Dr of John & Mawde Freeman	Isabell Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Samon
April 28.	June 17.
	Anthonie Son of Henrie & Dorithie Maio
	June 23.
	Agnes Dr of Henrie & Elen Buley
	Nov. 10.
	Katheren Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner
	Dec. 24.
	Josephe Nicles , 26.

*Anno Dñi 1572.**Annoq: Regni Eliz: 14.*

Henrie son of Thos Langley Jun<sup>r</sup> & Isabell  
Jan. 1.  
Anthonie Son of Henrie & Marie Stal-  
worthe Jan. 14.  
Joane Dr<sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Amie Twigge  
Feb. 9.  
Elize Dr<sup>r</sup> of Christopher & Zusan Millinge  
Feb. 23.  
John Son of Edmonde & Rose Coles  
April 5.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of Thos & Joane Beridge  
Aug. 18.  
Dorithie Dr<sup>r</sup> of Thos & Elize Langley  
Sept. 28.  
John Son of John & Isabell Clarke „ 21.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of John & Sibill Brockwell  
Dec. 16.  
Edwarde Son of Henrie & Dorithie Maio  
Dec. 25.  
Henrie Son of Thos & Elize Langley „ 31.

*Anno Dñi 1573.**Annoq: Regni Elizabetha 15.*

Agnes Dr<sup>r</sup> of Thos & Ann Spicer April 4.  
Nicholas Son of Dorithie & Nich<sup>s</sup> Hans-  
lapp April 19.  
Harrie Son of Richard and Agnes Turner  
May 7.  
William Son of W<sup>m</sup> and Julian Marshe  
June 21.  
Marie Dr<sup>r</sup> of Robert and Anne Worrall  
Aug. 2.  
Robert Son of Henrie and Margarett  
Edmondes Aug. 30.  
Alce Dr<sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Margerie Kempe  
Aug. 30.  
Roger Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> Badger „ 30.  
Amie Dr<sup>r</sup> of Harrie and Annie Twigge  
Sept. 6.  
Agnes Dr<sup>r</sup> of Robert & Agnes Galewae  
Oct. 25.

*Anno Regni Eliz: 16.*

Anne Dr<sup>r</sup> of Phillip & Elize Taylor Dec. 21.  
Job Son of John and Marie Oxenbridge  
Jan. 10.  
Bridget Dr<sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholas  
Jan. 23.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of Thos & Elize Barnacle Feb. 7.

*Anno Dñi 1574.*

Henrie Son of Rich<sup>d</sup> Weaver April 6.  
Anne Dr<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> and Marie Samon May 20.  
Henrie Son of Henrie and Marie Stal-  
worthe June 6.  
Henrie Son of Anthonie & Alce Edmondes  
June 13.  
Henrie Son of Henrie and Katheren  
Chetwine June 20.  
John Son of John and Katheren Walker  
July 4.  
George Son of Thos Spicer & Annis  
Sept. 20.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of John & Isabell Clarke Sept. 25.  
Humfrey Son of John and Maude Freman  
Oct. 17.  
W<sup>m</sup> Son of William & Alce Wright Nov. 1.

*Anno Dñi 1575.**Anno Regni Eliz<sup>d</sup> 17.*

Dorithie Dr<sup>r</sup> of William & Agnes Clarke  
Jan. 30.  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner  
March 27.  
Henrie Son of Henrie & Elen Buley  
April 11.  
Elize Dr<sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholes  
May 8.  
Alce Dr<sup>r</sup> of John & Sibell Brockwell June 5.  
W<sup>m</sup> Son of Nicholas and Dorithie Hans-  
lapp July 19.  
John Son of Rich<sup>de</sup> & Elize Wrighte Aug. 7.  
Elize Dr<sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Bridgett Babb  
Sept. 25.  
Henrie Son of Henrie & Amie Twigge  
Nov. 8.

Katheren Dr of John & Agnes Panter	Nov. 26.	Henrie Son of Henrie & Marie Palmer	May 20.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> and Elize <sup>e</sup> Langley	Dec. 4.	Robert Son of R <sup>t</sup> and Agnes Worrall	, 27.
Alce Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Anne Bucknall	, 21.	John Son of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholes	Sept. 29.
Agnes Dr Henrie & Marie Stalworthe		Jane Dr of Nicholas & Dorithie Hans- lapp	Aug. 3.
	Jan. 29.	Henrie Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Elize <sup>e</sup> Wrighte	Oct. 20.
<i>Anno Dñi 1576.</i>		Robert Son of Phillip & Elize <sup>e</sup> Taylor	Sept. 15.
<i>Annoq : Regni Eliz: 18.</i>		George Son of Christopher & Zusan Mil- linge	July 21.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Mary Salmon	April 8.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Agnes Judkin	Dec. 21.
Agnes Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Christian Eyles	, 29.	Marie Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Winifride Hull	Nov. 24.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of John & Isbell Clarke	June 3.		
Henrie Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Agnes Spicer		<i>Anno Dñi 1578.</i>	
	June 17.	Henrie Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Marie Samon	April 6.
James & John Sons of John & Alce Wilkins	July 20.	Job Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Agnes Spicer	May 1.
Margarett Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner	Aug. 5.	Will <sup>m</sup> Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe	May 18.
Robert Son of Bernarde & Elize <sup>e</sup> Coles		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Turner	, 25.
	Sept. 2.	Marie Dr of Barnarde & Elize <sup>e</sup> Coles	June 15.
Elize <sup>e</sup> Dr of Henrie & Margarett Edmondes		Daniell Son of Robert & Isabell Clarke	July 25.
	Sept. 2.	Marie Dr John & Sibell Brockell	Oct. 26.
Agnis Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> Badger	, 2.	Robert son of Robert & Marie Spicer	Nov. 2.
John Son of Anthonie and Alce Ed- mondes	Sept. 21.	John Son of John & Isabell Clarke	March 1.
Bridgett Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Sibell Milles	, 21.	Elize <sup>e</sup> Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alce Rawbone	, 7.
George Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> and Elen Worrall	Sept. 23.	Sara Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Winifride Hull	, 14.
Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr of Henrie & Elen Buley	Oct. 14.		
<i>Anno Regni Eliz: 19.</i>		<i>Anno Dñi 1579.</i>	
Margaret Dr of Rich <sup>e</sup> & Elize <sup>e</sup> Wrighte		Alce Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Sibell Milles	March 28.
	Nov. 25.	Marie Dr of Henrie & Bridgett Babbes	April 5.
John Son of Robert & Marie Spicer	, 25.	Will <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdell	, 12.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Elen Wrighte	Jan. 27.	Alce ye Dr of Henrie and Margaret Edmondes	July 12.
Margarett Dr of Henrie & Amie Twigge		Annis Dr of Anthonie & Alce Edmondes	July 26.
	Jan. 27.		
Elize <sup>e</sup> Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnaele	Feb. 11.		
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alce Marsonn	, 25.		
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of John & Mawde Freman	, 25.		
Marie Dr of John & Margerie Kempe			
	March 17.		
<i>Anno Dñi 1577.</i>			
Edmonde Son of Henrie & Bridgett Babb			
	May 20.		

Joane Dr of John & Jane Coles	Aug. 2.
Elen Dr of Thos & Elize Langley	„ 16.
Marie Dr of Phillip & Elize Taylor	„ 23.
John Son of John Barnacle	Sept. 13.
Elize Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Annis Clarke	Oct. 28.
Anne Dr of Thos & Agnes Spieer	Jan. 6.
Elize Dr of Nicholas and Dorithie Hans- lapp	Feb. 22.

Anno Domini 1580.

Isabell Dr of Frauneis Botte	April 26.
John Son of Thos & Alee Rawbone	May 4.
Nicholas Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Annis Turner	June 4.
Doreas Dr of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe	June 19.
Edward Son of Humfrey & Margret Chatterton	June 24.
George Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Elen Wrighte	July 10.
Marie Dr of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Elize Wrighte	, 24.
George Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Jeffes	, 24.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of Attiwell & Agnes Cope	July 24.

Alee Dr of Thos & Alee Marsoun	,,	25.
Annie Dr of Henrie & Joane Twigge		
	Aug. 24.	
Marie dr of William & Margarett Poolie		
	Sept. 11.	
Robert son of Robert & Isabell Clarke		
	Nov. 17.	
Elize dr of Robert & Marie Spicer		

Dec. 25.  
Thomas son of Richard & Sibell Milles  
March 12.

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John Son of Richard & Winifride Hull	March 28.
Winifride Dr of John & Maude Freman	April 16.
Francis Son of John & Isabell Clerke	June 10.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of Henry & Bridget Babb	July 2.
Robert & Marie (twins) of John and Joan Turner	Sept. 24.

Phillip Son of Ralph & Jane Bucknolde	Oct. 3.
Martha Dr of Alexander & Agnes Whaley	Dec. 22.
William Son of Thomas & Elizabeth Barnacle	Feb. 4.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Henry & Alice Morris	March 4.
Eliz: Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke	March 4.
	1582.
Eliz: Dr of Hugh Burges	April 1.
Mary Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Clark	„ 8.
Agnes Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Caldwell	May 6.
Henrie Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alice Raubone	June 3.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Margaret Edmonds	July 6.
Ann Dr of Clare & Ursula Killisy	July 22.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Richd & Agnes Turner	Aug. 12.
Edward Son of John & Maude Freeman	Sept. 23.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Jeffs	„ 30.
Richd <sup>de</sup> Son of John & Jane Turner	„ 30.
Annis Dr of Will <sup>m</sup> Essen	Oct. 29.
Moses Son of Henrie & Mary Stalworth	Dec. 2.
Dorothy Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alice Marson	„ 2.
Robert son of Henrie & Joan Twigge	„ 23.
Eliz. Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Mary Osten	„ 25.
Eliz. Dr of John & Jane Coles	Jan. 13.
John Son of Attiwell & Annis Cope	Feb. 10.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Richd & Sibill Mills	March 3.

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Job Son of Robert & Eliz. Bett March 29.  
Elen Dr of Thos & Joan Wright April 2.  
Eliz. Dr of John and Isabell Clarke May 7.  
George Son of Wm & Mary Whetley  
May 26.  
Thos Son of Richd & Eliz Wright July 23.  
Thos Son of Thos & Grace Winkley  
July 21.

Marie Dr of Robert & Marie Spicer		Isabell Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Clarke	March 8.
	July 21.		
John Son of Henry & Isabell Moore		Eliz. Dr of Alex <sup>r</sup> & Annis Whaley	March 21.
	Nov. 3.		
John Son of Henrie & Alice Morrice			1585.
	Jan. 20.	Dorothy Dr of Edward & Isabell Scarlet	
John Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Elianor Wright	„ 26.		April 18.
John Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Marie Austin	Feb. 23.	Moyses Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Mary Austen	
			May 9.
Eliz. Dr of Richd <sup>d</sup> & Winifride Hull	„ 23.	Bridget Abbott	„ 16.
William Son of John & Jane Turner	March 8.	Bridget Dr of Robert & Eliz. Bett	„ 23.
		Sara Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke	
	1584.		June 27.
Clement Son of Richd <sup>d</sup> & Agnes Turner		John Son of Robert & Marie Spicer	
	June 22.		July 14.
Joan Dr of Henrie & Joan Twigg	May 7.	Judith Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Alice Raubone	
Alice Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Grace Winkley	Aug. 23.		Aug. 1.
Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Joan Wright	Aug. 30.	Annis Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Jeffes	Sept. 5.
Henrie Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Annis Cawdwell	Sept. 6.	Henrie Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz. Wheatley	
Elenor Dr of John & Alice Lovell	„ 12.	John Son of Richd <sup>d</sup> & Eliz. Wrighte	„ 24.
Eliz. Dr of Richd <sup>d</sup> & Annis Turner	„ 13.	Dorothy Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell	
Eliz. Dr of W <sup>m</sup> Abbott	Oct. 21.		Oct. 24.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Joan Banburie	Nov. 15.	Henry Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Elinor Welch	
Edward Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Eliz. Barnacle	Nov. 15.	Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Elen Wrighte	Jan. 13.
Annis Dr of Henrie & Marie Stalworth	Nov. 15.	Eliz. Dr of John & Winifride Chester	
Daniel Son of Clare & Ursula Kilsby	Dee. 13.		March 6.
Henrie Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Annis Essex	Jan. 17.	Eliz. Dr of John & Joan Turner	„ 20.
Judith Dr of Richd <sup>d</sup> & Sibill Mills	„ 17.	Ann Dr of Hugh & Clemence Burgess	
Richd <sup>d</sup> Son of Attiwell & Agnes Cope	Jan. 23.		March 20.
Dorcas Dr of Henrie & Bridget Babb	Jan. 23.	Ann Dr of Henrie & Alice Morris	
Josias Son of John & Isabell Clarke	Jan. 31.		March 20.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Dorothy Chettwine	Jan. 31.		1586.
John Son of Edmond Coles	Feb. 21.	Ann Dr of Richd <sup>d</sup> & Winifride Hull	
			April 10.
		Eliz. Dr of Edmond & Agnes Coles	
			June 26.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Dorothy Gibbins	
			July 10.
		Edward Stafford (as the Mother saith) Son	
		Edward Stafford & Eliz Vause	July 24
		Robert Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Ursula Worrall	
			Aug. 21.

Robert Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz. Abottes		Eliz. Dr of Edward & Alice Amplet
	Aug. 20.	Sept. 1.
Abigail Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines	Sept. 4.	Isabell Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> and Marie Austen
Eliz. Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Joan Wright	„ 25.	Sept. 1.
Henrie Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell		Joan Dr of John & Dorothy Gibbins
	Jan. 11.	Sept. 1.
Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Grace Winkley		Henrie Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> Stokes Nov. 10.
	Jan. 22.	Ralph Son of Robert & Marie Spicer
Henrie Son of Henrie & Bridget Babb		Jan. 5.
	Jan. 29.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of John & Agnes Spicer „ 12.
Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of Attiwell & Agnes Cope		Elenor Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Alice Marson
	Feb. 26.	Feb. 11.
	1587.	Alce Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell „ 17.
Eliz. Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Elenor Welch	April 2.	Robert Son of Henrie & Bridget Babb
Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of Edward & Annis Hobbe	April 2.	March 3.
Henrie Son of Clare & Ursula Kilsbie		Alce Dr of John & Jane Turner „ 23.
	April 12.	Eliz. Dr of Grace Winkley widow „ 23.
Tabitha Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz. Wheatley		1589.
	July 23.	
Judith Dr of Robert & Eliz. Bett	Aug. 13.	Daniel Son of John & Isabell Clarke
Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Jane Turner		April 15.
	Aug. 13.	Edward Eyres „ 15.
John Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Sibill Mills	Oct. 22.	Oliver Son of Henrie & Alice Morris
Margaret Dr of Ralph & Eliz. Hill	Jan. 21.	May 5.
Margaret Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines		Margret Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines
	Jan. 21.	May 10.
Bridget Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Elen Wright	Jan. 28.	Margaret Dr of Robert & Jane Pardie
John Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Dorothy Chatwine		May 17.
	March 3.	Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Dorothy Chetwine
Elen Dr of Will <sup>m</sup> & Joan Banburie		May 25.
	March 17.	Job Son of Ralph & Eliz. Hill June 16.
Eliz. Dr of John & Winifride Chester		Marie Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz. Wheatley Aug. 3.
	March 17.	Ralph Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Alice Raubone
Henrie Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Eliz. Morrall		Aug. 23.
	March 18.	John Son of John & Mary Cheney
	1588.	Sept. 15.
Dorothy Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Jeffes	April 10.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of John & Mary Bond Oct. 6.
Margery Dr of Henrie & Joan Twigg		Dorothy Dr of Will <sup>m</sup> & Elen Wright
	May 5.	Oct. 12.
Marie Dr of Edward & Dorcas Gellibrande		Eliz. Dr of Edward & Dorcas Gellibrand
	June 23.	Dec. 7.
Nata 15 Junie die Saturne 3 a post meridiu		Giles Son of Robert & Eliz. Bett „ 7.
m.		Sara Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Clarke „ 7.
		Dorothy Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Elen Welch Feb. 1.
		Marie Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Jeffs „ 9.

Isabell Dr of Edward Hobbie	Feb. 23.	Eliz: Dr of Henry & Joan Twigg Sept. 9.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Alex <sup>r</sup> & Agnes Whaley		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Elen Welch Jan. 16.
	March 22.	Mary Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Barbara Spicer , 16.
	1590.	1592.
Sara Dr of Hugh & Clemence Burges		Brigid Dr of John & Mary Bond
	May 17.	April 16.
John Son of Robert & Marie Winkley		Henry Son of Henrie Spicer , 24.
	June 14.	Margaret Dr of Edward & Alice Amphlet
Marie Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell		April 14.
	July 5.	Marie Dr of Robert & Eliz Bett May 7.
Bathshua Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Joan Cooper		John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines May 21.
	July 14.	Isabell Beddell Dr of Henrie & Agnes
Phillip: Twigge	, 26.	Sept. 2.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz. Gibbins	Aug. 9.	Moses Son of Tho: & Katharine Roodes
Patience Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke		Oct. 14.
	Oct. 11.	Annis Dr of Attiwell & Agnes Cope
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert & Marie Spicer		Oct. 14.
	Oct. 10.	John Son of John & Eliz: Simeocks
Margaret Dr of John & Agnes Spicer		Jan. 24.
	Oct. 25.	John Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Jeffs Feb. 2.
Annis Dr of Henrie Spicer	, 28.	
Nathaniel Son of John & Constance		
Asheby	Oct. 29.	
Anna Dr of Robert & Kathrine Foxley		
	Dec. 8.	
Elen Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Walton	Jan. 31.	
Rebecca Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Kathrine Roodes		
	Jan. 31.	
Edward Son of John & Isabell Clark		
	Feb. 28.	
Joan Dr of John & Marie Bond	March 7.	
Margaret Dr of John & Jane Turner		
	March 14.	
	1591.	1593.
Alice Dr of Henrie & Bridget Babb		Eliz. Dr of Henrie & Christian Foulkes
	April 17.	April 1.
Josias Son of Henrie Morris	June 13.	Marie Dr of Edward & Joan Campion
Eliz. Dr of Robert & Autherey Edmond		May 27.
	June 13.	Joan Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz. Gibbins June 3.
Dorothy Dr of John & Agnes Tubs		Henrie Son of John & Marie Bond , 5.
	June 13.	John Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell
Edward Son of John Simcock.	Aug. 1.	June 24.
Daniel Son of Will <sup>m</sup> Hancock	Aug. 1.	John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alice Kempe
Eliz: Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz. Wheatley	Sept. 9.	June 24.
		Francis Son of Francis & Jane Judkin
		June 24.
		Bridget Dr of Henrie & Bridget Babb
		July 8.
		John Son of John & Eliz: Fraunkton
		Aug. 12.
		Elinor Dr of Andrew & Agnes Morris
		Aug. 19.
		Marie Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Elinor Welch , 19.
		W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Walton Oct. 20.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert & Audrey Edmonds
		Jan. 4.

Henrie Son of Nicholas & Eliz. Dickson	Alice Dr of Francis & Jane Judkin	Jan. 1.
	John Son of Robert & Autherey Edmonds	
Hennidge Dr of Henrie & Agnes Walker		Jan. 6.
	Sara Dr of Nicholas & Eliz. Dixson	, 21.
Jan. 20.	Robert Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose	
1594.		March 14.
Eliz. Dr of John & Agnes Worrall April 28.	Eliz. Dr of John & Eliz. Frankton	March 14.
Job Son of Thos & Judith Lines May 26.		
Margerie Dr of Edward & Dorothy Rose	Tabitha Dr of Wm & Eliz. Wheatley	March 21.
June 16.		1596.
Robert Son of Wm & Eliz Worrall , 30.	John Son of Wm & Dorothy Chetwine	
Marie Dr of John & Agnes Spicer July 7.		April 30.
Jane Dr of Henrie & Alice Morris , 21.	Mary Dr of Thos & Kathrine Roodes	June 10.
Ann Dr of John & Dorothy Geadon		
	Henry Son of Robert & Eliz. Edmonds	July 12.
Sept. 15.		
Edward Son of Edward Hobbey , 29.	Willm Son of Thos & Eliz. Gibbins	, 12.
Lawrence Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	Daniel Son of John & Sara Eayres	Aug. 8.
	John Son of John & Clemence Cooper	
Oct. 6.		Aug. 20.
Alice Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke	Eliz. Dr of Thos & Judith Lines	, 29.
	Robert Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor	
Oct. 6.		Sept. 5.
Eliz. Dr of Wm & Elenor Burton , 6.	Nicholas Son of Gyles & Bridget Hanslapp	
John Son of John & Joan Turner Nov. 3.		Oct. 26.
Thos Son of John & Agnes Chester	Eliz. Dr of John & Agnes Dawes	Oct. 20.
	John Son of John & Agnes Spicer	, 31.
Jan. 5.	Tho Son of John & Dorothy Geadon	
Eliz. Wilmore Dr of James & Ursula		Nov. 31.
	Job Son of Wm & Agnes Walton	, 28.
Jan. 5.	Dorothy Dr of Willm & Eliz. Worrall	
Eliz. Dr of Thos & Kathrine Roodes		Dec. 5.
	Alice Dr of John & Joan Clarke	, 12.
Jan. 5.		1597.
Dorothy Dr of Roger & Winifride Walford	Ann Dr of John & Agnes Worrall	April 9.
	Marie Dr of Francis & Jane Judkin	May 5.
Feb. 9.	John Son of Nicholas & Eliz. Dickson	
Thomas Son of Wm & Agnes Walton	Willm Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor	April 20.
Feb. 10.		Aug. 14.
Bridget Dr of Henrie & Joan Twigg		
Feb. 11.		
1595.		
Dorothy Dr of Giles & Bridget Hanslapp		
Oct. 5.		
Edward Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor		
Oct. 12.		
Edward Son of Edward & Grace Edwards		
Nov. 21.		
George Son of Tho: & Alice Kempe		
Nov. 23.		
James Son of Thos & Elinor Welsh		
Dec. 21.		

Rich<sup>d</sup> Son of R<sup>d</sup> & Agnes Goode Sept. 4  
 Eliz: Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Alice Marsh Nov. 13.  
 Ann Dr of George & Marie Horne

Nov. 13.

Ann Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines Feb. 5.  
 JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Minister.  
 ED. COLES } Churchwardens.  
 J. GEADON }

[Here ends the transcript from the paper  
 into the parchment book, testified by these  
 signatures.]

1598.

Robert Son of John & Agnes Spicer  
 April 3.  
 Eliz: Dr of John & Mary Turner June 18.  
 John Son of John & Agnes Chester July 17.  
 John Son of John & Joan Clarke July 19.  
 Robert & W<sup>m</sup> Sons of W<sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Wheatley

July 30.

W<sup>m</sup> Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose  
 Sept. 10.  
 Annis Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Alice Barnacle Oct. 8.  
 Henrie Son of Robert & Autherey  
 Edmonds Oct. 15.  
 Martha Dr of Henrie & Martha Nicholas

Oct. 21.

Jane Dr of Francis & Jane Judkin Nov. 17.  
 Marie Dr of John & Dorothy Geadon

Dec. 13.

Christian Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Kathrine Roodes  
 Jan. 14.  
 Eliz. & Annis Drs of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Eliz: Gibbins

Feb. 2.

Tho: Son of John & Agnes Worrall  
 March 5.

Judith Dr of Henrie & Agnes Coles  
 March 5.

Robert Son of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds  
 March 12.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.

The mark of + ALEX<sup>R</sup> } Church-  
 WHALEY, } wardens.  
 AGUSTINE MEACOCKE,

1599.

Isabell Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Elen Welch April 6.  
 Phillip Son of Andrew & Agnes Morris

April 22.

Robert Son of Robert & Margaret Judkin  
 May 6.

Eliz: Dr of John & Agnes Dawes „ 13.  
 Alee Dr of John & Eliz. Archer June 8.  
 Martha Dr of W<sup>m</sup> & Agnes Worrall

Aug. 19.

Cycelie Dr of Henrie & Kathrine Stal-  
 worth Aug. 26.

Henry Son of Thomas & Alice Marsh  
 Sept. 2.

Ralph Son of Jane Clarke & John  
 Sept. 23.

Amy Dr of Robert & Alice Judkin  
 Oct. 20.

Joan Dr of Rich<sup>d</sup> Gibbins & Barbara  
 Nov. 25.

Eliz. Dr of Robert & Marie Worrall  
 Dec. 9.

Dorothy Dr of Phillip & Agnes Taylor  
 Dec. 9.

Augustine, Son of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines  
 Dec. 16.

Jo. Son of Jo: & Eliz: Turner Jan 6.  
 Eliz. Dr of Henrie & Margaret Twigg

Jan. 13.

James Son of John Bidle & Agnes „ 16.  
 John a Base Son to one Joan Bartlet & to

an unknown Father March 9.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.  
 AUGUSTINE MEACOCK, } Church-  
 GEORGE HORNE His mark } wardens.

1600.

Sara Dr of Joshua & Joyce Mason  
 March 25.

Tho: Son of Francis & Jane Judkin  
 June 20.

Tho<sup>s</sup>: Son of George & Mary Horne  
 July 20.

John Son of John & Eliz: Simcocks	W <sup>m</sup> Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose
July 20.	Dec. 31.
Ann Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Joan Tidnam Aug. 16.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Eliz: Turner Feb. 20.
James Son of Grace Winkley, Base born	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Kathrine Roodes
Aug. 22.	March 24.
Ann Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alice Kemp Oct. 5.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds
Henrie Son of Edward Rose & Dorothy	March 21.
Nov. 16.	JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Rector.
Agnes Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Alice Frankton	GEO: HORNE, } Churchwardens.
Nov. 23.	THOS: TIDNAM, } / wardens.
Edward Son of Henrie & Agnes Coles	
Dec. 16.	
Robert Son of Robert & Audry Edmonds	
Jan. 21.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Richd & Margaret Major	
Jan. 31.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alice Barnacle	
Jan. 31.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Richd & Barbara Gibbins	
Feb. 1.	
Sara Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Agnes Chester Feb. 2.	
Eliz: Dr <sup>r</sup> to John & Agnes Wirroll Feb. 19.	
Doritheia Dr <sup>r</sup> to Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alice Marsh	
March 8.	
Christian Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Sara Bate „ 15.	
JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.	
AUGUSTINE MEACOCK, } Church-	
The mark H of GEO. HORNE, } wardens.	
1601.	
John Son of John & Agnes Spicer April 7.	
Elenor Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Wheatley May 3.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Edward & Joan Campion	
May 31.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Joan Clarke July 5.	
Robert Son of John & Dorothy Geadon	
July 5.	
Robert Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Judith Lines	
Sept. 1.	
W <sup>m</sup> Son of John & Agnes Dawes Oct. 13.	
Henry Son of Henrie & Lettice Wirroll	
Dec. 1.	
Robert Son of Edward & Agnes Goode	
Dec. 13.	
	JO: OXENBRIDGE, Rector.
	ROBERT EDMONDS, sen <sup>r</sup> , } Church-
	ROBERT EDMONDS, jun <sup>r</sup> , } wardens.



## Register of Burials.

*Anno Domini 1539 & in the 31<sup>st</sup> year of King Henrie y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>. The names of those Christians that were Buried At Southam in y<sup>e</sup> County of Warwick & Diocese of Coventrie & Litchfield.*

1539.

Anthonie Walton  
Eline Salmon of Dunstewe  
Alis Hanley  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Hancockes  
Anthonie Berrigge  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Kempe  
Annis Parsons  
Margaret Parsons  
Annis Wyrroll  
John Rabon

1540.

Joan Rabone  
W<sup>m</sup> Langley  
W<sup>m</sup> Wilkins  
Eme Topping  
Ann Burges  
Elizabethe Clarke  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Burges

1541.

Nicholas Asheton  
Joan Makerus  
Eliz: Langley  
Will<sup>m</sup> Son to Henrie Clarke  
Joane D<sup>r</sup> of Thomas Langley  
Alce hews

*Hen. VIII.*

1542.

W<sup>m</sup> Wrighte  
Jone wife of John Sharpe  
Jone D<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Fraunceton

June 22.	Robert Wirroll	Aug. 9.
July 15.	Anthonie Son of John Dutton	Sept. 2.
„ 29.	Annis Wife to Rich <sup>de</sup> Falaunce	„ 6.
Sept. 24.	Katheren West	Nov. 22.
Oct. 12.	Thos: Wirde	Jan. 19.
„ 14.	Elizabethe wife of Richard Blicke	March 4.
Jan. 8.	John Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> Wilkins	April 20.
„ 28.		

March 3.	Jone Wife of Edmunde Coles	May 15.
April 15.	Jone Wife of John Edmundes	„ 24.
Nov. 7.	John Son of Anthonie Burges	June 12.
Dec. 8.	Jone D <sup>r</sup> of John Coles	Aug. 20.
„ 17.	Elizabethe wief of Harrie Hoore	Dec. 15.
„ 18.	John Sharpe	Feb. 20.
Jan. 26.	Agnes wife of John Coles	March 7.
Feb. 6.	Anne D <sup>r</sup> of Rich <sup>de</sup> Saunders	„ 16.
April 11.	W <sup>m</sup> Fisher Servaunte to Anthonie Burges	April 19.

April 30.	John Covent, Clarke of Southam	April 25.
May 2.	William Fisher	„ 19.
„ 11.	John Son of Robert Wirroll	Sept. 7.
July 8.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Johnsonn	„ 27.
Nov. 27.	Christian Bancroft	Nov. 6.
„ 30.	John Son of John Chatwen	Dec. 24.
	W <sup>m</sup> Raysonn, a poore man	Feb. 20.
	Hughe Son of Robert Collett	March 22.

April 24.	Agnes D <sup>r</sup> of John Smithe	„ 24.
July 20.	Katheren D <sup>r</sup> of Anthonie Burges	„ 25.
„ 31.	Annes Rabone D <sup>r</sup> of R <sup>t</sup> Rabone	„ 31.

Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Harrie Wirral	April 6.	Eliz Walton	May 16.
Harrie Son of W <sup>m</sup> Persone	„ 8.	W <sup>m</sup> Coles	„ 16.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> Milner	„ 25.	Nicholas Mallarie	„ 20.
1545.		Edmonde Maynerd	Aug. 2.
Thomas Son of W <sup>m</sup> Bett	April 29.	John Chatwine	Sept. 8.
Elizabethe Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> Stalworthe	May 1.	Isbell Winckley	Oct. 11.
W <sup>m</sup> Powell	„ 16.	1548 No Burials	
— Heritage	„ 16.	1549 No Burials	Register'd.
Elizabethe Prophete	„ 16.	1550 No Burials	
Agnes Prophet	„ 18.	1551.	
W <sup>m</sup> Beridge	„ 23.	Charles Barforde	May 14.
Jone Clarke	Dec. 16.	John Midleton	June 14.
Elizbeth the wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Sergaunte	July 20.	Jone Spicer Dr <sup>r</sup> of Harrie Spicer	„ 20.
Will <sup>m</sup> Blantere	Aug. 11.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Roberte Rose	Oct. 6.
John Son of Gilberte Holmes	„ 29.	John Samon	„ 19.
1546.		Harrie Son of John Wirroll	„ 20.
Anthonic Burges	June 31.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> Edinundes	Nov. 18.
Marie Coles	March 10.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Martin	Jan. 4.
Richard Morris	„ 11.	1552.	
Elizabethe Wirroll	„ 30.	John son of W <sup>m</sup> Wirroll	Feb. 26.
Gilean Faulaunce	July 17.	W <sup>m</sup> Bett	„ 28.
Thos Fraunkton	Jan. 28.	John Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> Gibbins	March 21.
Richard Faulaunce	Aug. 6.	W <sup>m</sup> Radforde	April 17.
Alice Coke	Dec. 27.	John Son of W <sup>m</sup> Persons	May 2.
Robert Meacocke	Oct. 6.	Nicholas son of Harrie Kempe	„ 23.
Henrie Heritage	„ 11.	Ales Bettes	July 2.
Isbell Clowne	„ 15.	Q <sup>n</sup> Mary.	
John Langley	„ 23.	1553.	
Isbell Chatwen	Nov. 5.	John Rabone	Sept. 4.
John Clone	„ 10.	Jone Dr <sup>r</sup> of R <sup>de</sup> Perande	„ 8.
Alis Rabone	Jan. 4.	Jone Dr <sup>r</sup> of John Taylor	Oct. 11.
Edw. VI.		‘Bothe John Waltons, Sonnes of Thos <sup>s</sup> Walton’	Feb. 9.
Alis & Eme Mallarie	Feb. 4.	Margaret Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> Spicer	„ 20.
Eline Edmundes	„ 10.	Marie Dr <sup>r</sup> of M <sup>r</sup> John Bull	March 13.
Gregorie Fildinge	„ 16.	1554.	
Rich <sup>d</sup> Persons	„ 17.	Jone Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> Stalworthe	July 25.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Persons	„ 21.	1555.	
Edwarde Persons	„ 27.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Weylie Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> Weylie	
Eme Coles	„ 29.	Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr <sup>r</sup> of John Judkin	April 19.
Lawrence Walton	March 7.		July 4.
Isbell Walton	„ 11.		
1547.			
King Henry ye 8 <sup>th</sup> Died Jan. 29.			
Annis Coles	May 5.		

