HISTORY

OF

WILLOUGHBY;

WITH AN ACCOUNT

OF ITS

MINERAL WATERS.

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THE

HISTORY

OF THE

VILLAGE OF WILLOUGHBY,

IN THE

COUNTY OF WARWICK:

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SULPHUREOUS AND SALINE SPRINGS, LATELY DISCOVERED,

AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

Hot, Cold, and Shower-Baths;

TOGETHER WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES THERE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ABRIDGED DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST INTERESTING PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BY THOMAS DEACON.

LONDON:

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1828.

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PREFACE.

In introducing to the notice of the Public a History of the Village of Willoughby and its Vicinity, together with an account of the quality of its Medicinal Springs, and consequent establishment of Baths, the Author deems it proper to say, that no pains have been spared to investigate the most ancient records of the county, in order to procure the earliest information relative to Willoughby and its neighbourhood; and he has availed himself of the works of learned authors, where the subject was relevant to this publication: nor has he failed to search where there remained the least chance of interesting matter. The MSS. of that learned and eminent antiquary, Sir W. Dugdale, now in the possession of W. Hamper, Esq. a gentleman whose antiquarian researches are well known, have also been perused, and the kindest attention paid to the application of the Author for that purpose. The Author has not omitted the inspection of Doomsday Book; and other scarce works in the British Museum; he has also

sought information at the Ashmolean Library Oxford, as well as of the Fellows of Magda len College, (through their steward, the Rev Mr. Oddie,) who possess the manor of Wil loughby ; so that all interesting matter migh be carefully gleaned, and faithfully presente to the public.

The Author's obligations are due to Tho mas Sharp, Esq. of Coventry, and to Mr. M Bloxam, of Rugby, for much valuable infor mation afforded throughout the work. No can he pass over in silence the assistance afforded by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, the cler gyman of the village ; as well, also, of the parish officers, who permitted the inspection of the deeds and documents relative to the charity and parish in general, contained in the chest at the church.

With reference to the medical properties of the waters recently discovered at Willoughby, with their uses in particular cases, it is im portant the public should be apprized that that portion of the work which treats thereon has been submitted to, and carefully examined by, an eminent Medical Practitioner.

THE

HISTORY OF WILLOUGHBY;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT

OF

ITS MINERAL WATERS, &c. &c.

WILLOUGHBY

Is an ancient village of Warwickshire, in the hundred of Knightlow, and once forming part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It is situated on the immediate borders of Northamptonshire, and is one mile distant from Braunston, and 76 N. W. of London, on the great Chester road, which passes through Islington, Barnet, St. Alban's, Market Street, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford, Towcester, Weedon, and Daventry, and is midway between the latter town and Dunchurch. A very small portion only of the village is seen from the high road, the principal part thereof extending three quarters of a mile in a westerly direction.

"The occasion of this town's name," says Dugdale, "is evident enough: the last syllable (bye), in the old English, signified a village, as we use it in the same sense to this day, calling those orders which are made in a Court Baron, bye laws, *id est*, the town laws; and the first, Willough, imparting that divers of such trees did anciently grow there."

"It is, in Doomsday, written, 'Wilebere, Wilebei, and Wilebec;' which last, if it were the original name, must be interpreted, the 'Willough brook,' for *bec*, in the Saxon, signifieth a little stream."

The etymology which Dugdale gives of this place, I am inclined to question; and would rather derive it from the Latin word "villa," a town or city, whence, by corruption, "wile;" and the last syllable, "bere," the same as bury, burgh, borough, all which are frequent Saxon terminations to places of Roman origin, and signify an earthwork, fortification, or wall; and this idea is strengthened by the circumstance, that on the footway from Willoughby to Grandborough, about a furlong westward of the church, is a long bank of earth, seemingly thrown up for the purpose of fortification. Roman antiquities have also been found at Sawbridge, a short distance from hence. According to Dugdale, part of it was, in the Conqueror's time, possessed by Turchill de Warwick and Hugh de Grentemaisnill, though he was not aware of the proportion of land which either of them had. But on perusing the published copy of that invaluable record, Doomsday book, (the translation of an extract from which, relating to this place, I have subjoined, for the correctness of which, however, I cannot pretend to vouch,) I do not find the names of either of these two great landholders in any way connected with Willoughby.

"Of land Uluric holds in Wilebere Hereuuard held one yard and a half of land, and one plough land; the same is in demesne, and two villeins with one bord and one acre of pasture. It was and is valued at x. shillings, the same, Uluric held free.

"Of land Ulsi holds three yard lands and a half, and one plough land and a half; there is in demesne half and two villeins and three bords, with one plough land and four acres of pasture. It was and is valued at x. shillings.

"Of land Leviet and Godwin holds, in Wilebei, half a hide of land and one plough land; the same is in demesne, and two acres of pasture. It was and is valued at x. shillings, the same they themselves held.

"Of land Ordric holds, in Walecote and Wilebere

and Caldecote, two hides of land—there is one plough land; yet there is in demesne, one plough land and two servants and four villeins, with one plough land and a half. There are six acres of pasture. It was valued at xx. shillings, now at xxx. shillings, the same Odric held free."

How it came into the king's hands does not appear; but it seems that King Henry the 1st, surnamed Beauchamp, in the year 1100, possessed it, and enfeoffed one Wigan, his servant, of 12 yards of land here (being 48 acres to a yard, or 576 acres in the whole,) in serjeanty*, then valued at 12l., out of which serjeanty, (including also lands in Dunchurch and Thurleston,) he was to find, at his proper cost, a man in armour; or, as Dugdale has it, "in harness," for the king's service, with two horses, in every army of his within England and Wales.

The same Wigan held Willoughby all his life; and from him it descended to Ralph, his son and heir; and from Ralph to Will.; and from Will. to Ivo, which Ivo dying without issue, it reverted to Thurstane, his uncle, who granted the whole manor, with the advowson of the church, to the Hospital of St. John, without the great gate in Oxford, founded by King Henry III., in the 17th year of his reign, A. D. 1232; *ut ibidem infirmi et peregrini suae remedium reciperent necessitatis*†.

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* Serjeanty signifies a service that cannot be done from a tenant to any lord, but to the king only; and this is divided into two heads,—grand serjeanty and petit serjeanty; the first being a tenure whereby one holds his lands of the king by such service as he ought to do in person to the king at his coronation; as to be the king's butler, carver, or the like. But petit serjeanty, of which we have here two different instances, was where a man held lands of the king to furnish him, yearly, with some small thing towards his wars; and was, in effect, payable to rent. By the statute 12th of Charles II., by which the feudal system was almost entirely abolished, all tenures are turned into socage, except the honorary services of grand serjeanty, which still remain.

† "That the sick and strangers might there receive succour according to their necessities."

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† "That the sick and strangers might there receive succour according to their necessities."

In this town there was also one Henry Waltham, nephew to the said Wigan, who held one carucate* of land, and 17 shillings yearly rent here, by serjeanty, viz. to be the king's marshal in the Court of Common Pleas, which Henry Wigan, in 5th of Henry III., A. D. 1220, payed ten marks for his relief, due for the land above mentioned, and formerly belonging to Will. Wigan, his uncle. But besides the manor so granted by the said Thurstane to that hospital, was there given thereunto by Peter, the son of the same Thurstane, all that he had here which did belong to the before specified Uvo, (there called Uvo de Shraule, for he was also owner of Shrewly, in this county,) as also the advowson of the church, by Gilbert de Segrave; so that in 32d Henry III., A. D. 1247, the guardian and brethren of the said hospital, being possessed of such a fair proportion of lands in this place, obtained a charter for a weekly market here on the Tuesday, and a fair once every year, to last for two days, viz., the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week. Neither was this all, for it appears that in the 53rd of Henry III.†, 1268, John, the son of Peter, son to the before-named Thurstane, gave thereunto one messuage and one carucate of land more lying within the precincts of this village, then called Wyleby Wygain‡, as also all his right to

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* A carucate (carucata terræ) is a plough land, or as great a portion of land as may be tilled in a year and a day by one plough; which is also called *hilda*, or *hilda terræ*, a word used in the old British laws.

† Fine levied, Trinity term, 53 Henry III.

‡ Fine levied, 53 Henry III., between Brother Walter de Wyleby, Master of St. John's Hospital without the East gate of Oxford, plaintiff, and John, the son of Peter Thurstayn, defendant, of one messuage and one carucate of land in Wyleby Wygayn, and the advowson thereof. Jus magistri tenendum in puceram et perpetuam eleemosynam Placita de quo warranto de Itinere coram Joh. de Vallibus anno Regni Regis Edwardo tertio decimo. rot. 1.

Ds. Rex mandavit Justic. suis in hac verba, &c. Edw. dei gratia. &c. Cum delecti nobis in Xº Mr. et fratres Hospital. nostri Sº. Johannis extra portam orientalem Oxon post statutum nostrum nuper editum ne religiosi aliqui

the patronage of the church. And that in the first of John, 1199, as also in Edward the First's time, a family bearing the name of Bamund* and here re-

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terras aliquas aut tenementa emerint per quod ipsa ad mana mortuam devenire possent: quasdam terras et tenementa a Joh. le Herys in Wyleby, et Clemente Blaunche in Westecote in Com. predict. emerint, et ea post idem statutum ingressi fuerint, volentes tamen eidem magistro et fratribus gratiam facere specialem concessimus eis, quod terras illas tenere possint juxta formam, feoffamentorum quo inde habentur; et ideo vobis mandamus, &c. T. &c. apud Bristoll. 3 die Jan. Anno Regni Regis tertio decimo.

[*Translation.*]—"Our Lord the King commanded his justices in these words, &c.: Edward, by the grace of God, &c. Whereas our beloved in Christ, the master and brethren of our Hospital of St. John, without the East gate of Oxford, after a statute lately published, that no religious persons should buy the lands or tenements of others, whereby they might come into mortmain, bought certain lands and tenements from John le Herys in Wylleby, and Clement Blaunche in Westcote, in the county aforesaid, and entered upon them after the passing of the same statute: we, willing, nevertheless, to do a special favour to the same master and brethren, grant them leave to hold those lands according as they are enfeoffed; and we therefore command you, &c. Dated at Bristol, the 3 Jan., in the 13th year of the reign of the King."

This appears to have been a licence from Edward the First, to enable the master and brethren of St. John's Hospital to hold certain lands they had just then bought, and which, by the famous statute of mortmain, then but lately passed, they were disabled, as a religious corporation, from keeping.

* On inspecting the architecture of the porch of the south aisle, it will at once be seen that is of more modern date than the north aisle; and that the French "Fleur de lis" surmounts the arch as well as also each capital. This was the crest the Clarkes' family were permitted to wear in Henry the Eighth's reign, in addition to their own arms, for achievements performed by the famous Sir John Clarke; who is reported to have brought an Orange tree out of France, and planted it in the garden of his family at Willoughby: and that his relations were accustomed, at a subsequent period, to shew a candlestick and some other relics which he made use of when there. And as history informs us, they were great benefactors to the church, it may be

siding, were good benefactors thereto; of which was Richard Hamund, *alias* Clarke, styled esquire in the 23rd of Henry VI., who then held the whole manor by lease of the said guardians and brethren.

"But I further find," says Dugdale, "that William de Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester*, having, in 26 of Henry VI., 1447, began the foundation of Magdalen College, in Oxford, in the very place where St. John's Hospital stood, did, in the 35th of the same king's reign, 1456, obtain from the said master and brethren the grant of the lordship of Willoughby;" whereunto it hath ever since continued, being held by the president and fellows thereof to this day; (and it is the most ancient property they pos-

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presumed that Henry Clarke, who held the living, (1621) built the south aisle and porch. The style of architecture is very inferior to the north aisle; not only so, but the inferiority of the workmanship also will be observed on the slightest inspection.

It doth not appear by, or in what respect, the church was benefitted by the said "Hamond," in the reign of Edward I., 1270-1300. It was then, and indeed at the present day is not an unusual thing, for respectable residents, the clergyman, or landholders in a town or village where the parish church is situated, to build a window, an aisle, or an altar, or to do such serviceable repairs as shall cause their name to be handed down in connexion with such benefactions. It is a heart-sickening sight to the antiquary, and indeed equally distressing to all lovers of uniformity and arrangement in public buildings, to see the original order or style of architectural design barbarously cut up, defaced, and destroyed; but such has been the case at the parish church of Willoughby. A handsome Gothic style of window, of the reign of Henry VII., has been destroyed; or if fallen to decay, has not been kept up in its original style, but a plain casement window introduced in its stead.—With funds ample for the purpose there can be no reasonable excuse admitted. If such a poor example were to be followed, in another century or two there would not be a vestige left of that much-admired Gothic taste of the former ages.

* Who was successively Head Master of Winchester and Eton Colleges, Provost of Eton, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Admiral of England.

sess.) yet constantly leased out to the descendants of the said Richard Clarke for many generations; "and who," says Dugdale, "were men of a fair estate here." Of which family were Edward and Hieromne, viz., sons of Henry Clarke, the former, father to Wm. Clarke of this place, Henry Clarke of Rochester, in Kent, Serjeant at Law, as also of Samuel Clarke of Kingsthope, Northamptonshire, Doctor of Divinity, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to King James and King Charles, and who wedded Margaret, one of the daughters of Wm. Peyto*, late of Chesterton in this county, Esquire, and the latter of John Clarke of Guilsbro', in Northamptonshire, Counseller at Law and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, A. D. 1640; from which Richard, Sir George Clarke of Watford, Northamptonshire, Knt., as also John, who in 1725 was a merchant of London, nephew to the said Sir George Clarke, descended.

The Clarke pedigree being the most respectable of any that can be traced in Willoughby, and being allied to many families in this and the adjoining county, some further account of it may not be uninteresting. The following is taken from Bridge's History of Northamptonshire, 1791.

The three parts of Watford manor were purchased by Sir G. Clarke, Knt. This gentleman was descended from an ancient family at Willoughby, his ancestors, Hamond, whose posterity assumed the name of Clarke, being seated there in the reign of Edward I. In the 23rd year of Henry VI., Richard Clarke, Esq., had granted him the manor and tithes of Willoughby, by lease, from Magdalen College, Oxford; whose successors continued as lessee tenants

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* In the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. one of this family was created a cardinal. In the 11th of James, Sir Edward *Peto* or *Peyto*, of Chesterton, possessed the manor of Wolfhamcote, and sold the same to Robert Clarke, a descendant of the Clarkes of Willoughby, for 2520l.—See account of Wolfhamcote. And who were connected by marriage with the Clarke family.

to the college of the said manor and tithes. Th great grandson of this Richard was Wm. Clarke o Willoughby, whose third son, Sir John Clarke, Kn took prisoner the Duke of Longvillé at the battle o Teroune, in the 5th of Henry VIII. By Barbara, his wife, daughter of Robert Pallmer of Hill, in Bedfordshire, Esq., Sir G. Clarke had issue three sons—George, his successor, Robert, and Clement, and five daughters; Mary, Barbary, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Darcos, who were all married. He died in 1648. George, the eldest son of Sir G. Clarke, was elected to serve for the county of Northampton, in the parliament called in the 13th of Charles II. He married Mary, the daughter of Philip Holman, of Warkworth, Esq., by whom he had two sons, George and Philip, who died in their infancy, and six daughters; Mary the wife of Sir W. Craven of Winwick, Knt., Barbara, who died young, a second Barbara, who married Sir Gilbert Clarke of Chalcote, in Derbyshire, Knt., Dorothy to Sir John Franklin, of Balmhurst, in Bedfordshire, Knt., Jane, the wife of W. Beecher of Hawbery, in Bedfordshire, Esq., and Elizabeth to Thomas Hanbury of Kelmort, Esq., Serjeant at Law. Upon his decease without male issue, in 1689, his estate at Watford descended to Sir Robert Clarke, son to his younger brother, Robert Clarke, Esq. of Long Buckby, by Frances, daughter of John Coles of Woodcote, in the county of Salop, Esq. This gentleman, the present possessor of the manor of Watford, Selsworth, Camberford, and Catesby, married Frances, daughter of Colonel James O'Brien of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue a son and three daughters. Sir Robert Clarke keeps but one court for these several manors.

About four parts in five of the lordship were inclosed by Sir G. Clarke, in 1644.

On the north side the chancel in Watford Church, railed in with iron bars, is a handsome black and white marble monument, supported by two Corinthian

columns. At the top, between the pediments, are the arms and crest of Clarke; and under, an inscription to the memory of Sir G. Clarke, Knt.; besides which are other monuments to the memory of this ancient family. Amongst them, G. Clarke, Esq., whose widow, Mrs. Sarah Clarke, gave to the parish church of Watford, a silver flagon and chalice, with a cover and patern, to be used at the communion, with a communion table cloth and cushion for the pulpit. She caused also, at her expense, a place to be taken out of the north aisle, as a school for the children of the town; for whose education she hath, for some years, allowed a master a yearly salary of 12l.

There are several other monuments in the church to this family.

The manor of Willoughby is now possessed, and the house resided in, by W. Dester, Esq. formerly of Edston Hall, Warwickshire. The Rev. Mr. Oddie, Steward of Magdalen College, Oxford, holds a court leet with a court baron, yearly, at Michaelmas, when a jury of the tenants is summoned, who appoint a constable, a headborough, and a pinder, and they are sworn in by the steward. The property is copyhold, held for three lives*.

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* It appears, by a communication made to the author by the Rev. Mr. Oddie, that the manor was held, in 1698, by John Clarke, Esq., and in 1703, by John Andrews, Esq. and others in trust; and in 1712, Mrs. Clarke appears as lessee. The next possessor was the Rev. Mr. Miers, in 1751. In 1765, Mr. Hill had it; from whom, in 1811, it passed to the present possessor. It is the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Oddie, that the house, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Miers, which stood in Brook's close, was the ancient manor-house.

THE CHURCH.

THE Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated to the west of the village, and consists of a square embattled tower, which is strengthened by buttresses at the angles, and contains a large west window of three principal lights, with the heads trefoiled, below which are small ogee arches; the mullions crossing above, divide the head of the window into smaller compartments, which are likewise trefoiled, and it is surmounted by a drip-stone. The coping round the battlements of the tower runs both horizontally and perpendicularly, and on the two western buttresses appears the date 1636, at which period it is conjectured the church was repaired. The tower is separated from the interior of the church by a large and well proportioned arch, with plain mouldings, and has a ring of six bells. On the great bell is the following inscription:

"My mournful sound doth warning give,
That here men cannot always live."

The old chancel was built in 1622. The steeple repaired 1636. The bells cast from four to six, 1713. The chancel rebuilt 1779.

There is also a musical chime, which was brought from Southam, and put up in 1724, and has been lately repaired at an expense of upwards of 70l.

The nave is separated from the north and south aisles by three rather obtuse pointed arches, the mouldings of which are not stopped by capitals but run down the piers till they die into the base mouldings, which are lozenge-shaped, and of late florid character. The pulpit and reading-desk are carved in the style prevalent in the early part of the seventeenth century. The north aisle is lighted by win-

dows, having perpendicular mullions springing from the heads of the principal lights, which are cinquefoiled; these windows are, on the exterior, surmounted by dripstones; this aisle has also a porch built in the same style. The south aisle, which in point of architectural display is much inferior to the north aisle and nave, was apparently built at a later period, and is lighted by obtuse headed windows, without dripstones; the mullions run up the tops of the windows, dividing each into three lights, the heads of which are rudely cinquefoiled. An entrance porch of the same character is also attached to this aisle.

The chancel, which was rebuilt in 1779, is separated from the nave by an obtuse pointed arch, has an east window of three lights in a modern style; the former chancel, as appears from documents still existing, was built in 1622, at which period it is probable the south aisle was also built.