Katheren D <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> Judkin	July 7.	John Howkins seruant to Henrie Clarke
Marie D <sup>r</sup> of John Wirroll	Nov. 11.	Aug. 17.
Elize <sup>e</sup> Sanders	„ 20.	John Taylor Deacon of Sowtham „ 27.
Katheren D <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> Spicer	Dec 25.	Randolphe Whelie „ 29.
Elize <sup>e</sup> Millet	„ 30.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Wirroll Husband of Alce Wirroll
Robert son of John Moole	March 10.	April 6.
W <sup>m</sup> Smithe	„ 21.	W <sup>m</sup> Lawrence Husband to Alce Lawrence
		Jan. 29.
1556.		
Will <sup>in</sup> Son of Harrie Winckley	Sept. 1.	Thos <sup>s</sup> Edmundes Husbande to Agnes
Elnor D <sup>r</sup> of Henrie Bettes	„ 17.	Edmonds Jan. 29.
W <sup>m</sup> Wright	Nov. 29.	
Edmonde Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Burges	Dec. 7.	1559
Agnes wife of R <sup>d</sup> Shrewsburie	Jan. 8.	1560 } No Burials Registered.
John Winkley	„ 21.	1561 }
Elize <sup>e</sup> Wife of W <sup>m</sup> Wirroll	„ 25.	
Rich <sup>d</sup> Currier	„ 24.	1562.
John Walker	Feb. 6.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Agnes Welche
Elize <sup>e</sup> Samon	„ 10.	June 30.
Will <sup>in</sup> Iche	„ 23.	Isabell D <sup>r</sup> of R <sup>de</sup> & Eliz Barnes „ 16.
Alice wife of John Alizaunder	March 2.	Anne D <sup>r</sup> of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnes „ 19.
Edmonde Osleir	„ 3.	
1557.		1563.
John son of Thos <sup>s</sup> Judkins	March 27.	Alce D <sup>r</sup> of John & Alce Timmes Feb. 10.
Isabell wife to John Winkley	April 3.	Anne D <sup>r</sup> of Barnarde & Joane Coles
W <sup>m</sup> Wirroll	„ 3.	May 15.
Joane D <sup>r</sup> of Edward Estan	„ 4.	
Joane D <sup>r</sup> of Henrie Spicer	„ 11.	1564.
John Fraunkton	„ 14.	John son of John & Agnes Mowle
John son of R <sup>de</sup> Paraunte	„ 18.	Nov. 26.
Margaret wife of John Wirroll	„ 23.	Richard Langley Oct. 10.
Magdelen wife of John Taylor	„ 30.	
John Childerlaye a poore man	May 11.	1565.
Lewes Morris Welsh Man	June 4.	Anne D <sup>r</sup> of John & Anne Cheney
Elize <sup>e</sup> wife of Harrie Banburie	July 22.	April 21.
Joane D <sup>r</sup> of Robert Rabone	„ 1.	
John son Henrie Bettes	Dec. 12.	1566.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Chatwine	Nov. 2.	Henrie Husbande of Agnes Clarke
Joane wife of John Wirroll	March 4.	May 3.
Queen Marie Died Nov. 17.		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Henrie & Isabell Langley
Q <sup>u</sup> e Elizabeth.		Aug. 11.
1558.		Elize <sup>e</sup> D <sup>r</sup> of P'hillipp & Eliz Taylor June 23.
Rondoll Turner	April 21.	Alce wife of Henrie Twigge Dec. 9.
Jone wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Wrighte	May 1.	
		1567.
		Alce D <sup>r</sup> of Roger Heyres Nov. 10.
		Edmunde Brother to Bartholomewe
		Greene Aug. 10.

1568.

Miles son of John & Kathren Walker  
Sept. 2.  
Henrie son of Robert Bettes May 22.  
Agnes D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> & Alice Nicholas Feb. 11.  
John son of W<sup>m</sup> & Alice Nicholas Nov. 25.  
Johane D<sup>r</sup> of John & Agnes Mowle  
Oct. 13.

1569.

Julian Wainewrighte July 15.  
John Husband of Alice Timmes ", 6.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Husband to Agnes Walton April 25.  
Robert Husband to Agnes Judkins  
March 25.  
William Hickes an olde man of Stockton  
May 17.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Son of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Anne Spicer July 22.  
John son of Christopher & Zusain  
Millinge Oct. 22.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Robertes Aug. 7.

1570.

Anne D<sup>r</sup> of John & Margarett Summet  
Sept. 17.  
Joane wife of Barnarde Coles Feb. 29.  
Joane D<sup>r</sup> of Henrie Twigge ", 16.

1571.

Jane D<sup>r</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> Hancockes April 2.  
Agnes wife of Roger Heyres Aug. 21.

1572.

Edward son of Henrie & Dorithie Maio  
March 16.  
Henri Son of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Eliz<sup>e</sup> Langley Dec. 3.

1573.

Annis D<sup>r</sup> of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Annis Spicer Oct. 9.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Worrall out of y<sup>e</sup> Howse of Jn<sup>o</sup>  
Worrall jun<sup>r</sup> Jan. 23.

1574.

Henrie Daniell April 7.  
Henrie son of Henrie & Katherine Chet-  
wen July 15.  
John Worrall Sen<sup>r</sup> Sept. 7.  
Joan wife of Tho<sup>s</sup> Berridge ", 9.

Anno Regni Elizabeth 17<sup>th</sup>

Henrie son of Henrie & Amie Twigg  
Feb. 24.  
Agnes wife to James Buley March 13.  
1575.  
Henrie Son of Henrie & Ellen Buley  
April 20.  
Eliz<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> of Henrie and Dorithie Nicholes  
May 8.  
George Son of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Agnes Spicer  
July 31.  
Edward Hancockes Aug. 21.  
John Walker Nov. 16.  
Agnes wife of Harrie Clarke Jan. 19.  
Henrie Hodges ", 31.

1576.

Henrie Son of Harrie & Amie Twigg  
April 12.  
Eliz Barnarde ", 29.  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Worrall May 26.  
W<sup>m</sup> Worrall out of Henrie Edmondes  
house June 21.  
Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of R<sup>d</sup> and Eliz Wright  
Dec. 11.  
Johane D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Wrighte Jan. 7.  
John son of R<sup>d</sup> Wilkins Feb. 15.  
Agnes wife of Tho<sup>s</sup> Edmundes ", 16.  
Robert James seruaunte of John Worrall  
Feb. 18.

Margaret D<sup>r</sup> of R<sup>d</sup> & Agnes Turner  
March 5.  
John son of Robert & Marie Spicer  
March 8.

1577.

John Banburie April 23.  
R<sup>d</sup> Edmundes Nov. 18.  
Kathren Coope seruante to Richard  
Bayley Dec. 2.  
Agnes D<sup>r</sup> of Rowlande & Agnes Barth-  
wood Dec. 17.  
Agnes wife of Roger Kempe ", 26.  
Isabell wife of Rich<sup>dd</sup> Bayliffe ", 30.

Agnes wife of Rowlande Barthwoode	Jan. 2.	1581.
Marie D <sup>r</sup> of Rowlande & Agnes Barthwoode	Jan. 6.	a poore Trauelling Man March 30.
Elize <sup>e</sup> Langley	„ 11.	John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Elize <sup>e</sup> Barnacle April 15.
Marie D <sup>r</sup> of Henrie & Amie Twigge	Jan 27.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Langley, senex May 4.
Amie wife of Henrie Twigge	„ 30.	Ann wife of John Cheney July 5.
Agnes D <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Christian Eyles	Feb. 28.	Alce wife of Anthonie Edmonds Aug. 3.
Christian wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Eyles	March 1.	Winifride D <sup>r</sup> of John & Maude Freeman Aug. 19.
		Robert & Mary Son & Daughter of John & Jane Turner Oct. 7.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John Cheney „ 18.
		Hugh Meacock, a poor Lame Man „ 31.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Bucknall	May 29.	Joan wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbins Dec. 17.
Roger son of Rich <sup>de</sup> Weaver	June 12.	John Taylor Nov. 22.
Jane D <sup>r</sup> of Nicholas Hanslapp	July 22.	Robert Worrall Dec. 27.
Edward son of Hughe Burges	March 3.	Joan wife of R <sup>d</sup> Wilkins Feb. 22.
Henrie Husbande of Ellen Bewley	March 24.	Henry Nicholes March 16.
		Anne Underhill „ 16.
		1582.
Robert Haycocke seruaunte to M <sup>r</sup> John Oxenbridge	April 4.	Dorothy Nicholases D <sup>r</sup> Deade borne May 16.
R <sup>d</sup> Ingerley seruaunte to Robert Worrall	May 4.	Alce Clarke Sept. 25.
Barnarde Husband to Elize <sup>e</sup> Coles	June 2.	Agnes Younge Oct. 7.
Henrie son of Henrie & Joane Twigge	Aug. 5.	Robert son of W <sup>m</sup> & Ellen Wright „ 22.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Clarke	Feb. 18.	Dorithee D <sup>r</sup> of M <sup>r</sup> Job Throkmorton of Haseley Dec. 9.
		Joan Green „ 9.
		Robert son of Henrie & Joan Twigge Dec. 29.
John Warde seruante to Robert Worrall	May 10.	Richard Wilkins Jan. 10.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Meacocke	June 22.	M <sup>r</sup> Willes his child of Princetorpe March 2.
Mathewe Oxen Drowned, a poore boy to George Worrall	June 3.	1583.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Judkin, Pearmonger	Aug. 3.	Hughe Bucknell July 17.
Marie D <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Margaret Poolie	Sept. 28.	Alce D <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz: Meacocke „ 29.
John Davis	Nov. 4.	John Coles senex „ 19.
Robert son of R <sup>t</sup> & Isabell Clarke	„ 25.	Alice D <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Elize <sup>e</sup> Langley Aug. 6.
Henrie Nicholes' still Borne Childe	Dec. 20.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworth Sept. 6.
Christian Wright	„ 7.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Grace Winkley Oct. 27.
Jane Coles widow	Feb. 18.	Rich <sup>de</sup> Lovel Dec. 8.

## REGISTER OF BURIALS.

Marye wife of W <sup>m</sup> Wheatley	Dec. 18.	1587.
The Child of W <sup>m</sup> Horne Dead born	March 13.	
		Roger Smithe April 27.
		Christian Spicer widow May 4.
		Mother Cornfield Aug. 4.
		John Son of John & Annis Worrall Sept. 24.
		W <sup>m</sup> Worrall which Came from Bascote Dec. 19.
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Austen " 27.
		Margery wife of John Sumnor Jan. 31.
		Annis wife of W <sup>m</sup> Worrall Feb. 3.
		Bridget Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Ellen Wrighte " 25.
		John son of W <sup>m</sup> & Dorothy Chetwine March 9.
		Margert Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Judithe Lines March 10.
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Marstons Child: deade Borne in Feb. —.
		Eliz <sup>e</sup> : Baker March 22.
		1588.
Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Wrighte	June 3.	Eliz: wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Langley April 11.
Bridget Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Abbott	Aug. 2.	Dorothy Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Jeffs " 24.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of John & Maude Freeman	Aug. 9.	Isabell Daniell vidua May 10.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Worrall	" 27.	Sibell wife of Rich <sup>d</sup> Mills " 16.
Dorothy Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell	Dec. 8.	Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Jane Turner " 18.
Henrie son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Elnor Welche	Jan. 13.	Elin Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Joan Wrighte " 21.
Margerie Marshe out of Phillip Taylors house	Jan. 4.	Winifride wife of John Chester June 30.
Annis Judkin	" 28.	Jane Chester " 21.
		Nicholes Walton July 12.
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Worrall June 24.
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Winkley Sept. 6.
		Joan Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Dorothy Gibbins Oct. 4.
John Frauncis a poore Childe	April 2.	Thos <sup>s</sup> son of John & Agnes Worrall Nov. 1.
Alce Coles	June 6.	Thos <sup>s</sup> Worralls. Child, posthmous. not Baptized Nov. 5.
Eliz: Dr <sup>r</sup> of Edmond & Agnes Coles	June 30.	Stokes uxor Thomae " 6.
An infaunte of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Eliz: Worrall	Aug. 14.	Henrie Chetwine Senex " 11.
Roger Minars, Miles, a soldier	Oct. 13.	Joan Beridge March 22.
John James a poore Childe	Nov. 29.	
an infaunte of Thos <sup>s</sup> Marston	Jan. 19.	1589.
Elnor Milward alias Lovell Dr <sup>r</sup> of John & Alce	Feb. 8.	Tabitha Dr <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Wheatley May 12.
Marie wife of John Spicer	March 23.	

W <sup>m</sup> Son of Rich <sup>de</sup> & Annis Turner	
	July 29.
Margarett Dr of Henrie & Joane Twigge	
	July 29.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Bridgett Babb	
	Aug. 8.
Henrie Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cawdwell	
	Aug. 23.
Eliz: Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Joane Wrighte	
	Sept. 11.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Joane Wrighte	
	Sept. 18.
A Strangers Child a poore man	Oct. 2.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of John & Agnes Spicer	
	Nov. 30.
1590 <i>Anno Domini.</i>	
Isabell wife of Henrie Langley	Aug. 26.
John Pernels Child Still Born	,, 22.
Phillip Son of Joan & Henrie Twigge	
	Sept. 17.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Attiwell & Agnes Coope	
	Sept. 29.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert & Marie Spicer	
	Sept. 29.
1591.	
John Wirroll Sen <sup>r</sup>	March 29.
Marie Dr of John & Sibill Brockall	
	March 29.
Henrie Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Alce Raubone	
	March 30.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Joane Banburie	
	April 9.
Agnes Chester vidua	,, 11.
John Timms	June 21.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Langley	,, 21.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Raubone	Sept. 20.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Whaley Childe Still Born	,, 22.
Henrie Palmer Sen <sup>ex</sup>	Jan. 7.
Edward Cheney	,, 20.
Agnes Judkin	,, 23.
A maid Child Still born Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbins	Feb. 14.
Dionise Wife of John Fraunkton	
	March 23.

	1592.
Bridget Dr of John & Marie Bond	
	April 28.
Henrie Son of Henry Spicer	,, 30.
Dorothy Wife of John Gibbons	May 11.
Henrie Edmondes	July 9.
Agnes Wife of Henrie Spicer	,, 15.
Will <sup>m</sup> Spicer	,, 30.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Thos & Elen Welch	Oct. 5.
Agnes Worrall widow	,, 24.
Will <sup>m</sup> Waltons Child still born	Nov. 4.
Eliz <sup>e</sup> Kayes	Dec. 1.
W <sup>m</sup> Clarke	,, 5.
Henrie Spicer	,, 12.
Marie wife of Henrie Stalworthe	,, 28.
Agnes Welch	Jan. 6.
Susanna Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Barbara Spicer	
	Jan. 20.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Barbara Spicer	
	Jan. 30.

	1593.
Kathrine Milling alias Walker	April 15.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Haynes	May 8.
John Judkin Senex	,, 28.
Barbara Haynes widow	June 9.
Jane wife of John Turner	July 1.
Margaret Borrowes	Oct. 4.
William Allen	,, 6.
Joane wife of Anthonie Edmondes	,, 15.
Joane Arnolde of Lillington	,, 18.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Walton	,, 23.
Marie Dr of John & Margerie Kemp	
	March 4.
Henrie Bett Senex	,, 17.

	1594 <i>Anno Domini.</i>
Isabell wife of John Clarke	May 16.
Kathrine Worrall	Sept. 20.
Agnes Dr of Attiwell & Agnes Coope	
	Sept. 21.
Alice Robertes widow	Oct. 14.
Elen Bulie	Dec. 2.

1595.			
Dorothy Dr of Giles & Bridget Hanslapp			
	Oct. 22.		
Henrie Son of John & Agnes Spicer			
	Nov. 11.		
Phillipp Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor			
	Dec. 6.		
George Son of Thos & Alce Kempe			
	Dec. 13.		
Thos Son of Wm & Agnes Walton	Jan. 21.		
1596.			
Marie Wife of Robert Winkley	April 30.		
Elize Dr of John Clarke	May 24.		
Rdi Gibbins Buried abortinus	July 12.		
Joan wife of Edward Campian	Aug. 15.		
Clemence wife of John Cooper	Sept. 6.		
Thos Son of John & Agnes Chester	Sept. 12.		
Marie Dr of Thos & Kathrine Roodes	Sept. 29.		
Robert Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor	Oct. 13.		
Robert Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor	Nov. 4.		
John Son of John & Agnes Spicer	„ 17.		
Annis Wife of John Moale	Dec. 16.		
Job Son of Thos & Judithe Lines	March 23.		
1597.			
Elize Wife of Rde Wright	March 31.		
Richd Wright	April 22.		
Sara Dr of Nicholas & Elize Dickson	April 20.		
Alce Timms	July 16.		
Bridget Dr of Henrie & Joane Twigge	Sept. 17.		
Joane Wife of Henrie Twigge	„ 18.		
Robert Jndkins' Still born Child	„ 20.		
Henrie Spicer Senex	„ 29.		
Henrie Winkley Senex	Oct. 15.		
John Son of Edwarde & Alce Amphlet	Nov. 4.		
Kathrine Chatwine Senex	„ 1.		
1598.			
Thos Husbande of Agnes Spicer	Nov. 11.		
Josias Son of John & Isabell Clarke	Jan. 29.		
Tabitha Dr of Wm & Eliz: Wheatley	April 3.		
Elnor Wife of Rd Parrett	„ 13.		
John Son of John Cooper	„ 25.		
Ann Southam	Sept. 24.		
Roger Hickes	„ 30.		
Eliz: Dr of Thos & Elize Gibbins	Feb. 10.		
Annis Dr of Thos & Eliz Gibbins	„ 14.		
<i>Anno Domini 1599.</i>			
Susan Jackson Dr of Lawrence & Joan			
	May 22.		
Eliz: Dr of Rde & Winifride Hull	„ 25.		
Sarah Dr of Hughe & Clemence Burges	June 8.		
Wm Son of Wm & Eliz: Whetley	Aug. 14.		
Thos Son of Anthony Edmondes, Schole- master	Aug. 19.		
Agnes Walton	„ 24.		
Eliz: Taylor nxor Phillipi	Jan. 6.		
A certain Base unbaptd Dr of Elize Troughton	Jan. 13.		
Thos Marston son of Thos as he said	„ 16.		
JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.			
1600.			
Henry Langley Senex	April 23.		
Raphe Hill	„ 25.		
Elnor Bettes widowe	May 18.		
Eliz: Gibbins	„ 18.		
Ralphe Son of John & Jone Clarke			
	Sept. 19.		
Henrie Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose			
	Nov. 18.		
Wm filius Phillip et Agnes Taylor			
	Nov. 18.		
1601.			
Ann Dr of Edward & Ann Spicer			
	April 22.		
Robert Richardson Senex	May 19.		

## Register of Marriages.

*Anno Domini 1539. In the 31<sup>st</sup> year of the Reign of King Henry ye 8<sup>th</sup>.*

### WEDDED.

Charles Barefoot	April 3.
John Chatwine, alias Ostler	Sept. 14.
John Mershe	Nov. 3.

[In 1540 no Marriages Registered.]

### 1541.

Tho <sup>s</sup> Julian	June 12.
Margarett Carter	July 13.
John Medleton	„ 8.
John Dolton & Isabell Turner	Sept. 18.

### 1542.

Henrie son of W <sup>m</sup> Wirroll to Agnes Harbert of Monkes Kerbie parische	June 25.
Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> Clark to W <sup>m</sup> Odames of Bodington parish	July 2.
John Sharp to Annis Cheusburie	Sept. 30.
Robert Rabone to Agnes Alexaunder	Oct. 22.
Rich <sup>de</sup> Wilsh unto Agnes Dr <sup>r</sup> of John Wirroll	Nov. 19.
Harrie son of John Wirroll to Margret Stoneley	„ 26.
Henrie Johnson unto Margerie Harwarde	„ 30.
W <sup>m</sup> Smithe unto Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr <sup>r</sup> of John Edmundes	Dec. 2.
Harrie son of Robert Wirroll to Alis Ladbroke	„ 2.

### 1543.

Tho <sup>s</sup> son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Edmundes to Agnes Eles Geghte Widowe	Feb. 3.
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[1544, no Marriages Regis<sup>d</sup>.]

### 1545.

Tho <sup>s</sup> Cleaver of Napton & Isabell Clark of Southam	July 5.
John Edmondes of Southam and Elen Higford of Barswell	Nov. 16.
Edmunde Bennete of Dunchurch and Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> Edmondes	„ 23.
John Coles of Southam & Ann Braye of Barston	Jan. 24.
John Hampton to Margaret Ceson	Oct. 28.

1546		
1547		
1548		no Marriages Regis <sup>d</sup> .
1549		
1550		
	1551.	
Henrie Spicer to Ales Midleton		May 17.
Harrie Nurse to Feles Bonnell		Oct. 9.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Perande to Isabell Erle		„ 23.
	1552.	
John Weile of Warwicke to Joan Langley of South <sup>m</sup>		Feb. 6.
M <sup>r</sup> John Bull to Eliz <sup>e</sup> Coles		„ 8.
Rich <sup>de</sup> Pittella to Eliz <sup>e</sup> Fraunckton		April 30.
Harrie Winkley to Eliz <sup>e</sup> Martine		May 16.
Thos <sup>s</sup> Joyner to Alis Barforde		July 16.
John Palmer of Pillerton to Annis Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> Clarke		„ 30.
	1553.	
Thos <sup>s</sup> Rodforde & Anne Stoneley		Oct. 14.
Henrie Chatwine & Kateren Persons		„ 29.
W <sup>m</sup> Savage & Agnes Grandam		„ 29.
	1554.	
John Walker & Kathren Bicknill		Feb. 24.
[1555, no Marriages Regis <sup>d</sup> .]		
	1556.	
Will <sup>m</sup> Dunckins to Eliz <sup>e</sup> Smithe		May 10.
	1557.	
Barnard Coles to Joan Millinge		June 27.
W <sup>m</sup> Davie to Jone Spicer		Nov. 16.
Henrie Akers to Margarett Walter		„ 14.
Robert Bayshome to Agnes Wirroll		„ 14.
	1558.	
John Chester to Agnes Wright		Nov. 29.
Roger Heyres & Agnes Stalworthe		Feb. 11.
	1559.	
W <sup>m</sup> Bradford & Alce Lawrance		Jan. 18.
Will <sup>m</sup> Marshe & Julian Edmundes		July 8.
	1560.	
Thos <sup>s</sup> Langley & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Mason		July 7.
	1561.	
Henrie Langley & Isabell Wiggle		Oct. 5.
W <sup>m</sup> Nicholas & Alice Wainmane		„ 21.
John Freeman & Mande Awlsoppe		„ 4.

1562.

Anthonic Edmondes to Alice Clarke  
 Phillip Taylor & Eliz<sup>e</sup> Marche

1563.

Tho<sup>s</sup> White to Alice Lawrence  
 Henrie Edmondes to Margarett Wirroll

1564.

John Clarke & Isabell Augustine  
 John Panter & Agnes Waneman  
 Henrie Twigg to Alice Cowper  
 Thos. Spicer & Anne Hayle

1565.

Henrie Stallworth to Marie Cherie

[1566, no Marriages Regis<sup>d</sup>.]

1567.

Henrie Twigg to Anne Bertlett

1568.

Christopher Millinge & Susan Ley  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Giles to Christian Kempc

1569.

Roger Kemp to Annis Lawrence  
 Richard Cope to Constance Bayley  
 Richd Bird to Agnes Wilkins

1570.

Henry Daniell to Isabell Stallworth  
 John Summer to Margeret Wright

1571 } no Marriages Register'd.  
 1572 }

1573.

Bawden Ebrell of Balsoll & Alice Oldams of Southam

1574.

John Coles to Jane Spicer

1575.

John Wilkins & Alice Jefferey  
 Henrie Clarke to Agnes Woddin  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Penn to Eliz: [blank]  
 W<sup>m</sup> Wright to Eliz Lawrence

1576.

Henric Worrall to Elen Hodges  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Philips of Coventry & Alice Hancock  
 W<sup>m</sup> Bramfield to Alice Bett

Nov. 8.  
 Oct. 4.

Jan. 29  
 Nov. 20.

Oct. 13.  
 Dec. 17.  
 Nov. 4.  
 Dec. 3.

May 10.  
 Oct. 20.  
 Nov. 9.

March 5.  
 June 25.  
 Nov. 12.

June 17.  
 April 15.

Nov. 4.

July 3.

Oct. 30.  
 Sept. 29.  
 Dec. 31.  
 March 3.

May 29.  
 June 30.  
 Feb. 12.

## REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

John Barnacle to Alice Welch	Feb. 12.
Alexender Whaley to Anne Worrall	,, 12.
[1577, no Marriages Reg'd.]	
	1578.
Henrie Twigg to Joan Richardson	June 13.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Parront to Elinor Evens	July 15.
Roger Kemipe to Alice Boyse	,, 21.
Will <sup>m</sup> Chebsey to Eliz Welch	Nov. 22.
Houmfrey Chatterton to Margaret Walker	Dec. 2.
	1579.
Christopher Dreaton to Joan Taylor	Aug. 9.
	1580.
John Milworth to Alice Davie	Dec. 11.
Henry Morris to Alice Geley	Feb. 4.
	1581.
John Baylife to Joan Welch	April 27.
John Mathew to Mary Worrall	June 10.
Thos Austen to Mary Taylor	Oct. 3.
	1582.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Goodman to Isabell Tidman	May 29.
Thos Wright & Joan Gibbins	June 10.
W <sup>m</sup> Banburie & Joan Phentoum	Nov. 6.
Henrie Moore & Isabell Spicer	Dec. 9.
	1583.
Jonas Wheler to Dionis Oxenbridge	April 2.
	1584.
Thos Welch & Elinor Langley	Nov. 15.
W <sup>m</sup> Chebsey & Julian Welche	Nov. 29.
Thos Worrall & Elize Walton	Jan. 26.
Raphe Hill to Elize Coles	Feb. 21.
	1585.
John Gibbons & Dorithie Meacocke	July 25.
Thos Lines to Judithe Moole	Nov. 14.
	1586.
Rich <sup>de</sup> Garner to Agnes Marsh	Sept. 25.
	1587.
John Spicer & Agnes Edmondes	June 27.
Edward Gellibrande Batchelor of Divinity & Dorcas Dr of Mr John Oxenbridge	Aug. 2.
Edwardre Amphlete to Alice Taylor	Sept. 19.
Thos Eares to Isabell Radborne	Oct. 8.
George Bowker to Margarett Chatterton	Feb. 14.

1588.

John Bonde to Marie Austen  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Horne & Annes Englishe

1589.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Rutter to Isabell Archer  
 Robert Bacon to Isabell Edmondes  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Roodes & Kathrine Lithell  
 Frauncis Austen to Katherene Trusse

1590.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Gibbons & Elize Marshe

1591.

Will<sup>m</sup> Wrighte to Alce Edmondes

1592.

John Webb to Alce Gee  
 Nicholas Dickson & Elize<sup>e</sup> Judkin  
 Rich<sup>de</sup> Braisier & Dorithie Worrall  
 John Worrall to Agnes Barnacle

1593.

Edwarde Rose to Dorithie Clarke  
 W<sup>m</sup> Roseley to Elize Worrall  
 Rich<sup>de</sup> Perkins to Eliz<sup>e</sup> Spicer  
 John Geadon to Dorithie Langley  
 W<sup>m</sup> Burton to Elnor Bett  
 Roberte Judkin to Alce Coope

1594.

Rich<sup>de</sup> Gibbins to Barbara Dafferne  
 Bonaventure Dafferne to Jane Gibbins  
 W<sup>m</sup> Worrall to Elize Dawes  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Patricke to Agnes Clarke  
 John Cooper to Clemence Oxenbridge  
 Thos to Joan (surnames not entered)  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Edmondes & Eliz<sup>e</sup> Coles

1595.

Henrie Worrall to Lettice Geadow  
 John Dawes to Agnes Coles  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Baseley to Joane Sutton

1596.

Peter Clarke to Eliz<sup>e</sup> Edmondes

1597.

Anthonie Edmondes & Amie Assco  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Stallworth & Dorithie White  
 Henrie Coles & Agnes Camell

	1598.	
Rich <sup>de</sup> Rainebowe & Joane Spicer		April 24.
Henrie Twigge & Margarett Judkin		Dec. 20.
John Tidman to Joan Jeffcote		Feb. 4.
Anthonie Buswell to Marie Babb		„ 13.
Rich <sup>de</sup> Cleaver to Marie Edmondes		„ 14.
	1599.	
Henrie Stalworth Jun <sup>r</sup> to Catherene Langley		May 21.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Bate to Sara Jackson		Nov. 12.
	1600.	
Robt. Clarke to Alice Stansfield		Sept. 30.
Robert Marsh & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Barnacle		Feb. 3.
	1601.	
James Mercer & Hanna Goodall		April 28.
John Cooper to Marie Biddle		Oct. 31.
Francis Spicer & Margrett Tubb		Nov. 10.
	1602.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Cleaver to Agnes Jeffcot		Nov. 20.
	1603.	
Robert Hanslapp to Margaret Hill		Nov. 30.
	1604.	
Benjamin Turner to Agnes Willmore		Jan. 29.
	1605.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Stalworth & Agnes Millway		May 10.
Will <sup>m</sup> Quinie & Agnes Haines		„ 10.
Robt Chambers & Judith Bett		June 25.
	1606.	
George Camell & Ellen Cope		June 20.
	1607.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Sabin & Anne Welch		Oct. 13.
Humphrey Edmondes & Eliz <sup>e</sup> Whaley		Nov. 20.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Newth & Ann Burges		„ 30.
	1608.	
Robert Coles & Bridget Bot		Aug. 18.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Crooke & Marie Harris		„ 18.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner & Elinor Banburie		Nov. 5.
	1609.	
Robert Judkin & Joane Twigge		July 27.
John Arden & Sara Clarke		Oct. 2.
John Harriets & Patience Clarke		„ 2.

1610.

Rich<sup>de</sup> Jeffcock & Joane Marson  
 James Eedes & Ann Joanes  
 Henrie Worrall & Barbara Gibbins

Aug. 17.  
 Oct. 2.  
 Feb. 6.

1611.

John Greenway & Dorithie Welch  
 W<sup>m</sup> Thorpe to Eliz (blank)

July 31.  
 Oct. 6.