The tower, north aisle, and nave, were, it is imagined, from the style of architecture, erected in the reign of Henry VII. the latter part of the 15th century.

The font*, which is placed in the south aisle, consists of a large cylindrical basin of stone, in the shape of a bell, supported by a square pedestal; the mouldings are few and simple.

SIZE OF THE CHURCH.

The interior of tower is 10 feet square.
The height 53 feet.
The nave is 44 feet long.

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* The term font was used by the early Fathers of the Church, to imply the fountain or pool in which persons were baptized, and was afterwards employed to signify the vase or basin capable of total immersion, which was the most ancient form of baptism, and continued till the reformation.

The north aisle 46 long, and 8 broad.
The south aisle 37 long, and 9 broad.
The chancel 18 feet long, and 17 feet broad.

The church being very anciently appropriated to the said Hospital of St. John, without the east gate in Oxford, as by the institutions to the vicarage may be seen, was in the year 1291, 19 Edw. I. valued at 8 marks, and in 26 Henry VIII. the vicarage at 9l. 4s. 4d.

The tenths, 18s. 5¼d. per annum, were discharged by act of parliament in 1706, and the clear value (yearly) thereof returned to the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, was 40l. per annum.

In the year 1563 Bishop Bentham's certificate mentions thirty householders at Willoughby. (MS. in the British Museum.)

A.D. 1663, when hearth money was paid, the number of hearths in Willoughby was 89, and of houses 53, whereof 21 hearths in the same number of houses were exempt on account of the occupiers' poverty.

Doctor Clarke paid for 7 hearths.

Thos. Clarke, gent. for 12.

Ed. Harrison, gent. and Henry Bold, gent. for 2 hearths each. (County Records.)

In 1726 there were 56 houses in the parish.

At the present period, 1828, there are 92, of which 17 are poor and charity houses.

By a recent survey, it appears there are 1800 acres in the parish of Willoughby.

VICARS.

Henry Trunket, of Woiston, instituted by the Master of St. John's Hospital, Oxford, 24th March, 1311; it became vacant on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Chad, Bishop, then last past, by the death of Master Nicholas de Chevet.

William de Alspath, 12 of the calendar of Sept. 1312, on his exchanging it.
William Pyndere, 3 of the Calendar of Feb. 1348, on his resignation.
John de Garsyndon, 29 April, 1388, on his resignation.
William Bartlot, 15 Oct. 1417, exchanged with
Michaell James, Rector of Braunston, Northamptonshire, 10 June, 1431, on his resignation.
William Pygete, 16 June. 1431.
John Mervyn, 2 April, 1436.
John Reedhall, on his resignation.
William Thomesonne, 3 Sept. 1443, on his resignation.
Ralph Cross, 13 July, 1468, exchanged with
Wm. Thomson, 3 July, 1470, on his resignation.
Thos. Farndon, 7 Nov. 1480, exchanged with
Richard Stokesley*, by the President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen's College, Oxford, 1 Feb. 1505, on his resignation.

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* John Stokeslie† seems to have been born at or near Stokesley, in Yorkshire, was educated in St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow, and much noted for his excellent faculty in disputing, whether in Philosophy or Divinity. In 1502, he being the master of arts of some years standing, was admitted principal of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, and in the year following was elected the Northern Proctor of the University, because he had been long in the north parts of England. He was afterwards Vicar of Willoughby, in Warwickshire, for a time, and Rector of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, both by the gift of the said College; Prebendary of the King's Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Stephen, withia the Palace of Westminster; Archdeacon of Dorset, in the place of Rich. Paice, Doctor of Divinity, and Chaplain to Rich. Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who gave him the Archdeanery of Surry. At length, upon the translation of Tonstall to Durham, he was made Bishop of London, in 1530; in which see, being installed 19 July, in

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* In Dugdale he is called Richard.

Wm. Humphrey, M. A. do. do. 29 Feb. 1521, ex. changed with

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the same year, (and about that time made the King's Almoner) he continued to the time of his death, which happening on the 8th of Sept. 1539: he was buried on the 14th of the said month, in the Chapel of St. George and our Lady, within the precinct of St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1529 he was sent to the Emperor and Pope, and to several universities, concerning the marriage of Hen. VIII. with his brother's wife, &c. and was with Thos. Cranmer, at the citation of Catherine, the Queen Dowager, to appear at Dunstable, six miles distant from Ampthill, where she was divorced, and the marriage declared to be void and of no effect. He also burnt W. Tyndale's Translations of the Bible; was a disputant of John Lambert alias Nicholls, and boasted, as R. Holinshed tells us, that he had burned fifty heretics, meaning Protestants, and as Dr. Humphrey saith*, that he had sacrificed to the God of Hell above 300. Bishop Stokesley wrote an answer to some queries concerning Confirmation. See Burnet, vol. i. p. 3128.

IN OLD ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

Super Tumulum Johannis Stokesley, quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Episcopi, in capella divi Georgii.

Hujus in obscura Tumuli interiore recessu,
Stokesley cineres ossaque tecta jacent.
Cujus fama patens, vitæ decus, ingeniique;
Dexteritas . . . . . luce tamen.
Iste Deo, Regique suo, populoque fidelis.
Viveret ut charus perpetuo studuit,
Exterius siquidem potuit regionibus . . .
. . . . . .
Qui Latias lustravit opes, intravit Hebræas,
Huic et Græcorum palma parata fuit
Artes quid memorem vanas ad quas penetravit,
Quum κυκλοπαιδειας auctus honore fuit.
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Virginis et Matris cultori certa supremum,
Natalem Mariæ fata dedere diem.

The Inscription on the Monument to the Memory of Bishop Stokesley, who was buried in the Church of Old

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† In vitâ et morte Jo. Juelli, p. 268.

Thos. Gardiner, clerk, by do. do. 9 March, 1547, on his *deprivation!* *

Thos. Hancock was presented 23 June, 1562, on his resignation.

Gideon Hancock, clerk, was presented by the President and Scholars, 23 June, 1578.

Gideon Hancock, clerk, was presented by Queen Elizabeth, 3 Feb. 1585.

Robert Wilton, clerk, by the President and Scholars, instituted the 30 June, 1602.

Henry Clarke, master of arts, by the President and Scholars, instituted 15 May, 1621, vacant by exchange.

Henry Bold, clerk, by the President and Scholars, instituted 20 Feb. 1635.

Thos. Baker, on his resignation.

George Beale, clerk, M. A. by the President and Scholars, on 29 March, 1665.

John Randolph, clerk, B. A. by H. Clarke, the President, and Scholars, &c. 22 June, 1682.

Charles Hawles, on his resignation.

Rich. Clarke, M. A. by J. Haugh, the President, and Scholars, &c. 10th Oct. 1689, on his resignation.

Thos. Yalder, clerk, M.A. by the President and Scholars, &c. 1 Sept. 1701, on his resignation.

William Turton, clerk, professor of Sacred Theology, by the President and Scholars, 11 March, 1709, on his resignation.

Robt. Merchant, clerk, M.A. by the President and Scholars, 17 March, 1715.

St. Paul, London, which was destroyed by fire. Part of the Inscription being defaced by the hand of time, the translation is not given.

* The deprivation of Thos. Gardiner of the living, was most likely owing to the change in the religion of the country from the Catholic to the Protestant, to which, in all probability, he would not conform, 1562 being the period of the reign of Elizabeth.—*Note furnished by the Rev. Mr. Oddie.*

Charles Trimnell, 1736.
Henry Homer, 1764.
Nathaniel Bridges, D. D. by the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, 1791.

At the upper end of the north aisle, in a small space allotted for the vestry, is an altar-tomb, inclosed by palisades, on one side of which is the following inscription:

P. M.
Thomas Clerke, Generosi,
Clementi filii natu
Maximi, qui obit xxiii.
Augusti, Anno Dei.
MDCLXIII. ætatis suæ
LXXXIII.

Which, being translated, reads thus:

In Memory of Thomas Clerke, gent. the eldest son of Clement Clerke, who died on the 23d of August, in the Year of our Lord, 1663, and in the 83d year of his Age.

A brass inscription and effigy of a man appears to have been torn from a stone in the nave, on which still remains another effigy in brass, of a woman.

On a mural monument of black and white marble, fixed to the north wall of the north aisle, is the following inscription translated from the Latin:

In the hope of a happy resurrection, near to this place is buried Henry Clerke, son of Thomas Clerke, Gent. who lies interred opposite. He was lately a Fellow of the College of the Blessed Mary Magdelene, Oxford, Doctor of Medicine, and public Lecturer of Anatomy in the same University; a Member of the Royal Society, and

In the hope of a happy resurrection, near this place lies buried Catherine, the accomplished, and for many reasons deservedly most beloved wife of Henry Clerke, Doctor of Medicine, one of the two Daughters of William Adams, of Cherwelton, Esq. who died on the 3d of Dec. at her third child-birth, in the Year of our Lord 1669,

of the College of Physicians in London: lastly, he was Vice-Chancellor, and for the space of fifteen years President of Magdalene College, to which he restored its long past peace. Having filled these offices, and being ripe for glory, he desired his remains to be laid in this place, among his ancestors, in the Year of Human Redemption 1687, in the 68th Year of his Age.

in the 33d year of her Age, and in the third of her Marriage, having left two of three pledges of their affections to her surviving Husband, viz. one Daughter, named Catherine, also one little Boy, whose name was Henry, who, by the will of God, followed his Mother nine months afterwards; Catherine still surviving to the comfort of her Father.

The Clerke's arms surmount the monument, and which are three cranes and three pelletts. The joint arms of Clerke and Adams are at the bottom of the tablet.

On another small mural monument, fixed to the same wall, is the following inscription:

In the Coast of Guinea, George Watson, son of Thos. Watson, of Willoughby, and one of his Majesty's Captains at Sea, departed this life, July 15, 1674, aged 45, and gave to the poor of Willoughby the profit of 50l. for ever, to be distributed as by a decree of Chancery*.

Death hath control'd
A Captain bold,
Yet loss of life is gain,
Especially where charity
For ever doth remain.

On a brass plate, formerly on a stone in the chancel (now gone)—

Anna Johannis Clerke, P. M. Armigeri filia Natu maxima, Matris Pientissima Deliciæ, et spes optima, speciosæ formæ puella, meliori sorte Digna Mortalitatem exuit, ut Redemptori suo θεαν ϕωνω. In perpetuum nuberet novem. : ano. sal 1655, ætatis vero suæ 15.

Over this inscription were the arms of Clerke.
In the chancel of the church was buried the Rev.

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* The proceeds of this charity are distributed in bread to the poorest and most necessitous families in the parish.

Mr. Meirs, Vicar of Grandborough, died June 30, 1753 (who married a Miss Clerke). The inscription, being on a flat grave-stone, it is nearly obliterated.

There are several other grave-stones in the church, but in consequence of their being exposed to the friction of the feet in passing over them, all endeavours to make them out are vain.

In the parish chest, kept in the vestry of the church, are an immense number of parchments and other documents, principally leases and conveyances, of ancient date, from the reign of Edward III. 1356, to the present period. Some of them contain the name of Hammond, the same family mentioned in this work as possessing property here as early as 1199, and from which family the Clerkes are descended.

There are many curious seals attached to the above; amongst them the Virgin and Child—The Crosses—The Fleur de lis, &c. &c.

PARISH REGISTER OF WILLOUGHBY.

Parish Registers originated with Lord Cromwell, when vicar-general to Henry VIII. in 1538; his injunctions for keeping registers are stated to have been issued in Sept. 1538; but many of the Clergy refusing to comply, either through ignorance or prejudice, the injunctions were enforced in 1547, (Edward VI.) The canon of James I. in 1603, made it imperative upon the parishes, to preserve them from so far back only as the 1st of Elizabeth, 1558: the utility of them is shewn by every day's experience.

The earliest date of the register at Willoughby, is 1625, Geo. Watson and Wm. Clark, churchwardens; it appears from a memorandum, in the first leaf of the register, that the previous one had been lost, or, as there termed, had "miscarried," a circumstance by no means unusual in many parts of the country, to

the great injury of families, whose recovery of property depends upon the correctness of their line of pedigree: these things are now managed better: government having seen the importance of it, have made certain enactments relative thereto. A descendant of the family of Clarke,* of this place, caused the insertion of their descent, in the first leaf of register, as follows, and which no doubt appeared in their respective places in the old lost register.

Copy.—Whereas the ancient registers of Willoughby having miscarried, and the true copy cannot be had, that it may give satisfaction to posterity, these are to certify that Clement Clarke of Willoughby, had three sons; Thos. Clarke, his eldest, who died at Willoughby; George, his second son, who inhabited some time at Watford, Northamptonshire, Knight and Alderman of London; W. Clarke, his third son, who lived at Honingslaw, in Staffordshire.

Thos. Clarke, eldest son of Clement Clarke, had four sons; John Clarke, the eldest, Merchant of London; George Clarke, Merchant of London; Chris. Clarke, Merchant of London; and Henry Clarke, fourth son, Doctor of Physic, and now President of Magdalen College, Oxford. John, eldest son of Thos. Clarke, had three sons; Thos. the eldest, now of Willoughby; George, the second; Aybury, the third, both of them dying young. John Clarke had also two daughters; Ann, his eldest, died young; Eliz. the second, married Rich. Cayle, Councellor at law, of Gloster. We whose names are subscribed do attest all this to be true.

THOS. CLARKE. }
DR. WARD. } †

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* Grandson of Thos. Clarke, Gent. who lies buried in the vestry, 1663; and nephew to Henry Clarke, D.D. and President of Magdalen College, Oxford, for 15 years.

† It is ascertained from good authority, that during the early troubles of the church, and at the periods when the

The principal occupiers of land, and inhabitants of Willoughby and its vicinity, are respectable farmers and graziers, some of whom possess extensive farms, and have by diligence and careful management of them, and judicious care in breeding cattle, sheep, &c. proved themselves equal to any others in the kingdom, and some have realised comfortable competencies. The land in general is of a strong loamy, but rich description.

Warwick farmers have long been proverbial as good cultivators of land; hence arose the remarks in the House of Lords, when a corn bill was under discussion, "that such was their prosperity, it was not unusual for them to drink brandy in their wine," which remarks, no doubt, operated against the object the farming interest were endeavouring to promote. Amongst the owners and occupiers of land, and other property in the parish, are the following: Mr. Dester; Mr. Drayson, of Toft; Mr. J. Malin; Mr. W. Ellard; Mr. John Townshend; Mr. New-

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religion of the state underwent a revolution, that church-papers, charitable records, together with registers of land-property, were collected, and carefully put on board a vessel, and conveyed to Rome. Many important extracts are from time to time, even at the present day, made from these documents, belonging to parishes in this country; and which are in possession of the keeper of the Archives, in the Vatican at Rome. This does not apply to parish registers of births, marriages, and deaths, which we see were not established till the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII; but it alludes to registers of lands, &c. &c. in the possession of the Abbots, and others of the religious fraternity, whose property was very extensive, and who anxiously looked forward to another revolution in the church, which would enable them again to possess their confiscated property; they therefore secured, (under the protection of the Pope of Rome, Clement VII.) the exact registure of their respective properties. Mr. Hamper has in his collection some of these identical documents, which; from circumstances not now known, did not reach the general depôt, and which, as they relate to Warwickshire, are much prized by that able collector of the antiquities of this county.

Judd, of Baggington; Mr. Crupper; Mr. Hesom; Mr. Cowley; Mr. Judd, of Rugby; Mr. H. Mills; Mr. Longstaff; Mr. Batchellar; Mr. John Cock; Mr. Hancock; Mr. Thos. Cock; Mr. Jonathan Jephcott; Mr. J. Malin, Jun.

In the 12th reign of Henry VI. John Hayward and Margaret his wife gave one messuage, laying within the precincts of Willoughby; also 20 acres of land in Kites Hardwick Bradwell, (a division of Tysoe in this county,) to find a lamp to burn in the church for ever*. The proceeds of this estate have since the Reformation, in Henry Eighth's reign, at which time land was worth only one shilling per acre, been applied to charitable and other purposes.

The Reformation in England was brought about by Henry VIII. partly from a desire to retaliate on the Pope of Rome, (Clement VII.) on account of his refusing to accede to certain points Henry had submitted to his Holiness; also from a wish to possess the revenues and church-lands held by the Popish Clergy, and to bestow them on his creatures. Henry had been eighteen years married to Catherine of Arragon, a Spanish princess, when an attachment he had formed to Ann Bullen, one of the maids of honour, daughter of Sir Thos. Bullen, raised many obstacles in his mind with Catherine, who had been previously married to his brother Arthur: after several efforts to induce her to comply

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* A similar bequest was made by one L. Pipard, at Lipworth, in this county: viz. a messuage and lands, and 24 pence per annum, to find two lamps and two wax candles, to burn in the church on Sundays and holidays; as well as many others of like nature in various parts of the kingdom; and some curious particulars of which may be seen in the laborious researches of the commissioners, for enquiring into charities, (now occupying 16 folio volumes, published by Simpkin and Marshall, London.) The uses for which the principal part of the Willoughby charity was given, being superstitious, the property therefore came within the act of the 1st Edward VI. c. 14, which cancelled all such bequests.

with his criminal desires, he found that without marrying he could have no chance of succeeding. In order to procure a divorce from Catherine, he applied to Pope Clement, desiring him to dissolve the bull of the former Pope, which had permitted him to marry Catherine: the Pope, unwilling to grant, yet afraid to refuse, continued to promise, recant, dispute, and temporise, hoping that the King's passions would not hold out during a long ecclesiastical controversy. Henry expected to find in Cardinal Wolsey, whom he had raised to high honours, a warm defender and a steady adherent, but in this he was mistaken.

As crimes are easily found out against a favourite in disgrace, it was not long ere a bill of indictment was proved against him, and he was finally disgraced, discarded, and died at Leicester shortly after. The tie that held Henry to the church of Rome, being now broken, he resolved to keep no further measures with the Pope, and privately married Ann Bullen: the Duke of Norfolk, uncle to the new Queen, Sir Thos. Bullen, and Thos. Cranmer, whom Henry had greatly advanced, were present at the marriage.

Henry had not yet embraced the religion of any other reformer, and as the mode of religion he intended to adopt had not yet been made public, many fell a sacrifice between ancient establishments and modern reformation. As the monks had shewn the greatest resistance to his power, and had amassed immense riches, he resolved to deprive them of power to injure him in future; he accordingly employed Thos. Cromwell to send commissioners, to inspect through each county the department of such monks as were residents; this employment was readily undertaken by some creatures of the court, who discovered, or pretended to discover, monstrous abuses and disorders in the religious houses. These accounts were urged with great clamour, and a general horror was excited throughout the country against them.

Henry's determination to obtain possession of the

monastic revenues, was carried into effect with so much rigour, although accompanied by a semblance of justice, that in less than two years he became possessed of all the monastic religious houses, and revenues in the kingdom, and which amounted to 615, of which 28 had abbots, who were members of parliament; 90 colleges were demolished, 2374 charities, and free chapels, and 110 hospitals: the revenues amounted to 161,000l. being a 20th part of the national income.

For a considerable period subsequent to the demolition of churches, monasteries, and charitable institutions, by Henry VIII. the property before alluded to, left by John Hayward, got into the possession of individuals in the parish, who granted fraudulent leases for their own emolument.

The value of land and property in general greatly increasing, caused an enquiry to be set on foot; but it was not until the reign of James I. 1612, and 76 years after Henry Eighth's reign, that the evil was corrected, by a decision of the Court of Chancery, which ordered that the profits arising from the original bequest of John Hayward and Margaret his wife, as well also as a bequest by John Brooks and W. Flavell, subsequently left, should be appropriated to the repairs of the church, to mending the bye roads, and for the support and maintenance of the poor of Willoughby*; that ten trustees should be forthwith appointed, residents of the parish, for

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* The following residents at Willoughby became members of the Guild of St. Anne, of Knowle, in this county, according to the original and highly curious register of that Institution, in the possession of W. Hamper, Esq.

8 Henry VII. Richard Flavell, and Alice his wife.
11 Henry VII. Henry Flavell, and Alice his wife.
6 Henry VIII. Thomas Clarke and Phillippa his wife.

The place of residence is not mentioned to the subsequent entry, but it is doubtless the same who left the charity to Willoughby.

10 Henry VII. John Hayward and Margaret.

letting the lands, and duly administering the proceeds thereof.

The trustees have caused a tablet to be put up in the chancel of the church, setting forth an abstract of the decision of the chancery court, with particulars of the charity left by J. Brooks and W. Flavell.

An Account of the different Estates and Farms vested in Trustees, for the Benefit of the Parish of Willoughby, in the County of Warwick.

12 Henry VI.

John Hayward and Margaret his wife, by deed dated the 12 of Henry VI. did grant and convey divers messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in Willoughby, Woolscott, Walcott, Little Hardwick, near Great Leamington, Broadwell, and Thurlaston, in the county of Warwick, to W. Bartlett, W. Thostle, R. Marriott, and Thos. Marriott, and their heirs, upon trust, to apply the yearly issues and profits thereof from time to time, towards repairs of the Church of Willoughby (aforesaid), the payment of the fifteenths and relief of the poor in Willoughby, buying of armour, and setting forth of soldiers, mending of causeways and highways in Willoughby, and repairing of Sawbridge bridge, in the parish of Willoughby.

10 June, 11 Henry VII.

William Flavel did, by deed, dated 10 June, 11 year of Henry VII. give to Thos. Watson, Wm. Marriott, Thos. Marriott the younger, Mr. Marriott, John Clarke, Robt. Clarke, Thos. Wilcock, Thos. Watson, the younger, and John Marriott, and their heirs, an yearly rent of 4s. issuing out of his lands in Woolscott and Walcott, payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the intent that wheresoever

any fifteenths should be granted, the said rents should go towards the discharge of the same, of the tenements of Willoughby aforesaid, and of the making and repairing the pavement and causeways about Willoughby.

17 Henry VII.

John Brook, by deed, dated 17 Henry VII. did convey one messuage and croft, and half a yard land, in Thurleston aforesaid, unto Thos. Clerke the elder, Robt. Clerke the elder, Thos. Clerke, son of Henry Clerke, Rich. Wilcox, Robt. Clerke the younger, W. Marriott the younger, Robt. Watson, and W. Clerke, and their heirs, upon the like trust, to employ the yearly issues and profits thereof to the same charitable purposes as were limited and appointed by the aforesaid John Hayward and Margaret his wife. Several abuses having arisen in the execution of the trust above-mentioned, a commission of charitable uses was, on the 10th day of July, in the 7th of James I. issued out of the Court of Chancery, to certain Commissioners then named, who, upon examining into the merits of the premises aforesaid, did order and decree as follows, and which order was afterwards confirmed by the said court, that certain fraudulent leases, which had been made of the said trust premises, should cease, and that the then serving feoffees of the said charity estates should convey all the said trust premises to Jerome Clerke, Esq. John Farmer, W. Clerke, G. Watson, Edw. Clerke, Clement Clerke, Robt. Watson, Wm. Malin, Robt. Clerke, and W. Marriott, and their heirs, upon trust, that the issues and profits of the said messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, should from time to time be employed to the aforesaid charitable uses. And that how and in what manner the same profits should be employed by the trusts, should be contained in the deed of conveyance; and they did also order, that when all

the said feoffees to whom the premises were to be conveyed, should be dead, saving five, that then the five surviving feoffees should, upon the like trust, make like conveyance by deed, intended to the use of themselves and five other persons, inhabitants in Willoughby aforesaid, of the best and most efficient persons, and their heirs. And also that there should be one large paper book made by the said feoffees; wherein should be from time to time written and set down by the said feoffees and their assigns, what yearly sums of money were received for the premises by the said feoffees; and how, and in what manner, the said sums of money should be employed. And the said feoffees of the premises, from time to time, and at all times thereafter, should yearly in Easter week, in some convenient open place, make a just and true account of the profits of the premises, and the year next, before received, before the minister of the parish church of Willoughby aforesaid, for the time being, and the churchwardens of the said parish of Willoughby, for the time being: this decree was carried into execution, and it hath since been usual for the feoffees to nominate some one sufficient person of their own body, under the sentence and inspection of the rest, and subject to the yearly review before spoken of, to receive the rents and profits of the said premises; to apply the same upon the trusts of the said charity, or such of them as are now subsisting, and capable of taking effect.

Besides the above bequests, there are the proceeds of the sum of 50l. left by Capt. Watson, son of Thos. Watson, Gent. of Willoughby, who died July 15, 1674. By a decree of chancery* (29th of Charles II.) in the possession of the trustees, it is there ordered, that the amount of interest arising from the said sum of 50l. should be distributed at the church, in bread

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* Henage, Lord Finch, Baron of *Daventry*, was Lord Chancellor at this period.

to the poor; the principal sum being sunk in the parish funds.

The sum of 20l. was bequeathed by Lady Freemantle, to the poor of Willoughby, the interest of which sum is also given in bread, as in the Watson charity. There were, it is supposed, other charities left for the benefit of the poor of Willoughby, which, in the lapse of time, together with the neglect of the trustees, prior to the interference of the Court of Chancery, are now lost to the parish. It would be very desirable that the trustees should consent to an offer, liberally made, on the part of Mr. M. Bloxam, of Rugby; viz. to go through the whole of the ancient documents, contained in the parish chest, and furnish them gratis, with a fair translated copy: this would, in the first place, be the means of handing down to posterity the particulars of what there really is in the possession of the parish; (the original documents, being in a very dilapidated and decayed state; and which will, in all probability, in a very few years, be completely obliterated;) in the second place, by a translation of the said deeds, &c. it will be shewn if the parish be entitled to any thing more than they now possess.

Considerable sums of money have been advantageously expended by the trustees, in buildings and repairs. A commodious farm-house and outbuildings have been erected near the Barby road, in this parish, where the charity possess property, which is let to Mr. W. Cowley. A house was also built at Foxley, near Thurlestone, where a farm is situated, and is in possession of Mr. Jephcott. And, in 1816, a school was erected at Willoughby, for the gratuitous education of boys and girls of the poor, and a master and mistress appointed, with a salary of 40l. per annum and the use of the school-house to reside in. The building cost 230l. In 1812 the amount income derived from the charity property was 514l. 16s. 1¼d.; and which is

about the annual income at this time. It may not be uninteresting to shew the progressive advance of the property: it will appear indeed extraordinary that so large and serviceable a charity should have sprung out of so small and insignificant an origin. And also shews to what an extent the riches and prosperity of this nation have attained.

	£	s.	d.
In 1760 the amount of income arising out of the Willoughby charity lands and houses, was - - - -	117	2	5
In 1764 - - - - - -	160	4	7½
1786 - - - - - -	196	3	6
1793 - - - - - -	260	9	11
1798 - - - - - -	302	19	2
1806 - - - - - -	342	17	3
1812 - - - - - -	514	16	1½
1826 - - - - - -	497	8	6

The following will shew how the amount was received for the year 1786:

		£	s.	d.
Recd. of Richard Webb, Thurleston	-	78	12	0
Brown, Kites Hardwick	-	38	0	0
Over, do. do.	-	12	0	0
John Hill, Wolscott -	-	0	4	0
John Adams, Sawbridge	-	0	7	6
J. Jephcott, Willoughby	-	31	0	0
T. Malin, do. -	-	35	0	0
Mr. Bromfield, Thurleston	-	1	0	0
	£	196	3	6

Thus it is evident the benefit of so extensive a charity must be generally felt by the parishioners, as it tends to lessen the poors' rates or levies, as well also as church and highway rates; at the same time there are some disadvantages attending it; it causes many poor to claim a settlement who would not, but for the charity, seek relief; it consequently reduces the advantages that would otherwise arise to those

who by unforeseen difficulties may have become eligible to partake of the bounty*. Certain it is, that the discontent and bickerings amongst the poor, and the great dissatisfaction that has from time to time arisen, on account of the mode of distribution of the charity, have, in the estimation of many, been of far greater injury than all the good that ever has resulted from it. It is too true, that in former years th funds were misapplied; yet such an inference cannot be justly drawn at the present period. It appears that by the suggestion of Dr. Bridges, the highly-esteemed Vicar of Willoughby, the trustees of the charity, being only at this time five in number, viz., Mr. C. Cowley, Mr. J. Malin, Mr. W. Ellard, Mr. T. Cock, and Mr. M. Jephcott, met at Southam, in the year 1826, the commissioners for public schools and charities, appointed under an act of parliament, called "Mr. Brougham's Charity Act," to look into and correct the abuses said to exist in many of the public charities in the kingdom. In justice to the trustees, and for the satisfaction of the parishioners at large, it cannot be too generally known, that the commissioners highly approved their conduct as respected their general application of the trust funds, but advised that the trust be filled up forthwith; ten being the number appointed by the decision of the Court of Chancery, in the 7th year of James I., before alluded to. The following are nominated to fill up the trusteeship: Mr. W. Dester, Mr. W. Crupper, Mr. Thos. Hancock, Mr. Thos. Hesom, Mr. John Cock.

The commissioners requested that an account might be furnished them of the various items of expenditure for the preceding 12 years, each item un-

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* It is stated, by some of the oldest inhabitants, that in former days it was difficult to persuade any of the poor of Willoughby to accept of the proceeds of the charity, and that some indignation was expressed when an offer was made to some parishioners by the trustees of a gift. *Tempora mutantur!*

der its respective head; which was accordingly done, and may be referred to in the Appendix. It will be seen that the average expenditure of the 12 years has been 4l. 8l. 2s. 1½d. per annum. The whole of the churchwardens' account had been, hitherto, paid out of the charity funds; but the items which were not considered by the commissioners to be within the intent and meaning of the Chancery award, are paid by a churchwarden's levy.

It is a well authenticated fact, and nothing can more clearly shew it than the appointment by the legislature of a commission to look into public charities, that great abuses have crept into charities, public schools, &c.; and in their progress through the country, the commissioners discovered that considerable sums of money, also lands and other property, were greatly misapplied, as was instanced by the Willoughby charities formerly. If other arduous duties would allow the prosecution of these inquiries* through every town and village in the United Kingdom, there is no doubt but the poor's rates, which have become excessively burthensome, and have occupied the close attention of the government, would in many parishes be felt comparatively light, and the poor be better provided for, by bringing into effect dormant charities which now tend to enrich only the unjust possessors.

By a recent arrangement made with the committee of the respectable Company of the Oxford Canal, whose property passes through the parish, it has become chargeable to the rates and levies of the parish, by an average assessment of 20l. per each 6d. levy. The income of the charity, about 70 years ago, when it was but little above 100l. per annum, was as equal to the calls upon it as the increased income is at the present day; but that arises from circumstances over

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* The commissioners receive, each, 1000l. per annum for their labour.

which there can be no control. At that period the manufactures of the county were more equally divided over the face of it. A very extensive home and foreign trade was carried on in stuffs and tammys, which gave employment to the poor in most villages in this and the adjoining counties. Braunston, Barby, Kilsby, Hill-Morton, and many others, were inhabited by opulent worsted weavers, who gave employment to the poor in the surrounding county in spinning of worsted yarn at home. Many families at Willoughby, for years, got a livelihood at it.

It would appear that the proceeds arising from the charity lands are not available to the internal repairs of the church, but the external only, the commissioners considering that the intent and meaning of the Court of Chancery was, that the funds should be appropriated to the repairs of the fabric only. The discretion of the court is great, but that it should be thus construed is the more extraordinary, if we look at the origin of the greater part of the bequest*: it was to "find a lamp to burn in the church for ever!" That it was intended the fabric would be upheld and repaired as circumstances required, is very certain; and it is as certain there was to be accommodation provided for those who, in those superstitious times, assembled to offer up prayers for the souls of the departed; however, thus it appears it was decided at the meeting at Southam, although the same blame, in either case, will attach to those whose office it is to adjust these matters. The intent of the donor could not have been carried into effect, if the structure was not upheld; nor would the pious relics have been duly appreciated were there not accommodations furnished for the friends and relatives of the deceased.

The consequence is, the interior accommodation is considerably out of order; and it is a subject of re-

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* See Dugdale.

gret that the commissioners did not take Willoughby in the rout, as in that case they would no doubt have yielded to the suggestions of some of the parishioners who met them at Southam, to allow part of the trust-money to be applied for defraying the expenses of new pewing the church. It is to be hoped the new archdeacon of the diocese* will look into this matter and correct it.

The damp arising from the low and defective flooring of the pews, is far from agreeable;—indeed it is not safe for persons of delicate health to run the risk of the consequences in the winter season. Should the interior of the church undergo repair, it would be very desirable that the floor should be raised; at present there is a descent of more than two feet on entering the church. A small portion of the income would be well applied to the repairs of the causeways throughout the parish, which have long been suffered to remain in a most miserable condition; rendering the walks to the extremity of the village, where the church is situated, almost impassable in wet weather. The trustees will do well to turn their attention to this subject.

All these considerations fall into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the adornment of the pulpit by the learned and pious divine, Dr. Bridges; who, for upwards of 35 years, has held the living of Wilioughby. It is difficult, in this short treatise, to do justice to his many virtues; and whether we view him as a divine or as a scholar, there appears nothing wanting to render him, in each particular, equally excellent. Dr. Bridges is rector of Hatton, near Warwick, the curacy of which was, up to the time of his death, held by the learned and eccentric Dr. Parr. He is also Lecturer of the largest parish church in England, viz., that of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol; near to which city, viz. Clifton, he resides.

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* Rev. Dr. Spooner, Elmdon.

Dr. Bridges is descended from a highly respectable family in Northamptonshire, some branches* of which have graced the senate-house; and one† of them rendered great services to his country by discharging various offices of the government. He compiled an able work on the antiquities of Northamptonshire, which was published after his death. To the merits of Mr. Bridges ‡, the author of the above work, the following just and honourable testimony is given in Kimble's Baronetage: "He was a gentleman truly valuable in all respects; of superior parts and learning; a great encourager of antiquities, in collecting of which in his native county, Northamptonshire, he made so great a progress, that

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* Sir Broke Bridges, M. P. for Kent.

† John Bridges, Esq. Solicitor of the Customs, a Commissioner of the same duties, and Cashier of Excise; he was also a Governor of Bethlem Hospital, and a F.R.S.

‡ John Bridges, the historian, was born at Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, where his father then resided. The grandfather of Mr. Bridges was Colonel John Bridges of Alcester, Warwickshire, whose eldest son, of the same name, purchased the estate of Barton. and employed himself for many years in the careful improvement of it, by planting and introducing such discoveries in agriculture as were then recent, particularly the cultivation of Saint Foins. Brook Bridges, the second son of the Colonel, purchased Goddeston, in Kent, where his descendants, the baronets of that name, constantly resided. Mr. Bridges, the purchaser of the estate at Barton, had seven sons and five daughters; and it is rather worthy of remark, that, at the age of seventy-two, he died within a fortnight after his wife, of the grief occasioned by her loss. Mr. John Bridges, the eldest son of the above, and the collector of the materials for the History of Northamptonshire, was bred to the law, and for some time before his death, had the honour to be one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. His practical attention to his profession was probably prevented by his prospect of a private fortune, and the lucrative places which he enjoyed under government.

Mr. Bridges' father was High Sheriff for the county of Northampton, in 1667.

had Providence spared his life a few years longer, Northamptonshire would have had no temptation to have envied Hertfordshire her Chauncey, or Warwickshire her Dugdale."

During the absence of Dr. Bridges, the duty of the living is performed by the Rev. James Chambers, curate, A.M., late of All Souls College, Oxford, who occupies the residence of Dr. Bridges*, and receives a limited number of gentlemen to educate; his classical attainments rendering him highly calculated for the instruction of young men intended for the universities and high professions.

When the living fell to the present worthy incumbent, the eloquence of his discourses, coupled with the beautiful and instructive moral lessons promulgated from the pulpit, caused such an influx of auditors, not only of his own parishioners, but also from the numerous surrounding villages, that the seats in the church were not sufficiently commodious; a subscription was therefore set on foot to raise a sum of money to build a gallery; which was accordingly erected, and added greatly to the comfort of the public. The Doctor gives a lecture every Tuesday evening, during his stay at Willoughby.

There is a sect lately sprung up, and established a meeting-house here, called Primitive Methodists, or, by the vulgar, "Ranters," whose numbers are but limited.

This county was agitated by civil wars in the reigns of Henry III. and VI., Edward IV., Richard III., James I., and Charles I.; those of the latter reigns, between Charles and the parliamentary armies, are particularly recorded. A battle took place at Edge Hill†, near Kineton, on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642,

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* It is not the house attached to the living, but was built by Dr. Bridges, and is situated on the high road.

† Edge Hill was the first place where the two contending armies met, and the country drenched in civil slaughter;

in which the King was victorious. The parliamentary army, commanded by the Earl of Essex, retreating a

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the King's troops being headed by Sir John Digby, of Magdalene College, Oxford, who was high in the favour of James I., and who made him a privy counsellor and ambassador to Spain; where he negociated Prince Charles's marriage with the Infanta of Spain; for which service, on his return, he was created Earl of Bristoi, but shortly after was exiled, and died at Paris, 1653. This Sir John Digby, afterwards Earl of Bristol, was the youngest son of Sir Everard Digby, of Warwickshire, who, in the early part of this reign, (James I.) formed a plot with Catesby * and others, called the Gunpowder Plot, to blow up the Parliament House, assassinate the King's second son, Prince Charles, and to seize Princess Elizabeth, then a child, and proclaim her Queen. For this purpose Sir E. Digby and others met at Dunchurch, (under the pretence of hunting) near to which place the Princess was on a visit. The plot (Gunpowder), however, being discovered, Digby, and his associates, were apprehended, hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The parliamentary troops were commanded by the brave Earl of Essex. An historian remarks, "that it was a dreadful sight to see thirty thousand of the bravest men in the world, instead of employing their courage abroad in a good cause, turning it against each other, while the dearest friends and nearest connexions embraced opposite sides, and pressed to bury their private regards in factious hatred." War was a novel trade to the English, as they had not seen an hostile engagement in the island since the year 1553, when the death of Edward VI. caused two candidates to start for the crown, viz. Mary, Henry VIII.'s daughter, and Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset. The battle, which decided the fate of King Charles, was fought at Naseby, in Northamptonshire, about 12 miles from Willoughby. The King, finding the battle lost, retreated to Oxford, and took the fatal resolution of giving himself up to the Scots army; but he soon found that instead of treating him like a king, they insulted him as a captive, and they agreed that upon payment of the sum of four hundred thousand pounds, they would deliver him up to his enemies; and this was cheerfully complied with: they returned home, laden with plunder and the reproaches of

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* See account of Ashby.

distance of eight miles, with a very great loss in killed and wounded, also of ammunition and baggage. In this retreat was the afterwards notorious Oliver Cromwell; who, if history speaks truth, shewed great cowardice on the occasion. It may be necessary to state, for the purposes of accuracy, that history is divided as to which party suffered the greatest defeat: that both claimed the victory is certain; and it also appears that parliament voted a thanksgiving for the victory.