1612.

George Cooke & Marie Jackson  
 R<sup>d</sup> Savill & Margerie Knibb

June 5.  
 May 2.

1613.

Thos. Butler & Eliz<sup>e</sup> Edmondes  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Chandlor & Elinor (blank)  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Coles & Marie Marson  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Whaley & Elinor Morris

Aug. 31.  
 Nov. 1.  
 Dec. 7.  
 Feb. 16.

1614.

Thos<sup>s</sup> Normington & Marie Cawdell  
 Job. Hill & Marie Bette

Oct. 24.  
 Jan. 17.

[1615, no Marriages Regis<sup>d</sup>.]

1616.

John Ferley & Alice Mosley widow

Sept. 26.

1617.

Anthonie Stalworth & Alice Quiney  
 John Lord & Marie Taft

Feb. 3.  
 June 24.

1618.

Geo<sup>e</sup> Wheatley & Eliz: Marshe  
 Giles Betts & Joane Gibbins  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Stonley & Eliz: Winkley  
 Thos<sup>s</sup> Freeman & Eliz: Butler

June 2.  
 " 2.  
 July 13.  
 Feb. 20.

[1619, none.]

1620.

Gyles Bett & Alice Judkin  
 W<sup>m</sup> Smith & Ann Wilkes  
 John Chester & Ursula Benson  
 Henrie Killsbie & Agnes Taylor  
 John Flower & Abigail Lines  
 Robert Skevington & Eliz Thorpe

July 25.  
 Sept. 2.  
 " 29.  
 Nov. 2.  
 Jan. 30.  
 Feb. 6

1621.

W<sup>m</sup> Biddle & Anne Handes  
 Robert Arden & Agnes Morrice  
 Robert Rose & Isabell Welch

April 11.  
 Nov. 1.  
 March 13.

1622.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Starkey & Joan Holmes  
 Nicholas Perry & Eliz Parker  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Rodknight & Sarai Smith  
 Carew Fitch & Mary Meacocke

Aug. 12.  
 , , 20.  
 Jan. 23.  
 Feb. 25.

(Married with a Licence out of the Court of Facultyes.)

1623.

Joshua Kaie & Ann Fosset  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Buswell of Bradwell & Margaret Dr of Rob<sup>t</sup> Edmondes Jun<sup>r</sup> of Southam  
 James Welche & Bridget Rose

May 21.  
 Aug. 26.  
 Nov. 18.

[1624, no Marriages Regis<sup>d</sup>.]

1625.

Robert Turner & Sarah Holmes

Nov. 8.

1626.

Thos Judkin & Christian Bate  
 Richard Laxkin & Dorithie Wells  
 by Virtue of a Licence from the  
 Chancellor of Lichfield.

April 18.  
 June 26.

Henry Freeman & Eliz Winkley  
 W<sup>m</sup> Balden & Ann Tidman  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Mearsh & Bridget Welch  
 Robert Moore & Eliz Dawes

Sept. 25.  
 Nov. 14.  
 , , 28.  
 Jan. 16.

1627.

Robert Wheatley & Marie Bates  
 Samuel Garthwait & Margaret Spicer  
 W<sup>m</sup> Atkins & Alice Clark  
 John Jeffs & Annie Jeffs  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Lynedon & Bridgett Babbs

Oct. 31.  
 Nov. 10.  
 , , 13.  
 Jan. 15.  
 , , 24.

1628.

W<sup>m</sup> Chambers & Mary Judkin

Sept. 1.

Will<sup>m</sup> Spicer & Ann Belling

Oct. 2.

By virtue of a Certificate from the  
 Minister of Weeden.

1629.

John Biddle & Susanna Neale  
 John Watson & Eliz Judkin  
 W<sup>m</sup> Collins & Mary Perry

May 5.  
 June 24.  
 Oct. 2.

1630.

Robert Mash & Ann Blackwell  
 Humpfry Stratford & Mary Stalworth

Nov. 25.  
 , , 30.

# Parish of Southam Churchwardens' Accomptes.

1580.

BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, Rector.  
JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Minister.  
EDMONDE COLES } Churchwardens.  
JOHN GEADON }

1581.

HUMPHREY CHATTERTON } Churchwardens.  
HENRY BABB }

## PAYMENTES.

Imprimis, who paid for wine for the Communion on Palme Sondaye.

Item, for a sance l ell-rope	...	...	...	...	...	o o viij
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

This was the ancient sancte bell, a small bell which was rung when the 'Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus, Deus Sabaoth' was said. After the Reformation it became disused for this purpose, and in some way acquired the name of the saints' bell, and in some places the 'Sermon' bell, either because it was customary to call upon the people thereby to hear a sermon, or to give notice when the minister was prepared to preach as well as to read the service. Being a bell easily rung it appears to have been used so much that the cost of a new saints' bell-rope often appears in the accounts. In later times it was often used, after the chimes ended, to signify to the people waiting outside that the clergyman was about to enter the reading-desk. We read in Walton's 'Life of George Herbert,' 'Some of the meaner sort of his parish did so love and reverence Mr. Herbert that they would let their plough rest when Mr. Herbert's *Saints' bell* rung to prayers, that they might also offer their devotions to God with him; and would then return back to their plough.' Many may recollect the famous picture, which sold for £30,000, of French peasants in the field listening to the 'sanctus' bell.

Item, John Browne for paving in ye Church	...	...	...	o j <sup>s</sup> o
," for a bottle				
," for ij stricke of lime				
," expences at the visitatyon				
," " another time				
," wine for ye Communion at Ester				

Payments for bread and wine for the Communion usually occur before the time of Palm

Sunday, Easter-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christide, or Christmas; there was generally a second, and even third Communion at Easter.

Item, expences at Coventrie

- „ Henry Worrall for a stricke [of lime]
- „ a masone for pavyng in the Church two dayes
- „ for a bell-rope
- „ to Mr. Coles
- „ to the glasyer

1582.

HENRY LANGLIE Churchwardens for the year of our Lorde God

ROBERT SPICER one thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Their accompte for the same year as followeth :

PAYMENTES.

Imprimis for fourteene pounde of iron for the amendyng of the great

bell stocke. ... ... ... ... ... ○ ○ xxjd

The items of expenses in connection with the bells are very frequent. This is explained because our forefathers used them so much on occasion of all events affecting the common welfare either nationally or parochially.

Item, for five quartes of wine for the Communion ye firste tyme	...	○	xijs	vj
„ a penny woorthe of bread the same tyme	...	○	○	j
„ unto Henrie Mason for mending of the Church Porche and payving ye Church	...	○	ij	vj
„ for wyne on Palme Sondaye	...	○	iiiij	○
„ payded unto ye glacier	...	○	xxvj	○
„ twoo bawtherickes and a sanyctes bell-rope	...	○	xxj	

Baldrick, a girdle or broad belt worn in feudal times.

'A radiant baldric o'er his shouolders tied  
Sustained the sword that glittered at his side.'—POPE.

It seems also to have been the name of a broad belt made of leather to prevent the bells in a belfry being thrown over in ringing; there appear also to have been buckles by which it could be loosened or otherwise so as to receive the bell, which was girdled by it. This is now effected by the use of what are called the 'stay' and 'slider' of wood, made to give way as the baldric used to do, only they are placed in a different position. The bell-rope had wool woven into it, to make it soft to hold, called the 'Sallie,' because, when ringing, it *leaps* (Lat. *satio*) or springs up to the belfry ceiling.

Item, wood and coles the glacier occupied	...	...	○	○	iiiij
An archaic use of the word 'occupy.'					
„ wine and bread for the Co <sup>m</sup> n at Easter	...	○	iiiij	ij	
„ nayles to amendyng of the belles wheeles	...	○	○	iiiij	
„ a quarter of coles	...	○	○	xiiiij	
„ for ye Queenes Arms	...	○	ijj	iiiij	

The Parliament had passed an Act for restoring the Royal Supremacy, and the other laws of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., which depended upon it, and the Royal arms were placed in churches accordingly.

Item, And for 2 Bawldricks, and a Ste. Bell-rope	...	...	o	j	viiiij
„ and payed to Henrie Stalworths for mending a bell-wheel	...	...	o	j	o
„ they also received of Thos Worrall for breaking up his father's grave	...	o	ijj	iiiij	

This and the two following entries refer to removing the pavement in the church for the purpose of interments.

Item, and of Anthonie Edmondes for breaking up of ye Church	...	...	o	ijj	iiiij
„ and of W <sup>m</sup> Clarke for breaking his mother's grave	...	...	o	ijj	iiiij

### 1583.

HENRIE LANGLIE | Churchwardens.  
ROBERT SPICER |

#### PAYMENTS.

Item, To Mr. Hanslapp for ye Jayle money at Warwick	...	...	o	x <sup>o</sup>	o
---	-----	-----	---	----------------	---

The proportion of money which each parish in the Hundred paid towards the cost of prisoners in the County gaol.

Item, They received for ye Organ pipes	...	...	...	o	xxijj	o
--	-----	-----	-----	---	-------	---

This entry may betoken that disuse and neglect of organs owing to the puritanical spirit which, growing up in the time of Elizabeth, found a violent outlet in the decree of the House of Lords, dated June 4th, 1644, and doomed all existing organs to destruction. They had been invented and introduced into the Church at least as early as the middle of the ninth century. Wulstan relates a century later that Elphege, Bishop of Winchester, gave an organ to the cathedral with 400 pipes, 40 keys, and, if his meaning is clear, 26 pairs of bellows, played by two organists. In a letter from Archbishop Grindal to the reformer Bullinger at Zurich, February 5th, 1567, he expresses disapproval of the use of organs in the church.

### 1584.

HENRIE LANGLIE | Churchwardens.  
ROBERT SPICER |

#### PAYMENTES.

Item, at ye Arch Byshops vysitation at Coventrie	...	...	o	ijij <sup>o</sup>	viiiij
--	-----	-----	---	-------------------	--------

This was Archbishop Whitgift, on whose elevation to the Primacy at this time, Q<sup>ueen</sup> Elizabeth charged him to restore the discipline of the Church which, 'through the connivance of some Prelates, the obstinacy of the Puritans, and the power of some noblemen, was run out of square.' Whitgift obeyed the injunction with alacrity, and within the first week after his elevation enforced subscriptions to three Articles: 1. The Ecclesiastical Supremacy of the Sovereign; 2. The lawfulness of the Common Prayer and Ordinal; 3. The Conformity of the Thirty-nine Articles to the Word of God. In his primary Visitation he insisted *peremptorily*, not only that those that were admitted to any benefice, but that those who were in possession should subscribe the three Articles.—Carwithen's 'History of the Church of England,' vol. i., p. 513.

It was probably in consequence of this enactment, and to enforce it, that these three several Visitations of Archbishop, Bishop and Archdeacon took place in the same year.

Item, and payed at the Byshops vysitation	...	...	...	o	ij	vij <sup>d</sup>
„ and payed when they put in their bills of presentment at Coventrie	...	o	j	ijij		

Then no nugatory documents, but bringing down severe disciplinary penalties upon offenders. In the 17th of Elizabeth, on the opening of Parliament January 16th, an enactment was made that a penalty of £20 should be payable by those who absented themselves from church for a month.

Item, for booke at Coventrie	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ and paid at ye Archdeacon's visitation	...	...	...	...	o	ij	iiij
„ for ye change of our cuppe	...	...	...	...	o	vij	vj

The ancient chalices had been proscribed and superseded by the Communion-cup and cover of the Elizabethan age. One of the articles of inquiry of Archbishop Grindal in 1576 was 'Whether your parson, vicar, curate or minister do minister the Holy Communion in any chalice heretofore used at mass, or in any prophane cup or glass.'

Item, They received for breaking up of Humfrey Chattertons Grave	...	o	ij	iiij
--	-----	---	----	------

## 1585.

ROBERT SPICER }  
THOMAS TIDMAN } Churchwardens.

Item, paid to W <sup>m</sup> Clarke and Phillip Taylor of the levell [levy] money towards their expences at Warwick going on the Hundred quest	...	o	o	xij
'Quest,' an empanelled jury.				

'What's my offence?  
Where is the evidence that doth accuse me?  
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up  
Unto the frowning judge?'—SHAKESPEARE.

Item, who payed to John Clarke Constable of the Hundred for ye Jayle money	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ and payed for painting ye Queen's Arms	...	...	...	...	o	j	iiij

The outward and visible sign of the Royal Supremacy in things ecclesiastical and temporal exhibited before the eyes of people as plain as fresh paint could make it.

Item, and for a Saintes bell-rope	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
„ gave a pore man	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
„ a locke for the clocke-house doore	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij

## 1586.

THOMAS TIDMAN }  
RALPH HILL } Churchwardens.

Item, who payed for themselves and sidesmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sidesmen (synodsmen). It was usual anciently for bishops to summon some credible persons out of every parish, whom they examined on oath concerning the condition of the church and other affairs relating to it. When the bishop's personal visitations became disused, and it became a custom for the parishioners to repair the body of the church, these officers became still more necessary, and then they were called 'Testes Synodales,' or 'juratores synodi,' synodsmen, now corruptly called 'sidesmen.'—'Church Dictionary.'

Item, and horses at the visitation	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vjd
„ a pore man in ye Church	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ and payed for a boke for ye Fast	...	...	...	...	o	o	x <sup>d</sup>

The oft-threatened assassination of the Queen, the violence of religious dissension, and the political intrigues of the friends of Mary Queen of Scots, together with the impending invasion of the Spaniards, all were causes for national dread and humiliation at this time.

Item, To iiij ringers being comanded by the highe Sheriffe at the redinge of the procklimation of the Queen of Scots	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

This 1586 was the year in which Mary was accused of being accessory to Babington's conspiracy against the Queen of England. John Somerville, a Warwickshire gentleman,

and his father-in law, Edward Arden, had been convicted, and Francis Throgmorton executed in 1584, for plotting to assassinate the Queen, with Mendoza the Spanish Ambassador, who was sent out of the kingdom.

A commission was appointed consisting of forty two commissioners and five judges to try this accusation, and Mary's papers and others of the French Ambassador's were seized. Mary was removed to Fotheringay Castle in September, and on October 11th sentence of death was passed on her for conspiracy with Babington; she was executed on February 8th of the following year. After the ratification of the sentence by Parliament, it was proclaimed in London and all over the kingdom in each market town. In the proclamation, Queen Elizabeth seriously protested that this promulgation of the sentence was extorted from her to her great grief by the importunity of the whole body of the kingdom. Although apparently accompanied with loyal ringing of the bells, as four ringers were paid at the command of the sheriff, it must have been a sad and doleful ceremony to witness. It is singular that the next entry is for nails to mend the 'bear' (bier), and the next one for 'sope' to anoint the bells for Coronation-day, which was January 15th.

Item, and payed for nailes to mend ye Beare (bier)	...	...	o o j
,, for sope to anoint the belles against Crownation-day	...	...	o o ij
,, They received of certain Strangers that kept a drove of beasts in ye field	...	...	o ij o

Meaning the open field of the parish, consisting of neither woodland nor enclosures, 'Field' or 'feld' is where the trees have been *felled*. It bears witness to the great extent of unfeasted timber which at one time remained. With the progress of cultivation, the word has lost its primitive force which to some extent it retained at the time of this entry.

[No entries for the years 1587, 1588, 1589, and 1590. These were the years of the Spanish Armada and the Protestant Alliance between Elizabeth and Henry IV. of France.]

### 1591.

EDMONDE COLES }  
JOHN GEADON } Churchwardens.

Item, Paid to my Lords Chanceler's man

The diocesan chancellor, still generally a lawyer and a sort of standing counsel in legal matters to the bishop.

### 1592.

GEORGE WORRALL }  
ROGER WALFORD } Churchwardens.

Item, who payed on Palm Sunday for five quarts and a pint of maumsye     o iiiij viij  
Malmsey, a sort of grape wine.

'Metheglin, wort, and malmsey.'—SHAKESPEARE.

Associated in our youthful recollections of history with the Tower of London, and the ill-fated Duke of Clarence.

Item, and for bread	...	...	...	...	o o j
,, at Coventrie at ye visitation at dinner	...	...	...	...	o j o
,, Horse meate	...	...	...	...	o o viij

### 1593.

ROGER WALFORD }  
JAMES WILLMORE } Churchwardens.

Item, To the Bishoppes of Caunterberries man     ...     ...     o o vijd  
  ,, who payed for 2 gallons of wine     ...     ...     o viiij viij

Item, for a book of preaeres	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiiij
„ for a logger	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiiij
„ to the roper	...	...	...	...	o	o	xvj

1594.

JAMES WILLMORE  
ROBERT SPICER

Churchwardens.

Item, who payed for a little bell-rope	...	...	...	...	o	o	ijd
„ and for a bell bauldrick	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj

1595.

ROBERT SPICER  
HENRIE BABBE

Churchwardens.

Item, payed to the Chancellor's parrator	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	----

Apparitor, an officer appointed to execute the orders and decrees of the ecclesiastical court.

1596.

HENRIE BABBE  
WILL<sup>M</sup> CHATWYNE

Churchwardens.

Item, to the Bishops Articles	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ to Mr. Wesley for my lorde debytys carridge	...	...	...	...	o	o	xij

This was the Lieut.-Governor (now called Lord-Lieutenant) of Ireland, who was passing through, and was at this time Sir Henry Sidney, father of Sir Philip; abundant testimony to his ability and wise government is borne by Spenser and others; he flourished during Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth's reigns, and was by the latter made Lord-Deputy of Ireland and President of Wales. (The rebellion had been quelled in Ireland about three years previously, but soon broke out again under the Earl of Tyrone, and great disasters to the English under the Earl of Essex occurred.)

Item, To him for the Lame soldyers	...	...	...	...	o	ij	ijd
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	-----

Lame, *i.e.* wounded, or disabled.

1597.

JOHN GEADON  
EDWARD COLES

Churchwardens.

Item, who payed W <sup>m</sup> Tyler for white limeing ye church	...	...	...	o	v	o
„ and payed for Drawing y <sup>e</sup> Queen's Arms	...	...	...	o	ijij	ijijd
„ to Augustin Meacocke for three locks for the Chest	...	...	...	o	ij	ijij

According to the Constitutions of this year, afterwards enacted by the Canons of 1603. (See notice about this, and the following entries, in the introduction.)

Item, To John Spicer for parchment for to make a Register Book	...	...	o	ijij	ijij
„ To Thomas Edmondes for makeing of the Register Book	...	...	o	o	vij

## 1598.

ALEXANDER WHALEY  
AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE } Churchwardens.

Item, who paid for plates and spikes for the bells on St. Hughes Day

Nov. 17 <sup>th</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	o	j	iiij
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Also Accession Day. 'When the twelfth year of Elizabeth's reign (1570) was finished, which certain wizards had made Papists believe should be her last, a new custom began of celebrating the seventeenth day of Nov<sup>r</sup> (the anniversary of her accession) with ringing of bells, tilting, and bonfires; which custom, as it then begun, was never given over as long as she lived, and is not yet forborne so long after her death.'—*Baker's Chron.*, p. 343.

There were two days in the year of loyal rejoicings in Elizabeth's reign, viz., November 17<sup>th</sup>, the day of her Accession, and January 15<sup>th</sup>, Coronation Day. The 17<sup>th</sup> November was also St. Hugh's Day in the Calendar, the observance of which the entry, as it stands, seems to refer to. It appears as if the day had been usually celebrated beforetimes at Southam in honour of that saint. He was Bishop of Lincoln 1186, and builder of the cathedral there; he is related to have carried many of the stones and mortar to his workmen while building it, in which he was afterwards buried, his body being carried to the Cathedral by two Kings, John of England and William of Scotland, assisted by some of their nobles, three Archbishops, fourteen Bishops, and more than one hundred Abbots, and buried in a silver shrine.'—*Ang. Ch. Calendar.*

Item, Mr. Edmunds for makeinge the Register booke	...	...	o	v <sup>s</sup>	o
„ at delivering ye Register booke	...	...	o	ij	ij
„ a prayer booke	...	...	o	o	ij
[ 1599 and 1600 ]					
no Entries ]					

## 1601.

AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE }  
ALEXANDER WHALLEY } Churchwardens.

Item, All these accounts being finished, the towne remaineth in the debt of Augustine Meacock	...	...	...	l.	s.	d.
„ and of George Horne	...	...	...	o	iiij	vij
„ and of Alexander Whaley	...	...	...	j	xij	v
„ who paid at Lichfield at a court there	...	...	...	o	vj	vijij
„ To the Bishop of Canterburies apparitor	...	...	...	o	o	vij
„ at the Archdeacon's Visitation ye 17 <sup>th</sup> April	...	...	...	o	j	vij
„ being out on a jurie at Napton	...	...	...	o	o	vijij
„ laid out for an Inditment at Mire Bridge	...	...	o	iiij	o	

This is properly Mere-bridge, and so spelt in ancient documents; it appears to be so called from a boundary-stone, which here divided the parish from Napton. These stones, 'lapides terminales,' have been found in many places. An old writer says, 'Before they set down any of these *mere*-stones, they used in the place to make a sacrifice of some beast, and pouring in the blood mingled with wine, frankincense, herbs, and honeycombs, the mixture was called "*Merum*," and having anointed the stone, and crowned it with garlands, they then placed it upon the ashes of the sacrifice.'—*Hearne's Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 109.

Item, to Goodman Sanders ye glazier	...	...	...	o	v	c
„ to John Frankton for the Church Walls	...	...	...	o	x	vj

Item, to Henry Stallworth for the Church Grate ... ... o ij xj

A wooden frame fitted with iron bars at such distances apart that, being placed in the ground of a gateway, it formed a hindrance to stray animals passing over it and entering the churchyard when the gate itself was 1-ft open. Before the time of there being many enclosures, churchyards had to be protected from animals wandering about out of the open fields. Such contrivances remained within memory in some places.

Item, for a Buckle for a Baulrick (see note on previous entry).

1602,

ROBERT EDMONDS, JUN<sup>R</sup>. }  
THOMAS BARNACLE, JUN<sup>R</sup>. } Churchwardens.

Item, who paid to the ringers on St. Hughe's Day ... ... o ij vj  
" " to John Spicer for a Buckrum Table Cloth ... ... o iij j

Buckram—a sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers.  
'I have peppered two of them; two I am sure I have paid; two rogues in buckram suits?—SHAKESPEARE.

Item, for a rope for the little Bell ... ... ... o o viij  
" grease at St. Hughe's day and ringers ... ... ... o ij vj  
" amending ye Chappell window ... ... ... o o viij

This no doubt refers to a chantry chapel; there are evidences of there having been one at the east end of the south aisle of the church in the piscina and bracket, and also in the two arched recesses in the south wall, probably intended to receive the effigies of the founder and his family. Here masses would be said by the chantry priest for their souls' repose. When the belief in purgatory began to decline, it was thought an unnecessary thing to continue the endowments; therefore, in 37 Henry VIII., these were given to the King, when 'Chantrey priests were enjoined to teach youth, and even sometimes made beneficed clergy to save their pensions.'—'Latimer's Works,' vol. i.

Item, Soldering ye cocke ... ... ... o o iiiij  
" bread and ale for ye workmen ... ... ... o ij vj  
" to Thos. Appletree for wine ... ... ... o iij v  
" they received of Mr. Hanslapp of thorpe ... ... ... o iiiij o

This seems to have been Robert, born 1568, died 1628. The Hanslapp family came into possession of the Thorpe estate through the marriage of one Nicholas Hanslapp, of Aynhoe, with the only daughter and heiress of Robert Hore at the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign. Further references to this family will be made later on.

October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1603.

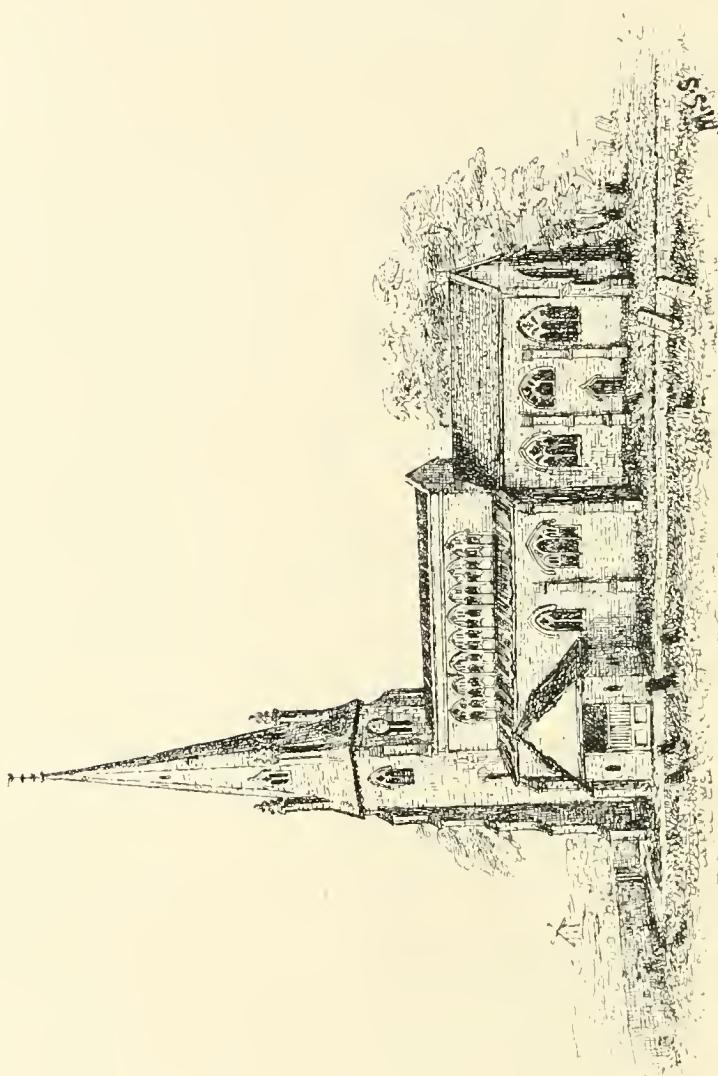
ROBERT EDMONDES }  
EDWARD ROSE } Churchwardens.

Memorandum, the day and year first above written It was agreed between one Will<sup>m</sup> Dawkes of Stratford-on-Avon and ye Townsmen and other the inhabitants of Southam that the said W<sup>m</sup> is to cast and do all lead worke upon and about ye Churche of Southam. The inhabitants finding all necessaries to begin the same at or before the 1<sup>st</sup> day of March next, to have for workmanship vj<sup>l</sup> iij iiiij the year to keep the same during his life.

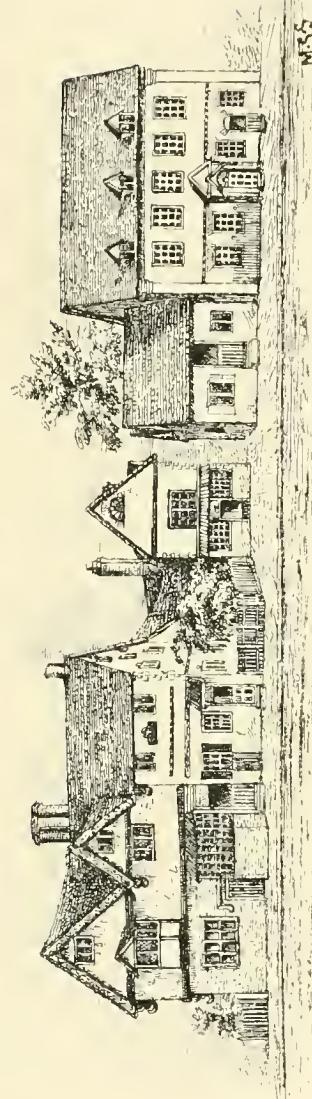
This year a great deal of lead was cast for ye church.

Also large amounts appear to have been spent in general repairs, and also for lead in the following years.





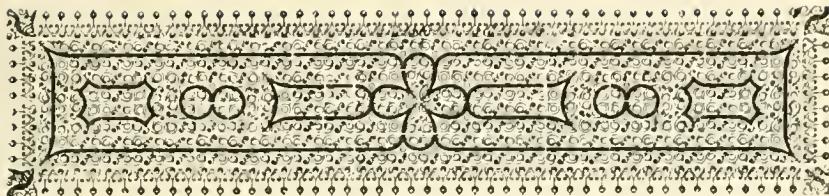
SOUTHAM CHURCH.  
*(South view before restoration.)*



HOUSES ON THE MARKET HILL, SOUTHAM.

*(As they appeared in 1804.)*





## Chapter III.

### *The Earliest Dwellers in the District.*

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLOUGHBY GARDNER, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.



EVERYONE must have noticed in our English towns and villages the extraordinary variety of type existing amongst the men and women inhabiting them. We see tall and short, solid and slim, round-shaped heads and long-shaped heads, oval faces and square-set faces, large features and small features, as well as many differences in colour of eyes, hair, and skin. As elsewhere in our land, such varied characteristics are prominently visible in Southam and its neighbourhood; and they are only to be explained by the very mixed blood of the present population of our country.<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain, situated as it is upon the outer edge of the largest tract of continuous dry land upon the globe, extending from the North Pacific Ocean in the east to the Atlantic in the west, or

<sup>1</sup> Taylor's 'Origin of the Aryans,' pp. 197-203.

nearly half-way round the world, has, in the course of ages, become the final resting-place for people belonging to many and various races of mankind. The tribes and people of olden days were ever on the move, seeking from time to time, for divers reasons, 'fresh woods and pastures new.' Thus, in former ages, have there been many and successive immigrations to our island shores; wave of race has followed wave, each one gradually conquering and absorbing the people previously in possession of the land, or else driving them further north and west, to find a last refuge in the remoter parts of our country.<sup>1</sup>

The town of Southam is situated close to the very centre of our island home—indeed, Warwickshire is known by the name of the 'Heart of England.' We should not unnaturally expect, therefore, that in this central district most of the various races of mankind which have successively invaded our shores, and spread gradually over the length and breadth of our land, would have left their mark.

The following up of these different races in Britain, the tracing out of their influence upon our present physique, our traditions, our customs, and the names of places in our land, the identification of the material remains (earthworks, rude stone monuments, flint, bronze, or iron implements) left by them, which tell us the story of these far-off times, is a task which has occupied scientists for years. As a result of their investigations, many diverse conclusions have been arrived at; in fact, there are probably few questions upon which authorities disagree so much.

<sup>1</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' and Rhys' 'Celtic Britain.'

It is not proposed to endeavour here to enter in detail into this complex question of the pedigree of the present inhabitants of our Midlands—a task which would be far beyond our powers. There are, however, many points upon which a tolerable concensus of opinion has been arrived at by ethnologists and archæologists. In the following pages, therefore, an attempt will be made to identify, by their aid, a few of the more unmistakable 'foot-prints' still left by former and long-forgotten dwellers upon 'the sands' (or more accurately, perhaps, *clays*) 'of time' in this district. Thus, we may be enabled to realize the often overlooked but well-established fact that many and different races have successively settled in our neighbourhood, leaving their blood ever coursing in our veins, and accounting for the multifarious varieties of facial and physical type which we see around us to-day.