In the retreat of the parliamentary troops across the country, (which at that time was for many miles a wide, rude, and uncultivated plain,) it is said they passed through Willoughby, where formerly stood a handsome cross. The parliamentary troops had tied a rope round about this ancient cross to pull it down,

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all good men. In a History of Oxford is an account of a sumptuous dinner given by the president and fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford, to Cromwell and Fairfax, May 19, 1649; after partaking of which, they played at bowls on the college green, with the vice chancellor and fellows; and, at a convocation, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Fairfax and Cromwell, and that of M.D. on the principal officers. One Symonds was a captain in the King's army during the civil wars in the 17th century, and kept a diary of the events that happened where he was stationed; from this it appears that on the 10th June, 1645, Fairfax had advanced with his army to Newport Pagnel, in Bucks, from whence he sent trumpeters to the royal camp, at Daventry, for an exchange of prisoners: the same day the King's guards were removed to Willoughby, about four miles distant. The fatal battle of Naseby was fought on the 14th of June.

Dugdale, who wrote the History of Warwickshire, was present at the battle of Edge Hill; and it was Dugdale who, in virtue of the office he held (Garter Principal King at Arms), that summoned to surrender the Castle of Banbury, City of Coventry, and the Town of Warwick. He was born at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, 1605, and died at Blythe Hall, 1686. The remains of Sir. W. Dugdale and his Lady, lie in a vault on the West side of the chancel of the church at Shustoke.

when the vicar quenched their zeal with strong beer, after having harangued them concerning its innocence. A writer observes, the cross consisted of one stone, five yards long, and that near it was a hillock called Cross Hill, where the country people observed an annual festival *.

That Willoughby has been a place of more consequence than its present character and appearance would denote, abundant proof will shew; for besides the markets and fairs which were held here, there was, report says, a public gaol, near the church and adjoining the farm of Mr. M. Jephcott, part of the foundation of which was discovered, many years since, by some labourers digging gravel. It is now called the Gaol Close, and is held, with other land adjoining, by T. Newbold, Esq. of Bagginton.

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* The cross has, very naturally, been made the emblem of our Christian faith; from the earliest ages of Christianity it has adorned our cathedrals, churches, chapels, and other places devoted to religion; and has been adopted, in former times, by various professions, and amongst others, by the keepers of inns for the accommodation of pilgrims, who would most likely prefer sojourning at a house bearing so distinguishing a mark of Christianity. Wherever the gospel was preached, a pious cure caused crosses to be erected, as standards, round which the faithful might assemble the more conveniently to hear divine truths; and by degrees this symbol was fixed in every place of public resort, as may be remarked, in many towns in England, where crosses are, or have been erected, in the centre of four streets, pointing directly to the four cardinal points, where engagements were entered into, whether of a religious or a worldly nature; at the turning of every public road, a cross was placed for the resting the bearers, and for reminding the traveller of a crucified Saviour. The boundaries of parishes were distinguished by crosses, at which, during their perambulations, the people alternately prayed and regaled themselves. The grants from sovereigns or nobles, and all engagements between individuals, were also made with a cross; and in all cases, even to this day, where the parties could not write, this emblem was, and is considered, an efficient substitute for the subscription of a name.

In a field called Brook's Close, held by Mr. Crupper, adjoining the church, stood a mansion belonging to the family of Mears, who resided there for many years in great respectability and affluence, some of the descendants of whom now live at Daventry and Northampton*.

Brook's Close cannot be identified as belonging to any one of that name, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the parish; but it appears that one John Brooke did, by his deed, in the 27th Henry VIII., (1535) assign to eight trustees certain property, that is to say, one messuage, one croft, and one half yard of land in Thurleston, in the parish of Dunchurch, for the like charitable uses as were limited by John Hayward and Margaret his wife.

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* The Rev. Andrew Miers married Feb. 5, 1717, at Willoughby, Elizabeth Clarke of the family of that name, (whose great respectability has been alluded to, who settled here since the reign of Edward 1, 1272,) and was buried at Willoughby church, in the chancel, June 30, 1753; he was vicar of Grandborough, in this county, and had issue as follows.

Name.	When baptized.	When buried.
William	April 25, 1722 . . .	June 1 . . . .
Mary	May 29, 1723 . . .	
Elizabeth . . .	Sept. 10, 1724 . . .	Dec. 23 . . . .
Samuel	Oct. 26, 1725 . . .	
Christopher . .	Jan. 12, 1726 . . .	April 3, 1727 .
Elizabeth . . .	Aug. 15, 1728 . . .	April 14, 1740.
Christopher . .	Dec. 10, 1729 . . .	
Ann	Oct. 4, 1731 . . .	
Hannah	Feb. 23, 1733 . . .	
Richard	June 18, 1735 . . .	
Margaret . . .	July 15, 1736 . . .	Aug. 1, 1736 .
James	Jan. 1, 1739 . . .	
Elizabeth . . .	April 7, 1741 . . .	
Thomas	Oct. 5, 1742 . . .	Aug. 24, 1748.

On looking through the Register, one of the first entries therein, is, that of the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Brooke, Jan. 5, 1642.

The only remains on the site of the house which once stood in Brook's Close, are the pillars of the fore-court entry, which would denote the class of structure which formerly stood here. In many houses in the village are remains of rich carved oak doors and shutters, &c.; which, doubtless, formed part of the material of an ancient and respectable structure. It is quite fair and reasonable to assume that this was the residence of some of the ancient family of the Clarkes, two of which family we noticed as having possessed the living; it may also have been occupied by their ancestors, the Hamunds. Those who recollect the building, (which has been taken down about 50 years) state it to have been of most ancient appearance.

One of the Clarkes occupied the ancient cottage-built house opposite Brooks's Close, which lies a little back from the road, and is inclosed by a fore-court and gates. This building bears evident marks of antiquity: the entrance is by a porch with twisted bannisters; the floors are oak, in the highest state of preservation; and the whole structure appears to have undergone but little change in its exterior from the earliest time of the former possessors.

It is said that in a close near the residence of Mr. Batchellor, in the village, formerly stood a spacious mansion; it is conjectured this may also have been the property of some of the early Clarkes or Hamunds, whose family, it will be recollected, were settled here in the 12th century.

In the midst of a plot of ground stands a choice Apple Tree, which is known by the name of the Bowling Apple, and takes its name from the circumstance of its standing on the green, which was used for the ancient game of bowls, when the above

named mansion was in its glory; hence the name of the Bowling Apple*.

Mr. Smith, Printer, of Southam, in his History of Warwickshire, published at Southam, is in error as respects Willoughby: he observes, "The people here have a notion of great riches being hid under ground; and there is a vulgar report, that under one balk, mere, or hillock, *i. e.* a division between the ploughed fields, there is as much money buried as would purchase the whole lordship; but they dare not dig, they pretend, for fear of spirits. Besides coins found at Willoughby, mosaic pavements, pot hooks, fire shovels, &c. have been discovered." It is true that in the parish there is such a mound of earth as is here alluded to, and before noticed in this work, and which is in the footway to Grandborough; but a mistake is committed in applying the above account to this spot, as precisely the same remarks are made of a plat of ground, in the account of Willoughby, in Nottinghamshire; from which it appears it has been copied verbatim. In making the most diligent enquiries, it cannot be discovered that any such superstitious tale has been handed down, as respects the hillock or mound in this village, although it has always been considered ancient, and some degree of curiosity has attached to it.

It is subject of regret to the present age, that history does not furnish particulars of many places and

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* Before the reformation there were no poor rates; the charitable doles, given at religious houses and church aisles, in every parish, were sufficient. In every parish there was a *church house*, to which belonged spits, pots, crocks, &c. for dressing provisions: here the housekeepers met, and were merry, and gave their charity; the young people came there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at the butts, &c. The house alluded to, as having stood in Mr. Batcheilor's close, if not the private residence of the Clerks or Hammonds, may have been the church house of the parish.

things, the true accounts of which are left in darkness and mere conjecture. Rapin remarks, "there is a great blank in history, about the period of the Saxon and Danish heptarchy;" which is not to be wondered at, considering the many revolutions and divisions that distracted the country at that period*.

To such men as Dugdale, Thomas, Chauncey, Bridges, and others, we are highly indebted; who, with a noble disinterestedness, have rescued from oblivion the ancient manners and customs of all that is worthy of being handed down to posterity, of the rare and curious of their respective counties; and often at a great expense of time and money. Mr. Bridges, who collected the history of the antiquities of his native county, Northamptonshire, sacrificed no less a sum than ten thousand pounds, besides a very considerable portion of his valuable time, and did not live to complete the arduous task, nor, indeed, did his family reap the advantages of his labours.

PIE COURT.—Within the precincts of this parish, not far from the church, but detached from the village, is a small hamlet called Pie Court, containing about half a dozen houses, erected on the site of a large house which is reported to have formerly stood here. I find no account of this place in Dugdale, but conjecture it to be so designated from the court of justice, formerly incident to every fair and market, held for the purpose of administering summary justice to buyers and sellers attending thereat, and which was called the Pie Powder† Court, (*Curia*

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* At about the period of the ninth century, such was the ignorance of the most learned, that there were few priests on the south of the Humber that understood the Latin service. Prior to the landing of the Normans, the clergy were content with disorderly or ignorant learning, and were scarcely able to stammer out the words of the sacrament, he who understood the grammar, being greatly admired for his learning.

† Pie powder, from the French *pied*, a foot, and *poudreux*, dusty.

*pedis pulverizati**,) from the dusty foot of the suitor; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice in this court was done as speedily as dust could fall from the foot. But Barrington, in his observations on the statutes, gives us another etymology; it being derived, according to him, from "*Pied puldreaux*," a *Pedlar*, in old French, and therefore signifying the court of such petty chapmen as resort to fairs or markets. Blackstone informs us it is the lowest and most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England, though now almost unknown. The disuse of this court, at Willoughby, may naturally be attributed to the falling off of the fairs and markets, which we have seen were formerly held there; and we may suppose the court to have been held at this place from the name being still retained.

It may prove interesting to the curious, and particularly to those who are fond of geological pursuits, (a study which has become, from the rationality of its subject, much pursued, and, indeed, fashionable; for that there is a fashion in every thing is certain,) to introduce a short account of the antediluvian discoveries at this place.

The Rev. Mr. Buckland, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the able professor of geology, gives a clear and valuable explanatiou of the various antediluvian remains which have been discovered in this, as well as many other counties in England and elsewhere.

It may serve to awaken the attention of the less curious, or of those who might be disposed to pass it by as a dry and uninteresting study, to state that it is the opinion of M. Cuvier, the French geologist, as well as of Professor Buckland and others, *that the human race had not established themselves in these countries, where the remains under consideration have hitherto been found, in the period preceding the grand inundation, or awful deluge, by which they,*

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* Literally, the dusty foot court.

as well as the whole world, (save Noah, and those who went with him into the ark,) were destroyed *. The antediluvian remains which have been discovered at this place, are the teeth and tusks of the Mammoth, or Asiatic Elephant †.

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* At Newnham, in Warwickshire, near Church Lawford, about two miles west of Rugby, two magnificent heads and other bones of the Siberian rhinoceros, and many large tusks and teeth of elephants, with some stag-horns and bones of the ass and horse, were found in the year 1815, in a bed of diluvium, which is immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias, and is composed of a mixture of various pebbles, sand, and clay; in the lower regions of which, (when the clay predominates,) the bones are found at the depth of 15 feet from the surface; they are not in the smallest degree mineralized, and have lost almost nothing of their weight or animal matter. One of these heads, measuring in length two feet six inches, together with a small tusk and molar tooth of an elephant, have by the kindness of Henry Hakewell, Esq. (of architectural celebrity,) been deposited in the Radcliffe library at Oxford. The other and larger head, with a tooth and leg bone of the same animal, has been presented by Henry Warburton, Esq. to the Geological Society of London. Of the remaining tusks of elephants, one is in the possession of G. Harris, Esq. of Rugby; and the other of J. Caldecot, Esq. Holbrook Grange, Lawford. In the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, there are some vertebræ, and a thigh bone of an enormous elephant, at least 16 feet high, which are in the most delicate state of preservation, and were found in the gravel, at Abingdon, in the year 1819.

In cutting the canal between Edinburgh and Falkirk, July 1820, Mr. Buckland states there was found at the depth of 15 or 20 feet below the present surface, an elephant's tusk, 39 inches long and 13 in circumference, and was in so high a state of preservation, that it was purchased for two pounds, and sawn asunder by an ivory turner at Edinburgh, to be made into chess-men. Two other tusks, of nearly the same size, were also discovered (1817) at Kilmarus, in Ayreshire.

† The term mammoth, (animal of the earth,) has been applied to it by the natives of Siberia, who imagined the bones to be those of some huge animal that lived like a mole, beneath the surface of the earth.

A remarkable specimen of the Mammoth was found entire in the ice of Timgusia*, which was clothed with coarse tufty wool of a reddish colour, interspersed with stiff black hair, unlike that of any known animal; that it had a long mane on its back, and had its ears protected by tufts of hair, and was at least 16 feet high. The teeth first discovered in this village, were dug out of gravel, about 12 feet from the surface of the earth, in a field near the public school, about 40 years ago; there was also discovered at the same time, a tusk weighing about 30lbs., five feet long, and curved to the amount of three quarters of a circle. Mr. Hamper has in his possession, which he was pleased to accept of the author,, a very fine specimen of one of the above-named teeth, weighting 10lbs.†; he has also a fine tusk, found at Lawford. But the finest remains yet discovered in Warwickshire, is a large tusk, in a state of great preservation, found in the lime-stone quarries at Lawford, near Rugby‡. Another discovery of a tooth and a tusk was made in this village, Willoughby, about two years ago, in the *Gaol Close*; but owing to the ignorance of their value, the workmen, who were digging gravel for the roads, broke the tusk: the remains of it, with some

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* There is not, says Pallas, in all Asiatic Russia, from the Don to the extremity of the promontory of Tchutchis, a stream or river, in the banks of which they do not find Elephants and other animals, now strangers to that climate. These are washed out by the violent floods arising from the thaw of the snows, and have attracted universally the attention of the natives, who collect annually the Elephant's tusks to sell as ivory.

† At the time this tooth and tusk were discovered, there were also found 13 other teeth, some of which were sent to London, and there sold to an ivory turner for 5s. each: Mr. Buckland observes, that the only tooth or tusk *he had seen* sufficiently hard to be used by the turners, was found on the coast of Yorkshire.

‡ It is now in the possession of Mr. M. Bloxam, who has also a smaller tusk in a good state of preservation.

of the teeth, are in possession of Mr. Wilkinson, the schoolmaster, who was anxious to have the pit further explored, and to rescue from the bowels of the earth the antediluvian relics; but unhappily the workmen *would not permit* the further exploring of the soil, on which spot, no doubt, many more of the same description of remains might be found.

The bones of Elephants occurring in Britain, (says Buckland,) had, from very ancient times, attracted the attention, and are mentioned with wonder by the early historians; but their history was never fully understood till the recent investigations of Cuvier, the French geologist. The old and vulgar notion that they were gigantic bones of the human species, is at once refuted by the smallest knowledge of anatomy. The next idea which long prevailed, and was considered satisfactory by the antiquaries of the last century was, that they were remains of Elephants imported by the Roman armies.

This idea is also refuted; first, by the anatomical fact of their belonging to a distinct species of this genus. Secondly, by their being usually accompanied by the bones of Rhinoceroses and Hippopotamuses, animals which could never have been attached to Roman armies. Thirdly, by their being found dispersed over Siberia and North America*, in equal or

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* The fossil remains of this colossal animal have been lately discovered (1827) in the Burman Empire, in the East Indies, embodied with those of the Rhinoceros and Crocodile, and which has given rise to much curious speculation amongst geologists. It seems that up to this period the Mammoth's bones had never been found in equatorial regions. It was thought, therefore, to have been designed by nature to inhabit cold regions, like the Fossil Elephant which was discovered, entire, on the banks of the Lena, at Timguisa, before alluded to, covered with a coat of thick fur or tufty wool. Geologists regard this discovery as very important, as it must give rise to fresh discussions; which, if they determine nothing, may amuse, and may in the end lead to a satisfactory conclusion.

even greater abundance than in those parts of Europe which were subjected to the Roman conquests. The still later and more rational idea, that they were drifted northwards by the diluvian waters from tropical regions, must be abandoned on the authority of the evidence afforded by the Den at Kirkdale, in Yorkshire; and it now remains only to admit that they must have inhabited the countries in which their bones are found.

This latter conclusion is borne out by various facts, one of which will suffice for our purpose.

In the cave discovered at Kirkdale, it appears that the teeth and bones* of no less than 23 species of animals were found; the greater number of teeth were those of the Hyænas. It must then appear probable, that from the apparently gnawed condition of the bones, that the cave at Kirkdale was, during a long succession of years, inhabited as a den by Hyænas, and that they dragged into its recesses the other animal bodies, whose remains are found mixed indiscriminately with their own. Professor Buckland says the Hyæna feeds on putrid flesh and bones, that they are seldom seen by day, but prowl about by night and clear the plain of the carcases, and even of skeletons which the Vultures have picked clean, in preference to attacking any living creature. The strength of this animal's jaw is such, that in attacking a dog they begin by biting off his leg at a single snap.

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* The general dispersion of bones of the same animal, through the diluvian gravel of high latitudes, over great part of the northern hemisphere, shews that the period in which they inhabited these regions was that immediately preceding the formation of this gravel, and that they perished by the same waters which produced it. M. Cuvier has, moreover, ascertained that the fossil elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and hyæna, belong to species now unknown; and as there is no evidence that they have, at any time subsequent to the formation of the diluvium, existed in these regions, we may conclude that the period at which the bones of these extinct species were introduced into the cave at Kirkdale, was antediluvian.

Brown, in his Travels to Dafur, describes the Hyænas' manner of taking off their prey in the following words: "They come in herds of six, eight, and often more, into the villages at night, and carry off with them whatever they are able to master; they will kill dogs and asses, and fail not to assemble wherever a dead camel or other animal is thrown, which, acting in concert, they sometimes drag to a prodigious distance."

Sparman and Pennant, historians, mention that a single Hyæna has been known to carry off a man or woman in the vicinity of the Cape. It is further stated, by Mr. Brown, that it is related of this animal, that upon one of them being wounded, his companions instantly tear him to pieces and devour him. It seems then highly probable that the mangled relics of hundreds of Hyænas that lie indiscriminately scattered and equally broken with the bones of other animals, in the cave of Kirkdale, were reduced to this state by the agency of the surviving individuals of their own species. It has not only been stated, as above, that modern Hyænas devour their own species, but still further, that when in captivity they eat up parts of their own bodies.

'The keeper of Mr. Wombwell's collection told me, in December last, (says Mr. Buckland,) that he had a Hyæna, some years ago, which eat off its own fore paws. And his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark informed me, last summer, that the old Hyæna in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, has eaten off his own hind feet.

'Their habit of digging human bodies from the grave and dragging them to their den, and of accumulating around it the bones of all kinds of animals is described by Busbequis, when he is speaking of the Turkish mode of burial in Anatolia, and their custom of laying large stones upon their graves to protect them from the Hyænas. This evidence is the more valuable, from the accuracy and delight with which it appears, from his own testimony, that

Busbequius used to watch the habits of wild animals which he kept for this purpose in his menagerie at Constantinople, where he resided many years as ambassador from the Emperor of Germany.

In making use of the word *diluvium*, Mr. Buckland applies it to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet, and *antediluvial* to the state of things immediately preceding it, and *postdiluvial*, or *alluvial*, to that which succeeded it, and has continued to the present time.

Mr. Buckland further states, that "the bones of the Hyæna had not been discovered in this country (in the diluvial districts) till the spring of the year (1822); when Mr. A. Bloxam, of Rugby, by mere accident, brought me some bones from the clay in which they so often find the remains of Elephants and Rhinoceroses, at Lawford, near Rugby, that I might inform him what they were. The instant I saw them I was enchanted to find the entire under jaw and entire radius and ulna of a very old and large Hyæna; supplying the only link that was deficient to complete the evidence I wanted to establish the Hyænas' den at Kirkdale."

MINERAL SPRINGS.

THERE are two Bathing establishments in this village—the Willoughby New Sulphureous and Saline Baths, situate on the high road opposite the four crosses, and the Willoughby Lodge Spa, which stands in the fields, about one mile from the road. In reference to the New Willoughby Baths, lately established, it may be satisfactory to state, that a respectable practitioner, Dr. Rattray, of

Daventry, has expressed a favourable opinion of the efficacy of the sulphureous and saline waters in scrofulous, scorbutic, and other cutaneous complaints; also in gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.; as well also as several other respectable medical men who have inspected the analysis and drank the water. The analysis is here introduced for the guidance of the public in general, and of the medical world in particular.

Royal Institution, Albermarle-Street, London.
June 24th, 1827.

SIR,

I have carefully examined the character of the water left with me from you; its most distinguishing feature is the quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas dissolved in it; but with this there is also present a large proportion of saline matter, containing, amongst other substances, a small quantity of carbonate of iron. The gases contained in the water, are sulphuretted, hydrogen, and carbonic acid, with a trace of nitrogen. The salts are, first, muriate of soda, then sulphate of soda; these forming by far the largest proportion of the saline matter present. Sulphate of lime is next in abundance; the water appears to be nearly saturared with it, but it is not an abundantly soluble salt. There is also a minute trace of muriate of magnesia, a small quantity of carbonate of lime, a small quantity of carbonate of iron, and a trace of carbonate of soda. There is no free sulphur in the fresh water, but, if it be left exposed to air, sulphur is deposited in it in consequence of the decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen by the oxygen of the air. I have not analysed the Harrowgate water myself, and therefore can only speak generally of its similarity with that you sent me. Its resemblance in the most striking ingredient, *i. e.* sulphuretted hydrogen, is evident on the slightest observation.

(Signed) M. FARADAY.

To Mr. W. Crapper,
New Baths, Willoughby.

Visitors to the new baths, who have drank the waters of the Harrowgate sulphur spring, agree in opinion that there is a great resemblance both in taste and smell, as well also as in medical properties, to the waters of those celebrated springs. The ef-

fects on silver, when coming in contact with the water, is precisely the same as the Harrowgate; the colour being changed to a resemblance of copper. Thus a spring of water is at length discovered equal in its properties to that of Harrowgate, and dissimilar to any other in the kingdom. The effects of the waters of this spring upon the constitution have, in most cases, been found agreeably and imperceptibly efficacious; and patients who have suffered from chronic obstructions, have, by the use of the hot bath, at about 96 degrees, completely eradicated the complaint. In violent pains of the back and loins, usually termed lumbago, also in cases of rheumatism, mersion in the hot bath has greatly relieved the patient. It is allowed by medical men that sulphur is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; and we have the authority of Drs. Saunders, Buchan, and others, that sulphur waters are an excellent medicine for disorders proceeding from acidity, and for expelling worms. The waters, if taken from two to four half-pint glasses daily, are an aperient, and an excellent alterative; in small doses are diuretic and strongly diaphoretic; therefore are good in cutaneous disorders, used both internally and externally. In cases of scurvy and scrofula, gout, jaundice, spleen, the green sickness, and other disorders arising from obstructions, as well as in removing old strains, sprains, and aches, these powerful waters are greatly beneficial.

The water, when first raised from the spring, is clear, but of a dark complexion; is sparkling, and throws up a quantity of air bubbles; it has a strong sulphur smell, and will, when exposed some few hours to the atmospheric air, become white and of a milky appearance; this arises from the decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen by the oxygen of the air.

According to Mr. Faraday's analysis, there is no actual or free sulphur in the water, but it is impregnated with a gaseous or subtle spirit; and that it is which gives the water its sulphurettedqualities: hence

arise the advantages of drinking the water fresh from the spring. A medical writer observes, that sulphuretted water is an excellent medicine for the scurvy; and that patients who have been reduced to the most deplorable condition by this disease, have been greatly relieved by drinking the sulphuretted water, and bathing in it. The same writer remarks, that sulphuretted water is an excellent remedy for the scrofula; that it is not to be drank in large quantities, but should be taken so as to keep the body gently open, and must be used for a considerable time. The saline properties of the waters are great; but the sulphureous qualities predominating, the salts are partly lost to the flavour. An eminent practitioner (Dr. Scudamore), who has written a valuable treatise on the gout, remarks that he has collected, from several gouty patients, a favourable general report of the effects of sulphuretted waters. It may then be fairly allowed, that as there is a similarity of predominant properties in the Willoughby new sulphuretted spring to those so long noted at Harrowgate, that they will have a corresponding good effect.

Dr. Rattray's near residence, and his highly professional attainments, coupled with prompt attention and mildness of deportment in the sick chamber, will ensure to valetudinarians the most regardful attention to their respective cases. Nor are the medical gentlemen in the surrounding neighbourhood less worthy of notice for skilfulness in their various branches of practice. Mr. Stubbs, who for upwards of 20 years has, with great success, practised at Willoughby and the surrounding country, resides at Braunston. Messrs. Wildgoose and Thompson, also eminent surgeons and apothecaries, reside at Daventry; as also does Mr. Butlin, surgeon, &c., whose rising abilities have created him a good share of practice. Mr. Williams and Messrs. Bucknills, brothers, of Rugby, are highly respectable, and eminently skilful in their practice, which extends to a con-

siderable distance. Mr. Ellis, surgeon, of Dunchurch, has succeeded to a respectable practice, and meets that success his abilities entitle him to.

In justice to the public, as well also to an able medical practitioner (Mr. Smith, Southam), it would not be proper to neglect this opportunity of making known some particulars of an establishment of this gentleman's forming at Southam; viz. an Infirmary for the Diseases of the Ear and Eye, and particularly as bathing is frequently recommended for complaints in these delicate organs. Mr. S. is also the institutor of Self-supporting Dispensaries; one, on this much approved system, has been established at Southam upwards of four years. As the plans become more generally diffused, other establishments will no doubt be formed, as has been the case at Atherstone.

The Southam Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear was established by Mr. Smith, surgeon at Southam, in 1818, and is supported by annual subscriptions and by voluntary contributions. It is governed by the patrons, presidents, vice presidents, treasurers, annual subscribers of one guinea, and benefactors of five guineas and upwards; amongst whom are to be found most of the first characters in the county. The patrons are the Earls of Aylesford and Spencer. The physicians are Charles Rattray, M.D., Charles Wake, M.D., Peter Francis Luard, M.D., Amos Middleton, M.D., Geo. Mellon, M.D., Joseph Rarm, M.D., Archibald Robinson, M.D.

In endeavouring to do justice to the establishment in question, the author feels he cannot do better than quote from the last report, published at the request of the members of the Infirmary, and signed by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Rector of Southam, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Vicar of Priors Hardwick.

"The very flattering attention which has been paid to this Institution by the President, Vice Presidents, the Gentry and Clergy of the neighbourhood; the interest which we have noticed to have

been taken by the Physicians and other Medical Gentlemen, when examining the cases which have been brought forward to ascertain and illustrate the practice adopted by the Operating Surgeon; the general satisfaction and gratitude which we have heard expressed by the patients, and our own observations of the cleanliness and comfort of the Infirmary, we are of opinion, fully justify our laying this report before the public. It is, however, impossible to conclude it without adverting in a more particular manner to the merits of its enlightened and benevolent Surgeon, Mr. H. L. Smith. As the establishment of this Institution was the object of his earliest ambition, so its maintenance in credit and in utility has since been his chief concern. Although his services are gratuitous, his time and his whole heart have been devoted to it. It is believed also, that his manner of executing the medical department reflects no less credit on his professional skill than the excellent arrangement of the original plan, and his subsequent execution of it, have reflected credit on his judgment and his principles."

The air and soil of Willoughby are highly conducive to health, and the inhabitants live to an extreme old age; it is situated in a valley, with a gravelly soil, and is protected by the surrounding hills from the cold and chilling N.E. winds, which prevail so much in this county. The quality of the fresh water springs, for culinary purposes, are very good.

The river Leam runs through the meadows at Willoughby, in which good sport may sometimes be found by the lovers of angling: it takes its rise at Charwelton, and pursues its course to Leamington, and empties itself into the Avon, near Warwick.

A bird of the crane kind, called a heron, may often be seen on its banks, watching its prey; it is about the size of a goose in its body, but has a remarkably long neck and legs, and measures five feet, tip to tip, when the wings are extended:

Buffon says there are 47 sorts, all differing; one was shot at Willoughby a short time since.

The easy distance from London, and the great facility of coach conveyance, (24 passing and repassing the baths daily,) will, it is presumed, add to the inducements for visiting this place. There are several couches leave London in the morning, and pass through Willoughby by three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and being the direct road to Holyhead and Ireland, the line of posting is as efficient as in any other part of the kingdom. The Wheat Sheaf at Daventry, kept by Mr. Wilson, is a well conducted and highly respectable concern, and communicates with the Dun Cow, at Dunchurch, by Mr. Blick, (late Worth,) and which is a house of excellent accommodation; the Saracen's Head, Daventry Post, to the Bell Inn, Dunchurch; at both of which houses good entertainment may be found. Lord Anson's* fox hounds are kennelled at Dunchurch in the hunting season, and his lordship and friends patronize the Dun Cow. There are several fox covers in the neighbourhood; one on the estate of Mr. Dester, at Willoughby, another at Bunker's Hill, near Dunchurch. A numerous, and highly respectable field of horsemen, usually join in the sports of the chase, and greatly enliven the neighbourhood. The roads are perhaps the best in the kingdom; Mr Telford, the able engineer, and Sir Henry Parnell, M.P. having bestowed much pains

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* Lord Anson is descended from William Anson, Esq. of Shugborough, Staffordshire, where the family still have a handsome seat. George, the son of the above William, was the first of the family that was ennobled: he was sent by George II. with a squadron, into the Southern Ocean, to annoy the Spaniards. He returned to Spithead after a voyage round the world, which, in the whole, occupied him near four years. His riches obtained from his captures filled 32 waggons: he died June 6, 1762, at Moor Park, Herts.

and attention thereon, which renders travelling not only safe and comfortable, but also expeditious; the trustees sparing no expense* in procuring from a great distance, by means of canal conveyance, the very best materials that can be procured.

From the very great patronage the new baths have already met with, and the promise of farther countenance;—not only from the medical and other gentlemen in their vicinity, but also from the friends and relatives of those who have experienced relief—the proprietor will see it to be to his interest to keep pace with public encouragement.

A list of visitors, who have inserted their names in the visiting book, is introduced, by which it will be seen that, though the baths were not open for company until late in the season of 1827, they have attracted the attention of a numerous and respectable company.

VISITORS.

The Earl of Cork.
N. Bridges, D.D. Vicar of Willoughby.
Rev. J. Chambers, Curate of Willoughby.
R. T. Scarborough, Esq. Rugby.
T. J. Cook, Esq. Morton House.
Walter Watson, Esq. Dunchurch.
Mr. Duffkin, Toft.
Mrs. W. Watson, Dunchurch.
W. L. Smith, Esq. Southam.
Miss Sutton, Dunchurch.
Miss L. Sutton, do.
Mrs. Drayson, Toft.
Mr. Ellis, Surg. Dunchurch.
R. Tawney, Esq. Dunchurch Lodge.
Mr. J. Mollady, Daventry.
Mr. James Wyat.
Mr. W. Bucknill, Surgeon, Nuneaton.
Mr. B. Clarke, Surgeon, Northampton.
Mr. W. L. Sutton, Solicitor, Dunchurch.
Mr. S. Reynolds, Rugby.
Miss Newman, Bramston.
Mr. Wakefield, Fleckno.
Thos Sutton, Esq. Dunchurch.
Mr. S. Daniel, Daventry.
Mr. Marfell, do.

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* The sum of 50,000l. per annum, is stated to be collected for repairs of roads, &c. between London and Birmingham.

J. Hall, Jun. Esq. Daventry.
F. Franklin, Esq. Leamington.
Rev. Spencer Gunning, Daventry.
Rev. H. A. Holden, do.
Mr. Barnwell, Dunchurch.
Mr. Thos. Voile.
Mr. Stubbs, Surg. Braunston.
Mr. Norman, Cosford.
Rev. Thos. Boultbee, Byfield.
E. A. Tawney, Esq. Dunchurch Lodge.
Mr. Sam. Cook, Calthorpe.
Mr. Brooks, Norton.
Miss Reeve, Braunston.
Wm. Wise, Esq. Rugby.
Mrs. Wise. do.
Mr. and Mrs. Carell, Daventry.
W. L. Sutton. Esq. Dunchurch.
Rev. J. C. Jenkins, Braunston.
Rev. E. Yeaden, Basingstoke.
Mr. Williams, Surg. Rugby.
Mr. J. Williams, Surgeon, Barby.
Rev. C. Gillbe, Barby.
Mr. and Mrs. Tibbits, Northampton.
Mr. Rich. Lakins, Braunston.
Mr. Lynes, Eadon.
John Bridges, Esq. Red Lion Square, London.
Mr. J. Carpenter, Willenhall.
Mr. J. Hayes, Daventry.
Mr. A. Gregory, Southam.
W. Dester, Esq. Willoughby.
Mr. Thomas Browett, Coventry.
Mr. J. Over, Rugby.
Miss Marfell, Daventry.
Mr. Allibone, Bilton.
Mr. G. Lay, London.

Thos. Needham, Esq. Hinckley.
W. Lucas, Esq. Hollowell.
J. Phipps, Esq. Leamington.
Rev. C. Williams, Barby.
Mr. Elkington, Surg. Birmingham.
Mrs. Elkington.
Rev. R. Bird, Rugby.
Miss Butlin, Daventry.
E. S. Burton, Esq. Sol. do.
Rev. C. J. Hume, Bilton, Grange.
Mr. and Mrs. Congreve, L. Hastings.
Miss Tawney, Dunchurch Lodge.
Charles Rattray, M.D. Daventry.
C. Robinson, Esq. Islington.
Mr. C. Taylor, Warwick.
Miss Cox, Daventry.
C. Noble, Esq.
Mrs. Cooper, Daventry.
W. C. Burman, Esq
Miss Burman.
Mrs. Thompson.
Miss Chambers.
Mr. J. Kirkland, Coventry.
Mrs. C. Gillbe, Barby.
W. Luck, Sen. Esq. Clifton.
W. Luck, Jun. Esq do.
Mr. B. J. Crisp, Surgeon, Brixworth.
Mr. Underwood, Brixworth.
Mr. Robert Crook.
G. Cowley, Esq. Kilsby.
H. Sutton, Esq. Thurleston.
C. D. Morgan, Esq. Daventry.
Thos. Drayson, Esq.
Mr. John Malin.
Mr. W. Malin.
Mrs. Hall, Daventry.
Dr. Schoen, Crick.
Miss E. Schoen.
Miss A. Schoen.
Rev. J. Cooper, Yelvertoft.

Miss Hume, Bilton Grange.
Mr. Cotton, Northampton.
Mr. J Selby.
Mr. J. Browett, Cambridge.
W. Britton, Esq. Weston Lodge.
J. E. Daniel, Esq. Floor.
Mrs. Manning,. London.
H. Butterworth, Esq. London.
Mrs. Butterworth.
Mrs. Taylor, London.
Mrs. W. Stubbs.
Mrs. Lakin.
Miss C. Judkins.
Rev. H. Tomlinson, Rugby.
Mr. T. Moulton, Brixworth.
Mr. Pain, Banbury.
Mr. Gee, Jun. Manchester.
Mr. S. Rowell, Rugby.
Mr. W J. Belchambers, London.
Miss Pritchard, Blagbro'.
Miss Lamb, do.
Miss Bromfield, Causton.
Miss C. Lamb, Blagbro'
Miss Jenkins, Braunston.
Mrs. Wimbridge, Solihull.
Col. Gaitskill, Surry.
Rev. J. Wilson, Welton.
Miss H. Marfell, Daventry.
Miss Helen Lucas, Hollowell.
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Daventry.
The Dean of Jersey.
J. B. Howes, Esq Sithlingbro'.
Rev. J. Williams, Daventry.
Miss Drake, do.
Mr. Wildgoose, do.
Mrs. Johnson, Leamington.
G. Flesher, Esq. Towcester.
J. Jordan, Esq. Coventry.
Mrs. Lockton, Church Bampton.
Rev. R. Miller, Braunston.
Miss Brewir, Hales Owen.
Mr. J. Truslove, Flecknoe.
Miss Masters, Nethercote.
Miss Dester, Willoughby.
Mrs. Dester, do.
Mr. Thos. Sale, Clifton.
Mr. Edw. Sale, Oxford.
Mr. Handley, Warwick.
Mrs. Godwin, Rugby.
Mr. J. C. Pritchard, Stratford on Avon.
Mr. F. Pritchard, do.
Mrs. Barron, do.
Mrs. Thos. Edkins, do.
Rev. John Farr, Warwick.
Rev. H. Gwythen, Yardly.

Copied from the Warwick Advertiser, Aug. 4, 1827.

"We have just cause to congratulate this part of our county on the recent discovery of a spring of water on the premises of Mr. Crupper, adjoining the Holyhead turnpike road, in the parish of Willoughby. Since our former allusion to this subject, (about a year since,) the waters have been analyzed by Mr. Faraday, F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution; and his letter to the proprietors, declaratory of the quality of the spring, as peculiarly interesting to medical gentlemen, is, we

learn, to be printed and submitted to general inspection. The properties of the waters are very similar to those of Harrowgate, in Yorkshire; and persons who have accidentally visited the spot, who are acquainted with those celebrated springs, have expressed their decided opinion that these waters are impregnated with the same qualities. We have authority for stating, that Dr. Rattray, of Daventry, and other medical gentlemen, have with great confidence recommended the waters, both for drinking and bathing; especially in cutaneous diseases, and in rheumatism and scorbutic complaints.

"We have no doubt that the discovery of this spring will prove a very valuable acquisition to the surrounding neighbourhood, and will amply compensate the proprietor, who has spared no expense in penetrating the earth, through many strata containing mineral waters, till, at a great depth, the one so nearly resembling that of Harrowgate was at last discovered."

Copied from Bell's Weekly Messenger, Aug. 13, 1827.

"A spring of mineral water has been lately discovered on the high Holyhead road, at Willoughby, a village situated between Daventry and Dunchurch, which in its properties is found to be similar to the Harrowgate waters, in Yorkshire, so long in high repute for the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous diseases. We look back with wonder and admiration at the rapid stride made within only a few years, where small villages have grown into flourishing towns: amongst the many we could enumerate, is Leamington, near Warwick, (about 15 miles from the new Willoughby baths,) and which was, within our recollection, far inferior in respectability and population to Willoughby at the present period.

"We are pleased when spirited individuals reap the advantages of their speculation, and particularly when they have for their object the welfare and prosperity of the public at large."

The benefit that will be derived to the proprietors of property in the parish need not be pointed out, provided the Willoughby baths meet with that support, which, it is only fair to presume, must follow, from the valuable properties of their waters. Land will advance in value perhaps a hundred-fold, as in other similar instances—at Bath, Leamington, Cheltenham, Harrowgate, &c. &c. which, from the medicinal qualities of their respective waters, first attracted the notice of the immediate residents and surrounding villages, then the medical world, then builders and speculators, and lastly, noblemen and the gentry of the county, who are ever ready to step forward to promote the interest and well-being of society, and to lend their powerful sanction to the infant establishment; thus it is, that places of great and fashionable resort have become, from insignificant villages, or the residences of a few poor cottagers, populous and flourishing towns. It is public spirit, so strongly rooted in the hearts of Englishmen, that lays the foundation for the wealth and grandeur of a nation; and as population increases, so, in the same ratio, does public spirit and energy keep pace. It behoves noblemen and heads of counties to give encouragement and support to institutions, similar to that of the Willoughby new baths, and so stimulate by their valuable example, and to shew that individual exertion, when the public good is at stake, shall not go unnoticed or unrewarded.