Long, long ago, at a time when England was still one continuous land with the great continents of Europe and of Asia, when there was no English Channel and no North Sea, Great Britain was inhabited by people who were very rude and primitive savages. Our climate was different in those far-off days, probably warm for a long period, and then very much colder than it is now. The land was one vast expanse of dense forest, or dreary marsh, over which roamed great herds of such huge animals as the mammoth elephant and the woolly rhinoceros, and such fierce beasts as the cave lion, the great cave bear, and the hyæna—all long since extinct in Europe. Against such creatures primitive man, armed only with rude weapons pointed with very roughly chipped flint-stones, waged a very uneven warfare;

but he managed to gain a precarious livelihood by fishing in the waters and lakes and hunting some of the wild beasts in the forests. There were probably several successive races of these paleolithic (or old Stone Age) men, as they are called from their flint-tipped weapons ; the earliest 'river drift men' were hunters of a very low order ; the later 'cave men' were much the same, but a little more advanced, fashioning bones and teeth, as well as flint-stones, into implements for the chase, and sometimes ornamenting them by scratching drawings of animals upon them with strange artistic skill. None of these people, however, had any knowledge of the cultivation of the ground for the purpose of raising food supplies, nor had they any cattle or other domesticated animals ; they lived, literally, from hand to mouth, upon the wild animals they succeeded in capturing or killing with their rude weapons.<sup>1</sup>

Whether the foot of any of these primitive paleolithic men ever trod the earth in the neighbourhood of Southam we cannot say ; they certainly inhabited the highlands a little farther east and south, whence very many of their flint implements have been washed down and buried in the gravels of the Thames valley. The gravels of the Upper Avon, and also of the Leam, have, at several places, not many miles away from Southam, revealed long-hidden relics of the mammoth elephant, of the great woolly rhinoceros, and of other contemporary animals<sup>2</sup> which once roamed

<sup>1</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain.'

<sup>2</sup> These remains have been found at Lawford ; at Jephson Gardens, Leamington ; at Tachbrook, etc. (*vide* writings Dr. Buckland ; Presidential Address by

through the forests where our town now stands ; but the only 'chipped flints' which have hitherto been found in this part of the country are apparently of somewhat doubtful human handiwork.

Be that as it may, however, there came a time at last when paleolithic man, for some strange reason, died out from our land ; he likewise became extinct over the whole of Europe ; therefore, no influence whatever can have been left by him upon the type and physique of the present inhabitants of this country.<sup>1</sup>

In course of further ages, how long in years after the extinction of paleolithic man we cannot tell, another and totally distinct race of human beings appeared in Europe, and gradually overran the western side of the Continent. In due time these new people found their way over to our shores, crossing the 'silver streak' which, since the early days of paleolithic man, had crept up slowly from the ocean, and formed our land into an island, effectually divided from the rest of Europe.

Arrived in Britain, these neolithic, or new Stone Age people, as they are called, spread over the land, confining themselves principally to the higher grounds ; the lowlands were then probably almost impenetrable forest or dismal marsh and unhealthy swamp.

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Rev. P. B. Brodie, F.G.S., to Warwickshire Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc., 1870 ; Hartning's 'Extinct Animals,' p. 64, etc.).

<sup>1</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain.' Sir Henry Howorth (*vide* Presidential Address, British Archaeological Association, 1894) suggests that this strange and total disappearance of man from the whole of this part of the world at the close of the paleolithic period must have been owing to some universal disaster, and is of opinion that the traditions of a great flood of waters, preserved by the Jews and so many other nations, may have been the cause.

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These people were still furnished only with weapons and implements made of stone, and flint, and bone, the use of metals being quite unknown to them. They were, however, much more expert in fashioning their various arms and tools than the old paleolithic men had ever been; and with their finely-ground and beautifully polished stone axes they were able to cut down trees and make clearings in the dense woods for their habitations such as had never been done before. Their advance in civilization before they reached our shores had, moreover, been immense; for, among other things, they had learned to keep many animals in a state of domestication in order to supply themselves with food, and also to grow corn in a small way wherewith to make bread—very different from the rude savages of the older paleolithic days. These neolithic people, who are practically the aborigines in our country, were small in stature, dark in complexion, with black hair and eyes, and the long-shaped type of head called by anthropologists ‘dolicocephalic’; they have been described variously under the names Silurian, Kynesian, Iberian, and Euskarian. As succeeding races in course of ages invaded and overspread our land, these aboriginal people were gradually driven further and further into out-of-the-way districts, in some of which numerous survivors of their old stock may be found sufficiently pure and unmixed in blood to be prominently noticeable among the population even at the present day. This is the case in parts of the Highlands of Scotland, parts of the south-west of Ireland, and in South and portions of North Wales; there are also marked traces of the aboriginal type still to be seen in such English counties as Derbyshire,

Yorkshire, and, to a lesser extent, in Gloucestershire.<sup>1</sup> Here and there, nearly all over England, moreover, memorials of the former presence of these people may be found, in stone and flint weapons and implements, associated with ancient camps, sepulchral mounds, etc. But such are, apparently, only of occasional occurrence anywhere in the district around Southam, the 'Heart of England,' though it be;<sup>2</sup> we can only conclude, therefore, that in this far-off Stone Age there were very few people hereabouts.

Towards the close of the long neolithic period in Britain,<sup>3</sup> our southern shores began to be invaded and occupied by another race of men different from either of those described above. These people were tall and muscular. Their heads were round in shape, and their cheek-bones high; they were fair or red-haired, with florid complexions and blue eyes. The new-comers were the first of the great Aryan races to reach our shores from the Continent; they were a horde of Celts, who have been named Goidels or Gaels, to distinguish them from other Celtic immigrants who arrived here later on.<sup>4</sup> Being much stronger in physique than the little

<sup>1</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 330, and Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' p. 69, quoting Greenwell, Elton, and Penka.

<sup>2</sup> 'Divers flint celts 4 inches long' were found in ploughing below the prehistoric camp at Oldbury in the seventeenth century (*vide* Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' 3rd edit., p. 765, where one of them, deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, is figured). Stone celts have also been found at Kenilworth, at Barton-on-the-Heath, and at King's Newnham. At the latter place a skeleton, lying, doubled up after the manner of the neolithic age, inside a stone kist, was unearthed in a field. (*Ibid.* Bloxam, 'Rugby School Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans.,' 1884; and Bloxam on 'British Antiq. of Warwickshire,' pub. Birmingham Phil. Inst.)

<sup>3</sup> Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' pp. 79, 128.

<sup>4</sup> Rhys' 'Celtic Britain.'

neolithic men, they soon overspread much of our land. They were possibly aided in the final conquest of this country by the fact that not long after their arrival here the wonderful discovery of the use of metals<sup>1</sup> was communicated to Western Europe; instead of the stone-headed battle-axes and spears of earlier times, therefore, the Goidels<sup>2</sup> soon armed themselves with the new metal weapons of 'bronze,' which gave them an enormous superiority in warfare.

In course of years the late comers completely subjugated the older inhabitants. Many of the neolithic people were probably reduced to slavery by their conquerors; others fled away into the depths of the forests, and concealed themselves in rocks and caves and other hiding-places, where they long lived secure. It is to the latter circumstance that many of the 'fairy' legends still current in our rural districts probably owe their origin.<sup>3</sup> The 'fairies,' who creep forth at dead of night to dance in circles in the lone woodland glade or sequestered glen, are still described by our country folk as the 'little dark people,' and many are the strange stories related of them. It has often been told how they came by night

<sup>1</sup> The first metal which men learned to work was copper; subsequently it was discovered that copper with an admixture of tin was more serviceable, and the weapons and implements of this combination, called 'bronze,' were apparently made by the more civilized races bordering on the Mediterranean, and spread by their traders over the west of Europe, as far as Britain, for many ages before they were manufactured here. Sir John Evans thinks that bronze was introduced into Britain between B.C. 1400 and 1200 (*vide* 'Ancient Bronze Implements,' pp. 471, 472), and Sir John Lubbock has estimated a very similar date, viz., about B.C. 1500 to 1200.

<sup>2</sup> Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' p. 177.

<sup>3</sup> Gomme's 'Ethnology in Folklore,' p. 63.

and stole this and that, how they milked the kine in the meadows, spoiled the water in the wells, and played all sorts of pranks; it is also recounted how the 'fairies' sometimes secretly intermarried with mortals, resulting in all sorts of complications. In these stories it is easy to recognise the very ordinary doings of an inferior conquered race, who stole out of their hiding-places, for the most part, only when their bigger enemies were asleep. These deeds and misdeeds were no doubt often recounted at the firesides of their Goidelic conquerors; as time went on, the 'little dark people,' by oft repetition of the story, became gradually smaller and smaller, and their doings more and more mysterious; until at length, in the course of years, they entirely lost their identity as human beings, and became supernatural.<sup>1</sup> Our Warwickshire fairies have long been known among the country folk as 'hobs,' 'dobbies,' 'jacks,' 'elves,' and 'pucks'<sup>2</sup>—the latter name immortalized by Shakespeare.

Though it was only little by little that these Goidelic invaders with their bronze battle-axes and spears worked their way over the land, they reached in time to the utmost extremities of our islands. It is in the districts last conquered by them—namely, in Ireland

<sup>1</sup> Even within recent years, in the Vale of Clwyd in Wales, men of the later Celtic races have been known to taunt the little dark Welshmen, the direct descendants of the aborigines of the neolithic age, by calling them 'fairies.'

<sup>2</sup> Not only have many of our fairy legends had their origin in stories of the 'little dark people,' as told by their Goidelic conquerors, but perhaps even the very name of one of our Warwickshire fairies, viz., Puck, has come down to us from the language of this race. In Irish mythology there is a wicked fairy, in some ways not unlike Shakespeare's 'shrewd and knavish spirit,' which is called in Erse—the lineal descendant of the old Goidelic tongue of Great Britain—the Pooka (*vide* Hall's 'Ireland: its Scenery, Character, etc.,' vol. i., p. 108).

and in the Highlands of Scotland—that their descendants are now the most numerous; though the blood of this first Celtic race of immigrants still runs, in a more or less diluted stream (according to locality) in the veins of the population of the present day, probably nearly all over our country.

These new-comers introduced a distinctly higher stage of civilization into Britain, especially after the time when they began to import articles of ‘bronze.’ With their metal axes they were able to make much more impression upon the dense forests of the land than their predecessors had ever done, and probably more soil was therefore tilled by them. Even by this time, however, the little bits of ground which were brought under cultivation here and there were but oases in the vast wilderness of tangled wood and desolate moor and marsh; and man still lived chiefly by the produce of the chase. There was plenty of big game in those days for the hunter, including such animals as the great wild ox, the huge Irish elk, the reindeer, the red deer and the wild boar; war had also continually to be waged with innumerable wolves, as well as with such formidable beasts as great brown bears.

The people of this age still dwelt for the most part upon the hills, which, being better drained, naturally were much more habitable in those days than the lower grounds. Here, upon points of vantage, they constructed huge defensive earthworks, capable of holding within their shelter many thousands of people at a time. These enormous strongholds, or camps, as they have been named, were often engineered with marvellous skill; from their airy ramparts the inmates could sweep the slopes below with their

sling-stones, javelins, and arrows, and easily keep all enemies at bay. Below these great hill-fortresses, in sheltered hollows, the dwellings of the people were clustered, consisting of circular huts, half-buried in the ground. As among savage races in Africa and other parts of the world at the present day, the population in this Bronze Age (as it is often called, from the metal then brought into general use), was probably split up into numerous tribal communities, perpetually at strife one with another. Whenever danger approached, therefore, the whole of the tribe—men, women, and children, with all their flocks and herds—could leave their rude dwellings on the lower grounds, and take refuge in these capacious strongholds.

Many of these great hill-fortresses are still extant on the higher grounds surrounding the valley of the Upper Avon. Such, probably, are the huge entrenchments of Meon Hill to the south, of Nadbury on the Edge Hills, of the great Burrow Hill at Daventry (of which the defences are nearly two miles in circumference), and of Oldbury Hill near Atherstone; in and about these camps, relics, dating from the Bronze Age, and consisting of swords, battleaxes, and other weapons have been found. All traces of the circular hut villages, which once doubtless accompanied these strongholds, seem to have disappeared in highly-cultivated Warwickshire. But in the adjoining county of Worcester, the remains of large numbers of such dwellings may still be seen, clustered below the frowning ramparts of Midsummer Hill; they are well-nigh hidden by brushwood, but, being on Malvern Chace, they have never been disturbed by the plough.

Like the neolithic aborigines of the country, the people of this

age continued to raise striking memorials to their dead, in the shape of the huge funeral mounds of earth and stones, which they piled over their last resting-places. The neolithic people had always been in the habit of burying the corpse (in a doubled-up posture) inside the chamber constructed by them within these mounds or tumuli ; but the conquering Goidels introduced a different mode of disposing of the remains. Though the old practice of burying the dead undoubtedly continued for some time into the Bronze Age, the new people very frequently made use of the purifying agency of fire, and burned the bodies of their dead.<sup>1</sup> After the cremation, they carefully collected the ashes and deposited them in an urn ; beside this urn relatives and fellow-tribesmen fondly and reverently placed various things which they imagined would be serviceable to the departed in the spirit world whither he had gone—such as an earthen vessel for food, and a cup for drink, as well as favourite weapons and personal ornaments which had belonged to the dead man : finally, his former comrades joined together in heaping up stones and earth over the whole, thus often forming a very large round tumulus. Beside these tumuli, periodic feasts were wont to be held, subsequently, to celebrate the memory of the departed ; food was frequently cooked upon the top of the mound, and after this more earth was sometimes piled up, to cover the ashes and the burnt bones of the animals consumed.

But perhaps the strangest remains of this age in Britain are those circles of great upright stones,<sup>2</sup> which, where they have

<sup>1</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' pp. 368 370.

<sup>2</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 371, and Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' p. 177.

escaped the hand of the human destroyer, may be seen still standing in different parts of our land, from Stonehenge in the south to Stenness in the northern Orkney Isles. There is no doubt that these wonderful monuments of antiquity were once intimately connected with burial-places of the dead; this does not in any way clash with the idea that they may have also, later on, become temples dedicated to the worship of the Great Unknown.

We have a notable example of such a circle in our own neighbourhood in the weird, unhewn monoliths called the Rollwright Stones, which stand upon the southernmost edge of Warwickshire, on the highest land for many miles around. These tall gray stones most probably once encircled the sepulchral mound of some great monarch of the Goidelic race, near whom were interred the ashes of succeeding chieftains or tribal kings for many ages. The tumulus, which formerly stood inside this great circle, has long since been plundered and destroyed. The five upright slabs of stone, which are called by the people of the neighbourhood 'Whispering Knights,' originally formed the kistvaen, or burial-chamber, in the interior of another funeral mound; the remains of this tumulus were visible as late as two hundred years ago. The tall single stone, now called the 'King Stone,' once stood at the head of a third large tumulus; several ancient antiquarian writers describe having seen this, though no traces of it are now left. In fact, it is recorded that the whole district around the great central circle was once sprinkled over with the mounds of the dead, just as at Avebury and Stonehenge. All these tumuli have, however, in the course of ages gradually disappeared; but, even of recent years, relics of the

various races and peoples, whose dead were interred upon this sacred spot through long centuries, have occasionally been picked up—dating from the Bronze Age downwards.<sup>1</sup>

It is thought to be exceedingly probable also that those old-world-looking upright monoliths, called ‘long stones,’ which are found scattered here and there over the length and breadth of our land, were erected by the race who set up the great circles at Rollwright and elsewhere. At one time there were many of these tall stones standing in our Midland counties, as evidenced by their frequent mention in Saxon land-charters and other ancient documents; now, however, very few have survived the depredations of the road-mender.

Within the memory of many living such a ‘long stone’ was to be seen standing near to Southam, in the adjoining parish of Ladbroke; it is marked under the name of ‘Hoar Stone’ in the first Ordnance Map of our district, published possibly thirty years ago; it stood in a large field which bears the name of Hoarstone Ground. There was once a similar stone in the parish of Southam itself,<sup>2</sup> but all that now remains to remind us of its former existence is the

<sup>1</sup> For full account of the Rollwright Stones *vide* Burgess’ ‘Historic Warwickshire,’ pp. 46, 61. Many authorities ascribe such remains as these megalithic circles, as well as the great hill-fortresses above described, and the Hoar Stones, to be referred to on the next page, to the earlier neolithic age. At Rollwright, however, no sepulchral relics of an earlier date than the bronze age have apparently been found; and the same remark applies to the hill-fortresses of this district, if we except Oldbury, where, as previously mentioned, stone axes, probably of neolithic age, have been discovered.

<sup>2</sup> Southam Enclosure Award, A.D. 1625.

name of a field, the second to the north of the Rectory Farm, which is called the Whorestone Ground.<sup>1</sup>

For what exact purpose these two 'long stones,' which formerly stood in Southam and in Ladbroke, were, in that far distant age, set up, we cannot now tell with certainty. Most probably, however, like the King Stone at Rollwright, they once overshadowed the

<sup>1</sup> It is curious to note the changes which time has wrought upon the names of these ancient monuments. The second race of Celtic people to arrive in this country called such a stone a 'maen hir,' words signifying in their language 'long stone,' and which name is still current in Wales. When the Saxons came they, of course, did not know the meaning of 'maen hir,' but they adopted the name in use among the conquered Celtic population, adding to it a descriptive word from their own language, and calling such a monument a 'maen hir stan,' or stone; in course of time the 'maen' was apparently dropped, and the 'hir,' which to the Saxons conveyed no meaning, was changed into 'hara,' their word for gray or hoar—not an inapt designation for one of these old weather-stained monoliths. Later on the Saxon 'hara stan' (*vide* Saxon Land Charters) became in more modern English 'hoar stone' (*vide* Southam Enclosure Award, A.D. 1625), and the signification of this not being understood, the name sometimes subsequently became, as in the present instance, 'whorestone' (*vide* Rector's Glebe Map, A.D. 1841). To show how place-names often become still further contracted, almost out of recognition, by our country people who are ignorant of the meaning of the words, it is interesting to mention that the field next to that known as 'Hoarstone Ground' in Ladbroke is called by the curious name of 'Hustley' (*vide* Tithe Com. Map, A.D. 1838). No doubt when the land here was first enclosed, one of the fields, the larger, was named 'Hoarstone Ground,' and the other, the little one sliced off from it, 'Hoarstone Ley.' The intelligent rustic long continued to call the field where the stone was standing before his eyes the 'Hoarstone Ground'; but once over the hedge, and the object-lesson out of sight, he first dropped one and then another letter from the word, until 'hoar' became reduced and altered to 'hu,' and all that was left of 'stone' was 'st,' 'ley' (=meadow), which still had a local meaning, remained intact; thus, 'Hoar Stone Ley' came to be called by the at first sight inexplicable name of 'Hustley.'

funeral mound of some ancient Goidelic chieftain<sup>1</sup> who was slain here. They were not originally erected as boundary marks, as some have suggested. Used subsequently by the Saxons in defining the limits of their shires, hundreds, etc., many of these 'long stones' undoubtedly were; but these two never served such a purpose. It is probably owing to their connection with the dead that such stones often came to have a semi-sacred character; in many instances they had cup-like hollows upon them, for the reception of oblations offered to the spirits of the departed,<sup>2</sup> and, in days when credulity was rife, we can easily imagine that the worship of the memory of the buried hero degenerated in time to a mere blind idolatrous worship of the stone itself. Hence, we read that when the Christian missionaries first preached in Ireland, they overthrew very many of these 'long stones,' which the pagan people of the Goidelic race there had previously held in extreme veneration.<sup>3</sup>

These Goidelic conquerors also introduced into Britain a totally new language. They were, as previously mentioned, the first comers

<sup>1</sup> Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 377; Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' p. 249; and Hamper's 'Observations on Hoar Stones,' 2nd edit., 1832. There is further evidence that such Hoar Stones were originally sepulchral monuments, like the King Stone at Rollwright, as follows: In the year 1806 a tumulus was opened at Duntesbourne Abbots, in Gloucestershire. The mound was composed of loose stones, and was forty yards long by thirty wide; it contained the remains of eight or nine bodies of different ages. At its eastern end stood an enormous stone, twelve feet high and five feet in diameter, weighing probably five or six tons; this had long been known locally by the name of the 'Hoar Stone' (*vide* 'Archæologia,' vol. xvi. and appendix).

<sup>2</sup> Sir James Fergusson's 'Ancient Sculpturings.'

<sup>3</sup> Todd's 'Life of St. Patrick,' p. 128.

to these islands of the great Aryan stock, and the Aryan speech which they brought with them was as unlike the old agglutinative tongue of the earlier neolithic inhabitants here as English, French, and German are from Chinese. The conquerors were sufficiently numerous to impose their language in time upon the subjugated race all over Great Britain and Ireland, so that the ancient Euskarian tongue of the neolithic men has long become completely extinct. This Goidelic speech, which in the Bronze Age was probably current over the greater part of England, was in turn gradually pushed by later invading races to the western and northern parts of our islands ; here—namely, in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Highlands of Scotland—it is still spoken, in modified forms, as Erse, Manx, and Gaelic respectively.<sup>1</sup>

Now, although this old Goidelic speech has long been displaced in England by more recently-imported languages, traces of it still remain in very many parts of the country in the names of places, which always have an extraordinary vitality. Successive invading races, with languages of their own, often continued to call the rivers, hills, and prominent natural features of a district by the old names which they found in use on their arrival and learned from the conquered peoples. These relics of the language of the Goidels in England may be identified by the resemblance of certain of our place-names to words in modern Irish, Manx, and Gaelic—which languages are the offspring of the original tongue which was once spoken here.

According to authorities well versed in the subject, we are still

<sup>1</sup> Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' pp. 215, 216, 276.

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reminded of this Goidelic race, which, in a far-distant age, reigned supreme in the 'Heart of England,' by the names of several of our local rivers—e.g., the Leam, which signifies in their ancient tongue the elm river; the Cole, or hazel river; the Alne, or bright river; and the Rea, or rapid river. Among our highlands we have the Lickey Hills, meaning in the same language stony; and the elevated part of the county now called High Cross was anciently Ben, still the name in Scotland for a hill. While the district on the northern side of the Avon was in former days nearly all dense forest, much of the southern portion of our present county of Warwick was apparently a vast tract of wild moorland or grassy wold; it would probably be called by the people of the time of which we are speaking simply the moor, the word for which in their language is thought to survive in several place-names in our neighbourhood containing the syllable Frog, such as Frog Hall and Frogmore. Probably many enclosed places then existed, some of which are still to be identified in the syllable Kil, so common in Ireland and Scotland, as at Kilsby, Kilworth, etc.; and an end, or boundary of those days, is said to survive in the name Crick. Finally, the name of Rollwright, borne by the remains of the great stone circle and surrounding monuments of this age, described above, means in their ancient tongue 'the burial-place of the kings;' and, further, one writer even derives the name of the broken cromlech, now called the Whispering Knights, and which stands by the side of the stone circle, from the Goidelic name of a warrior belonging to that race who was buried there. Many other names of places in our neighbourhood have also been ascribed to the language spoken by

this people, owing to similarity to words in the Gaelic and Erse languages, or to place-names common in Scotland and Ireland ; but the disintegrating action of Time has, in most instances, so altered them as to make accurate identification well-nigh impossible.<sup>1</sup>

In a district like Warwickshire, where long-continued and extensive agricultural operations have levelled down inequalities of

<sup>1</sup> Full details of derivations of above place-names may be found in Taylor's 'Words and Places,' Jabet's 'Ethnology of Warwickshire' (pub. Midland Inst. Trans., 1873), Ribton Turner's 'Shakespeare's Land,' Duignan's 'Midland Etymologies' (pub. Midland Ant., 1883-84), in papers by Burgess (pub. in 'Long Ago'), etc. Briefly, they are as follows, viz. : *Alne*, in Roman times *Alauna*, from two old Goidelic words meaning 'bright' and 'river,' with which compare Gaelic *all*=bright and *aon*=river. *Rea*=rapid in Gaelic. *Leam*=elm ; compare modern Gaelic and Erse *leamhan*. *Cole*=hazel river, in Erse *Cóille*. The above river-names occur, with slightly varying spellings, in many other places formerly overrun by the Goidelic race. *Lickey* ; compare Erse *lic*=a flat stone, a syllable that occurs frequently in names of similar places in Ireland. *Benonis*, the name given in Roman days to High Cross (*vide* Ric. Cirencester's 'Iter,' i), embodies the earlier Goidelic *bén*=hill. *Freghall*, of which we have several examples ; *frog*, probably from a Goidelic word meaning moor ; compare modern Erse *freach* and Gaelic *frach* ; near Kenilworth we have *Frogmore*, in which *more* or *moor* is the reduplication of the first syllable in a later language, as frequently occurs. *Crick* ; compare Erse *Crihe* and Gaelic *Crioch* (pronounced *Crick*). *Rollwright*, spelt *Rollrich* in the seventeenth century and *Rollenrich* earlier ; from old Goidelic words, with which compare modern Gaelic *Roiligh na riogh*=the burial-place of the kings *Whispering Knights* ; Ribton Turner, in 'Shakespeare's Land,' p. 3'6 says : 'The term "Whispering Knights" is probably a corruption of the name of the chieftain who was buried in the ancient tomb to which the name is applied. The first part of the name is in all likelihood a perversion of "Iscur" or "Uscur" (the bounding warrior), and the latter part possibly embodies his lineage, "Na Neachtain" (descendant of Neachtain), or some somewhat similar designation. This would accord with the earliest known examples of Ogham inscriptions, of which the following at St. Dogmael's is an instance : "Sagram ne magi Cunatami" (Sagram, a warrior, the son of Cunatani).'

ground, and thus removed or covered up traces of former dwellers on the soil, but few relics of this age, save great earthworks, sundry tumuli, and the Rollwright Stones, now survive; we cannot compare with other parts of the country, where, on uncultivated down and moor and hill, the original land-surface has remained intact to the present day. Bronze axe-heads, paalstabs, daggers, swords, and other objects have, however, from time to time been unearthed; either in the areas of ancient camps, as at Nadbury, Oldbury, and Meriden, or from sepulchral tumuli, as at Rollwright, Brandon, Hartshill, etc., or sometimes picked up where all other signs of contemporary human handiwork have long since been destroyed, as at New Bilton, Wolvey, and other places.<sup>1</sup>

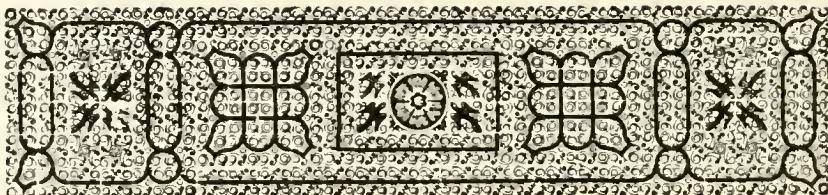
To sum up briefly, therefore, from the evidence still remaining: It is probable that the population hereabouts, was, at this time, principally located upon the higher grounds surrounding the Upper Avon Valley. On the hills in these districts the people had their great entrenched camps; below these elevated strongholds, where they were wont to retreat *en masse* in time of war or danger, they clustered their villages; from the latter they overran the open lowlands in time of peace, with their flocks and herds, without, apparently, making any permanent habitation there. The highest ground of all, namely, the ridge where stand the Rollwright Stones, at a height of over 700 feet above the sea, was evidently the central point and sacred ground of the tribes then dwelling in the 'Heart of

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's 'History of Warwickshire'; papers by M. H. Bloxham (pub. Midland Inst. Trans., 1875, and Rugby School N. Hist. Soc. Trans., 1884); and Burgess' 'Historic Warwickshire,' pp. 59, 60.

England.' Here they brought the mortal remains of their greatest and bravest, to be buried or burned, through many successive ages ; erecting over them huge monuments of earth and stone, of which we see the shattered remnants at the present day. To these weird gray stones still cling, in the minds of the country folk of the district, strange superstitions and reverential awe—dim survivals of the veneration of the shrines of departed heroes who lived in the far-off Age of Bronze—and which, later on, degenerated into more or less blind worship of the monuments thus associated with the spirit-world and the Unknown. Besides being the objects of these 'sacred superstitions,' which, in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century, are fast dying out, these ancient stones still bear curious names, and have romantic legends<sup>1</sup> connected with them. These names and legends recall, when rightly interpreted, further particulars of the once famous heroes buried here—great kings, mighty in battle—the race to which some of them belonged, and even *perhaps* the very name by which one of them was known to his fellow men in those far-distant days. Coming nearer home, we may probably ascribe to the same Goidelic race the erection of the two tall Hoar Stones—so like the King Stone at Rollwright—which formerly stood, as silent witnesses of the past, in Ladbroke and in Southam.

<sup>1</sup> Burgess' 'Historic Warwickshire,' pp. 49 to 54.





## Chapter IV.<sup>1</sup>

### *Later Invaders and Settlers.*

ONG after the invasion of Britain by the Goidels, or Gaels, a second horde of Celts, now generally known by the name of Brythons, began to pour in upon our shores. In course of centuries, this new race overran the whole of England, Wales, and the Lowlands of Scotland; it never penetrated, however, into the Highlands of the latter country, nor across the waters to Ireland or to the Isle of Man.<sup>2</sup>

These Brythonic people had many points in common with the first wave of Celtic immigrants, but they brought with them a different language. This also belonged to the Celtic group, but differed much in detail from the older Goidelic. It was eventually carried by them to the furthest limits of their invasion — that is, over the whole of England and Wales and of the Scottish Lowlands.

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by writer of Chapter III.

<sup>2</sup> Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' map and pp. 3, 4, 215 and 276.

Though once so widespread in our country, it now survives as a living speech only in one small part, namely in Wales. It died out in Cornwall about a hundred years ago.

This second wave of Celtic settlers is supposed to have reached our shores some four, five, or six centuries before the commencement of the Christian era. How long it took the new-comers to push their conquests as far as the centre of our island, and to capture the great hill strongholds of the previous inhabitants in this neighbourhood, we cannot tell. Arrived here, however, they would appear to have settled down eventually side by side, to a certain extent, with the existing, and possibly subjugated, population; there was then plenty of room upon the land for the two peoples. Goidels most probably lived on in this district long after the time usually assigned for the overrunning of the Midlands by the Brythons,<sup>1</sup> and in sufficient numbers also to maintain and speak their own language; thus, only, would it seem possible to account for the survival of so many place-names hereabouts which have been ascribed to the tongue of the older race.

The advent of the invaders, without doubt, largely increased the numbers of the population. While the original inhabitants had made their strongholds in the hills only, people now, apparently, began to establish themselves on the lower ground. Here we find, surviving to the present day, remains of very many of the intrenched settlements which they formed for themselves at various points of

<sup>1</sup> By the time of the coming of the Romans, the Brythons had overrun the whole of England, except Devon and Cornwall, and had penetrated as far as the Lowlands of Scotland.—See map in Rhys' 'Celtic Britain.'