CHARGES FOR BATHING.

Hot Bath	2s. 6d.	each, or 10 Baths for £1.
Cold do.	2s.	do.
Shower Bath Hot	2s. 6d.	do.
Do. Cold	2s.	do.

No charge to bathers for drinking the waters at the pump*.

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* A charge of 4d. per gallon is made for the water when sent from the pump.

A separate bath is provided for the use of the poor, at a reduced charge.

Parishes may avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from bathing and drinking the waters, for the benefit of their respective poor, either by contract or otherwise.

The principal house at Willoughby* for the reception of company, is the Four Crosses, kept by Mr. Crupper, the proprietor of the new baths, and is noted for being the house where Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick, usually slept on his way to and from his Deanery, in Ireland†. On one occasion, as is reported, of the Dean's visit to the house, (which hitherto was called the Three Crosses,) it happened the landlady was occupied with other visitors, and did not pay that attention she was wont to do to the commands of his worship, (who was of a very irritable disposition,) and to mark his displeasure at some hasty observation uttered by her, he wrote with his diamond ring on the casement window‡ the following lines :

There are three crosses at your door,
Hang up your wife, and you'll count four.

From that time forward, the house was altered to the sign of the Four crosses, as it at present stands. History does not furnish us with the fact of the then proprietor of the house following the dean's advice to the letter; though, certain it is; another figure of a cross was added.

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* There are also several private houses, where respectable accommodation may be procured.

† His close connexion with Sir W. Temple, who lived in Leicestershire, and many other leading men of Queen Ann's Cabinet, brought him often to the metropolis: the Dean's mother, also residing a few miles from Willoughby, caused him to visit this spot frequently.

‡ Mr. Crupper now has in his possession the identical pane of glass: it is one of the ancient diamond panes, and of yellow and inferior glass.

guide for them in the arrangement of their morning walks and rides.

About one mile from Willoughby, on the London road, is situated *Braunston*,* a considerable village on the borders of Northamptonshire; it is there the Grand Junction Canal commences, and uniting with the Oxford and Birmingham canals, proceeds on its course to the metropolis.

The junction of these canals has greatly increased the business of the village, and added much to the size of the place, by the erection of wharfs, &c. &c.

The coal and corn trade are branches which are greatly increasing; the convenience for landing goods at this place is felt by the surrounding country for many miles, particularly at Daventry, where a large quantity of heavy goods are daily consigned.

The church, an ancient spired structure, standing on a commanding eminence, is dedicated to All Saints. The steeple, (50 yards high,) is a regular pyramid of eight sides, with crockets along the angles: the whole is kept in good repair.

The Lord of the Manor is F. Webb, Esq. of a highly respectable family in Gloucestershire; but whose principal residence is at Brighton: he possesses upwards of a thousand acres of land at this place, besides very considerable property in other counties †.

The manor house ‡ is resided in by James Tibbits, Esq. a highly worthy and respectable gentleman, who retains in his mansion those hospitable customs which

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* Formerly called Brandestone, and Brantestone: a small stream divides it from Warwickshire.

† A considerable portion of land in this parish is of such a tenure, that if a widow appears in the Lord's Court next ensuing the death of her husband, and presents a leathern purse, with a *groat* in it, she can hold all her husband's copy-hold lands for her life, but she is obliged to attend every court.

‡ From the manor-house is an agreeable and extensive prospect into Warwickshire.

the English gentlemen of old felt great pride in; but which customs have, unhappily, almost sunk into oblivion. Mr. Tibbits is of the respectable family of that name, at Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire.

A handsome cross stood at the upper end of the village, about 24 feet in height; but which has been taken down upwards of 30 years.*

The register bears date 1538, and is remarkable for the care with which it has been kept. It appears by an entry therein, by the Rev. Robert Bincks, who was inducted to the living, Sept. 5, 1611, that he found the register in a very disorderly state, and principally in *loose papers*; and that he copied them, as correctly as he was able, into the register, which is preserved to this day. There are no omissions in this register at the period of the civil wars, at or about which time, the Willoughby register is stated to have been lost or miscarried.

There is an ancient silver chalice, the gift of Mrs. E. Isham, whose family purchased the manor in the reign of Queen Mary: it has the following inscription.

"To the faithful in Braunston, Northampton: the gift of E. Isham, widow about 40 years, Aug. 6, 1657.

"Have faith and repentance to God, each to other charity."

There is another chalice, the gift of the Rev. Mr. Williams, B.D. late rector of Braunston, Aug. 16, 1818.

This church was polluted by murder, during the episcopate of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln; who, in 1290, granted a licence of reconciliation to the rector†. There is a stone recess, formerly used

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* Two authors of the *present day*, state that the cross is *still* standing; one of them from a "*recent personal survey!*"

† It is said that when this event took place, (viz. the murder in the church,) the interior was painted black, and that no service was performed therein for 100 years; and that in the mean time the parishioners resorted to a chapel, which was built in a close, on the footway to Ovencote, now called Chapel-field, occupied by Mr. Tibbits.

by priests for holy water, during the performance of high mass.

The living is in the deanery of Daventry, and the patronage of the principal and fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. Corbet Hue, D.D. is the rector, and was inducted March 24, 1819: he is now dean of Jersey, in which island he resides,* and in whose absence the Rev. Mr. Jenkins performs the duty, who lives at the extremity of the village, on the Welton road: he is a descendant of the respectable family of the Clarkes,† formerly of Willoughby; some of whom resided here 200 years back. Mr. Jenkins and family possess in this parish between 3 and 400 acres of land.

The principal inhabitants, proprietors, and occupiers of land here, are the following:

Dr. Lamb.	James Tibbits, Jun. Esq.
J. Severne, Esq.	R. Lamb, Esq.
James Tibbits, Esq.	R. Lakin, Esq.
W. R. Rose, Esq.	Mr. Newman.
Mrs. Jenkins.	Mr. M. Stubbs.
Mrs. Varney.	Mr. Stubbs, Surgeon.

There is a person now living at Braunston (Thos. Foster), who, when repairing the church many years ago, discovered that the whole of the interior of the walls had been adorned with painted red roses, under which was a coat of black. During the struggles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the latter had for its emblem the *Red Rose*, the former the *White*; but by the union of Henry VII. with the heiress of the White Rose, an end was put to the civil wars which their opposition had caused. During these contentions it became necessary that parties should shew which side they favoured, hence the red roses alluded to on the walls of Braunston church.

* The rectory house, situated opposite the church, is let to J. Severne, Esq. whose principal estates are at Norton.

† In the middle aisle of the church was buried John Clarke, who died Jan. 2, 1608, aged 27; besides which, there are several stones in the church yard, of this family.

Mrs. Dunkley.
Mr. Reeve.
Mr. Lakin.
Mr. Lea.
Mr. May.
Mr. Harris.

Mr. Bowers.
Mr. Fleckno.
Mr. Vann.
Mrs. Boys.
Mr. J. Bowers.
Mr. Edwards.

In the aisle of the church is a full length figure of a knight in armour,* cut out of one piece of stone, in good preservation, supposed to be to the memory of one of the family of De Ros, who possessed the the manor in the reign of Henry II., and who were noted for their warlike achievements.

Near the above monument is the remains of what would appear to be part of a very ancient pedestal or shaft of red stone, similar to that with which the church is built, and is richly and variously wrought; the figure of the Virgin and Child may be pretty distinctly traced. This relic was discovered lying neglected in a yard in the village, and was very properly preserved from destruction for the future contemplation of the antiquary.

There has been some speculation as to the origin of this ancient relic; it is imagined to have been formerly one of four pinnacles at the base of the steeple, or that it might have ornamented the porch of the church; but the more reasonable conclusion is, that it formed part of the ancient cross which stood in the village; and this is borne out by the account history furnishes,† viz. "that the capital, which is in the Gothic manner, hath on four of its angles small busts, supposed to be the head of the Virgin Mary," &c. &c.

A considerable manufacture of stuffs and tammys was for many years carried on at this village, but the Manchester and Scotch goods have entirely driven the former out of the market.

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* This figure lay for many years under a seat of a pew, in the church, to which circumstance may most probably be attributed its preservation.

† Mr. Bridges' History of Northamptonshire.

The Oxford Canal Company are about to cut a new line of canal from Braunston to Birmingham, which will, it is computed, save a considerable time in the transit of goods.

About one mile from the village, on the Welton road, is Bragbro' Hall, the seat of R. H. Lamb, Esq.; it is situated on a commanding eminence, and is a brick-built house of modern date, surrounded by a plantation. Near to this spot the Grand Junction Canal passes through a subterraneous tunnel for three quarters of a mile. Mr. Stubbs, the respectable surgeon, discovered many fossils and antediluvian remains when sinking a well on his property near the church, in contemplation of establishing medicinal baths.

Daventry is a considerable town, four miles south of Willoughby, on the direct London road; it has a market on Wednesday, and five yearly fairs. People have a tradition that it was built by the Danes, but this is without foundation, as will be seen by reference to history. It is an incorporated town, and is governed by one bailiff, twelve burgesses, twenty of the commonality, one recorder, (viz. John Scrivens*, Esq.) two serjeants at mace, and one town clerk.

From coins which have been found, there is no doubt but it was a Roman camp. Some very beautiful specimens of Roman tessellated pavement† have been lately discovered on Barough Hill, formerly a Roman station near to the town, and which is a spot worthy the peculiar attention of the antiquary.‡

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* John Scrivens, Esq. is chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, and was lately appointed to the recordership of Daventry; Mr. Burton, the late recorder, brother to E. S. Burton, Esq. having gone out as a Judge to the Cape of Good Hope.

† These specimens are in the possession of Mr. Blundell, of Daventry, and are a great curiosity.

‡ Here is erected, by Mr. Cox, the ingenious artist, a picture gallery, where may be seen some choice specimens of the ancient and modern masters: Mr. Cox's diversity of talent has proved his skill in various branches

The Knightly, Spencer, and Thornton families held considerable property here for many years, but most of which came into possession of the Earl of Nottingham.*

In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the monks had large possessions at Daventry, which at the time of the Reformation was granted to Henry VIII.'s new foundation at Oxford and Ipswich.

The monastery was adjoining to the west end of the church, that part last standing previous to the present erection, and on the same site was supposed to have been the hall of the convent. A parish school, on the Madras system, also a prison, is erected on the spot. The monks were of the Cluniac order.

At the bottom of Borough Hill is a reservoir for the Grand Junction Canal, which covers about 117 acres; and where the lovers of angling may find good amusement.

James Dugdale, LL.D. tells us, the conventual, at the dissolution of the monasteries, was converted into the parochial church, which was taken down in the year 1752, and the present edifice erected on its site.

Dr. Smith, Dean of Christ Church, is the Rector, and resides, when at Daventry, in the Rectory House situated near the church; the Curate is the Rev. Mr. Williams.

The date of register is 1560.

There are many very excellent shops in Daventry, where purchases may be made as advantageously as at the metropolis. The general respectability of the

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of the arts, as a draftsman, a limner, and a sculptor: he has lately executed a chaste and elegant white marble monument, to the memory of J. P. Clarke Esq. of Welton; it is in the Gothic style, and of most elaborate workmanship. The Messrs. Cox have a plan peculiar to themselves of restoring the lost beauties of oil paintings.

* Whose ancestor, Sir Henage Finch, Bart. was, in in Charles II.'s reign, created Lord Finch of Daventry. R. Clarke, Esq. of Welton Place, is now lord of the manor.

merchants and shop-keepers, their proverbial attention to customers, together with the introduction of the best description of merchandize and the newest patterns and fashions, have in many instances contributed to the realization of handsome competencies.

There are two well-established banking concerns, of the firms of William Watkins,* Esq., and Messrs. Hall, Jenkins, and Hall. The severe shock the mercantile and banking interest received in the years 1825-6, fully proved the stability of these concerns, which are conducted with liberality and good judgment.

Here are two respectable Seminaries for Young Ladies; one of them is conducted by Mrs. Cooper and Miss Cox, the other by Miss Sanders; also a well regulated Academy for Young Gentlemen, by Mr. Sanders.

The "Wheat Sheaf," kept by Mr. Wilson, is the principal posting inn; and the commercial inn, the "Saracen's Head," is conducted by Mr. Miller.

Walfhamcote, commonly called Ovencote—in "Doomsday" written Ulfelmscote, from Ulfelm, a Saxon proprietor—is situated about one mile S.E. by S. from Willoughby, and half a mile from Braunston; it has an ancient church, dedicated to St. Peter, with a square built tower. There is one respectable house, the residence of W. Taylor, Esq., and who occupies a great portion of the manor lands; besides which is a shepherd's house, and which is all that remains of what is supposed to have been a once populous place.

Rous, the ancient Warwickshire antiquary, complained in his time of the great depopulation here, as well as in many other parts of this county.

This is the parish church to Fleckno, Nethercote,

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* Messrs. Hall and Co. draw upon Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. and Mr. Watkins upon Messrs. Glynn and Co. Mr. Watkins possesses very considerable landed property in the parish and vicinity.

and Sawbridge, in each of which places, in Dugdale's time, there was a decayed chapel; one Aschil held the freehold before the Norman Conquest. In William the Conqueror's time it was the property of Turchill de Warwick, whose son, Siward de Arden, granted it to Lescillim, daughter of Geoffrey de Clinton, afterwards wife of Norman de Vernon. In Heury III.'s time John de Vernon passed it away by the name of a manor to Walter de Langley; by marriage with an heiress of this family it came to William de Peto;* and in the 11th of James I., 1614, Sir Edward de Peto sold it to Robert Clarke, Yeoman, for 2520l., and who was the then tenant of it.† This manor continued in the Clarke family nearly 200 years, viz., until 1800, when, at the decease of Thomas Clarke (who was stated to be the last male heir of this family,) it was divided between Mr. Burton, Soliciter, Daventry, Mr. Wagstaff, of Willoughby, and a Mr. Mathers. Mr. Burton became possessed of the whole manor by purchase, and sold the same to Charles Tibbits, Esq. of Barton Seagrave, who holds it jointly with the manor of Flecknoe.

In the chancel of the church is a chaste marble monument to the memory of the only son of Charles Tibbits, Esq. who died at Dan y Greig, near Swansea, Jan. 20, 1821, in the 27th year of his age, deeply lamented. There are several of the family of the Rainsfords‡ buried in the church, they belonged to the manor of Flecknoe; and one of them, (Robert,)

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* A very ancient and respectable family of Chesterton, in this county, one of whom married Dr. Clarke, of Kingsthorp, a member of the above family.

† John Clarke, the father of Robert Clarke, was the first of that family who settled at Walfhamcote, and was buried there in the year 1575.

‡ The advowson of the church was granted to Thos. de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; it afterwards passed to the dean and canons of the collegiate church at Warwick, and successors. In 1621, Robert Raynsford, of Staverton, had the presentation.

in 1621, resided at Staverton, but the family seat was at Dallington, where they lived in great splendour: one of them was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

In the church-yard is a tomb to Nicholas Masters, who was buried 1684, and who, Dr. Thomas states, was lord of the manor of Flecknoe: the following lines are to his memory—

"Here underneath this tomb interred lies,
One that was righteous, just, and wise;
The stroke of death his courage did assuage,
And took him off in prime time of his age:
Master of Masters, you may see by this,
In time will bring us to eternal bliss."

Under the communion table is a brass plate, with the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of Francis, beloved wife of Thos. Benyon, minister of this parish; she was daughter of Thos. and Eliz. Clarke, late of Nethercote, and departed this life May 19, 1687. Esse sui voluit monumentum, et pignus amoris, maritus mæstissimus, Thos. Benyon.

The church is built principally in the decorated style which prevailed in the reign of Edward the Third; though many alterations have since been made, especially in the north side, the wall of which has been lately taken down and rebuilt, without any regard to architectural elegance. The east window of the chancel has some curious flowering tracery, and was formerly filled with painted glass, all of which was removed a few years ago, when the church was repaired. In the south wall, at the east end of the north aisle, is a trefoil-headed piscina, and a square locker in the wall opposite; some ancient carved wood-work still exists in the same aisle. The font is cylindrical and plain. The tower, which has a melodious peal of bells, is low and heavy, and was built in the beginning of the 17th century, as is shewn by the date 1600, on the

exterior of the battlements. Adjoining to the east end of the chancel, is a mausoleum, which being built of red brick, and slated, presents a striking contrast to the grey hue of the church.

In a field adjoining the church-yard, on the north, the remains of a moat are still visible: it formerly encompassed the ancient manor-house, which has long since been destroyed.

Saubridge, anciently called Salebridge, is a small village, half a mile west of Willoughby, on the road to Shugborough and Flecknoe.

It was once a place of some note, and is mentioned as far back as 1162, in the bull of confirmation to Thornley Abbey, by Pope Alexander the Third, when it was in the possession of the monks. In the 4th of Eliz. that queen granted letters patent to Randolph Crew, Esq. and Richard Cartwright, Gent. and their heirs, for the possession of this manor, together with a water-mill at Ryton, in feefarm, to pay yearly into the exchequer 20l. In the year following, the said Randolph and Richard, by deed, passed it to Edward Brook, Gent. of Flecknoe, Roger Tibbits, Gent. of Southam; Robert Clarke, yeoman of Wolfhamcote; Thos. Chiles, yeoman of Sawbridge; and Robert Roberts, of Nethercote, yeoman.

Dr. Thomas, in his additions to Dugdale, relates that in 1689 one John Eales of this place, on removing an old barn, (which stood near the residence of J. Taylor, Esq.) discovered a well about four feet square*, full of water, which being emptied, they went down and found a large square stone, on which stood several Roman urns of grey earth curiously polished; about 12 of them were taken out whole, and as many broken by the fall of a stone. One of the urns was sent to Mr. Thos. Clarke, of Wolfhamcote: and

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* There are the remains of a well to be seen, adjoining the fish pond, and opposite the coach-house, on Mr. Taylor's property, which corresponds with the situation described by Dr. Thomas, though there are doubts if this be the identical spot.

which is now in the possession of W. Hamper, Esq. the highly-respected antiquarian of Highgate, near Birmingham; Mr. Clarke's grand-daughter having given it to the Rev. T. R. Bromfield, of Napton, who placed it in the valuable collection of the above gentleman.

In a communication made to the author by the above named learned antiquarian, he observes, "I suspect that some Roman antiquities are lying undisclosed in Willoughby; the urns found at Sawbridge, in 1689, are in favor of this suspicion."

This opinion coincides with many others expressed by gentlemen on the subject of the embankment thrown up in the foot-walk to Grandborough.

Time may prove if these various suggestions are correct.

At Sawbridge House resided many years John Clarke, Esq. a justice of the peace, who was highly esteemed, and whose loss was deplored by a numereus circle of friends. The house is in the cottage style of building, with a lawn and carriage-drive at the front, and has a pretty appearance from the road: it is now the residence of John Taylor, Esq. late of Woscott.

The Andrews family, who are frequently mentioned in the History of Northamptonshire, were formerly of this place, and also of Charwelton, some of whom were knighted and intermixed with the Knightley family, of Fawesley, and the Ishams, of Braunston.

The residents and occupiers of land are as follow: John Taylor, Esq.; Mr. Barnwell; Mr. Spencer.*

Nethercote is an inconsiderable village about two miles from Sawbridge; it was anciently called Parva, or Little Flecknoe. In the 10th of Edward II. it was held, by John de Coigne, of Theobald de

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* Sawbridge has decreased considerably in its population within the last fifty years, many houses having been pulled down within that time.