## 56 *Historical Notices, etc., of Southam.*

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vantage. These earthworks, which our learned Warwickshire antiquary, the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., of Rugby, has well named 'lowland camps,' are, though sometimes extensive in area, very much smaller than the huge hill fortresses of previous ages. They are distributed over the whole of the Avon Valley, and the remains of at least twenty of them have been identified by archæologists within a radius of fifteen miles round our town of Southam.<sup>1</sup> They are generally situated upon a slight eminence, or else fronted by a water-course: in the latter case, they were formerly, no doubt, well protected from attack on one or more sides by impassable morasses and swamps, which in those days usually spread far along the course of every stream. Such camps were, apparently, very similar to the celebrated forest-girt 'oppidum' of Cassivelaunus, on the banks of the little river Ver, in Hertfordshire, described, at a later

<sup>1</sup> Our local antiquaries (the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., and the late Mr. J. T. Burgess, F.S.A.) have, in a number of papers published in 'Trans.' Birmingham and Midland Inst., 'Trans.' Brit. Arch. Assocn., 'Trans.' Rugby School Nat. Hist. Socy., 'Long Ago' and elsewhere, drawn attention to remains of camps, fortified mounds and tumuli, which may be assigned approximately to the age of which we are speaking (or earlier), at, or near, the following places, viz., Kingsbury, Oldbury and Hartshill, Over Whitacre, Fillongley, Burrow Hill, Corley, Wibtoft, Cloudsley Bush, Monks Kirby, Caves Inn, Brinklow, Newnham Regis, Wolston, Brandon, Church Lawford, Rugby, Brownsover, Clifton, Lilbourne, Ryton, Baginton, Bubbenhall, Stoneleigh, Wappenbury, Princethorpe, Kenilworth, Beausall Common, Blacklow, Warwick, Bar Moor, Beaudesert, Wilmcote, Haselor, Overley near Alcester, Tachbrooke, Oakley Wood, Wellesbourne, Loxley, Meon Hill, Compton Verney, Kineton, Butler's Marston, Brailes, Tadmarston, Madmarston, Nadbury on Edge Hill, Gredenton Hill, Napton, Shuckborough, Priors Hardwick, Harbury, Arbury near Chipping Warden, Arbury Hill near Badby, Burrough Hill near Daventry.

date, by Cæsar in his 'Commentaries';<sup>1</sup> like it, they were usually surrounded with a ditch, within which was a rampart of earth, surmounted in turn by a strong stockade of wood; inside these defences (not without, as in the case of the earlier hill fortresses) were clustered the dwellings of the people—round huts, made of wood or wattle.<sup>2</sup>

These numerous settlements became in time, of course, connected together by paths or trackways. Celtic thoroughfares were very different from our modern idea of a road; they were merely the winding footways worn naturally by continual tramp of man and beast through forest and across hill and moor, till, in course of centuries, they became deep cuttings in the ground, sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of a horse, or sometimes of a small chariot. Vestiges of such ancient roads may even yet be seen here and there in Warwickshire; for example, Tutbury Lane, below the camp on Brinklow Hill, the lane leading up from the Avon at Wixford towards Oversley entrenchments, and a deep 'covered way' near the camp at Oldbury.

But in addition to the many cross-tracks which formed a network of communication from settlement to settlement, there appear to have been certain important main thoroughfares for traffic through the land, dating from very early times. As in Africa at the present day, the traveller, by following the ever-tortuous pathways

<sup>1</sup> The earthworks of this historic 'oppidum' on the banks of the Ver, near the present town of St. Albans, can still be seen; they form a model by which we are enabled to identify many similar fortified settlements belonging to the same age elsewhere.—'Arch. Journal,' vol. xxii., p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> Strabo's 'Geography,' and Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 484.

threading through the forests, is enabled to find his way right across that vast Continent along a well-beaten track from ocean to ocean ; so, doubtless, in prehistoric times, the trader from the Continent, with his ‘bronze’ wares,<sup>1</sup> could traverse Britain by well-recognised routes from sea to sea.

No less than two such main highways through the land passed within a few miles of Southam. One was the great thoroughfare which subsequently, at the hands of the Romans, became the famous Watling Street. It led from the south, from the English Channel and Gaul and the civilized world beyond, to the Irish Sea, at the estuary of the river Dee, in the north, skirting Warwickshire on its way ; it was said to be anciently called ‘Garhelion,’ and was the route across Britain to the populous sister isle in the west. The second thoroughfare led from the important trading districts in Cornwall and Devon,<sup>2</sup> right through the centre of England, to near the mouth of the Humber on the North Sea ; it was the origin of the later Roman Fosse Way. This great highway for traffic passed here between Ufton and Radford. A few miles further north in its course it met and crossed the first-named trackway, on the north-western edge of Warwickshire, at the place still known as High Cross.

There are very many remains of ancient fortified settlements all along these two important thoroughfares, and the number of

<sup>1</sup> Of the importation of weapons and implements of ‘bronze,’ *vide* note, p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> Diodorus Siculus, writing in the century before the Christian era, records (*‘Bibl. Hist.’* v. 22) that the inhabitants of the Belerion Promontory (Cornwall), visited by Posidonius of Rhodes, the friend of Cicero, were peculiarly hospitable, and more civilized than the rest of Britain, owing to the *constant resort there of foreign merchants.*—Rhys’ ‘Celtic Britain,’ p. 8.

great sepulchral tumuli near both routes is particularly noticeable. These tumuli, erected on conspicuous elevations, in the first instance as receptacles for, and memorials of, the dead, were undoubtedly also used by the later Celtic tribesmen as signal stations. From their summits warning of impending danger was easily spread from camp to camp and from tribe to tribe, either by means of a tall column of smoke by day, or of a flare of fire by night. Such a mode of signalling among Celtic tribesmen was frequently witnessed by Cæsar during his campaigns in Gaul. Several lines of communication by tumuli made use of in this way have been traced along the higher tracts to the north and to the west of Southampton.<sup>1</sup> They served to connect the great thoroughfare, described above, which subsequently became the Watling Street, with the second important highway, since called the Fosse. Suppose an enemy from the south-east were to be seen approaching by the first-named trackway, the warning tribesmen would immediately light up a beacon-fire on the top of the tumulus near their settlement at Lilburne. From this the signal would be flashed, perhaps by the mound at Hilmorton, either to the tumulus in the School Close at Rugby, or else to the one on the Lawford Road. This would lead to a bright blaze being set up on the mound at Church Lawford, which would, in its turn, send forward the red glare of warning to the tumulus at Wolston, by the side of the second great thoroughfare of the Fosse. Going north again from this point, advice of danger could rapidly be flashed along the Fosseway, to its junction with the Watling Street, by means of fiery beacons on the tumuli at Brinklow, at

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* articles by Bloxam and by Burgess referred to previously.

Monks Kirby, at Cloudsley Bush,<sup>1</sup> and at Wibtoft. Speedy communication was equally easy along the edge of the great Forest of Arden towards the west, as far as the old-time trackway afterwards called the Icknield Street, by the several tumuli known as Knightlow, near Ryton, Motslow, in Stoneleigh, Blacklow, near Guy's Cliff, Coplow and Pathlow.

Thus we note what an important highway of traffic, strategical position and centre of population, this Upper Avon Valley of ours had by this time become.

The second wave of Celtic invaders—the Brythons—brought, as we have seen, their own particular language with them. Of the former currency of this Brythonic tongue in our neighbourhood, we still have, despite the wear and tear of time, and subsequent settlement of fresh foreign conquerors, many traces among our local place-names. Such may be recognised by their affinity to words in the modern Welsh, Breton, and the lately extinct Cornish languages—all descendants of the ancient Brythonic speech; also, by their similarity to place-names common in Wales, Brittany and Cornwall.<sup>2</sup> Turning again for evidence to the names of natural features of the country, which invariably prove the most enduring, we find the original Goidelic designation of our principal river changed to the Brythonic ‘Afon’ or Avon, meaning ‘*the river*’ of the district, which it still retains. We may yet recognise also names given by the invading Brythons to some of the hills hereabouts, such as

<sup>1</sup> The tumuli formerly existing at Cloudsley Bush and at Wibtoft have been demolished.

<sup>2</sup> *Vide* Taylor's ‘*Words and Places*’

‘Bryn’ and ‘Bran,’<sup>1</sup> meaning ‘ridge’ in Brinklow and Brandon; ‘Gnap,’ meaning a ‘hump,’ and describing its appearance well, in our neighbouring Napton; and perhaps ‘Min,’ signifying a brow or edge of a hill, in Meon, pronounced locally Mēēn (Hill).<sup>2</sup> The word for a hollow, dell or valley in the Brythonic tongue is ‘cwm’—so frequent in Wales, Devon and Cornwall; this we find contained in many names of hamlets and villages in Warwickshire, such as Coombe, several miles to the north of Southam, Westcomb and Snorscomb to the east, Combroke, Long Compton,<sup>3</sup> Little Compton, Compton Winyates, Compton Verney, Fenny Compton and Chalcombe to the south, and Welcombe, Luscombe and Coombe further west. Besides the above well-known places, there are numerous dells, dingles and valleys all over the intervening district which bear the same old descriptive Brythonic name, now spelt in the various different ways invented by the subsequent foreign settlers in the neighbourhood. Among these we may note ‘Deep Coombe Hollow,’ on the east of Edge Hill, as an interesting example of ‘reduplication’ of the name in a later language, ‘cwm’ and ‘hollow,’ in the Brythonic and English tongues respectively, having exactly the same signification. That widespread ancient Brythonic word ‘gwent,’ originally given to any open plain or clearing in a forest

<sup>1</sup> Bran is an archaic form of Bryn. Taylor, ‘Words and Places,’ p. 146.

<sup>2</sup> The word ‘min’ is not now used exactly in this sense; but it seems probable that it may have been employed formerly to describe the brow or edge of a hill; a little further north than Meon Hill, we find, apparently, the same name, translated into the later English tongue in Edge Hill.

<sup>3</sup> Compton was spelt *Cumtun* in early Saxon Charters, which very nearly approaches the original ‘*cwm*.’—‘Codex Diplomaticus,’ p. 714.

land,<sup>1</sup> and which the Romans so often Latinized into Venta, we probably find embedded as the middle syllable in Coventry and Daventry; in the termination of these names also, we recognise the word in the same language for a homestead, hamlet or village, viz., 'tref' or 'tre.'<sup>2</sup> As in so many parts of Wales at the present day,

<sup>1</sup> Taylor's 'Words and Places,' p. 328.

<sup>2</sup> Very many have been the derivations proposed for the names Coventry and Daventry; most of them have been recapitulated in a paper by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. After all that has been said, however, perhaps the following comes nearest to a solution of the problem: Both these places were at first, without doubt, mere 'clearings' made for human habitation in the great forests of Arden and of Rockingham. Such a 'clearing' was, in the old Brythonic tongue, called a 'Gwent.' When the Romans arrived in the country and established themselves in certain of these 'Gwents,' their names were usually Latinized into 'Venta'—as in the cases of Venta Icenorum, Venta Belgarum and Venta Silurum (Caerwent, in district of Gwent). Now, as late as the Middle Ages, we find that the Radford Brook and Valley, close to Coventry, still bore the ancient name of 'Gwent,' written as 'Cuent' and 'Chuent' (*vide* 'Gibsonian MSS.,' 'Vespasian,' F, ix., in *Brit. Mus.*, and many old deeds). Roman remains, betokening inhabitants, have been found both at Coventry (W. G. Fretton *in litt.*) and at Daventry. We have unfortunately no record of the actual name of the former place in Roman days, but the important station near Daventry was, as we should expect, called *Bennaventa*. So much, therefore, for the syllable 'vent,' common to both names. Of the termination 'try,' there can be little doubt that it is the ubiquitous Brythonic 'tref' or 'tre,' meaning a habitation, hamlet or village; this was probably added by Celtic-speaking people after the departure of the Romans. It has been urged that the syllable 'tre' ought to appear as a prefix, and not as an affix, according to the usage of the Welsh language; but this is by no means an invariable rule, as such names as Ochiltre, Goetre, Pentre, Hendre, and Cantref testify. Although Saxon Charters of the eleventh century spell the name 'Cowntre' (*vide* 'Codex Dip.,' pp. 916, 939), it is curious to note that Doomsday Book reads 'Counentre' and 'Coventre'; thus we have the Brythonic word authentically preserved in both its forms of 'tref' and 'tre.' This disposes also of the proposed derivation of 'try' from 'tree,' which was supposed to derive support from Heraldry; but the vagaries of the Heralds of

we still, in our Midlands, have tracts of damp meadow called by the name of 'dole'—Welsh, *dôl*—for example, Marston Doles, between Southam and Priors Hardwick. We also have two or three instances in the Avon Valley of the use of the word signifying a tumulus in the Brythonic language, namely 'tomen' or 'tom'; such places, where all traces of the actual sepulchral mound have long been levelled away from the surface of the land, are now called 'Tomlow,' the syllable 'low' being again the frequently found repetition of the original Celtic word in the later Saxon tongue.<sup>1</sup> As well as these terms employed in describing natural features of the country, or prominent objects which are of repeated occurrence, we have several names peculiar to particular places, which, according to experts in the subject, derive from the same old Brythonic tongue. In fact, it seems exceedingly probable that, in addition to the examples already quoted, the first syllables of very many of the names of our villages in this part of the country descend to us from the language of the ancient Brythons, the second syllables having been subsequently added by the later Saxon settlers.

From the above it will be seen that we have considerable linguistic evidence also to show that the Brythonic race, like the earlier Goidelec, was once widely spread and numerous in this district.

Ancient writers—Pytheas and Diodorus Siculus—describe the the Middle Ages are well known. Finally, of the distinguishing prefixes 'Co' and 'Da,' in Coventry and Daventry, no satisfactory explanation can, apparently, be given; Time seems to have contracted their original forms till they are now quite beyond recognition.

<sup>1</sup> There is a Tomlow Farm near Southam, and another, further north, near Newbold Revel.

southern and eastern parts of Britain, which were alone known to them, as exceedingly populous some centuries before the commencement of the Christian era.<sup>1</sup> Cæsar, speaking of the south of our island, which he first visited 55 B.C., says 'the buildings were exceedingly numerous, and the number of people countless.' Though no historian penetrated so far inland in those days to record the actual facts, many circumstances point to the conclusion that our Avon Valley also must have had a very considerable population by this time.<sup>2</sup>

The people who now occupied our country were much more advanced in civilization than the men of the great hill camps of the 'bronze age'—which latter was now slowly giving place in Britain to what has been called the 'age of iron.'<sup>3</sup> After the long

<sup>1</sup> Pytheas, the Greek, wrote an account of his voyage from Marseilles to Britain about B.C. 330—the era of Alexander the Great and of Aristotle. Diodorus Siculus wrote about B.C. 50; but he compiled much of his information from sources dating from two to three centuries earlier.—Scarthe, 'Roman Britain,' p. 5, and Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' pp. 8 and 45.

<sup>2</sup> Cæsar's statement that 'most of the inhabitants of the interior' were aborigines, clothed in skins, and ignorant even of agriculture (De Bell. Gall. V. 12, 14), cannot apply to this part of the country; the description was probably quite true of some of the remoter regions to the west and north, and we know that even in the mountainous districts of Derbyshire and of Yorkshire, the Neolithic aborigines held out for a long time after the rest of the country was overrun by the Aryan Celts with their higher civilization. Moreover, Cæsar never himself penetrated further than about sixty-five miles inland from the English Channel; so that, as Professor Rhys remarks, his knowledge of the 'interior' could only be founded upon vague hearsay reports.

<sup>3</sup> Sir John Evans thinks that iron weapons were used in Gaul between 500 to 400 B.C., and in the south of Britain a little later; he considers that bronze had fallen into disuse for cutting implements between 300 to 200 B.C.—'Ancient Bronze Implements,' pp. 471, 472.

Marie Dr of John & Mary Cooper		Richd Son of Robert & Ann Gibbens
	April 13.	Dec. 13.
John Son of Thos Stollerd	May 25.	Francis Son of Franeis & Margaret Spicer
Ann Dr of Benjamin & Ann Turner	June 8.	Dec. 4.
Peter Son of Henry & Agnes Bidle	June 10.	Henry Son of Henry & Elinor Spicer
William Son of Thos. Meareh	July 27.	Dec. 28.
Alice Dr of John Dawes	Aug. 3.	Alice Dr of Robert & Alice Taylor
W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> Heigham	Sept. 7.	Feb. 21.
Marie Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Jane Babbs	Jan. 17.	Frances Dr of Robert & Audrey Edmonds
Dorothy Dr of John & Dorothy Geadon	Jan. 31.	Jan. 31.
John Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Wright	Feb. 14.	1608.
Francis Son of Robert & Alice Taylor	Feb. 22.	Nicholas Son of Robert & Margaret Hans-
Robert Son of John & Matthewe Edmonds	Feb. 22.	Iapp June 11.
Alice Dr of Michael Wilkinson & Ann Cawdell	Feb. 28.	Henry Son of Francis & Jane Judkin June 13.
Eliz: Dr of Thos & Alice Barnacle	March 1.	Nicholas Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose Dec. 20.
Robert Son of John Edmonds	Feb. 22.	1609.
1607.		Humfrey Son of Phillip & Ann Taylor April 6.
Job Son of Francis & Jane Judkin		Henry Son of Henry & Elinor Spicer May 19.
	April 28.	Barbara Dr of Francis & Margaret Spicer July 16.
Job Son of Thos & Sara Batte	May 10.	Bridget Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Jane Babbs Aug. 28.
Marie Dr of Thos & Eliz: Tomkins	May 24.	Edward Son of Will <sup>m</sup> Higham Nov. 9.
Marie Dr of Mark & Eliz: Whalley	June 14.	Richd Son of Robert & Alice Taylor Nov. 19.
Francis Son of Phillip Taylor	„ 24.	Job Son of Francis & Jane Judkin Jan. 7.
Nicholas Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose		Bridget Dr of Richd & Elinor Turner March 12.
	Aug. 2.	1610.
Eliz: Dr of Thos & Ann Mills	„ 30.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Crooke May 15.
George Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Worrall		Sara Dr of Robert & Joan Judkin July 4.
	Aug. 30.	(J—) Dr of Edward & Ann Goode „ 4.
Marie Dr of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds		Richd Son of Richd & Elianor Seale Sept. 4.
	Sept. 6.	Sara Dr of Phillip & Ann Taylor Nov. 7.
Alice Dr of Mathew & Rachel Cope		1611.
	Oct. 4.	Robert Son of John & Martha Edmonds Apr. 11.
Eliz: Dr of John & Ann Taylor	Dec. 13.	

Marie Dr of Robert & Mary Worrall	April 30.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of Henrie & (Ursula) Wheatley	July 1.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Priest	„ 30.	Dorothy Dr of W <sup>m</sup> Chetwin y <sup>e</sup> younger & Mary	July 31.
John Son of John & Ann Crammer	May 12.	Alice y <sup>e</sup> Bastard Dr of Humfrey Raven & Eliz Amplet	Sept. 4.
Nicholas Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Joan Jeffcot	Sept. 11.	Judith Dr of Job: & Rachell Bett „ 16.	
Marie Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Isabell Mawdicke	Sept. 25.	Ann Dr of Thos & Alice Tubbes Oct. 16.	
Marie Dr of Nicholas & Angel Ball	Oct. 7.	Margaret Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Mary Coles	Sept. 21.
Henry Son of Will <sup>m</sup> & Margerey Butler	Dec. 7.	Ann Dr of Thos & Ellin White Nov. 1.	
Henry Son of Henry & Ursula Wheatley	Jan. 30.	Ann Dr of John & Patience Harriot	Dec. 4.
	1612.	Agnes Dr of Thos & Ann Mills „ 11.	
Robert Son of Francis & Margaret Spicer	March 28.	Dorothy Dr W <sup>m</sup> & Jane Babb „ 13.	
Ralph Son of Henry & Elinor Spicer	April 12.	Abraham Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	Jan. 17.
Henry Son of Robert & Alice Taylor	June 29.	Alexander Son of Thos & Ellen Whaley	Feb. 19.
Sara Dr of Edward & Mary Babb	Aug. 12.	John Son of John & Eliz: Clarke March 5.	
Robert Son of Nich <sup>s</sup> & Eliz: Hanslapp	March 12.	John Son of John & Eliz: Woodford	March 5.
Timothy Son of George & Mary Cooke	March 12.		1615.
Isabell Dr of Thos & Alice Bromwich	March 24.	Ann Dr of R <sup>d</sup> & Dorothy Palmer	March 25.
	1613.	Edward Son of E <sup>d</sup> & Dorothy Rose	March 25.
Ann Dr of Thos & Alice Marsh	June 3.	Nicholas Son of Edward & Alice Farley	April 3.
Thos Son of Nicholas & Eliz: Perry	July 10.	Robert Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Jane Banburie	April 23.
Timothy Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Isabell Mawdick	Nov. 7.	Eliz: Dr of Henrie & Elinor Spicer „ 30.	
Francis Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Joan Jeffcot	Feb. 4.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Thorpe July 6.	
Ann Dr of Francis & Margeret Spicer	March 2.	Ann Dr of W <sup>m</sup> Higham Aug. 5.	
	1614.	Alice Dr of Thos & Isabell Bromich	Aug. 6.
Hester Dr of Robert & Audrie Edmonds	June 3.	John Son of John & Annis Dawes	Aug. 13.
Henry Son of Edmond & Mary Babb	June 3.	Ann Dr of James & Ann Edes Sept. 22.	
Edward Son of Geo: Horne	„ 3.	Eliz: Dr of Edward & Mary Eares „ 22.	
		Eliz: Dr of Robert & Margaret Hanslapp	
		Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Jane Coles Feb. 4.	Oct. 14.

Alice Dr of Richd & Elinor Turner Feb. 4.  
 Mark Son of John & Eliz: Hands Jan. 7.  
 Henrie Morris Son of Ann & an Unknown Father Feb. 3.  
 Ralph Son of Job & Mary Hill " 12.  
 John Son of Thos & Sarah Hunnit " 14.  
 John Son of Nicholas & Eliz: Hanslapp Feb. 22.  
 Henry Son of Francis & Margaret Spicer Feb. 25.  
 Prisilla Dr Richd & Isabell Maudike March 10.

## 1616.

John Son of John & Patience Harrott May 12.  
 Mark Son of Mark & Eliz: Whaley March 25.  
 Richd Son of Henry & Mary Wirrall April 2.  
 Thos Son of Wm & Annis Cox " 21.  
 Elize Dr of Phillip & Annis Taylor July 4.  
 John Son of Thos & Alice Barnacle July 26.  
 Ursula Dr of Benjamin & Ann Turner Aug. 11.  
 Dorothy Dr of John & Eliz: Cooke " 12.  
 Thos Son of Francis & Judith Holyoak, Rector of Southam. He was born Dec. 26 at 7 o'clock in ye Morning being Thursday being St Stephens day at Thorphouse & Baptd at Southam Jan. 12.

Mary Dr of Thos & Ann Harris Oct. 6.  
 Dorothy Dr of Richd & Joan Jeffcot " 20.  
 Edward Son of John & Eliz: Tue " 20.  
 Eliz: Dr of Thos & Elinor Whaley Dec. 19.  
 Gyles Son of Richd & Ann Williams Feb. 9.  
 Dorothy Dr of Thos & Alice Tubbs " 2.  
 Martha Dr of Thos & Dorothy Worrall March 2.

## 1617.

Clement Son Job & Rahab Bett March 28.  
 Mary Dr. of John & Joan Tidnam April 6.  
 John Son of Robert & Annis Gibbons May 11.  
 Eliz: Dr of Wm & Ann Hayward June 8.  
 Jone Dr Henry & Ursula Wheatley " 8.  
 Phillip Son of Robt & Agnes Taylor June 14.  
 Dorothy Dr of Edward & Mary Babb June 15.  
 Rahab Dr of Thos & Alice Marsh Sept. 25.  
 Alice Dr of James & Ann Eedes Oct. 5.  
 Sara Dr of Thos & Sara Bate " 12.  
 Edward Son of Rd & Eliz: Palmer Nov. 1.  
 Edward Son Edward & Agnes Green Oct. 15.  
 Ann Dr of Wm & Mary Chatwyn Nov. 5.  
 Judith Dr of Henry & Marie Worrall Dec. 7.  
 Joan Dr of Margaret Lines (a Bastard) Dec. 24.  
 Thos Son of Wm & Jane Banburie Jan. 1.  
 Agnes Dr of Henry & Ellen Spicer " 4.  
 Isabell Dr of Henry & Martha Chambers Jan. 25.  
 Wm Son of Wm & Agnes Cox March 5.  
 Benjamin Son of Edward & Agnes Goode March 14.  
 Agnes Dr of Thos & Ellen Whaley March 22.

## 1618.

Robert Son of John & Eliz: Clark April 10.  
 Eliz: Dr of John & Patience Harrett May 17.  
 John Son of Anthony & Marie Brayfield May 20.  
 Marie Dr of Thos & Sara Hunnet June 2.  
 Wm Son of John & Eliz: Hans Aug 9.  
 Robert Son of Robt & Alice Taylor Oct. 11.  
 Eliz: Dr of Rd Starke " 11.  
 Benjamin Son of Francis & Margeret Spicer Nov. 1.

Christian Dr of Edward & Eliz. Green		Eliz: Dr of John & Marie Lorde	July 16.
	Dec. 1.	Mary Dr of John & Eliz: Woodford	„ 23.
Frances Dr of Joseph & Dorothy Key		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Ann Harris	Aug. 2.
	Jan. 13.	Marie Dr of Rd & Alice Palmer	„ 27.
Anna Dr of John & Martha Edmonds		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Edward Greene	Sept. 3.
	Jan. 27.	Susanna Dr of Edward & Joan Thomas	
Eliz. Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Annis Tubb	Feb. 7.		Oct. 1.
Joan Gibbons John & Elisabeth	„ 20.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Jojce Mills	„ 18.
Moses Son of William Higham	March 11.	Henrie Son of John & Eliz: Clarke	Nov. 1.
		Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz: Gibbons	„ 12.
		Edward Son of Ed & Marie Eaves	„ 13.
		Sarah Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Sarai Hunnet	
			Dec. 10.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Joan Jeffcott	April 4.	Dorothy Dr of John & Patience Harrittes	
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Isabell Lambourn			Dec. 24.
	May 17.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert & Alice Taylor	
John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Ellinor Whaley			Dec. 31.
	May 23.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Ursula Chester	
Mark Son of John & Agnes Dawes	„ 30.		Feb. 25.
Eliz: Dr of John & Marie Hill	June 20.	Susanna Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Sarah Bate	„ 25.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Agnes Stallworth			
	July 18.		
Henrie Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Sorrell	Aug. 4.	1621.	
George Son of Geo: & Eliz: Wheatley			
	Sept. 1.	Eliz: Dr of Rd & Agnes Williams	April 8.
Eliz: Dr of Henry & Martha Chambers		Marie Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Marie Chetwine	„ 15.
	Sept. 21.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of John & Eliz: Harris	„ 22.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Rob <sup>t</sup> & Agnes Gibbons		Joan Dr of Henrie & Marie Worrall	
	Oct. 10.		May 6.
Jean Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Joan Cooke	Nov. 14.	Alice Dr of John & Martha Edmonds	
Mary Dr of Job & Rahab Bett	„ 28.		May 6.
Henry Son of Henry & Marie Worrall		Agnes Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Biddle	June 10.
	Nov. 28.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Elinor Whaley	July 8.
Joan Dr of John & Margeret Harris		Henrie Son of Rd & Joan Jeffcott	Sept. 2.
	Dec. 5.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Isabell Lambourn	
John Son of John & Alice Rise	„ 26.		Sept. 9.
Robert Son of Mark & Eliz. Whaley		John Son of Henry & Ursula Wheatley	
	Jan. 16.		Oct. 21.
		Robert Son of Giles & Alice Bett	Dec. 5.
Francis Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Agnes Cox	April 17.	W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah S & Dr of Anthonie & Marie	
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Wade	June 11.	Brayfield	March 9.
Geo <sup>e</sup> Son of James & Frances Higham		Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of James & Ann Eedes	
	July 2.		March 24.
Martha Dr of Rd & Isabell Starkey	„ 12.	Margaret Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Isabell Starkey	
			March 13.
		Eliz: Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz: Higham	June 3.
1620.			

## 1622.

Job Son of Job & Rahab Bett June 30.  
 John Son of Margaret Lines April 5.  
 Judith Dr of Henry & Martha Chambers April 10.  
 Rd Son of James & Frances Higham April 16.  
 Job Son of Job & Mary Hill „ 25.  
 Richd Son of Wm & Joyee Milis May 8.  
 Judith Dr of Wm & Jane Banburie „ 22.  
 Henry Son of Thos & Agnes Gibbons June 30.  
 Henry Son of Wm & Agnes Cox „ 30.  
 Robert Son of R<sup>t</sup> & Agnes Arden July 14.  
 Sarah Dr of Wm & Sarai Wady Aug. 11.  
 Robert Son of Rd & Agnes Wootten Aug. 19.  
 Eliz: Dr of Eliz: & Edward Greene Sept. 8.  
 Sarai Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke „ 15.  
 Eliz: Dr of Thos & Ann Harris „ 22.  
 Eliz. Dr of Thos & Eliz: Gibbons Oct. 13.  
 Alice Dr of Thos & Mary Hall „ 20.  
 John Son of John & Ursula Chester Oct. 27.  
 Zaehrie Evans Son of John & Jane Evans Nov. 17.  
 Agnes Dr of Thos & Helenor Whally Nov. 23.  
 Richd Son of Rd & Mary Coles Dec. 1.  
 Eliz: a poor Mans Child „ 1.  
 Mary Dr of John & Mary Lord „ 1.  
 Jane Dr of Wm & Joan Cooke „ 8.  
 John Son of Edward & Joan Crooke Dec. 15.

## 1623.

Wm Son Henry & Mary Worrall April 13.  
 James Son of John & Eliz: Woodford April 20.  
 Anthony Son of Thos & Ann Stalworth May 8.  
 Eliz: Dr of Mark & Eliz: Whally May 28.  
 Rd Son of Nichol<sup>as</sup> & Elizabeth Perry Aug. 22.

John Son of Thos & Sarah Hannet Aug. 22.  
 John Son of Rd & Annis Wotton Sept. 7.  
 Margaret Dr of Henry & Sarah Wheatly Sept. 21.  
 Eliz: Dr of Wm & Sarah Wade „ 21.  
 Eliz: Dr of Giles & Alice Bell Oct. 19.  
 Eliz. Dr of Wm & Agnes Biddle Nov. 4.  
 Anne Dr of Wm Lambert „ 27.  
 Mary Dr of John & Patience Harriots Dec. 4.  
 Bridget Dr of Robert & Isabell Rose Feb. 4.  
 Henry Son of Henry & Martha Chambers Feb. 25.  
 Edward Son of John & Eliz: Hornes Feb. 25.  
 Samuel Son of Job & Rhahab Bett March 11.

1624.

Eliz: Dr of Thos & Mary Bate May 18.  
 Sarah Dr of Thos & Eliz: Harris „ 20.  
 Sarah Dr of Edward & Sarah Poole June 8.  
 Jane Dr of John Chester July 18.  
 Thos Son of Robert Taylor „ 30.  
 John Son of Thos & Eliz: Gibbins Sept. 1.  
 Annis Jaekson a Pedlers Child „ 10.  
 John Son of Robert & Annis Arden Sept. 21.  
 Ann Dr of James & Bridget Welch Oct. 1.  
 Ann Dr of Wm & Ann Hunt „ 10.  
 John Son of Wm & Joyee Mills „ 18.  
 Edward Son of Ed & Joan Crooke „ 30.  
 Wm Son of Wm & Annis Biddle Nov. 8.  
 Eliz: Dr of John & Mary Jeffs „ 24.  
 Riehard Son of Rd Starkey „ 30.  
 Robert Son of Thos & Elinor Cox Dec. 9.  
 Eliz. Dr of Wm & Christian Chebsey Jan. 23.  
 Mary Dr of Edward & Mary Eares March 1.  
 Mary Dr of Thos & Mary Hall „ 5.

1625.

Judith Dr of Giles & Alice Bett  
about palm Sunday.  
Ann Dr of Thymothe & Dorothy Jackson  
April 19.  
Richd Son of John & Ursula Chester  
April 24.  
Eliz: Dr of Thos & Sarah Hunnet May 1.  
Edward Son of Ed & Eliz: Greene „ 1.  
Robert Son of Richd & Ann Wotton  
Oct. 20.

Bridget Dr of Richd & Ursula Goode  
Nov. 12.

Mary Dr of Wm & Ann Biddle Dec. 20.  
Robert Son of Job & Mary Hill Jan. 1.  
Wm Son of Wm & Mary Chatwin „ 20.  
Mary Dr of John & Martha Edmonds  
Jan. 24.

Mary Dr of John & Margaret Edmonds  
Feb. 1.

1626.

Mary Dr of Henry & Martha Chambers  
April 6.

Ann Dr of Nichs & Eliz: Perrey „ 10.  
John Son of John & Ann Allen „ 13.  
Rachael Dr of Richd & Ann Hanslapp  
June 8.

Alice Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke July 2.  
Simon Son of Rd & Elinor Turner  
Aug. 6.

Ellinor Dr of John & Eliz. Hanns Sept. 3.  
Henry Son of Thos & Margaret Buswell  
Sept. 19.

Robert Son of Rte & Eliz: Horne „ 21.  
Dorothy Dr of Robert & Agnes Gibbons  
Sept. 24.

Joan Dr of Edward & Sarah Poolc „ 4.  
Tho Son of Thos & Mary Gibbons  
Nov. 20.

Dorothy Dr of Robert & Isabell Rose  
Nov. 30.

Wm Son of Rd and Mary Bicknell Dec. 11.  
Alice Dr of Thos & Christan Judkin  
Dec. 16.

Giles Son of Giles & Alice Bett Dec. 24.  
Isabell Dr of John & Paticene Harriots  
Dec. 14.  
Edward Son of Thos. & Eliz: Gibbons  
Jan. 26.  
Robert Son of Thos & Annis Edmonds  
Feb. 17.  
Richd Son of Rd & Annis Wotton „ 25.  
Susanna Dr of Rd & Eliz: Rogers  
March 7.  
Tho Son of James & Bridget Welsh  
March 15.  
Margaret Dr of John Wootton Aug. 9.

1627.

Eliz: Dr of Joan Gibbons March 26.  
Eliz: Dr of Leonard & Jease Malyn  
March 27.  
John Son of Thos & Ann Turner May 1.  
Robert Son of Rt & Alice Taylor April 3.  
Isabell Dr of Wm & Margery Cooke  
April 25.  
Tho Son of Henry & Eliz: Freeman  
July 17.  
Margeret Dr of Edward & Eliz: Greene  
Sept. 2.  
Ann Dr of Thos & Bridget Mearsh „ 5.  
Tho Son of Moses & Kathrine Petcher  
Oct. 3.  
Tymothe Son of Tymothe & Dorothy  
Jackson Oct. 17.  
Henry Son of Robert & Eliz: More  
Oct. 28.  
Tho Son of Wm & Joan Cooke Dec. 23.  
Eliz: Dr of Giles & Alice Morris Jan. 15.  
Mary Dr of Rd & Ursula Goode Feb. 16.  
Jone Dr of Rd & Jone Starekey „ 20.  
Wm Son of John & Ursula Chester  
March 2.  
Richd Son of Robert & Annis Arden  
March 9.  
Samuel Son of Edward & Mary Eyres  
March 16.

1628.

Eliz: Dr of John & Margaret Edmonds April 2.  
 Susanna Dr of Edward & Sara Poole April 19.  
 Mary Dr of Thos & Annis Turner " 6.  
 Thos Son of Thos & Sarah Hannet May 14.  
 Robert Son of Henry & Martha Chambers June 20.  
 Sara Dr of Thos & Christian Judkin July 24.  
 Margaret Dr of John & Ann Wotten Aug. 13.  
 Francis Son of John & Ann Allen Oct. 20.  
 Susanna Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke Oct. 19.  
 Henry Son of Giles & Alice Betts " 22.  
 Mary Dr of Wm & Eliz: Lambert " 23.  
 Thos Son of Rd & Mary Bicknell Nov. 18.  
 Wm Son of R<sup>t</sup> & Mary Wheatley Dec. 19.  
 Robert & Eliz: Dr & Twins of Giles & Alice Morrise Dec. 19.  
 George Son of Mark & Eliz: Whaley Jan. 1.  
 Wm Son of John & Annis Jeffs " 29.  
 Eliz: Dr of Thos & Eliz: Gibbons Feb. 8.  
 Jane Dr of Edward & Eliz: Greene " 8.  
 Alice Dr of Wm & Alice Biddle March 8.  
 John Son of Henry & Eliz: Freeman Feb. 22.  
 Ann Dr of Thos & Mary Hall March 18.

1629.

John Son of Robert & Eliz: More April 13.  
 Thos Son of Thos & Bridget Mersh April 22.  
 Thos Son of Robert & Eliz: Horne April 23.  
 Richd Son of Rd & Bridget Lyndon April 26.

Miles Son of Tymothy & Dorothy Jackson May 12.  
 Mary Dr of Robert & Isabell Rose May 10.  
 Mary Dr of Robert & Dorothy Spicer May 16.  
 John Son of Richd & Ellen Turner June 17.  
 Jone Dr of John & Eliz: Woodford June 17.  
 Sara Dr of Wm & Mary Chambers Aug. 9.  
 Joan D<sup>r</sup> of Thos & Mary Gibbins " 12.  
 Kathrine Dr of Edward & Sara Poole Nov. 10.  
 Ann Dr of Richd & Ann Wootten Dec. 23.  
 Robert Son of John & Annis Wootten Dec. 28.  
 Eliz: Dr of James & Frances Higham Jan. 12.  
 Ann Dr of Thos & Ann Turner Feb. 4.

1630.

Richd Son of Rd & Ursula Goode April 4.  
 Ann Dr of John & Susanna Spicer " 25.  
 Ann Dr of John & Alice Jeffs June 9.  
 Thos Son of Wm & Mary Chatwin " 20.  
 Ann Dr of Thos & Sarah Hunnit " 27.  
 Coles Bastard Dr of Alice Coles July 9.  
 Mary Dr of Rd & Jane Starkey Sept. 5.  
 Robert Son of John Chester & Ursula Sept. 11.  
 Henry Son of Moses & Kathrine Petcher Nov. 3.  
 Eliz: Dr of Giles & Alice Betts. Dec. 12.  
 Thos Son of Henry & Martha Chambers Dec. 19.  
 Job: Son of Robert & Mary Wheatley Dec. 19.  
 Thos Son of Thos & Annis Turner Jan. 2.  
 Edward Son of Edward & Joan Bar-nacle Jan. 6.  
 James Son of James & Bridget Welch Jan. 19.

John Son of Peter & Susanna Ellit.	Eliz: Dr of Robert & Anne Marsh Nov. 14.
Jan. 22.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Christian Judkin
George Son of Rob <sup>t</sup> & Eliz: Moore	Nov. 18.
Jan. 24.	John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Ann Turner , 28.
Edward Son of John & Alice Low	George Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Mary Wheatley
March 13.	Dec. 2.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of Henry & Eliz: Freeman	Elinor Dr of John & Ann Wotten , 12.
March 13.	Ann Dr of Henry & Martha Chambers
1631.	Feb. 24.
Eliz: Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Bridget Marsh	Henry Son of John & Ursula Chester
March 27.	March 10.
Bridget Dr of Tymothy & Dorothy Jackson	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Eliz: More , 24.
June 22.	Henry Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Ursula Goode
Mary Dr of Francis & Mary Clerke	March 20.
July 25.	1633.
John Son of John & Margaret Edmonds	Eliz: Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Dennis Makepeace
July 18.	April 2.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Mary Bicknell	Mary Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Ann Warde May 9.
Aug. 7.	Susanna Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Martha Gee his
Henry Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Ann Biddle	supposed wife May 12.
„ 20.	
W <sup>m</sup> Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Bridget Lyndon	Eliz: Dr of Henry & Eliz: Freeman
„ 21.	May 15.
Henry Son of Robert & Dorothy Spicer	Henry Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Bridget Marsh
Aug. 24.	April 24.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Sara Queeney	Mary Dr of a wandering Woman May 21.
Oct. 2.	Alice Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Sarah Quincy „ 26.
Tymothy Son of Edward & Eliz: Greene	Mary Dr of Henry & Dorothy Lynes
Oct. 2.	June 19.
Leonard Son of Leonard & Jease Malyn	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Joan Starkey July 7.
Oct. 16.	Jane Dr of Giles & Alice Betts „ 7.
John Son of John & Annis Jeffs	Kathrine Dr of Edward & Sarah Poole
„ 24.	July 21.
John Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Mary Gibbins	Mary Dr of Robert & Eliz: Moore Aug. 27.
Nov. 27.	Eliz: Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Eliz: Biowne Sept. 8.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Mark & Eliz: Whaley	Henrie Son of John & Margaret Edmonds
Feb. 11.	Sept. 22.
1632.	Eliz: Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Eliz: Hilton „ 22.
Eliz: Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Mary Chambers	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Nicholas & Judith Perry
April 3.	Oct. 9.
Mary Dr of Rob <sup>t</sup> & Annis Horne	Bridget Dr of R <sup>d</sup> & Margaret Newcombe
May 16.	Oct. 22.
Robert Son of James & Eliz: Higham	Eliz: Dr of Augustine & Annis Winkley
April 16.	Nov. 7.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Annis Barnacle	Eliz: Dr of John & Annis Allen „ 19.
Sept. 30.	
Henry Son of Nicholas & Judith Perry	
Oct. 31.	
Robert Son of Rob <sup>t</sup> & Isabel Rose	
Nov. 6.	
Mary Dr of John & Mary Spicer	
„ 11.	

W <sup>m</sup> Price	Oct. 8.	1605.
Elisabeth <sup>e</sup> 44 <sup>o</sup> .		<i>Frauncis Hollyoak Rector incepit.</i>
Agnes Wrighte	Nov. 22.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbons March 31.
Agnes Cooper	March 16.	Will <sup>m</sup> Meaishe April 4.
		Alice Wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Maston „ 10.
1602.		Attiwell Cope July 23.
Alice Wright widow	April 22.	John Clarke Aug. 5.
John Chenie Senex	„ 30.	John Clarke „ 7.
Alice Turner	May 31.	Joan Wife of John Clarke „ 28.
Alice Wright	June 6.	James Willmore Sept. 22.
Alice Wife of Roger Kempe	Aug. 14.	Dorithie Hanslapp (Gunpowder Treason) Nov. 5.
Jone Wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Apletrey	Sept. 22.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Walton „ 7.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Kathrine Stal- worth	Jan. 30.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Eyres Feb. 5.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Kempe	Feb. 17.	Henrie Judkin „ 6.
John Wirroll	March 2.	John Turner March 7.
Richard Hull	„ 15.	Alice Worrall „ 14.
		1603.
		Robert Taylor March 27.
<i>Jacobi I.</i>		Margeret Turner April 7.
Margeret Wife of John Gibbins	March 31.	John Mole „ 24.
Jone Wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Tidnam	April 9.	Alexander Whaley „ 29.
		Eliz: Winckley Widow May 5.
<i>Visitatio.</i>		Phillip Son of Andrew Bayliffe „ 14.
Nicholas Hanslapp	„ 27.	Lawrance Jackson „ 28.
W <sup>m</sup> Priest Senex	Sept. 24.	Isabell Wife of R <sup>d</sup> Nuth June 16.
Samuel Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Sarah Bate	Dec. 10.	John Jeffs Aug. 15.
		Margaret Collins Servant to R <sup>t</sup> Edmonds Sept. 10.
John Son of John & Agnes Spicer	Feb. 16.	Gillian Earles Feb. 4.
Henrie Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	Feb. 26.	Francis Son of Robert & Alice Taylor Feb. 26.
Edmund Campion	March 3.	A Son of Stallworths that died in the birth March 7.
Marie Dr <sup>r</sup> of Tho <sup>s</sup> & Elinor Welch	March 19.	Ann Dr <sup>r</sup> of Michael Wilkinson & Ann Cawdwell March 16.
		1604.
Kathrine Dr <sup>r</sup> of Daniell & Kathrine Oxen- bridge	April 5.	Joan Jeffs May 4.
John Clark Senex	„ 10.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbons „ 7.
Dorothie Wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Stalworth	Sept. 11.	Margerie Wife of John Kempe Oct. 1.
A Travelling Maid	Nov. 6.	Edward Coles Jan. 1.
Three Dr <sup>rs</sup> of Francis & Jane Judkin	Feb. 2.	
Robert Son of Robert Taylor	March 17.	

1608.			
Davis the Dr of John & Ann	April 7.	John Priests A Child of	Oct. 7.
Eliz <sup>e</sup> Meacoek	May 3.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Wright	Dec. 19.
Robert Spicer	, 25.		
Henry Son of Francis Judkin	June 15.	1612.	
Alice Wife of Henry Morris	Aug. 1.	John Brockall	Sept. 28.
John Frankton	, 12.		
Eliz: Frankton	, 18.	1613.	
Francis Son of Phillip & Ann Taylor	Nov. 5.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Welch	March 27.
Robert Judkin	Dec. 24.	Marie Dr <sup>r</sup> of R <sup>d</sup> & Isabell Mawdike	July 30.
Mary Wife of Richard Mawdike	Jan. 27.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Marson	Sept. 3.
Alice Wife of Robert Judkin	March 8.	John Tubb	Oct. 6.
		Henry Stollworth	, 13.
1609.		1614.	
Margaret Allen	July 9.	Eliz <sup>e</sup> Dr <sup>r</sup> of Henry & Margeret Twigg	
— the wife of James Eedes	Sept. 30.		April 22.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of Henrie & Lettece Wirral	Oct. 22.	Marie Wife of Rich <sup>d</sup> Brooke	, , 4.
Edward Higham	Dec. 8.	Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> Crooke	May 31.
Mary Palmer	Jan. 3.	George Horne	June 30.
Humphry Son of Phillip & Ann Taylor	Jan. 7.	John Jeffcock	, 10.
Roger Chester	Feb. 10.	Edward Coles	, 17.
Richard Gibbins	March 23.	Eliz: Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> Tew	Aug. 27.
		Edward Baylie alias Morris	Sept. 23.
1610.		Roger Kempe	, 29.
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Edward & Dorithy Rosse	March 31.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Seale	Oct. 2.
Old Humfrey	June 1.	Ann Dr <sup>r</sup> of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Ellen White	Nov. 7.
A Stranger found Dead in y <sup>e</sup> Field	, 21.	Abraham Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	Jan. 19.
Hellen y <sup>e</sup> Wife of Henry Worrall	Aug. 31.		
A Child Still Born Son to Nicholas & Ann			
Hanslapp	Oct. 10.	Siseley wife of Augustine Meacock	Feb. 15.
A Child: Still Born Belonging to Nicholas		Oliver Welchman	, 15.
& Ann Ball	Dec. 8.	Eliz: wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Worrall	March 5.
Marie Band	March 7.	The wife of Edward Amplet	, 10.
		Alice Brockwell widow	, 11.
1611.		Robert Lord	, 18.
Edward Hobbie	March 28.	W <sup>m</sup> Cawdwell	, 18.
John Son of John & Ann Cramnor			
	July 31.	1615.	
		John Simcocks	April 8.
		Thomas Moseley	, 13.
		Old Rich <sup>d</sup> Milles	, 24.
		Margery Wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Harris	May 26.
		Marie Wife of Robert Worrall	June 2.

Robert Mash	June 9.	Alice Lovell widow of Longa Itchington
Ann Wightman Mother to Robert Worrall	June 22.	Aug. 19.
John Priest	Aug. 7.	Philip Taylor 'parsh Clark'
John Cowles	„ 16.	Isaball wife of Robert Worrall
Alce y <sup>e</sup> wife of Anthonie Stalworth	Sept. 11.	W <sup>m</sup> Norton of Kings Norton
		Robert Worrall
		1618.
Ann Wife of John Turner	„ 12.	John Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> Mills
Isabell wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Bronwich	„ 27.	John Son of Robert Gibbons
Dorothy Dr of E <sup>d</sup> & Dorothy Roase	Nov. 8.	Mary Spicer widow
Sarah Dr of Philip & Annis Taylor	Jan. 4.	Isabell Eyres
John Turner	Feb. 7.	1619.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner	Jan. 20.	Eliz: Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke
Rich <sup>d</sup> Mawdicke	„ 21.	Eliz: Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Isabell Starkey
Anthonie Edmonds	Feb. 14.	Marie Dr of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Sarai Bate
		John Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Elinor Whaley
		John Chester y <sup>e</sup> Elder
		Agnes wife of W <sup>m</sup> Harwood
		Alice wife of John Webb
		Joane wife of Giles Bett
		Margaret wife of Henrie Twigge
		Hugh Burges
		Will <sup>m</sup> Thorpe
		George Son of Geo: & Eliz: Wheatley
		Maude Freeman
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Roades
		John Kibbsie
		1620.
		Henrie Twigge
		W <sup>m</sup> Hanslapp
		Dorothy Dr of Eliz: Worrall
		Joan wife of W <sup>m</sup> Smith
		Ould Christian
		Henrie Morris
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Son of Rob <sup>t</sup> & Alice Taylor
		Thos <sup>s</sup> Barnacle y <sup>e</sup> Elder
		W <sup>m</sup> Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Sarai Wade
		Eliz: Dr of Robert & Eliz: Mash
		1621.
		Eliz: Hill widow
Phillip Son of Robert & Agnes Taylor	June 17.	April 5.

John Son of Ursula & Henrie Wheatley		Richd Son of R <sup>d</sup> Starkey	Oct. 1
	Oct. 22.	Robert Son of Richd & Annis Wotton	
Isabell Dadley	„ 26.		Nov. 20
Dorothy wife of Joshua Kaie	Nov. 3.	Richd Son of Thos & Mary Gibbons	
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Thos & Elinor Whaley	„ 11.		Nov. 6.
Eliz: wife of Nicholas Perry	Jan. 1.	Frauncis Spicer, cum testamento,	„ 7.
Dorothy Chatwin widowe	Feb. 2.	Widow Tubbe	„ 15.
Margaret Dr of Richd & Isabell Starkey	March 18.	Robert Bette, cum testamento	„ 10.
			1626.
	1622.		
Isabel wife of Richd Starkey	April 6.	John Tidnam administrā:	April 2.
Amye Edmonds Widow	May 7.	Alice Willmore Widow, cum testamento	
Thos Baker	July 10.		April 15.
Martha Dr of R <sup>d</sup> Starkey	„ 18.	Ann wife of Andrew Morris	July 18.
Robert Son of Richd & Agnes Wootton	Aug. 23.	Mary Lambard	„ 25.
Old Richard	Feb. 6.	Dorothy Hanslapp widow	Nov. 28.
W <sup>m</sup> Smith	„ 28.	Ann Whaley widow	Jan. 18.
Robert Clarke	March 15.	John Webb	March 13.
			1627.
	1623.		
Joan Rainbow	April 4.	Ann Dr of Nicholas & Eliz: Perrey	
Robert Babb	„ 17.		March 21.
Widow Lemington at Wellesbourne	„ 24.	Ann Patricke widow	May 31.
Agnes Jeffs	„ 30.	Mary wife of John Jeffs	Sept. 29.
John Son of Thos & Sarah Hounett	Aug. 24.	Alice Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke	Dec. 9.
Margaret Edmonds Mother of Robert		Eliz: Bastard Child of Joan Gibbins	
Edmonds of y <sup>e</sup> Pendike	Oct. 1.		Dec. 15.
A poor man Called John Bauliffe	Nov. 8.	Eliz: Dr Giles & Alice Morris	Jan. 15.
John Worrall	„ 24.		
Nicholas Hanslapp Sen <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 3.		1628.
James Eedes	„ 3.		
An Old Travelling Woman	„ 12.	Annis wife of Phillip Winkley	April 15.
Joan Worrall Dr of Henrie & Mary	Feb. 18.	W <sup>m</sup> Welch	„ 23.
Widow Jackson	March 4.	Eliz: Dr of Thos & Eliz: Gibbins	June 16.
		Johane Dr of Thos & Eliz Gibbins	„ 19.
	1624.	Robert Judkin	July 30.
		Richa Grime	Oct. 8.
	No Burials Registered.	Robert Hanslapp	March 1.
			1629.
	1625.		
Elinor Dr of Eliz: Wheatley	June 20.	Bennet Perry	April 19.
Alice wife of Edward Farley	„ 20.	Henry Coles	Sept. 2.
		Eliz: Dr of Job & Rachell Bettes	„ 28.
		Henry Son of W <sup>m</sup> & Joan Cooke	Oct. 4.
		Annis wife of Thos Edmonds	Nov. 13.
		Winifride Hull widow	Dec. 4.

W <sup>m</sup> Jenks Servant to Robert Rose	Dec. 15.	Annis Dr of Thos & Sari Hunnit	July 13.
Ann Dr of Thos & Ann Turner	Feb. 5.	John Son of Thos & Annis Turner	,, 30.
Henry Edmondes	March 5.	Kathrine Dr of Edward & Sarah Poole	
1630.			
Susanna Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke	March 30.	Henry Worrall	Nov. 17.
Robert Edmondes	April 1.	Eliz: wife of Augustine Meacock	Jan. 24.
Mary wife of W <sup>m</sup> Collins	,, 13.	W <sup>m</sup> Higham	March 7.
Eliz: Dr of Giles Bettes	,, 28.	Will <sup>m</sup> Rogers an Inhabitant of Cercot	
Susanna wife of John Spicer	May 4.	Parish	March 23.
Miles Son of Timothy & Dorotheie Jackson	May 26.	1632.	
Eliz: wife of Robert Skevington	July 14.	Ann Dr of R <sup>d</sup> & Alice Palmer	May 9.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of Robert Arden	,, 20.	The wife of Henry Langly a Vagrant	
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Robert Wheatly	,, 17.	Hellen wife of Thos Chandler	June 17.
Anthony Son of Thos & Annis Stalworth	July 26.	Barbara Worrall widow intesta	Aug. 24.
Annis Dr of John Spicer	,, 27.	Elinor Welch widow	Oct. 4.
Edward Son of Edward & Jone Crooke	July 28.	Augustine Meacock	Nov. 9.
Jane Dr of W <sup>m</sup> Cooke	,, 29.	Henry Son of Judith & Nicholas Perry	Oct. 28.
Edward Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> Palmer	Aug. 1.	Annis wife of Joseph Key	Dec. 24.
Mary a Nurse Child with Edward Crooke	Aug. 3.	Margery wife of W <sup>m</sup> Cooke	Jan. 16.
Eliz: Hynde Maid Servant to Job Betts	Aug. 5.	John Woodford	,, 3.
Mary Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Mary Bicknell	Aug. 8.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Jefcot	Feb. 14.
Henry Son of Giles & Alice Bettes	Aug. 16.	Robert Son of James & Eliz: Higham	
Annis Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Annis Wotton	Sept. 18.	Feb. 20.	
Mary wife of Thos Hall	,, 30.	1633.	
Eliz: wife of Nicholas Perry	Nov. 1.	Annis Wife of Thos Coles	April 6.
Alice wife of Giles Morris	,, 21.	Robert Hanslapp	,, 16.
Robert Son of Giles Bayley alias Morrish	Jan. 20.	Dorothy Burges	Aug. 3.
Eliz: Dr of y <sup>e</sup> Said Giles	Feb. 20.	Ann wife of Benjamin Turner	Sept. 5.
Margaret Dr of Ed & Eliz: Green	March 18.	Christian Gibbins widow	,, 10.
1631.		Joan wife of W <sup>m</sup> Cooke	Oct. 27.
Annis wife of Robert Arden	June 3.	Eliz: Dr of Augustine & Annis Winkley	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Edmonds	July 5.	Joan Wright widow	Nov. 16.
1634.		James Son of James & Bridget Welch	Dec. 27.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Stanley		Annis Webb widow	Jan. 26.
Grace Winkley widow		Henry Spicer	,, 18.

Christian wife of John Mullinex	Sept. 10.	Eliz: Coles	Dec. 28.
Mary Dr of W <sup>m</sup> & Ann Warde	Oct. 14.	Edward Green	„ 29.
Thos Son of Frances & James Higham			
	Nov. 8.		
W <sup>m</sup> Marsh a Child son of W <sup>m</sup> & Annis	Nov. 9.		
W <sup>m</sup> Biddle	„ 15.		
Daniel Hatt Servant	Jan. 12.		
Ann wife of Rich <sup>d</sup> Warr	„ 20.		
Phillip Winkley	Feb. 22.		
W <sup>m</sup> Son of Franeis & Margery Cox	Mareh 23.		
	1635.		
John Mason	April 23.		
Eliz: Wheatley widow	May 22.		
Sara Hull	„ 25.		
Mary wife of Edward Eyres	„ 26.		
John Edmonds	June 6.		
Martha Edmonds widow	„ 29.		
Eliz: Edmonds	July 27.		
John Harriots	„ 31.		
Ann Priest widow	Aug. 5.		
Henry Stalworth	„ 9.		
Helen Whaley	„ 11.		
Lettiee Worrall widow	„ 15.		
Andrew Morris	„ 24.		
Thos Chandler	Oct. 10.		
Joan Child of Eliz: Clarke	widow &		
Passenger	Oct. 17.		
John Watts	Nov. 5.		
Ewin Bate	Jan. 9.		
Rich <sup>d</sup> Newth (Glazier)	Feb. 22.		
	1636.		
William Coles	June 17.		
Eliz: Farr	Oct. 18.		
Widow Burges	Dec. 6.		
Eliz: y <sup>e</sup> Base Dr of 1 liz: Barnacle & im- puted to Rob <sup>t</sup> Russell	Dec. 10.		
Isabell Hunnett widow	„ 20.		
Rich <sup>d</sup> Coles	Jan. 28.		
	1637.		
Mary Dr of Robert & Mary Wheatley	June 30.		
Benjamin Meacocke	July 20.		
	1638.		
John Waishington Son of John & Ann			
		April 26.	
Joan Harris		July 24.	
Martha Gee		„ 27.	
Eliz: Watts widow		Ang. 13.	
John Chester		„ 13.	
W <sup>m</sup> Ward		„ 21.	
Joane wife of George Cleere		Sept. 11.	
Gyles Son of Tymothy Jackson		„ 26.	
Susanna Wootton		„ 26.	
Robert Horne		„ 30.	
Moses Petcher		Oct. 2.	
Christian Spicer Widow		„ 2.	
George Newcombe		„ 3.	
Margaret Bates widow		„ 12.	
Ann Taylor a poor woman Born in Bos- well			
		Oct. 24.	
Eliz: Coles		Nov. 26.	
Ann Chester		Dec. 26.	
Edward Poole		„ 31.	
Eliz: Chatwin		Jan. 3.	
Ann wife of Thos Turner		„ 3.	
Randolph Washington		„ 14.	
Judith the Fourth wife of Nicholas Perry			
		Jan. 17.	
Mary Pibrigg Servant to John Pampion			
		Jan. 18.	
Sarah wife of Robert Turner		„ 23.	
Benjamin Spicer		Feb. 6.	
Ann wife of John Dawes		„ 17.	
Mary wife of W <sup>m</sup> Wright Jun <sup>r</sup>		„ 28.	
Elizabeth wife of Rd Hilton		„ 28.	
Rd Son of Thos & Mary Gibbins			
		March 8.	
W <sup>m</sup> Wright y <sup>e</sup> Elder		„ 15.	
	1639.		
Eliz: Tubbe		April 13.	
Eliz: Spicer		„ 13.	
Ann Badger		„ 13.	
Thos Son of Henry Chambers		„ 17.	

Rich <sup>d</sup> Starkey	April 18.	1641.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Hilton	," 19.	
Kathrine Stalworth	," 20.	
George Son of Robert Horne	May 2.	
Edward Son of Edward Green	," 7.	
Sarah D <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> Quiney	," 10.	
Ann D <sup>r</sup> of Henry Freeman	," 11.	
Will <sup>m</sup> Moore Son of Thomas	," 24.	
Eliz: Edmonds widow	," 28.	
Henry Lines	June 3.	
Mary wife of W <sup>m</sup> Plumbley	," 14.	
Mary Lord widow	," 15.	
Ann Goade	," 23.	
Bridget Michael	July 12.	
Rachell D <sup>r</sup> of John & Ann Washington	July 15.	
John Dawes	," 19.	
Moses Petcher	Aug. 14.	
Eliz: y <sup>e</sup> wife of George Wheatly	," 30.	
Margaret wife of W <sup>m</sup> Cooke	Sept. 19.	
Eliz: Judkin	Oct. 12.	
John Allen	," 12.	
Job Hill	," 22.	
Mary Hall	Nov. 25.	
Margaret Edmonds	Dec. 16.	
John Chambers	," 26.	
Joan Wright widow	Jan. 25.	
Joan Mason widow	," 31.	
Bridget Hanslapp	Feb. 2.	
Alice wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Barnacle y <sup>e</sup> Elder	March 11.	
		1640.
Mary Coles widow	April 7.	
Sarah wife of Thos <sup>s</sup> Hunnet	," 7.	
Alice Base D <sup>r</sup> of Alice Hobbins alias Parker y <sup>e</sup> father Unknown	July 4.	
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> Coles y <sup>e</sup> Elder	Aug. 2.	
Mary wife of Andrew Hinson	," 17.	
Jane Smith widow	," 20.	
Joan Gryphin widow	Sept. 22.	
Eliz: Newth	," 26.	
Jane Babbs widow	Oct. 11.	
Henry Mash	," 11.	
Dorothy Jackson	Jan. 30.	
Edward Eyres	March 25.	
Margaret Williams	April 2.	
Margaret Judkin widow	," 13.	
Rich <sup>d</sup> Palmer	," 20.	
William Williams	Sept. 9.	
Samuel Williams	," 13.	
Ralph Bicknell	," 30.	
Francis Son of John & Margaret Edmons		
Edward Son of Robert Rose	Oct 7.	
Job Bicknell	," 15.	
Isabell Rose	," 19.	
Mary Barnacle	Nov. 10.	
W <sup>m</sup> Marsh	," 27.	
		1642.
Will <sup>m</sup> Benson Miller of Hellidon in North <sup>sh</sup>	July 14.	
John Brown alias Pisely Souldier Under Captain Jones in y <sup>e</sup> Regiment of Rob <sup>t</sup> Lord Brooke	Aug. 23.	
<i>The same day the Battle was fought Between Lord Brooke and y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Northampton.</i>		
Ann Newcombe	Aug. 23.	
James Furley	Sept. 10.	
Ann Goode Supposed D <sup>r</sup> of W <sup>m</sup> Cole born	Oct. 8.	
A Soldier	," 30.	
<i>The battle of Edge Hill was fought Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup></i>		
Mr. William Herbert Son to the Earle of Pembroke y <sup>e</sup> 1st day of Nov <sup>r</sup> at Night.		
Prissilla Goode	Nov. 15.	
Thos <sup>s</sup> Perry	," 19.	
Patience Simson	Dec. 18.	
John Son of Thos <sup>s</sup> & Isabell Cornish	Dec. 26.	
Dorothy Rosse widow	Feb. 7.	
Anthony Edmonds	," 24.	