Verdon, for half a knight's fee, and continued with his posterity till the 31st of Hen. VIII. when Robert Curry, Esq. passed it away to Roger Wigston, Esq. who sold it to Thos. Lee, Esq. who dying in the 14th of Eliz. left the same to his nephew, Wm. Watson, son of Ann Watson, his heir; who again sold it to Thos. Wilcox, who passed it to Robert Clarke, yeoman of Wolfhamcote beforenamed.

Residents and land-owners: Robert Masters, Esq.; Mr. Bull; Mr. Treslowe; Mr. G. Tibbits.

Flecknoe is the largest village within the parish of Wolfhamcote, and joins Nethercote.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Henry Lord Berkley possessed 23 messuages and 20 yard lands, which he sold to Edward Boughton*, Esq. of Causton, of

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* This Edw. Boughton is the same who in the 25th of Eliz. was possessed by lease of a considerable portion of the Willoughby charity lands and tenements, at Thurleston. The lease was dated Sept. 23, 1583, for 99 years, reserving thereupon the yearly sum of 36s. although at such time the said property so leased was worth upwards of 10l. per annum. This property was subsequently restored to the trustees of the Willoughby charity, (along with other estates which had been unlawfully disposed of,) by order of the Court of Chancery, in 7 James I. A most melancholy catastrophe befel a branch of this family, viz. Sir T. E. A. Boughton, Bart. 1780, at Little Lawford; he possessed the estate at the death of his father, with remainder, if he died before coming of age, to his only sister, the wife of Capt. Donellan. Sir T. had just arrived at the age of 20 years, and being unwell, his medical attendant ordered him to take a draught: the next morning Lady Boughton, his mother, reached the fatal bottle and presented it to his lips, when he was speedily seized with dreadful convulsions, and in about a quarter of an hour he expired. His death was imputed to his brother-in-law Donellan, and he was put to the bar; it was proved by circumstantial evidence, to the satisfaction of the jury, that he had substituted laurel water, (a noxious poison,) for the medicine sent by the apothecary, and he suffered the sentence of the law. Donellan is the first, (it is believed,) who suffered death on circumstantial evidence only.

Mrs. Donellan married secondly Sir Egerton Leigh, who having died, she has become the wife of Barry Edw.

whom the several tenants purchased their respective farms. In Hen. VIII. the nuns of Catesby also possessed considerable lands here, as well as at Shugburgh and elsewhere. In the 13th Edward I. Theobald de Vernon, (who had property at Nethercote,) held the manor, and claimed a "court leet," assize of bread and beer, and many other privileges, as well as at Sawbridge, Nethercote, and Wolfhamcote.

It passed through various hands, and was once held by the learned Dr. Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and next by Lord Ferrers: from that nobleman it passed to Sir John Ferrers, Knt. who by deed, Sept. 20, 12th of James, gave it, with Ann his daughter, to Sir Symon Archer, Knt. of Tanworth, a descendant of whom married the present Lord Plymouth. When *Nicholas Masters, Esq. was lord of this manor, it contained 36 houses, 20 of which kept teams.

This manor was afterwards purchased by the aforesaid Robert Clarke, and was subsequently the property of the respectable family of the Raynsfords, before named, now of Brixworth, and formerly of Dallington, Northamptonshire, who sold it to C. Tibbits, Esq. of Barton Seagrave, in whose family it now is.

The occupiers of land and residents at Flecknoe, are Rob. Masters, Esq. Mr. Ivans, Mr. Turner, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Watson, Mr. Daniel.

Grandborough, in Doomsday called *Greneberge*, is situated about two miles west of Willoughby, from which there is a pleasant walk across the fields: it is a considerable village, and contains the hamlets of

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* Mears, Esq. who was surgeon to Buonaparte, at St. Helena.

The manor of Lawford was sold about 1790, by Sir Edw. Boughton, Bart. to J. Caldecot, Esq. the present possessor: across to the ancient hall, Mr. Caldecot has erected a handsome structure, called Holbrook Grange.

See Wolfhamcote.

Walscote, Walcote, and Calcote, and was one of the 24 towns which Leofrick, Earl of Mercia, gave to the Priory of Coventry. In the 6th of Edw. III. Edmund de Beresford, clerk, possesed the manor, and made a grant of it to the priory of Chacombe, in Northamptonshire, founded in the reign of Henry II. for the order of "Canons Augustins," dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and by the said grant obliged the convent to find four canons, who should perform the same offices for the souls of his father, mother, and himself, as also for the health and safety of King Edward, and Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, whilst living, and for their souls after their decease, as were usually solemnized on the anniversary-day of their founder; distributing yearly, on the anniversary of the said Edmund, 40s. to the poor, for the good of his soul, and 20s. on the anniversary of his father. The monks of Chacombe possessed it only 40 years, when it was settled upon Rose and Agnes, the daughters and heirs of Hugh, the father of one Henry de Brandeston, whose family possessed it in the two preceding reigns, when it was aliened to the Beresford family.

After various transmissions, it was, in the time of Dugdale, in the possession of John Hill. In the 7th of Edw. VI. it was granted out of the Crown to Edward Aglionby, of Baliol, and Henry Hayford, of Solihull, Gent.—from whom it passed to Valentine Knightly, Esq. then to Hugh Audley, then to John Clarke, Esq. of Sawbridge, and of Foley-Place, London, by purchase; and is now held by C. Robinson, Esq. of Highbury-Place, Islington, near London, who in Mr. Clarke's life-time bought the reversion of it. Mr. Ivans, farmer and grazier, occupies the manor-house, and a large portion of the land. Here is a fine stream of water with a mill, mentioned as far back as William the Conqueror, and at that time was the property of the monks of Coventry.

The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, with an organ. The living is held by the

Rev. Mr. Bromfield, of Napton, a highly-learned and respectable gentleman, who is also in the commission, and who, from his impartial administration of the laws of the country, has gained the high opinions of all good men.

The county asylum, a valuable institution, has greatly prospered under the valuable patronage of the Rev. Mr. Bromfield, who, fully appreciating the advantages that have been derived from the establishment, has advanced its objects greatly.

In the north aisle of the church is interred Thos. Dilke, Esq. of Maxtoke Castle*, who died 1638.

Woscote is a member of Grandborough: in Dugdale's time the family of Burmans were owners of it; in 1730, the Harveys, of Stockton, possessed it. Mr. W. Taylor, of Wolfhamcote, has a good house here, with a considerable portion of land.

Residents and landholders: Thos. Sutton, Esq.; C. Sutton, Esq.; Mr. W. Taylor; Mr. R. Taylor; Mr. Garlick; Mr. Green; Mr. Cornborough; Mr. Thos. Goode; Mr. Goode; Mr. Bachelor.

Walcote.—At the period Dugdale wrote his history, there were three houses here, called Walcote-end. At the time of the Conqueror, Oderic held certain lands here of Turchill de Warwick, from whom they passed to the Earls of Warwick. Out of this village there was a yard, land, and quarter, anciently given by Gricia de Willecote, to the hospital of St. John, situated without the east gate of Oxford, and on the spot where Magdalen College now stands. In the 20th of Edw. III. one Thos. de Flamvill held land here of the Earl of Warwick.

Caldecote is described by Dugdale to have been a

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* The high sheriff for the county of Warwickshire, for 1827, was — Dilke, of Maxtoke Castle, a descendant of the above named Thos. Dilke, Esq. Amongst the possessors of estates at Barton Seagraves, in 1790, was Mrs. Brudenell, widow of Edw. Brudenell, Esq. and daughter of Wm. Dilke, Esq. of Maxtoke Castle. At this period, the manor was possessed by John Bridges, Esq.

long time depopulated. In the Conqueror's time it extended to somewhat more than one hide, and belonged to Turchill, with whose other lands it came to the Earls of Warwick. In the 6th of Edw. VI. Sir Thos. Newnham, Knt. sold it to William, Marquis of Winchester, then Lord Treasurer of England; and his son, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, sold it to Thos. Stapleton, Esq. of whom Lord Harrington purchased it. In the year 1730 there were three houses here, belonging to three distinct lords; one to Lord Brooke, another to Sir John Shugburgh, Bart. and the third to Thos. Andrews, Esq. of Harleston, Northamptonshire, whose family held this manor, as well as that of Charwelton, since the reign of Henry VII. The portion which belonged to Thos. Andrews, Esq. is now the property of J. Watkins, Esq. Banker, of Daventry.

The principal holders of land are Thos. and C. Sutton, Esqrs. the most opulent farmers and graziers in the county, whose residence is at Dunchurch.

Upper Shugburgh is situated about five miles west of Willoughby, through Sawbridge, in the direct road from Daventry to Warwick. The park presents a bold and striking appearance, and is seen for many miles round the immediate country. Both Upper and Lower Shugburgh are the property of this family. There is a mansion, and a once beautiful park, all of which are going to decay. This is one of the most ancient families in Warwickshire.

At about the time of the Norman survey, the property was possessed by the Danvers family, who came over with the Conqueror: the next owner was Asbert de Leminton.

The canons of Leicester held half a yard land, which was given by them to Thomas, the son of Oliver de Shugborow, and his heirs, for 9s. yearly rent to be paid to the Abbey of Leicester. In the 20th of Edw. III. John de Shuckborow held of the heir of John de Hastings, third part of a knight's fee; and from him John Shuckborow, Esq. in the

10th of Hen. VI. was certified to hold a manor by the fourth part of a knight's fee. Another manor, which anciently belonged to the family of Dive, and which came to the possession of Richard Colling, of Wavers Merston, passed, in the 32d of Hen. VIII. to Thos. Shuckborow, Esq. at that time lord of the other manor, and they continued together the property of his descendants. Dugdale supposed that William de Shugburgh, in the time of King John, was the first who assumed that name: several of this family, in subsequent reigns, held offices of great trust and authority in this county. Of Richard de Shugburgh, Esq. and the manner in which he joined the standard of his deluded monarch, the following anecdote is given by Dr. Thomas, in his additions to Dugdale.

"As King Charles I. marched to Edgcot, near Banbury, on the 22d Oct. 1642, he saw him hunting in the fields, not far from Shugburgh, with a very good pack of hounds; upon which it is reported that he fetched a deep sigh, and asked, "who that gentleman was, that hunted so merrily that morning, when he was going to fight for his crown and dignity;" and being told it was this Richard Shuckburgh, he was ordered to be called to him, and was very graciously received; upon which he went immediately home, armed all his tenants, and the next day attended in the field, where he was knighted, and was present at the battle of Edge Hill. He was afterwards taken prisoner defending his own house, and was seriously wounded: he was carried to Kenilworth Castle, and was compelled to purchase his liberty at a dear rate. The title of Baronet was bestowed on his son, John de Shugburgh, Esq. by Charles the Second, 1660. There is a tragical history of events connected with this place, which may in a great degree account for the desertion of the spot by the family. The daughter of the late Sir Stewkely Shugburgh, was addressed by a Lieut. Sharp, of the Bedfordshire militia, who favored

his pretensions so far as to exchange several letters with him, but her parents having interdicted further intercourse, she desired that these tokens of confidence might be mutually restored: for this purpose they were to be deposited in a summer-house in the garden.

On Sunday morning, March 29, 1809, Miss Shugburgh having the preceding night placed the letters of her lover in the summer-house, went thither in the expectation of finding her own; but the wretched dupe of passion had awaited her there through the night, and having first made a final but unsuccessful attempt to recal her tenderness, destroyed both her and himself.

Sharp's letters were scattered about the room; those of his victim were sealed up under a cover, addressed to Sir Stewkely. The pistol with which he shot Miss S. he threw across the room; that with which he shot himself lay close by his right hand: he had two other loaded pistols, and six bullets in his pocket. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury was, that Sharp was a lunatic, and that Miss S. died by his hand. She was not at all disfigured by the shot, there being no appearance of it, but the small perforation where the bullet penetrated on the left side of the head.

Her remains were interred in the family vault at Shugburgh church, April 3, 1809.

Sir Stewkely kept up the mansion with great splendor previous to this awful calamity, which brought on a melancholy, and terminated his existence. Heart-broken, he died of grief and sorrow. Sir Francis, his son (the present baronet), succeeded him, who has been in the army, and seen some service in the East Indies, where he was at the time of the afflicting circumstance alluded to. He married Miss Denys, daughter of Lady Denys, and niece to the Earl of Pomfret, who, it is said, on the wedding-day presented her with 40,000l. Sir F. resides in London, and but seldom visits Shugburgh Hall, un-

less it be for a few weeks occasionally, to pursue the amusement of turnery, and other mechanical employments, in which he takes great pleasure ; a suite of apartments being fitted up in the mansion, with a complete set of lathes, a forge, and furnace, together with a very choice set of tools. Sir F. is no indifferent workman, and turns out very pretty specimens of his taste and ability in articles of ivory, wood, iron, &c. &c.

The general appearance of the park and grounds has been greatly changed of late years. Much of the timber has been felled, the summer-house taken down, and the surrounding scenery altered, with a view to obliterate the sad recollections of the catastrophe connected with it from the pondering mind. A weeping willow marks the fatal spot, and which may be seen from the high-road.

The church is a neat stone-built structure, situated in the park, close to the house, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It contains many monuments to the Shugburgh family : there is one of white marble, to the memory of "*Caroline Shugburgh*," and which has sculptured on it the figure of "*a broken lily*;" and is the only reference to the afflicting event before alluded to.

Sir G. W. A. Shugburgh Evelyn, Bart., who died in 1804 (grandfather to Sir Francis), was representative in Parliament for the city of Warwick for three sessions successively. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was also an able astronomer.

Lady Shugburgh, the widow of Sir Stewkely, resides at Bath, with her daughters.

Dunchurch is a considerable village in Warwickshire, on the high Holyhead road, three miles north-east of Willoughby, and stands on an eminence. It was once a market-town, and has three annual fairs. Wigan, who held lands at Willoughby by serjeanty, is the same who also possessed property at this place by the same tenure, and whose son gave most of it

to the monks of Pipewell Abbey*, in Northamptonshire, on condition they should accept him, or his brothers, as one of their order, in the event of their choosing to live a regular life.

The church is an ancient Gothic-built edifice, mostly built in the decorated style, dedicated to St. Peter. It has a handsome square tower, with a window and door of curious workmanship. The porch is of considerable beauty. In the church is a curious monument, with marble folding-doors to preserve the inscription, to the memory of Thomas Newcombe, Esq. King's Printer, founder of an almshouse near the church; which, in 1818, was rebuilt, at the joint expense of the late Duchess of Buccleuch and the inhabitants.

A free-school was founded in 1707, by Francis Boughton, Esq. for the education of poor children of both sexes in the parish. The building is in a miserable state of repair, and would seem to require the intermittent attention of the commissioners appointed under Mr. Brougham's charity act.

In the centre of the village, on the spot where is now raised an obelisk, once stood an ancient stone cross, the particulars of which history does not furnish. It was removed, and the present erection substituted, at the joint expense of the Duchess of Buccleuch and the inhabitants. There is a court held at Dunchurch for the hundred of Knighton, for the recovery of amounts of 40s. and under, and which is held every three weeks at the Dun Cow Inn.

Causes are decided by a jury. It has not the power of committal to prison, but only that of levying on goods and chattels.

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* The monks of Pipewell Abbey possessed, with other property, land at *Causton*, the lordship of which was given them by Ingebram Clements and Turchil de Causton. Here they erected a grange or farm, with a house, which was, however, destroyed by fire. It was afterwards possessed by the Boughton family.

Messrs. Harris and Wise, the highly respectable Solicitors, of Rugby, are the stewards of the court.

The living is a vicarage: patron, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Rev. Mr. Andrews, curate. Mr. Moore, of Eccleshall, is the incumbent.

Amongst the principal inhabitants are the following: Rev. Mr. Geldart; Messrs. Sutton, W. Mason, W. Watson, J. Smith, Ellis, Gilbert, Truslove, Rich. Drayson, William, Thomas, and J. Blick; Mrs. Cattle, Johnson, Barnwell, Hall, Martin, Bawsley, Lucas, Sedgley (post-office).

To the right of the church is situated the residence of R. Tawney, Esq. called Dunchurch Lodge.

By the death of the Duchess of Buccleuch, which took place at Richmond, Surry, in 1827, the several estates of Dunchurch, Thurleston, Toft, Cawson, and Lawford, with their respective manors, descend to her grandson, Lord John Scott (brother to the Duke of Buccleuch), who is a minor. A beautiful range of Scotch fir and elm trees line each side of the road for several miles, in the neighbourhood of Dunchurch, and were planted by John, Duke of Montague. A short distance northward of Dunchurch Lodge is Bilton Grange, the residence of A. Hume, Esq. an active and independent magistrate of the county. The mansion is brick-built, and of modern construction, and is pleasantly situated.

Thurleston, anciently written "Torlaveston," is of Saxon origin. It is in the parish of Dunchurch, and is situated about one mile from it. In the time of Henry I. it was held of the same Wigan who had Willoughby and Dunchurch by serjeanty. This village, in the time of Henry VIII. was sold to H. Cave, Esq., and then devised to H. Boughton, Esq. of Cawston*, who expended so large a sum in building his house at Cawston (which was a magnificent structure), that he became greatly in debt; and ordered

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* This is the same who held some of the Willoughby charity lands at Thurleston, 1583.

by his will, 1589, his estates here to be sold towards payment of his creditors.

The Duke of Montague afterwards possessed all that the Boughtons had here, from whom it descended by inheritance to the Buccleuch family.

There was anciently a chapel here, which was destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth. In the year 1266, when most of the property around was given to the monks of Pipewell Abbey, all the chief men of Thurleston joined, and would have had common of pasture by force on Cawston Heath: however, the Abbot of Pipewell (as history saith) stood against the whole town of Thurleston like a wall; and, by a suit before the judges of Warwick, obtained the upper hand. Mr. H. Sutton, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Parish, Messrs. Iliffs, Mr. W. Lawrance, and Mr. Barnwell, are the principal residents and possessors of land.

Tofte is a small hamlet to Dunchurch, and takes its name from a decayed mansion which once stood here. The manor came to Simon, Count de Montfort (as did also Dunchurch), descendant of a noted French general, who was killed in 1218, at the siege of Toulouse, by a woman, who threw a stone upon his head from the rampart. His youngest brother was Earl of Leicester, so celebrated in English history. After Montfort's attainder, it was granted, with Dunchurch, to the Earl of Kildare; but has lately passed to Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleuch. Dugdale mentions another manor here (or reputed manor), which, in the time of Edw. IV. was possessed by one J. Burghton, Esq. of Burghton, in Staffordshire, which in the same year he conveyed to two priests, named Swinnerton and Wareway: it descended by heirship to Humphry Hill, of Buntingslade, Salop, who, in 18th of Henry VIII. assigned it to John Lytley, of Dunchurch, yeoman; who was succeeded by John Lytley, of Thurleston, Esq.; who, in 5 Eliz. sold it to John Fawkes, of Tofte*. It continued in this family until

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* Marmaduke Fawkes, in the reign of James I., pos-

purchased by Abraham Herbert, Esq. of Coventry, who has let the property to Mr. Phillips, the present

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sessed lands and tenements at Wolscott and Walcote, formerly the property of William Flavel, of Willoughby; out of which the said William Flavel left the sum of 4s. per annum, chargeable on his estate here for ever, to be applied to charitable purposes at Willoughby. The said Marmaduke Fawkes not having paid the said 4s. annually, was, on the 20th of August, 1611, called upon to appear at Warwick, before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the disposition of the Willoughby Charity Funds, Lands, and Tenements; when they discovered that there were considerable arrears of rents due to the Charity out of this particular property, which they decreed the said Marmaduke Fawkes to pay forthwith, from the date of the purchase by him of the said estate. The commissiouers fully exonerated him from the knowledge of such charge or rent as before-named being chargeable on his said estate at the time of the purchase by him; which, it appeared, had been omitted to be collected for many years prior to the possession of the property by the aforesaid Marmaduke Fawkes. The 4s. per annum left by Mr. William Flavel was to be applied, amongst other things, to the discharge of the fifteenths, when levied on the poor of the parish of Willoughby: and, however small it may appear, it was a sum sufficient, at that period of time, to answer the purposes for which it was left, as the following particulars will tend to shew.