Henry Morrise	Feb. 26.	Joan Dadford & Joan Starkey her D both in one Grave	Oct. 24th.
Eliz: Dr of Mary Horne	March 10.	Dorothy wife of Edward Crooke	Nov. 4.
1643.			
Rich <sup>d</sup> Kinge Son of Tho <sup>s</sup> Kinge	March 30.	Ann Smith widow	6.
Frances Dr of Edward & Ann Horne	April 6.	Lettice wife of Edward Freeman	7.
Ann Pampion	„ 19.	A Travelling Man supposed to Dwell at Cosillhull (Coleshill)	Nov. 13.
Abigall Pampion	June 2.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Marsh Sen <sup>r</sup>	„ 22.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Smith	July 6.	Edward Masters Servant to W <sup>m</sup> Marsh	Nov. 23.
Eliz: Turner	„ 30.	Eliz: Coles widow	Dec. 2.
Sarah Dr of R <sup>d</sup> & Judith Bryan	Aug. 3.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Ludlow	„ 11.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Lyndon	„ 5.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Freeman a Butcher	„ 26.
Susanna Hall Wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Hall	„ 10.	Annize wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> . Barnacle	Jan. 2.
Alee wife of Gyles Betts	„ 19.	Alee wife of John Furley	Feb. 14.
Margaret Newcombe	Sept. 20.	Eliz: Dr of John & Eliz: Wright	„ 17.
Mary wife of W <sup>m</sup> Chatwine	Oct. 26.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Son of Robert & Ann Lawrence	March 6.
John Cox Aged 100 years old	Nov. 1.		
Eliz: Betts widow	Dec. 2.	1646.	
Susanna Wootton	March 1.	Mary Dr of James Higham	May 7.
Will <sup>m</sup> Son of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Mary Cox	„ 12.	Ann Dr of Rich <sup>d</sup> & Bridget Lyndon	May 12.
1644.			
Tho <sup>s</sup> Gibbins y <sup>e</sup> Elder	May 15.	W <sup>m</sup> Son of R <sup>d</sup> & Mary Cox	„ 15.
Eliz: Piddington	June 26.	Ann Dr of John & Ann Jephcott	June 1.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Loch, a Mason	Aug. 4.	Hester Pampion	„ 3.
John Turner a Baileiffe	„ 28.	John Geadon y <sup>e</sup> Elder	„ 21.
Mary y <sup>e</sup> wife of Robert Wheatley	Sept. 3.	John Son of Edward & Ann Horne	„ 30.
Dorcas Dr of John & Susanna Hayward	Nov. 18.	Dorothy widow, wife of John Geadon Sen <sup>r</sup>	July 4.
Edward Farley—cum testamento	„ 20.	Alee Dr of Tho <sup>s</sup> and Christian Judkin	
Ann Dr of E <sup>d</sup> & Ann Horne	„ 26.		Aug. 9.
Mary Palmer	Feb. 7.	Mary Biddle	Feb. 25.
1645.		Jane Lyndon	„ 26.
John Son of John & Alice Furley	April 30.	Joan Wheatley	March 22.
Alee wife of Tho <sup>s</sup> Marsh Sen <sup>r</sup>	May 16.	1647.	
Will <sup>m</sup> Green	June 23.	Rich <sup>d</sup> Williams	April 20.
Humphry Freeman	July 8.	Eliz: Biddle	„ 20.
Mary Sorrell Jun <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 8.	Robert Edmonds Sen <sup>r</sup>	„ 28.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Son of Tymothy & Eliz: Maw- dicke	Oct. 16.	Eliz: Dr of John Jeffs	June 28.
		Eliz: wife of Rich <sup>d</sup> Webb	July 10.
		Rich <sup>d</sup> Wotton y <sup>e</sup> Elder	„ 28.
		Paul Bicknell	Aug. 8.

1631.

Francis Bottom & Sara Chester May 2.  
 Henrie Lynes & Dorithie Smyth Nov. 24.

1632.

Robert Arden & Jone Hodges May 1.  
 Ralphe Ingrome & Mary Hassell Both of ye parish of St. Trinity in Coventry by Virtue  
     of a Licence from Lichfield Court June 29.  
 Useby Holmes of Lawbridge & Ann Branston July 23.

1633.

John Mash & Eliz: Spicer June 24.  
 Thos Kinge & Alice Taylor Feb. 7.

1634.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Warde & Frances Edmondes Nov. 1.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Cooke & Margret Lynes Jan. 14.

1635.

Edward Draper & Millicent Clarke April 23.  
     by virtue of a Licence.  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Russell & Mary Pinchbacke June 1.  
     by virtue of a Licence.  
 John Mullinex & Mary Clever Aug. 24.

1636.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Maunton & Eliz: Malyn June 24.  
 Edward Walker alias Wackit & Jane Huit „ 30.  
 Thos Higham & Margaret Tubbs Aug. 10.  
 Abell Butler & Ann Brent by Licence Jan. 29.

1637.

Thos Hall & Susanna Coles April 25.

1638.

George Hanes & Ann Taylor April 24.  
 Thos Goode & Joan Coles Nov. 27.

1639.

Henry Eeles & Ann Goade by virtue of a sufficient License April 16.  
 Robert Brown & Mary Coles July 25.  
 George Wheatly & Rose Mills Jan. 13.

1640.

W<sup>m</sup> Mash & Dorothy Edmonds June 4.  
 Thos Turner & Mary Goade „ 16.  
 Edward Goade & Frances Miller Aug. 25.

John Hawley & Kathrine Staunton by Licence	Oct. 30.
George Worrall & Margaret Coales	Nov. 30.
George Jarvise & Alice Atkins	Jan. 14.
John White & Eliz Taylor with Licence	Feb. 20.
1641.	
Edward Swift & Dorothy Babbs	May 27.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Bradford & Joan Starckey	Aug. 26.
Francis Parsons & Eliz: Lucas	," 31.
John Furley & Alice Eedes	Nov. 1.
Alexander Whalley and Ann Ward	," 1.
George Eyres & Mary Allen	Feb. 6.
1642.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Hoggins & Ann Barnacle	April 26.
Edward Milles & Mary Nuthe	," 26.
Gyles Morize & Miliceene Ellard	Feb. 14.
1643.	
Nycholas Meacock & Elinor Locke	Nov. 16.
John House & Ann James	Dec. 18.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Ward & Mary Malin	Jan. 14.
1644.	
No Marriages Regis <sup>d</sup> .	
1645.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Hall & Prissilla Mawdike	April 15.
1646.	
Edward Freeman & Isabell Crooke	March 31.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Goode & Patience Marsh	April 23.
1647 } no Marriages.	
1648 } no Marriages.	
1649.	
Robert Maunton & Eliz: Lord	Oct. 15.
John Mullinax & Ann Piddington	Dec. 31.
1650.	
Tho <sup>s</sup> Garlecke & Eliz. Simms	Oct. 5.
Henry Todd & Margaret Gibbins	," 15.
The said Henry Todd Dwelleth in y <sup>e</sup> parish of St. Buttolph without Aldgate	
London, a Weaver.	
W <sup>m</sup> Mills & Alice King	Jan. 14.

1651.

Walter Pearce of Brill on the Hill in the County of Bucks & Eliz: Worrall	July 2.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Tymes & Mary Shrowsbury	„ 7.
W <sup>m</sup> Blackwell & Jane Soper of Over Eattenton	Oct. 16.
Henry Atkins & Mary Green Widow now of Cubbington	Nov. 25.

1652.

Rich <sup>d</sup> French & Rachell Hanslapp	May 27.
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By Reason of a new Act of Parliament this Book  
doth begin on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of this September 1653, to that purpose.

*Warwickshire.*

*Whereas it appeareth unto me by a Certificate under ye Hands of  
ye Major part of ye Inhabitants of ye parish of Southam in this  
County, who are Contributary to ye poor, that they have Elected and  
chosen Thomas Hall, the parish Clarke of the said parish of Southam,  
to be the Register of the said parish, According to ye Late Act for that  
purpose, I doe therefore approve and Allowe of the Choice of the said  
Thomas Hall for the Keeping the said Register: In Witness whereof  
I have here unto put my Hand the 19<sup>th</sup> Day of November 1653.*

*J. Sy. Archer.*

The Names of those Christians that were married at Southam  
from ye 29<sup>th</sup> Day September 1653 As followeth :

The days of publication of the purpose of Marriage Between Richd Ellis of Spratton in  
North<sup>sh</sup> ye son of James Ellis the one party, and Margerett Wootton of Southam in  
this County the Dr of John Wootton Deceased the other party ware (That is to say)  
on ye 22<sup>d</sup> of Jany ye 29<sup>th</sup> of Jany ye 5<sup>th</sup> of Feby being on ye Lords days  
No one opposeing it.

The purpose of marrage Between Daniel Lee of Tachbrooke-Mallery ye son of Margert  
Lee widow ye one party, & Ann Jockam of Southam widow the other party, and  
were published 3 several Lords days: ye 22<sup>d</sup> of Jany ye 29<sup>th</sup> of Jan. the 5<sup>th</sup> of Feby  
in ye p'sh Church of Southam according to ye late Act—

and George Smyth Gent: of Broadway in Worstershire did make Exception against ye  
said Marrigge, and the same hath been Certified before Sr Symon Archer Justice  
of ye peace for this County also ye Certificate was delivered to Daniel Lee on ye  
11<sup>th</sup> of Feby.

The purpose of marriage between Thos Packwood of Brinklow & Barbara Crowe of  
Dunchurch was published one Day viz. ye 6<sup>th</sup> of March in ye Market place of  
Southam according to ye Late Act

No one opposing it.

The purpose of Marriage between John Nassby of Marston priors & Mary Dormer of Everton in North<sup>sh</sup> widow ware publish'd 3 several market days in ye Market place, on ye 13<sup>th</sup> of March ye 20<sup>th</sup> of Do. and ye 27<sup>th</sup> of March 1654  
no one opposeing it.

1654.

The purpose of Marriage Between John Turner of Southam & Dorothy Cooper of Lillington was published 3 Lords days in Southam Church no one opposeing it, and were married May 1<sup>st</sup> before Sr Symon Archer Knight, Justice of ye peace.

The purpose of Mar<sup>e</sup> between Francis Cox & Dorothy Gibbins both of this p<sup>h</sup> was published 3 Lords days in So<sup>m</sup> Church no one opposing it, & married ye 6<sup>th</sup> of May before Sr Symon Archer Knight & Justice of ye peace.

W<sup>m</sup> Sanders & Eliz Worrall both of ye parish were published 3 Lords Days in Southam Church on ye 25<sup>th</sup> of May, 28<sup>th</sup> and ye 4<sup>th</sup> of June  
No one opposeing it.

The purp<sup>e</sup> of Marge Between Rich<sup>d</sup> Goode & Eliz Malin both of Southam were published 3 several Lords days in our parish Church on ye 25<sup>th</sup> of June, ye 2 of July, and ye 9<sup>th</sup> no one opposeing it, And he had the Certificate ye 25<sup>th</sup> of July.

The purpose of Mar: between John Jackson & Kathrine Draper both of y<sup>s</sup> p'sh was published 3 several Lords days in Southam Church on July ye 30<sup>th</sup> August ye 6<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> No one oppos'd.

The purpose of Mar: between James Simons of Moor End in the parish of Hampton in Arden, son of Rd Simmons & Mary Catesmoore of Woolston—was published 3 market days in ye open Market in Southam on August ye 7<sup>th</sup> ye 14<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> according to ye Late Act no one opposeing it.

The purpose of marriage Between Peter Sadler of Weston, son of Mountague & Susanna Sadler, of Fillingley in this County, & Mary Daves of Wappenbury widow, Henry Garrett of Wappenbury afore<sup>sd</sup> her Gardian, Hath been published 3 several Market Days in ye open market in Southam (That is to say) August ye 14<sup>th</sup> ye 25<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> according to ye Late Act: no one opposeing it.

Purpose of Marriages Between Henry Collins of Hurst in ye p<sup>h</sup> of Stonley the Son of W<sup>m</sup> Collins of the same & Eliz Mousley of Cryfield in ye said parish, was published 3 several Market days in ye open Market in Southam on Sept<sup>r</sup> ye 18<sup>th</sup>, ye 25<sup>th</sup>, & on ye 2<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> noe one opposeing it.

Between Robert Wootton of Southam the son of John Wootton deseas'd the one party & Kathrine Barnacle Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> Barnacle of Southam afore said, the other party was published 3 several Lords days in ye p<sup>h</sup> Church of Southam on Oct ye 15<sup>th</sup>, ye 22<sup>d</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> according to ye Late Act, noe one opposeing it.

Between Rich<sup>d</sup> Maunton of Southam & Susanna Turner Dr of Rich<sup>d</sup> Turner & Elinor his wife was published 3 Lords days in Southam Church on Oct ye 22<sup>d</sup> ye 29<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> without opposition.

Between John Thomas of Warwick & Aylce Payne of Coventry was published 3 market days in ye open Market in Southam on Nov ye 20<sup>th</sup> ye 27<sup>th</sup> & ye 4 of Dec<sup>r</sup> No one opposeing it, and had the Certificate ye same day.

Between Clement Betts son of Job. Betts Both of Southam & Rebecka Barber of the City of Norwich ye Dr of Nicholas Barber Gent: & Ann his wife both deceas'd Late of Thurlton in ye County of Suffolk, was published 3 several Lords Days in ye parish Church of Southam on Dec ye 3<sup>d</sup> ye 10<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> according to ye Late Act, no one opposeing it.

Between W<sup>m</sup> Jeffes & Eliz Brown both of Southam was published the same days as ye next above, noe one opposeing it.

Between W<sup>m</sup> Hewes of Napton son of W<sup>m</sup> Hewes of Napton & Mary Saunders of Long Bridge in ye parish of St. Mary Warwick the Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> Saunders of the same Gent: were Published 3 markets days in ye opcn markets in Southam Jan. ye 15<sup>th</sup> ye 22<sup>d</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> no one opposeing it, they had the Certificate ye 29<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup>.

Between W<sup>m</sup> Hands of Weston-under-weathlye Son of W<sup>m</sup> Hands late of Offchurch deceas'd & Jane Cross of Wappenbury Dr of R<sup>d</sup> Cross dwelling near Bister in ye County of Bucks, was published 3 market days in ye open of Southam on Jan. 29<sup>th</sup>, Feb. ye 5<sup>th</sup>, & 12<sup>th</sup> without opposition.

Between Mathew Quiney of Fenny Compton ye Son of W<sup>m</sup> Quiney Late of Napton deceas'd & Isabell Dr of Thos<sup>s</sup> & Jane Watson of Staverton in North<sup>sh</sup> was pul-  
lished in ye open market on Feby ye 5<sup>th</sup> ye 12<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup>  
No one opposeing it.

Purpose of Marriage between Thos: Rose of Knightcot in ye parish of Great Dassett in this County ye son of Nich<sup>s</sup> Rose of Great Brailes the one party, & Martha Hixon of ye Northend of Great Dasett aforesaid the other party was published 3 several Market days in ye open Market in Southam that is to say on ye 19<sup>th</sup> Feby ye 26<sup>th</sup> of Feby & ye 5<sup>th</sup> of March according to the late Act: no one opposeing it.

1655.

Purpose of marriage between John Burton of Loxley, and Margaret Barret, of Stratford-upon-Avon, with consent of all Friends, was published in ye open Market of Southam April ye 2<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> no one opposeing.

Between Edw<sup>d</sup> Shenstone of Flecknoe in ye parish of Woolvencott Husbandman, son of Rich<sup>d</sup> & Ursula Shenstone of ye same Town, and Alice Marrett of Harple in North<sup>sh</sup> ye daughter of Nicholas Marrett of ye same Town was published 3 market days in ye open Market in Southam on July 2<sup>d</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup>: no one opposing it. Certificate dated 17<sup>th</sup> of July.

Between Edward Loggin of Westcott in ye parish of Tysoe, Gent. son of W<sup>m</sup> Loggia late of Swallcliffe in ye County of Oxon deceased & Ann Walker of Ratley, daughter of Thos: Walker Gent: was published in ye open Market of Southam on July 16<sup>th</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup>—noe one opposeing it, Delivered ye Certificate July 30<sup>th</sup>.

Between Henry Hemmings son of Henry & Joan Hemmings of Nether Bodington in North<sup>n</sup> Yeoman, & Ann Ledbrooke D<sup>r</sup> of John Ledbrooke of Knightcot, Yeoman, was published in the open Market of Southam on Oct<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>, noe one opposeing it.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Sheepherd of Maxstocke son of Geo. & Elinor Sheepherd of Lawford & Rebecca Collins of Wappenbury D<sup>r</sup> of William & Isabel Collins of Tanworth was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam on Oct<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>d</sup>, & 29<sup>th</sup>, noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered Oct. 29<sup>th</sup>.

John Smyth, son of Henry Smyth & Sarah Marshall D<sup>r</sup> of Sarah Marshall, widow, all of the Borough of Warwick was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam on Jany ye 7<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>. Noe one opposeing it. The Certificate delivered Jany 29<sup>th</sup>.

Between Thos: Smyth, son of Thos: & Mary Smyth of Debridge in Darby<sup>sh</sup> & Kathrine Shakespear D<sup>r</sup> of Jane Shakespear of St. Marys Warwick was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam on Feby 4<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> No one opposeing it; y<sup>e</sup> certificate delivered March 1<sup>st</sup>.

Between W<sup>m</sup> son of W<sup>m</sup> Worrall of L. Itchington & Eliz: Parker of Radford Semele, Spinster, was published in y<sup>e</sup> open market in Southam on Feby ye 18<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, & March y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>. No one opposeing it. Certificate deliv<sup>d</sup> March 3<sup>d</sup>.

Between John Devill, son of John Devell of y<sup>e</sup> parish of Berkswell & Margaret Wright of Prior's Marston D<sup>r</sup> of Thos: Wright of the same, was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market at Southam on Feby ye 25<sup>th</sup>, March y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>. Noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered March 10<sup>th</sup>.

Between Edward Freeman of Stonley & Grace Smyth of Bubbenhall D<sup>r</sup> of Ed Smyth late of Askew, lately dec<sup>d</sup> was published in the open market in Southam on the 17<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> of March 1655 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 1656. Noe one opposeing it. Certificate delivered March 31<sup>st</sup>.

Between Robert Hurst of Lighthorne son of Thos: Hurst, late of Napton, deceased, and Mary Welch of Lighthorne D<sup>r</sup> of Thomas Welch of Harbury, deceased, was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March, 1655, and y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> of D<sup>o</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> 1656. Noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered April 7<sup>th</sup>.

### 1656.

Adrian Tookey of Chesterton, son of Adrian Tookey of Bratton Fleming in Devon<sup>sh</sup>, & Lucy Lancaster of Chesterton D<sup>r</sup> of Thos: Lancaster of Preston in Lanc<sup>sh</sup>, Esquire, was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam on April y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> & May 5<sup>th</sup> 1656. No one opposeing.

Between Samuel Tompson of Leamington Hastings & Eliz: Wright of B<sup>p</sup> Itchington, widow, was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam on June y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup>. Noe one opposeing it.

Between Alexander Harbert of Priors Marston and Mary Varnum of y<sup>e</sup> same, was published in y<sup>e</sup> open Market in Southam, on Sep 1<sup>st</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup>. Noe one opposeing it.

Edw<sup>d</sup> Green of St. Marys & Mary Lucas of St Marys.

Between John Harper of Market Harborrow, in Leic<sup>sh</sup>, Woollen-draper, and Eliz: Russell of Southam, was published 3 Lords days in y<sup>e</sup> parish Church of Southam, on Sep. 28<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup>. No one opposeing it.

W<sup>m</sup> Ladd, son of Hugh Ladd of Edgecot in North<sup>sh</sup> & Eliz: Dr<sup>r</sup> of John Mash of Southam, was published 3 Lords Days in Southam Church on Nov<sup>r</sup> ye 23<sup>d</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> & Dee 7<sup>th</sup>. No one opposeing it.

Between Robert Kinton of Honington & Aylee Price of Stratford-upon-Avon was published in the open Market in Southam on Dee<sup>r</sup> ye 15<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>d</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>. No one opposeing it.

1657.

Between Thos<sup>s</sup> Jephcot of Southam & Eliz: Dr<sup>r</sup> of Gyles Betts was published 3 Lords days in Southam Church on April ye 12<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup>. No one opposeing it.

Also at the same time and place between John, son of Anthony Edmondes, deceased, & Mary his wife, and Sarah Mumford of Southam Dr<sup>r</sup> of John Mumford of Horley in Oxon: was publish<sup>d</sup> 3 Lords days: no one oposeing it.

Between Robert y<sup>e</sup> son of John Ledbrooke ye Elder of Knigheot & Mary Dr<sup>r</sup> of Thos<sup>s</sup> Knibb: of Cleadon was published in ye open Markett in Southam on April ye 13<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup>: no opposition.

Between W<sup>m</sup> Allen of Long-Buckby in North<sup>on</sup> & Joan Wells of Priors Marston Dr<sup>r</sup> of John Wells late of Auston deceas<sup>d</sup> was published in ye open Market in Southam on April ye 20<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> and May ye 4<sup>th</sup> no one opposing it.

Between Rich<sup>d</sup> son of John & Ann Barnacle of Thurlestone in ye parish of Dunchurch & Rebeeca Watson Dr<sup>r</sup> of Henry & Isabell Watson of Kites-Harwick in ye parish of Leamington Hastings was published in ye open Market in Southam on Aprial 27<sup>th</sup> May 4<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> noe one opposeing it.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Marriott of Catesby . . . Alyce Biddle of Catesby.

Between W<sup>m</sup> Washbrooke of Morton Morrell & Ann Marshall of ye same was published in ye open Market on June ye 15<sup>th</sup> no one opposeing it.

Between Thos<sup>s</sup> Abbots of Kilsby in North<sup>sh</sup> & Isabell Dr<sup>r</sup> of George Cleaver of Napton deceas<sup>d</sup> was published in ye open market on June ye 15<sup>th</sup> ye 22<sup>nd</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> noe one opposeing it.

Robert Rose of Southam & Sarah Lattimer of Upton was publish'd 3 Lords Days in S<sup>m</sup> Church on July ye 5<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> noe one opposeing it.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Williams & Winifride Fawke both of Bradwell was published in ye open Market in Southam on July ye 6<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> noe one opposeing it.

Between Thos<sup>s</sup> Cockbill of Barford & Mary Hinde of ye parish of St Mary's Warwick widow was published in ye oppen Market in Southam on ye 3<sup>d</sup> of August. No one opposeing it.

Between Ed<sup>d</sup> Eayers of Burdenbury & Ann Eston Dr<sup>r</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> Eston of Solyhull was publ<sup>d</sup> in ye oppen Market in Southam on August ye 10<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> noe one oppositing it.

1604.

ROBERT EDMONDSES  
EDWARD ROSE } Churchwardens.

who lead foorth for a Surplis	...	...	...	...	2	ij	o
„ for makinge ...	...	...	...	...	o	v	o
„ for carrying and fetching of it home ...	...	...	...	...	o	j	vij
„ to the wittyer	...	...	...	...	o	o	vij

The whittyer, or whittawyer, a dealer in whit-leather, an article used in making the haldricks for the bells. The following entries occur in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Nicholas, Warwick, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary :

‘Item, payd to barre the glover ffor halffe a hyde of whyte lethere ... xxjd.’

‘Item, payd to Harri porvies ffor rynges for the bawderykes ... iiijd.’

who lead for a book of Common prayer	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ charges at Lichfield	...	...	...	...	o	v	ij
„ for hinges in the seat of ye Pulpitte ...	...	...	...	...	o	o	vij

For the use of preachers, when sermons and psalm-singing occupied several hours together.

who lead for ye book of consanguinity ... ... ...

Compiled by Archbishop Parker in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and printed in all Prayer-books.

1605.

ROBERT EDMONDSES } chosen by Francis Holioke, Parson, also with  
EDWARD ROSE } Church-ye consent of ye parishioners.  
wardens. chosen by the towne and consent of the  
Parson.

ROBERT EDMONDSES, jun. } Sidemen  
HENRY SPICER } or assistants. chosen by ye aforesaid.

who payed for the Articles ... ... ... ... ... o j vij

The Thirty-nine Articles of religion agreed upon in 1562 and revised in 1571; since which time they have continued to be the criterion of the faith of the members of the Church of England on the subjects to which they relate.

paid to the Apparitor ... ... ... ... ... o ij vij

So called from their summoning persons to appear before the Bishop.

paid for washing ye Surplis	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
„ to John Frankton for covering James Willmores grave	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ for a pillpett Cushuon	...	...	...	...	o	xvj	vij
„ to the whittier for 2 bawldericks & mending	...	...	...	...	o	ij	iiij
„ to Ufton men for lead	...	...	...	...	j	j	iiij

## 1606.

EDWARD ROSE } Church- } chosen by Francis Holyoake, Parson.

THOS: WELCH } wardens. } chosen by ye inhabitants.

THOS: WRIGHT } Sidesmen.  
HENRY WORRALL }

paid for latches and hinges fur ye Church gates	...	...	o	o	xvj
pade to Antonie Stallard for a pooste and toow paelles	...	...	o	o	vij
paid for the Letter for the Scottesman	...	...	o	ij	vj

This was probably someone journeying to or from Scotland, and having 'letters commendatory.' The practice of giving these was of very early use, and the missioner or the traveller thus received help.

paid for 2 mattes for y <sup>e</sup> pulpit	...	...	...	o	o	vj
,, making trowse for y <sup>e</sup> spouts	...	...	...	o	j	vij

Hedge-trimmings were used before earthenware drain-pipes were made, to keep the soil open and allow the water to escape. They were prepared for the purpose, and payment for them seems to show that such materials were scarce, which would be the case in the times when there were few enclosed fields. The word *trouse* (Scottice, *trews*) occurs also in the following passage : 'The leathern quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback.'—Spenser, 'On Ireland.' With the extension of the garment in modern times and its not being 'trimmed,' there has been an elongation of the word.

## 1607.

THOS. WELCH	Churchwardens.
THOS. WRIGHT	Churchwardens.
MARK WHALEY	Sidesmen
THOS: APPLETREE	Sidesmen

Imprimis paid to the burned towne	...	...	...	o	ij	o
,, Building the Church in Cumberland...	...	...	...	o	j	vij

Collections made after a document called a Brief being read in the churches throughout the kingdom. Briefs were originally pontifical letters from the Court of Rome, where there is still an officer of State called the Secretary of Briefs. They signify in our Prayer-Book the sovereign's letters patent authorizing a collection for a charitable purpose, also styled Queen's letters. They were very general in the seventeenth century, and mention of them is found in many parish registers. Briefs may still be issued by the Crown, but there have been none since 1854.

Imprimis for making the Chancell Door to Henry Stallworth	...	...	o	iiij	vij
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This was the Priest's Door on the south side of the chancel.

Imprimis payed to a towne burned in Lincolnshire	...	...	o	v	o
,, for a Saints Bell rope	...	...	o	j	o
,, to the whittier for worke...	...	...	o	ij	x <sup>d</sup>

## 1608.

(No entries.)

1609.

FRANCIS SPICER	} Churchwardens.
HENRY WIRROLL, SEN <sup>R</sup> .	
BENJAMIN TURNER	

RICHARD GIBBONS	} Sidesmen.
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who paid for a piece of oak which Pedlie had about the little Bell	...	o	o	x <sup>d</sup>
„ to Bromsgrove	...	o	o	xj
„ Richard Newth for glazing	...	o	v	o
„ for two theales for the Church grates	...	o	ij	ij

A theale = a board, a plank, a joist.—Halliwell's Dictionary.

Paid to Mr. Bird the Register	...	o	ijj	iiij
paid the Clark for washing the Surplus and the other cloths	...	o	ij	o
they received of Richard Mawdrieke for breaking of the Ground in the				
Chapell	...	o	ijj	iiij
they received of the townsmen for the towne grass	...	ijj	vj	vijj

Was this 'towne - grass' taken from the 'waste' referred to in an award dated 1 Charles I. in the parish chest?

1610.

THOMAS APPLETREE	} Church- wardens.	} chosen by the parson. parishioners.
THOS: MARSH		
HENRY WIRRALL		

FRANCIS SPICER	} Sidemen.
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Received for the breach of Ground in ye Church	...	o	ijj	iiij
Who paid for bread and wine at Easter	...	j	v	ij
„ to Mr. Bird the Register	...	o	v	vijj
paid to the Ringers on St. James' Day	...	o	o	vijj

July 25th, St. James's Day. This was the Dedication day of the church. When churches were solemnly devoted to God it was very natural that the anniversary of the dedication should be observed. These festivals were also called 'wakes' because the eve of them was observed as a vigil. In James I.'s reign July 25th was also Coronation Day, as he had been crowned upon the day of his tutelar saint.

p<sup>d</sup> to the Ringers to drink August y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> ... ... ... o o vj

The entries of payment to the ringers at the beginning of August had to do, probably, with the old celebration at that season of 'Lammes' or 'Loaf Mass.' It is supposed to have been a remnant of a very ancient British custom of celebrating the gifts of Ceres, the produce of the earth. In later times it was observed as a thanksgiving for the first-fruits of the harvest, and the first bread from the new wheat was on Lammes (loaf-mass) Day offered in a loaf at the Mass.

p<sup>d</sup> the fifth of Nov<sup>r</sup> to the Ringers in Bread and Beer ... o j o

This is the first notice that occurs of the ringing of the bells on the fifth of November, although the Gunpowder Plot had been five years before. It may have been that people were at first too much appalled to make it a day of rejoicing. It does not appear when the celebration of the day with ringing of bells, bonfires, and burning Guy Fawkes' effigy first began.

p<sup>d</sup> for the lock and key for the over loft where the bells hung ... o j ij

1611.

THOS: APPLETREE	}	Churchwardens.
THOS: MARSH		

HENRY WIRRALL	}	Sidemen.
FRA. SPICER		

who paid the Clark for washing ye Surplus	...	...	...	o	ij <sup>s</sup>	o
,, a load of stone	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
,, y <sup>e</sup> whittier for 2 Baldricks for y <sup>e</sup> Bells	...	...	...	o	iv	iiij
,, to the Ringers Nov <sup>r</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup>	...	...	...	o	o	vj <sup>d</sup>
,, to the Clock keeper one Adderbury for making a new weight	.	.	.	o	js	o
,, and paid at Dr. Hintons visitation at Coventry	...	...	...	o	x	o

Dr. Hinton is mentioned in Dugdale's 'List of Former Archdeacons of Coventry' thus: 'W<sup>m</sup> Hinton, S. Theol. Bac. 4 Nov., 1584, by the appointment of W<sup>m</sup> Aubrey, L. Dr., and Arth. Aly, in Art. Mag<sup>r</sup>. hac vice,' Robt., Co. Leic., had made the previous appointment. It appears somewhat unusual that laymen should have been allowed to nominate to the office, and it did upon the next vacancy revert to the bishop.

paid Mr. Babington when he came to Southam to visit ... ... o ij o

Mr. Babington was the Chancellor of the diocese, about whom a letter is extant of Grindal's, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Whitgift when Bishop of Worcester, written in 1582. My Lord of Coventry and Lichfield and Beacon and Babington were embroiled in a very serious and unpleasant dispute about the chancellorship, for the appointment to which Beacon and Babington were rival claimants. The matter had reached such a height that it had come before the Lords of the Council. They had referred it to the Archbishop, and he in his letter appoints Whitgift in very careful and considerate terms to endeavour to act as arbitrator between all three in the dispute. Either the office had been shared between them or Mr. Babington had gained it. At any rate, he was at Southam as Chancellor of the diocese on this occasion, which was eleven years subsequently to the contention.—See Grindal's 'Remains,' Letter lxxxviii.

paid W<sup>m</sup> Babbs for a lock and key for the Chancel door ... ... o j vj

1612.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.

NICHOLAS HANSLAPP	}	Churchwardens.
MARK WHALEY		

THO <sup>s</sup> MARSH	}	Sidemen.
THO <sup>s</sup> APPLETREE		

paid to Mr. Bird for the presentments here at Southam	...	...	o	j	o
,, July y <sup>e</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup> pd to the Ringers upon the Kings Holiday for ale	...	...	o	o	vj
,, to the paritor who took a survie of the parsonage & Gleybe Lands	...	...	o	iiij	vj

The document containing particulars of the survey was called a 'terrier,' from Lat. *terra*, land. For terrier of Southam glebe lands see Appendix.

paid Nov. y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Spent upon y<sup>e</sup> Ringers ... ... ... o j o  
 ,, for the Saints Bell rope ... ... ... ... o o x

This year the Church was new seated and new floor<sup>d</sup>.

paid for the carriage in of a bill of presentments for recusants ... o o xij

*Recusant*, from *recusare*, to refuse. A recusant in general signified any person, Papist or other, who refused to go to church and to worship after the manner of the Church of England. Such were ordered to be named by the churchwardens on a list ca'led the bill of presentments sent in to the court. Popish recusants especially were subject to severe penalties. See future entries of such payments, the amount of which was applied to the relief of the poor.

1613.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.

ROBERT EDMONDS, JUN<sup>R</sup> } Churchwardens.

JOB BETT

NICHOLAS HANSLAPP } Sidemen.

MARK WHALEY

paid to Phillip Taylor parish Clark for washing the Surplus ... o ij o

„ to the apparitor for bringing our four aquittances for St. Albons ... o o viij

These seem to refer to receipts for collections made in obedience to 'briefs' on four occasions in aid of the rebuilding the Abbey Church of St. Albans, Herts.

paid to the Ringers ... o ij iiiij

„ unto John Miller for Boards for the Church Stile ... o v o

„ unto Cox for Siles for the Stiles and two Days work ... o vj o

„ to Phillip Taylor for washing the Surplus & one Gaune of ale for  
y<sup>e</sup> Ringers ... o ij o

*Gaun*, an old term for a gallon measure.

paid unto Edward Farley for work about the Church and Church yard . o iij vj

„ unto Goodwife Stalworth for one gaune of ale for the Ringers upon  
the Kings Holiday ... o o iiiij

'Good wife,' sometimes 'goody.' In Chaucer, 'good lefe.'

paid unto John Hanes & Richard Turner for making a Bell wheel &  
Iron work ... o vj vj

„ for horse shoe for Rob<sup>t</sup> Edmonds horse at y<sup>e</sup> visitation ... o o iij

„ unto Appletree for wine at Easter ... o xix o

„ unto Wicorn y<sup>e</sup> Baker ... o o j

„ unto John Hanes for y<sup>e</sup> Communion Table ... o ix iiiij

This could scarcely have been the cost of a new Table, and was only probably for  
repairs to the old one, and a new one was subsequently provided in the year 1634.

1614.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.

ROBERT MARSHE } Churchwardens.

ROBERT TAYLOR

ROBERT EDMONS JUN<sup>R</sup>. } Sidemen.

JOB BETT

paid for Carrying the Register to Lichfield ... o j o

„ for Eight fadhom of Bellrope and peiceing of them ... o j viij

pa'd for Bread and Ale on St. James Day to the ringers	...	...	o	o	x
„ to Nicholas Hanslapp for a Ladder	...	...	o	v	o
„ Nov <sup>r</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> for ale & Cakes for ye Ringers	...	...	o	o	ix
„ „ y <sup>e</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup> at ye Bishops Court in Coventry	...	...	o	ijij	vij
„ for Hireing a horse to ride to the Court	...	...	o	o	x
„ 100 of 8 <sup>d</sup> nailes	...	...	o	o	vij
„ Dec <sup>r</sup> ye 30 for a flaggon	...	...	o	vij	vij

The new flagon in 1614.

paid for 3 pints of wine	...	...	o	j	vij
„ for Washing ye surplis	...	...	o	ij	o
„ for an hour glasse	...	...	o	j	o

The usual length of sermons from the Reformation till the latter part of the seventeenth century was an hour. Puritans preached much longer—two, three, and even four hours. For the measurement of the time of sermon hour-glasses were frequently attached to pulpits.

paid March y <sup>e</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup> to the Ringers	...	...	o	ij	iiij
„ Aug. y <sup>e</sup> fifth ale to the Ringers	...	...	o	j	ij
„ to Francis Judkin for the Book	...	...	o	xij	ij

This might be the Book of Common Prayer, as revised by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift) and other High Commissioners according to King James I.'s command, after the failure and breaking up of the Savoy Conference. Some minor changes and alterations were made, and the part of the Catechism relating to the Sacraments was added. This entry, however, perhaps more probably refers to the copy of Bishop Jewel's 'Apology or Defence of the Church of England,' collected in a large folio volume in 1609, and placed in many churches. We find it named subsequently in the list of church goods at Southam.

paid at Docter Hintons Court at Southam	...	...	o	ijij	iiij
„ Tho <sup>s</sup> Bate his brother for his horse breaking the church grate	...	...	o	o	vij
„ for mending the wall at the over church stile	...	...	o	o	ij

### 1615.

FRA: HOLIOAK, Rector.

THO<sup>s</sup> BARNACLE } Church- { chosen by Mr. Holyoak.

W<sup>m</sup> BUTLER } wardens. { „ by the town.

ROB<sup>t</sup> TAYLOR } Sidemen.

ROB<sup>t</sup> MARSH }

who paid for Bread & Drink for Pedley and his company when they took Down the Bell	...	...	o	j	o
paid for a Theale for the top of ye Church	...	...	o	o	vij

„ to Goodman-Cooper for Lead Nails	...	...	o	o	iiij
------------------------------------	-----	-----	---	---	------

*Goodman*, a householder, Matt. xx. 11.

paid Rich <sup>d</sup> Newth for solder & a Theale	...	...	o	ijj	o
„ in Charges when they went to Leicester with ye 3 <sup>d</sup> Bell it was new cast	...	...	j	v	o

This one that is without date is the oldest, and is now the fourth bell in the peal.

paid to John Harriote for Drawing the Bell thither & home	...	o	xvij	o
" to Pedley for 3 Days work for himself & his men at the Hanging the same bell	...	o	v	o
" in Bread & Drink when y <sup>e</sup> same Bell was Hanged up	...	o	j	ij
" Mending the bauldricks	...	o	j	vij
" John Wood for a Bell rope	...	o	iij	o
" for a bowestringe to piece the bell rope	...	o	o	j

Bowstrings would be still commonly procurable, although bows were fallen into disuse. It is known that a law was passed in the reign of Edward IV. that every Englishman should have a bow of his own height, and that 'butts' should be set up for archery in every village.

## 1616.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.

AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE } Churchwardens.

FRANCIS JUDKIN

THOS. BARNACLE

WILL<sup>M</sup> BUTLER

} Sidemen.

paid to Goodwife Hill for two peices of timber to make Theales	...	o	xvj	o
" to Mr. Toange for a Coppie of the Register	...	o	ij	o
" to Edward Mason for three days work in the Church	...	o	iiij	o
" W <sup>m</sup> Coles for 2 days work there	...	o	j	ij
Rec <sup>d</sup> for Sir Clement Throckmorton a levie	...	j	o	o

He was the son of Job, the Puritan zealot (see 'Burial Register' for 1582) and grandson of Clement Throckmorton, Esq., who presented to the Rectory here in 5 Edward VI., and died seized of a fifth part of the manor in 16 Elizabeth. This Sir Clement, Knight, was a gentleman eminent for his public service, learning, and eloquence. He served in sundry Parliaments as one of the Knights of the Shire, and undertook various employments of note. Clement Throckmorton, Esq., his son, was one of the lords of the manor in Dugdale's time.

## 1617.

THOS<sup>S</sup> HARRIS } Churchwardens. by Mr. H.

TYMOTHY JACKSON

AUGUSTINE MEACOCK } Sidemen. by Mr. H.

FRANCIS JUDKIN

paid to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers Nov. ye 5 <sup>th</sup>	...	o	ij	o
" to Mr. Isham for carrying the Copy of the Register to Lichfield	...	o	o	vj
" to W <sup>m</sup> Chatwine for Timber for the Bells & floores	...	ij	o	iiij
" to Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner for Iron work done at the Bells	...	o	xiiij	o
" to the Smith of Draicot for a pair of Hinges for the Church Grate	...	o	iiij	vij
" for bread & beer at the procession	...	o	x	ij

This is elsewhere called the 'perambulation,' and in some places 'beating of the bounds' or 'gangday,' to which occasion the numerous processions of the Romish Church had been limited and reduced by our Reformers. The minister, accompanied by his churchwardens and parishioners, used on one of the rogation days to go round the bounds of the

parish, pray to God for a blessing on the fruits of the earth and to preserve the rights and property of the parish. There is among the Zurich letters one from Archbishop Grindal upon the right use of such perambulations, and what psalms were to be said.

paid to a Gretion Merchant ... ... ... ... ○ ij ○

‘Merchant’ was formerly a familiar word equivalent to *chap*, *fellow*, and there are reasons for supposing that this refers to a travelling student, a poor Greek scholar, a chapman and bookhawker. The supporters of reformed doctrines favoured the study of the New Testament writings in the original Greek, instead of in the Latin Vulgate. They at the universities were called ‘Grecians’ and their opponents ‘Trojans,’ and violent disputes and altercations took place between them.

paid to a man that had a Loss by fire	...	...	...	○	ij	vij
“ When they went to Coventry to buy Lead	...	...	...	○	iiij	○
“ for Lead	...	...	...	vj	ijj	iiij
“ for Carridge of the Lead	...	...	...	○	iiij	iiij
“ for wood to melt y <sup>e</sup> Lead	...	...	...	○	vijj	vj
“ to Rich <sup>d</sup> Newth for Casting of the Lead & laying of it	...	...	...	ij	xix	x
“ for Malt to make Liquor for the morter & Allam & Copperas & rosin	...	...	...	○	vijj	iiij

These were required for soldering the leads and for mortaring together the stones at the top of the walls beneath them. From the largeness of the outlay and the quantity of lead used, it would seem that the arrangement made in 1603 between William Dawkes of Stratford and the townsmen of Southam for re-leading the church had been very incompletely carried out.

paid to whittier for one baldrick & mending the other & killing 3 urchins	○	ijj	vij		
“ for a new Bible, New Version	...	...	ij	ijj	○

This was the present Authorized Version that proceeded from the Hampton Court Conference in 1603-4; where many exceptions being made to the ‘Bishops’ Bible,’ King James gave orders for a new translation; not, as the preface expresses it, ‘for a translation altogether new, but to make a good one better, or, of many good ones, one principal good one.’ Fifty-four learned men were appointed to this office by the King, as appears by his letter to the Archbishop, dated 1604, which, being three years before the translation was entered upon, it is probable that seven of them were dead or had declined the task, as a later list makes but forty-seven, who, being ranged under six divisions, entered on their province in 1607. These were all men of ‘ponderous’ learning, headed by Bishop Andrewes, who was master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and fifteen modern languages. The new translation was published in 1611, in folio by Barker, with a dedication to James and a learned preface, and is commonly called *King James’s Bible*. Some other editions have received strange names as the ‘Breeches Bible,’ 1599, called from the word being used for the coverings Adam and Eve used after the fall. The ‘Wicked Bible’ was the name assigned to the one printed by Barker and Lucas in 1631. The word ‘not’ was omitted in the seventh commandment. Laud had the printers heavily fined for this mistake. The Authorized translation of 1611 obtained universal and lengthened acceptance until 1870, when the Convocation of Canterbury determined on a revision, with what degree of success is a matter of controversy.

paid To the ringers on the 24 <sup>th</sup> of March for bread & beer & greace	...	○	j	vj
--	-----	---	---	----

Ringing in the new year, which began on March 25th at that time.

paid To the Widow Taylor for washing the surplus	...	...	○	ij	○
Rec <sup>d</sup> of Mr. Rob <sup>t</sup> Hanslapp for the Ould Bible	...	...	○	xijj	○

1618.

FRA. HOLLOAK, Rector.

ANTHONY STALLWORTH	Church-	} chosen by the Rector.
HENRY CHAMBERS	wardens.	

THOS HARRIS	"	by the town.
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TYMOOTHY JACKSON	})	Sidemen.
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paid for Bread & drink at taking down the Bells & hanging up	...	o	ij	ij
," for Candles & Grease nails & packthread	...	o	o	iiii
," Henry Wheatly for a Days work with W <sup>m</sup> Pedley the Bellhanger	...	o	o	vj
," for four Old Hatts	...	o	o	iiij
," to Rich <sup>d</sup> Bicknell for work & Iron about the Clapers	...	j	vj	vij
," John Hanes for Leather for the Baldricks	...	o	vj	vij
," W <sup>m</sup> Pedley for Work	...	ijj	xij	o
," y <sup>e</sup> Bellfounder	...	ijj	o	o

The second bell (now the third) was recast this year. Candles, grease, naits and pack-thread, 'four old Hatts,' and leather for baldricks make a curious medley of materials used about the rehanging the bells on this occasion.

paid for Washing y <sup>e</sup> Surplus & table cloth	...	o	ij	o
," for ringing the 24 <sup>th</sup> of March (New Year's Eve, old style)	...	o	ij	o
," W <sup>m</sup> Mills for Timber & work for the grates & gates	...	o	x	vj
," Oct. 6 <sup>th</sup> Sir Clement Throckmorton	...	j	x	o
," Sir Thos <sup>s</sup> Porter	...	j	o	o

This Sir Thos. Porter was grandson of Ann Knightley (one of the five co-heiresses of the manor), who married for her second husband, Thomas Porter of Ettington, about the year 1547.

paid for the Carridge of 3 load of stone from Napton for the Porch	...	o	vij	iiij
," to John Sheathsby for six score foot of stone for y <sup>e</sup> Porch	...			

This year the 2<sup>d</sup> Bell was New Cast.

1619.

FRA. HOLLOAK, Rector.

GILES HANSLAPP	Churchwardens.
GILES BETTS	})

paid to Goodman Bond	...	o	o	vij
," to Allibond of Napton for the Carridge of Stones	...	o	ijj	iiij
," for Drink for John Sheathsby	...	o	o	ij
," for Bread & Drink for y <sup>e</sup> Ringers the 5 <sup>th</sup> of August (see entry in 1610)	o	j	o	
," for Drink for Goodman Barrett	...	o	o	ijj
," to Goodman Barret	...	o	xijij	o
," for provision when they went to the procession	...	o	iiij	vij

paid Andrew Morrice for Carrying the Claper to Ofchurch & fetching it home	...	...	...	...	...	o	o	x
Nov. 5 <sup>th</sup> pd the Ringers in Bread & drink	...	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
paid for mending the 4 <sup>th</sup> Bell Claper and for fetching of from Ofchurch					o	ijij	ijij	
,, for Glazing y <sup>e</sup> Windows after great Wind...	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o	
,, to John Streathsby for Building of the Buttice	...	...	...	...	j	x	o	

The large buttress to the steeple. Both Napton and Mill Pitts stone appears to have been used in this work and in building the porch.

paid for Diging stone at Mill pitts... ... ... ... o j o

In old highway surveyor's accounts at Southam digging for stone is often entered 'digging for stone.' This is, I think, the term intended instead of dredging in the so called Shakespearean rhymes :

'Piping Pebworth, dancing Marston,  
Haunted Hilborough hungry Grafton,  
Dudging Exhall, papist Wixford,  
Beggarly Broome, and drunken Bidford.'

There are many old stone quarries at Exhall and the neighbourhood, and working in them was, in former times, the principal occupation of people thereabouts. It is even said that the drinking bout, in which Shakespeare, by tradition, joined, being only with the *tipplers* instead of the more seasoned *topers* of Bidford adjoining, was because the latter, being stone-masons by trade, were away from home on their business, fixing stone obtained from the neighbouring quarries. However this may be, the word *dudging* has been a puzzle, some substituting 'dodging,' others 'drudging,' whereas the term 'digging'—stone-getting—supplies a quite suitable meaning.

paid for Making Clean y<sup>e</sup> Chancell ... ... ... o o ij  
,, back out of the same timber 1 piece to Rob<sup>t</sup> Edmonds to mend the  
watering-place ... ... ... o o o

Probably the watering-place in Bury Lane.

paid for a thimble to one yat ... ... ... ...

<sup>1</sup> 'Nat,' or 'yate,' an ancient British form of the word gate. The family of Yate of

Wotton Wawen have for their arms, 'Per fess crenellè gules and or, *three gates* counter-changed.'

1620.

JEFFREY HANCOCK } Churchwardens.  
RICH<sup>D</sup> JEFFECOTE  
GILES HANSLAPP } Sidemen.  
GILES BETTS

paid for Chest & other Expenses ... ... ... ... o viij viij

This was provided according to Canon 70 of the 'Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' of 1603, published by his Majesty King James under the great seal of England. It is there called 'one sure coffe with three locks and keys.'

paid for fetching the Chest from Warwick to Ladbrook & from thence home ... ... ... ... ... o iii jjj  
 „ in Charges when we were called for the Insufficiency of ye Church mounds ... ... ... ... ... o jjj vj

paid more to a schollar by Mr. Hollioaks appointment	...	...	o	ij	vj
--	-----	-----	---	----	----

See preceding payment to a 'gretian,' in 1617.

paid for delivering a copy of y <sup>e</sup> Register	...	...	...	o	j	o
---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---

## 1621.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.

THO<sup>s</sup> COLES }  
W<sup>m</sup> CHATWIN } Churchwardens.

paid at y <sup>e</sup> visitation at Coventry	...	...	...	...	o	xv	o
„ in Charges at a Court held at Southam about the insufficiency of ye Church Mounds	...	...	...	...	o	j	x
„ for Bread & Beer for the Ringers when y <sup>e</sup> Prince came through our town	...	...	...	...	o	j	vj

Prince Charles, formerly Duke of York, now become heir-apparent to the throne by the death of his elder brother, Prince Henry, at the age of 19, a few years previously. It does not appear upon what occasion this was. The court was sometimes at Woodstock and Oxford, and the road from those places to Coventry and the north lay through Southam.

paid for Drink for John Cowper when he came about y <sup>e</sup> Clapers	...	o	o	ijj
„ for making y <sup>e</sup> Clapers	...	o	xij	vj
„ W <sup>m</sup> Pedley for work about y <sup>e</sup> Bells	...	o	xvij	vj
„ at a court held at Southam about y <sup>e</sup> insufficiency of y <sup>e</sup> Church	...	o	ijj	o
„ for a Truss for the Bells	...	o	o	vj
„ for carrying the lathers	...	o	o	ij
„ for Carrying y <sup>e</sup> Clapers to Ladbrook	...	o	j	o
„ for Ringing on ye Kings Holiday (Coronation Day, July 25)	...	o	j	ij
„ Nov. 5 <sup>th</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers	...	o	j	o

## 1622.

FRA. HOLLIOAK, Rector.

ANTHONY BRAYFIELD }  
JOSHUA KEY } Churchwardens.  
THO<sup>s</sup> COLES }  
W<sup>m</sup> CHATWIN } Sidemen.

paid at Anthony Stallworths in charges on Lichfield men at a Court held at Southam	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

The 'insufficiency' of the church and church-mounds caused no less than three courts of inquiry to be held at Southam about this time. Many of the walls now surrounding the churchyard were not then in existence, and especially on the east side between the church and the Market Hill, where buildings now so much, unfortunately, obstruct the view of the church from the town.

paid for reading the man of Warmington his pittance ... ... o o vj

Penance, an ecclesiastical punishment or penalty used in the discipline of the Church of England by which an offender was obliged to give public satisfaction to the Church for scandal done by his evil example. For small offences a satisfaction or penance was required to be made before the minister and churchwardens and some of the parishioners. For very serious offences the offender was sometimes enjoined to do public penance in the parish church or the marketplace bare-legged, bare-headed, and in a white sheet, and to make open confession of his crime in a form of words prescribed by the judge. It would seem as if the 'man of Warmington's' offence had been serious, as the terms of his penance were made public by being read at Southam, and perhaps the offence might have been committed by him there.

paid for the presentment for want of Certain Books ... ... o j ij

One of the 'Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' of 1603 enacted that the churchwardens or questmen should, at the charge of the parish, provide the Book of Common Prayer, lately explained in some few points by his Majesty's authority, according to the laws and his Highness's prerogative in that behalf, and if any parishes be yet unfurnished of the Bible of larger volume, or of the Books of Homilies allowed by authority, the churchwardens were also, within convenient time, to provide the same. The authorized version of the Bible had, as we have seen been provided a few years previously, so this 'want of certain books' appears to refer to the books of Homilies or else Jewel's works, which both appear subsequently to have been in the church.

paid to John Woodford for Bellropes	...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ to W <sup>m</sup> Babb for Nailes	...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ for mending y <sup>e</sup> Little Bell Claper	...	...	...	o	o	v
„ for Bread & Beer for the Ringers on St. James Day	...	...	...	o	o	vj

King James had become very unpopular, which may account for no notice being taken that this day was also Coronation Day in this and succeeding entries.

paid John Harris for hooping a vessel and handlasses for 2 buckets ... o j viij

'Handlass,' i.e., hand-lace, a string or cord wound round the hand to carry by; thus also wind lass, the lace or rope which winds round a cylinder or barrel. Now used for an iron handle.

paid for a rope for y <sup>e</sup> Little Bell	...	...	...	o	o	ij
„ Nov. 5 <sup>th</sup> to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers	...	...	...	o	j	ij
„ Strike of glovers shread	...	...	...	o	o	ix

These were used to make 'size' for the whitening mentioned below.

paid March ye 24 <sup>th</sup> to the Ringers last day of y <sup>e</sup> year	...	...	o	j	ij
„ to two Irish women with a pass	...	...	o	o	iiij

The colonization of Ulster by English and Scotch took place in this reign. Many entries refer to giving relief to poor distressed Irish passing through; often Protestants driven out of the other parts of Ireland with the most cruel barbarity.

paid for 12 strikes of Walsall lime... ... ... o xj o

When lime of excellent quality could have been made at home it seems strange to have paid 11d. a bushel = 7s. 4d. a quarter for lime from Staffordshire.

paid Henry Wheatly for cleaning the Church after the Whiteners	...	o	ij	iiij
for Hinge for the reading seat	...	...	...	...

paid for Iron work to Rich<sup>d</sup> Turner for the Fastening of Particion  
between y<sup>e</sup> Church & Chancell     ...     ...     ...     o   o   x

This would be, perhaps, to secure some part of the old chancel screen, or rood-loft, which was used to form a new sort of 'particion.' Some remains of the old screen, and also the entrance to the rood-loft, are yet visible.

1623.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.

JOB HILL	} Churchwardens.
THO <sup>s</sup> HUNNIT	
ANTHONY BRAYFIELD	} Sidemen.
JOSHUA KEY	
JAMES WELCH	

paid to Ed. Farley for work about the Vestry	...	...	o	ij	vj
,, in Charges at visitation held at Southam in Maie	...	...	o	viii	o
,, to a poor man that had a Loss by fire	...	...	o	o	iiiij
,, to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers on St. James's Day	...	...	o	j	vj
,, to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers y <sup>e</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> of August	...	...	o	j	vj
,, to two men that had a loss by fire the one of them Blind	...	...	o	o	vj
,, in charges on y <sup>e</sup> Ringers when the Bishop was here	...	...	o	j	x
,, to a Deaf minister by Mr. Hollioaks order	...	...	o	o	iiiij
,, in Charges when they went to Lichfield	...	...	o	viii	vj
,, for horse hire to Lichfield	...	...	o	ijj	o
,, in charges on y <sup>e</sup> Ringers when the Prince returned from Spain	...	o	j	iiiij	

On February 24th in this year Prince Charles and Buckingham had secretly embarked for Madrid to conclude in person the negotiations for his marriage with the Infanta Maria of Spain, a business which had occupied his father for nearly the preceding seven years. On their way in Paris Charles first saw his future Queen, Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henri IV. Upon the Prince's return and the uncertainty about the conclusion of the Spanish match, there were genuine rejoicings, as the project was extremely unpopular.

paid to Mr. Hollioak for his seat     ...     ...     ...     ...     o   x   o

This was for the workmanship in making the reading-desk mentioned below, which seems to have been done under Mr. Hollioak's own direction.

paid for Washing y <sup>e</sup> Surplus & Table Cloth	...	...	o	ij	o
,, for y <sup>e</sup> use of a Kettle for the painter to seeth his size in	...	...	o	o	o
,, to Mr. Hyam for stones for the vestrie	...	...	o	ij	o
,, to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers on y <sup>e</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> of Nov	...	...	o	ij	o
,, to the Painters of y <sup>e</sup> Church	...	...	ijj	xv	o
,, for the marriage Table frame	...	...	o	ij	o
,, for a rope for the Little Bell	...	...	o	o	o
,, Wood for the Reading seat					
,, charges for the ringers when the Bishop was here					
,, for a book when the Bishop came through the town					

The Bishop appears to have visited or passed through the town on three occasions this year. This was Bishop Thomas Morton, formerly of Chester, then of Lichfield, and afterwards

of Durham. He was the author of the declaration about Sports, called 'The Book of Sports, first issued by King James, the object of which was to prevent his good peoples' innocent and harmless recreations, that they had been accustomed to after Divine service in the afternoon of the Lord's day, being interfered with by the Puritans. The declaration was to this effect: 'That for his good peoples recreation his Majesty's pleasure was, that after the end of divine service, they should not be disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreations such as archery, dancing, &c.; so as the same may be had in due and convenient time without impediment or let of divine service, withall prohibiting all unlawful sports, as bearbaiting, bullbaiting, inte ludes, &c.'

## 1624.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.

THO<sup>s</sup> GIBBONS } Churchwardens.

THO<sup>s</sup> BATES }

JOB HILL } Sidemen.

THO<sup>s</sup> HUNNET }

paid in charges at Stonley being Charged to go thither by y <sup>e</sup> Constable.	o	j	ijj
„ to a poor Minister	...	...	...
„ to Mr. Chebsey for Keeping y <sup>e</sup> Register	...	...	o ij vj
„ to a poor Man that had a request from Dunchurch	...	...	o o iiiij

A letter from the minister and churchwardens, soliciting help in some local case of distress; not so important as a 'brief.'

paid for Carrying y <sup>e</sup> great bell Claper to Ladbrook	...	...	o o ij
„ to one for going to W <sup>m</sup> pedley	...	...	o o ij
„ for Ringing on St. James's Day	...	...	o j vj
„ W <sup>m</sup> Higham for Diging Stone	...	...	o vj o
„ to John Couper for mending the great Bell Claper	...	...	o x o
„ to John Woodfall for y <sup>e</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup> Bellrope	...	...	o ij ij

## 1625.

FRA. HOLLIOAK, Rector.

HENRY KILSBY } Churchwardens.

GEO. WHEATLY }

THO<sup>s</sup> GIBBONS } Sidemen.

THO<sup>s</sup> BATES }

paid for Bread & beer at the presessioning	...	...	...	o ijj iijj
„ for Ringers on Nov. 5 <sup>th</sup>	...	...	...	o ij o
„ to the Ringer March y <sup>e</sup> 27 <sup>th</sup>	...	...	...	o o vj

Death of King James and accession of Charles I. A remarkab'y small and inexpensive demonstration on this occasion.

paid Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner for y <sup>e</sup> stand for y <sup>e</sup> Hour Glas	...	...	o o vj
---	-----	-----	--------

In some churches these stands for the hour-glass, attached to the pulpit (see entry in 1614), still remain, though the glass itself has disappeared. They appear to have been introduced soon after the Reformation, as there is an entry in the year 1564 in the books of St. Katherine's, Aldgate: 'Paide for an hour glass that hangeth by the pulpit when the preacher doth make a sermon that he may know how the hour passeth away.' Later on discourses became much longer, and the glass could be turned, so that a Puritan preacher once said: 'Brethren, let's have another glass before we part.'

paid M <sup>r</sup> Edmonds for Lime	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ for a Lock for y <sup>e</sup> Steeple trap door	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiiij
„ to Goodwife Babbs for nails and hooks	...	...	...	...	o	o	x
„ for a Baldrick for the Saints Bell	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiiij
„ Rich <sup>d</sup> Wootton for mending y <sup>e</sup> Staple and Key of y <sup>e</sup> Church Door				o	o	iiiij	
„ Edw: Farley for 1 days work	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ Beer at Persession	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj

## 1626.

FRANCIS HOLLOAK, Rector.

ROBERT ROSE } Church- } chosen by the minister.  
THOS HORNE } wardens.

paid for an yearnist	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----

‘Earnest’ money, on making some bargain, sometimes called ‘argentum Dei,’ or ‘God-peny.’

paid for claying quarries & fixing	...	...	...	...	o	ij	iiiij
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	-------

Clay was used to make up a solid floor on which the quarries could be fixed.

paid 24 <sup>th</sup> May bread at procession	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ at the visitation at Coventry	...	...	...	...	o	xvj	vj
„ bread & Wine at the New year tyde	...	...	...	...			

## 1627.

ROB<sup>T</sup> EDMONDS, Jun<sup>r</sup>, of y<sup>e</sup> Pendike } Churchwardens.  
AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE, by parishioners }  
HENRY SPICER } Sidemen.  
ROB<sup>T</sup> ROSE }

‘Pendike’ is a compound British and Anglo-Saxon word, meaning an entrenchment (*dike*) at the head or promontary (*pen*). This ancient designation is singularly preserved in the name of the street in that part of the town being called *Appendix Street*.

paid for a quart of wine	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ for washing y <sup>e</sup> Surplus	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
„ for nailes for y <sup>e</sup> Church fire grate	...	...	...	...	o	j	ij
„ Rich <sup>d</sup> Wright for Work at ye Grate	...	...	...	...	o	vj	o
„ to a Soldier by M <sup>r</sup> Hollioak’s desire	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ to Lenard Mallin for mending y <sup>e</sup> seats	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ at y <sup>e</sup> Archdeacons Court held at Southam	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	vij
„ to Goode for a Bell rope	...	...	...	...			
„ to W <sup>m</sup> Gibbs of Stockton	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ to Band of Harbury	...	...	...	...	o	x	vj
„ to Goode for Killing an urchin April y <sup>e</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> 1627	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij

A Note of ye Church goods which were deleiver'd by

Rob<sup>t</sup> Rose old Church warden unto

Robt: Edmonds Jun<sup>r</sup> & Augustine Meacocke chosen Churchwardens.

Item, one Surplus, one Black Buckrum Carpet, one Communion Cloth, one Silver Cupp with a Cover, one Flaggon.

Memorandom, There remaineth in the hands of Job Hill exec<sup>r</sup> of Eliz: Hill late of Southam widow deceased the sum of 20<sup>s</sup> which was given by y<sup>e</sup> said Elizabeth towards the buying a Communion cup to remain to the Church of Southam.

There remaineth in y<sup>e</sup> Hands of the Exec<sup>r</sup> of Nicholas Hanslapp, late of Southam, Deceas'd the Like sum of 20<sup>s</sup> to the like use.

There remaineth in the Hands of y<sup>e</sup> Exec<sup>r</sup> of Dorothy Hanslapp late of Southam widow deceas'd the Like sum given to y<sup>e</sup> like.

Item by	Edmons ...	...	...	...	...	ij	o	o
" "	Hanslapp	...	...	...	...	j	o	o
" "	Barbara Worrall	...	...	...	...	o	x	o

The new communion cup, the larger one now in use, was brought from London in 1633, according to an entry in the churchwardens' books for that year, and the names of 'certayne godly persons,' whose gift it was, are engraved upon the cup, they do not exactly correspond, however, with the above-mentioned names.

1628.

FRA: HOLYOAK, Rector.

ROB<sup>T</sup> EDMONDS Jun<sup>r</sup> }  
AUG<sup>E</sup> MEACOCKE } Churchwardens.

paid to pore Irish people	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
" to Good Taylor for Lath & Timber	...	...	...	...	o	vij	vj
" for leaving the billeting letters to Mr Rowley	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
" for Washing y <sup>e</sup> Surplus	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
" item for a qt of wine to the commissioners	...	...	...	...	o	j	iiij
" Book of Articles ...	...	...	...	...	o	j	o

The Thirty-nine Articles which had been agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy in 1562, and ratified by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, were now newly printed with a declaration by King James, but this entry may refer to articles or forms for presentments.

paid Coram nomination	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	----

'Coram' = Lat. 'quorum,' a bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. 'Justice of peace' and 'Coram.'—'Merry Wives of Windsor,' i., 1.

1629.

FRANCIS HOLYOAK, Rector.

HEN. SPICER  
BENJAMIN TURNER } Churchwardens.  
ROBT. EDMONDS Jun<sup>r</sup>  
AUG. MEACOCKE } Sideman.

There remaineth in the hands of M<sup>r</sup> Holyoak Jewels works and 1 Homilie book.

Jewel's 'Apology' was a defence of the Catholic and Christian faith of the Church of England, written by the learned Dr. Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury. It was published by the express command of Queen Elizabeth, and at the royal expense. Composed by its author in







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