Ancient mode of finance.

Fifteenths and tenths of the subjects' moveables were taxéd first by Henry II. for payment of the Croisades. In Edward III. they were reduced to a certainty, by the cities, boroughs, and townships being rated according to the value therein; which proportion, notwithstanding changes in the value of money, was fixed at a given sum, so that every parish knew the amount of the assessment.

Morant gives the details of the assessment of a fifteenth in this reign in manner following:

18th of Edward I. Roger, the dyer, had, on Michaelmas day last, in his treasury or cupboard, 1 silver buckle, value 18d.; 1 cup, of mazle maple, value 18d. In chamber, 2 gowns, value 20s.; 2 beds, value half a mark; 1 napkin and 1 towel, value 2d. In his house. 1 ewer, with basin, value 14d.; 1 hand-iron, value 8d; 1 brass pipkin, value 8d.; 1 trivet, value 4d. In his brewery, 1 quarter of oats, value 2s.; wood ashes, value half a mark; 1 great vat for dying, value 2s. 6d. Item, 1 cow, value 5s.; 1 calf, value

occupant. Residents here are John Drayson, Esq., P. Kench, Esq., Mr. Kench, jun., Mr. Phillips, Mr. Marmaduke Duffkin.

Cawston is another hamlet to Dunchurch, and is situated north-west of that place. In the 51st of Henry III. there were at Causton two large ovens, in which were baked weekly sixteen quarters of corn of the coarser kind, and six of the better sort, for the monks and converts, with their servants, in their several granges of Dunchurch, Thurleston, Rokeby (now Rugby), Lalliford, Newbald, and Thirlmilne, in this county; as also of Ashby, Warwick, and Eltington, in Northamptonshire.

Rous, the historian, mentions that in his time the place had gone to decay; and being nothing but a grange remaining, the place was become a den of thieves and man-slayers, by whom the road from Coventry towards Dunchurch growing much infested, exposed all travellers over Dunsmore Heath to much peril. By the dissolution of the monasteries it came to the crown; and being granted, 15th July, 37 Hen. VIII. to Thomas Boughton, Gent. and his heirs (a younger son to William Boughton, of Lawford), descended to Edward, his son and heir, who, history says, bore a great sway in this county; and having gotten materials by pulling down the White Friars Church in Coventry, raised here the most beautiful fabric that at that period was to be seen in that part of the country*. Principal residents and occupiers

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2s.; 2 pigs, value 2s.; 1 saw, value 15d.; billet wood and faggots, value 1 mark—sum together 71s. 5d., the fifteenths of which is 4s. 9½d. Nor did they spare the meanest person; for John Fitzalus, weaver, had, the day aforesaid, 1 old coat, value 2s.; 1 lamb, value 6d.—together 2s. 6d.; the fifteenth of that, 2d. These records convey to us a poor estimation of the quality of furniture possessed by the tradesmen of that æra; and the idea of taxing a fellow who had only an old coat and a lamb, is even ludicrous.

* Part of the mansion is standing, and is the residence of Mrs. Smith. There is some ancient carved work to be seen; also, the ruins of the ovens alluded to.

here are Mr. Bromfield, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Treslove, Mr. J. Downing, Mr. Thomas Garner, Mr. Thomas Watts, Mrs. Thomas Burbidge.

Bilton is a respectable village, about one mile north of Dunchurch, one mile and a half south-west from Rugby, and five miles north from Willoughby. It is mentioned in Doomsday; and, at the time of that record, belonged jointly to the Earl of Arundel and Turchill de Warwick. In King Stephen's time, 1135, one Walter Fitz Hingant possessed the manor, and granted a large portion of it to the monastery of Pipewell. By the marriage of Geoffry de Craft with the heiress of this Hingant, the manor passed to him, who confirmed the gift of his father-in-law before the church-door, in the presence of the people. A descendant of Geoffry de Craft took up arms against King John, 1199, and his lands at Bilton were seized, but afterwards restored. At the time of Edward I. Sir N. Charnells possessed it. In Rich. II. it descended by heirship to the family of the Trussells*, and continued in that line till Hen. VIII. It then passed to the Earl of Oxford, who sold it to John Shugburgh, Esq. then one of the six clerks in Chancery, who died in the 42d of Elizabeth, leaving one son, Henry, who sold it to Ed. Boughton†, of Lawford, Esq. in the reign of James; with which family it remained till the year 1711, when it was purchased by Joseph Addison, Esq. for 10,000l. Bilton Hall demands attention from having been the residence of this elegant statesman. It is a low, irregular, but spacious mansion, constructed at various periods, but principally by the Boughton family. The pictures selected by his classic taste still adorn the walls. Addison married, after a courtship

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* This family possessed the manor of Merston Trussell, Northamptonshire, for many generations, and were allied to the Earls of Vere, Oxford, and Westmoreland.

† This Boughton possessed the lands in Bilton which had belonged to Pipewell Abbey; his grandfather having obtained them after the dissolution of the monasteries.

of many years, the Dowager Countess of Warwick, only daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chick Castle, Derbyshire, to whom he was first introduced in quality of tutor to her son. The following year after his marriage, 1717, he was made Principal Secretary of State, an office which history states him to have been unequal to. He soon solicited his dismissal, which took place shortly after, and he retired on a pension of 1500l. His literary talents contributed greatly to various publications of his day, particularly the Spectator, Tatler, and the Guardian. In 1730 his Tragedy of Cato was produced, and met great success. In 1694 he published a Poem, addressed to King William; and shortly after celebrated the Peace of Ryswick in Latin verses, which paved the way for a pension of 300l. a year. He held various offices of trust under government, and was keeper of the records for the town of Birmingham*, with a salary of 300l. per annum. He expired at Holland House, Hammersmith, June 17, 1729. Warned of death by a dropsy, he determined to die at peace with all the world, and, sending for John Gay, the poet, told him he had injured him, for which he would recompence him. Of this offence Gay was ignorant, and Addison did not mention it. It was supposed some preferment had, by Addison's influence, been withheld. He sent for Lord Warwick, whose tutor he had been, and whose morals were dissipated:—"I sent for you," said the expiring man, "that you may see how a Christian man can die." He left one daughter, who was born in London twelve months previous to the death of her father. She inherited, in a great degree, her father's strength of memory; but, unhappily, his other intellectual powers came to her fearfully impaired. For many years she was subject to occasional derangement, and on this account lived in great retirement.

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* Dean Swift observed of him, "that he never returned to his friends (out of politeness) the fees due to his office."

Towards the close of her long life an habitual deafness increased, and she became painfully infirm and helpless. She resided chiefly at Bilton, where she died in March 1797, in her 80th year.

Miss Addison bequeathed the Bilton estate to the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson, a brother of Lord Bradford, and late M. P. for Wenloc, in Shropshire. Preparations were shortly after made for contesting the right to this property by a suit at law, on the part of Mr. Addison Ashburne, formerly of Coventry, who claimed it as being the next heir. Another claimant has recently started.

The church is a neat Gothic building, with a beautifully-formed octagon spire. Its appearance from Rugby road through Bilton is truly picturesque. It is dedicated to St. Mark. Incumbent, Rev. Mr. Parker, of Newbold, to whom the advowson belongs; curate, Rev. Mr. Sutton.

Several of the Boughton family are interred in the chancel; which also contains the remains of Miss Addison, though there has not been liberality enough in her successor to mark the place of her sepulture.

Bilton Hall is occupied by the Miss Boddingtons (five sisters), of the highly respectable family of that name, West India merchants, of London. The trees, of Spanish oak, raised by Addison himself, the unsparing axe has levelled to the ground. The flower-beds, also the hermitage, have been destroyed; and the grounds in general bear but a slight resemblance to what they did in the time of this celebrated writer.

Rugby, anciently written Rocheberie and Rokeby, is a very considerable market-town, about three miles from Dunchurch. At the time of William the Conqueror it belonged to the same Turchill de Warwick who held large possessions in this county. In Henry III. it belonged to Henry de Rokeby, who obtained a charter for a market, and a yearly fair, to last three days. By marriage of a female descendant of Sir

Henry de Rokeby, the manor of Rugby passed to Sir John Goband*, who had some privileges granted him. It was subsequently possessed by the family of Stafford; and, in the 1st of Ric. III., by Lord Dudley, it again reverted to the house of Stafford. On the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, Hen. VIII. granted it to Sir G. Talboys, knight, whose lady was a favourite of that fickle monarch: after which the Earl of Warwick held it by marriage with a daughter of Sir G. Talboys: and, in the 2d of Elizabeth, it was sold, together with the advowson of the church, to Sir John Wyrley†, Esq.

Rugby is principally noted for a scholastic establishment, which, at the present day, ranks amongst the most eminent in the kingdom. It was founded in the 9th of Eliz. by Lawrence Sheriff, a grocer of London, as a free grammar school, for the children of the parishes of Rugby and Brownsover, and for such as were of other places thereto adjoining. For its endowment he bequeathed a house at Rugby, and eight acres of land in Lamb's Conduit Fields, London, called the Conduit Close, near the Foundling; also, an estate at Brownsover, near Rugby. At that period the bequest was of no great importance; and up to the year 1780 the yearly proceeds of the Rugby charity amounted only to the trivial sum of 116l. 17s. 6d.‡ In process of time extensive streets were formed, and good family houses erected on their property in London; and the funds of the charity accumulated so rapidly, that, at a meeting of the trustees which took place in London, in the year 1808, it was agreed on to erect a new edifice, and

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* Nicholas Goband, a brother of Sir John, held the living of Wadenho, Northamptonshire, in 1344.

† In the 33d of Henry VIII. this family held the manor of Dodford, Northamptonshire; and the above-named John Wyrley, Esq. was, in 4 Charles I., Sheriff of Northamptonshire.

‡ The income is now upwards of 5000l. per annum.

authority was obtained from the Lord Chancellor for that purpose.

The style of building selected by Mr. Hakewell, the eminent architect, is that which prevailed at the period in which the school was originally founded, viz. in the reign of Elizabeth.

The chapel, which is separated from the school, is a neat edifice, in the florid style of Gothic architecture. The interior is worthy of attention, and contains a fine-toned organ and some exquisite monuments; one of which is a full-length statue of Dr. James, formerly head-master, sculptured by the inimitable Chantrey.

The privileges of the foundation of this celebrated school extend to those boys whose parents reside within ten miles of Rugby, in the county of Warwick, and within five miles in any other county; consequently Willoughby is within the limits of the foundation. The foundationers are also, by a standing order of the trustees, and in conformity with the intent of the founder, entitled to have the preference with regard to exhibitions; which, to the number of twenty-one for seven years each, are of the annual value of 60l.; and there are three vacancies every year.

The present trustees are,

The Earl of Denbigh.
Earl of Aylesford.
Earl Howe.
D. S. Dugdale, Esq. M. P. for Warwickshire.
F. Lawley, Esq. M. P. for Warwickshire.
E. Shirley, Esq. M. P. for the county of Monaghan, Ireland.
Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart. President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart.
Abraham Grimes, Esq.
Wm. Holbech, Esq.
Rev. Henry Wise.

The present head-master, Dr. Wooll, having lately resigned, the trustees have recently appointed the Rev. Mr. Arnold, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to that important situation.

About two miles and a half from Rugby is situated the village of Hill Morton. The family of Astley held the manor for many reigns; and a descendant of them (Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart.) has the presentation to the church at this time. Thomas de Astley, in the 49th of Henry III. obtained a charter for a weekly market on a Saturday, but which has long fallen into disuse. The church is dedicated to St. John Baptist. Dugdale mentions a monument of very fine workmanship, erected to the memory of Edith, mother of the aforesaid Thomas de Astly. There is also one of Thomas de Astly, cross-legged, in armour of mail. In the upper part of the town are the remains of an ancient cross. The church is well worthy the inspection of the antiquary.

The Watling Street parts this lordship from Hill-Morton and Kilsby.

Creek, commonly spelt Crick, is a village six miles from Willoughby. Here was an ancient stone cross, part of which was demolished, to repair the church. In the 47th of Henry III. the family of Astly held part of this manor, by marriage with the sister of Roger de Camvill, who lived at Lilburn. In course of succession it descended to Ralph Bucknall; and this family possessed part of the manor in the reign of James I.*

In Henry VIII. Rich. Andrews held a third manor here: and in the 4th of Henry VII. William Catesby, Esq., whose estates were forfeited, also

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* The present worthy and learned incumbent, Dr. Schoen, traces his pedigree from this respectable family. It is a coincidence worth relating, that the doctor's family are residents of the distant county of Kent; and he was not aware, until the living fell to him, as eldest Bachelor of St. John's College, Oxford, that he could trace his genealogical descent from this ancient family.

held property here. It was afterwards the property of the Isham family.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It has a pyramidal steeple of eight sides, with four bells, and a saint's bell. The right of presentation was possessed by the lords of the manor, held by Sir T. Astly and his descendants, of whom was Sir W. Craven, who, in 1611, was Lord Mayor of London, and in 1613 gave the right of presentation to the President and Fellows of St. John's College, in Oxford, who are the present patrons.

At the upper end of the south aisle is the effigy of a man in armour, but without any inscription. It is most likely intended for one of the De Camvills, who flourished here in the reign of Henry II., or their successors the De Astlys. On brass plates, in the middle aisle, are several inscriptions to the memory of the Bucknells, from the years 1597 to 1658.

Ashby St. Legers, a small retired village, about four miles from Willoughby, three from Daventry. In the Conqueror's survey it is simply called Ascebi: the addition of Legers, to distinguish it from the Ashbys in this county, is taken from St. Leodegarius, the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated*. There is a tradition that it was anciently a market-town. In the Conqueror's time, Hugh de Grentemaisnil held ten hides in Ashby: he was one of the great men who attended William, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England, and fought bravely for him. He was shortly after made Governor of Hampshire, and Sheriff of Leicestershire. Besides lordships bestowed upon him in other counties, he possessed twenty in Northamptonshire. In the reign of King John, William de Crauford held lands here, and in which family they continued for several generations. By the marriage of John de Catesby†, of Lodbrook, with an heiress of this fa-

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* Anciently called the Church of St. Leger in Aisby.

† John de Catesby purchased of the families of Brandes-

mily, the lordship was transferred to him in the reign of Rich. III. He was appointed a commissioner in the county of Northampton, for suppressing unlawful assemblies, particularly that of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler. This manor descended, in regular succession, to William, one of the three favourites of Rich. III., who loaded him with many honours. Attending his master in his last expedition against the Earl of Richmond, he was taken prisoner in Bosworth Field, fighting valiantly for him; and within three days after was beheaded at Leicester. He was attainted of high treason in the following parliament, and by this means his lands escheated to the crown*.

This attainder was, however, so far reversed, that, by act of Parliament in the 11th of Henry VII. his son was reinstated in his father's forfeited possessions, and, amongst the rest, this lordship of Ashby, which had been given away to Sir James Blounte, was restored to him. His father was buried in the church of Ashby. In Henry VIII.'s reign, Richard

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tone and Montfort the manor of Lapworth, in Warwickshire, which descended to William de Catesby: on his being beheaded, was forfeited to the crown, and bestowed, in the 3d Henry VII., on Sir James Blunt, Knt., since which it has had several possessors.

* Dr. Thomas Dugdale says, that before his execution he made his will, dated 1485. The first item is, "that Nicholas Cowley, of Everlofte, Yelvertiffs (the executors of), have the land again, unless they have their 100l." This Nicholas Cowley died 21st of Edward IV. 1482, at Yelvertoft, seised of a manor called Siyford, in Yelvertoft, 9 messuages, 200 acres of land (arable), 100 of meadow land, with a third turn in the advowson of the church; which descended to Agnes Vesey, the daughter of John Cowley. By the inquisition then taken, he was certified to have held them of the Lord Lovel by fealty only. In 1497 some of the family of the Cowleys dwelt at Kilsby, where they possessed very considerable property; as also do some of their descendants at this period; and from which family the Cowleys at Willoughby descend.—(See Kilsby.)

Catesby* was member of Parliament for Warwickshire; and was great grandfather of Robert, who was the chief projector of the Gunpowder Plot. In a detached building is still shewn the room where the plot was first concerted; and it was, until within a few years, in nearly the same state as at the time the horrid "gunpowder treason" threatened the nation with one of the greatest afflictions that ever befel it. There is some ancient armour lying about the room.

Robert Catesby, Sir Everard Digby, and Thomas Peirce (whose daughter Catesby had married), were hung, drawn, and quartered, and their heads put upon the Parliament-house. The manor is said to have then passed into the hands of Sir W. Irving, Bart.; and in 1619 Brian Janson had it, and in 1703 Joseph Ashley†, Esq. purchased it of the last heir of the Jansons. Mrs. Ashley, widow of the late Joseph Ashley, Esq., who died in 1798, now resides at Catesby House, Ashby, at a very advanced age, and has one daughter.

Mrs. Ashley is considered the most affluent lady in that part of Northamptonshire. The village, with a small exception (the property of G. H. Arnold, Esq. of Ashby Lodge), is possessed by Mrs. Ashley. One house and half-yard land, belonging to a charity at Braunston, must also be excepted.

The house is an ancient Gothic building, and was built, it is supposed, in the reign of Richard II., consequently it is about 445 years old; at which time

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* G. H. Arnold, Esq. has in his possession the skull of this said Richard Catesby, which he was pleased to shew the author. It is in a fine state of preservation, and was discovered under his effigy of brass, in Ashby church, when Mr. Arnold was forming a family vault in the chancel of that church.

† Joseph Ashley, Esq. was a citizen and draper of London, and afterwards lived at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, where some of the family still reside and possess estates.

resided there John de Catesby before-named. The antiquity of the building, together with its secluded situation and the history attached to it, renders it highly interesting to the antiquary, and to the curious in general.

The church is dedicated to St. Leodigarius and the Virgin Mary. The steeple is built with a tower, in which are four bells, besides the saint's bell. The living is in the deanery of Daventry, and the patronage is in the Ashley family. The Vicar is the Rev. Mr. Benson: the duty is performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Welton.

The church is rich in monumental effigies; and particularly to the Catesby family. Among them is to be seen (though going fast to decay) that of John de Catesby, and Emma, his wife, who was the first of that family who lived here. Besides these are the Jansons, the Benyons the Stokes, and the Bays. There are three receptacles for holy water. Over the pews of the Ashley family, and separating the chancel from the church, is a screen of beautifully carved and richly-gilt lattice work, of the most elaborate workmanship. There are also some handsomely finished seats and pews, belonging to the family of G. H. Arnold, Esq.

In the north chancel (which is separated from the rest of the church by a closed iron gate,) is a marble monument to the memory of Lumly Arnold, Esq. grandfather of the present G. H. Arnold, Esq. who died 1781; also of his wife, who departed this life 1774.

Ashby-Lodge*, the seat of G. H. Arnold, Esq. is a respectable mansion, built of stone, situated on a commanding eminence, and surrounded by delightful woods, plantations, and preserves. In the grounds is an extensive sheet of water, of 20 acres, well stocked with fish, which adds much to the beauty

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* The mansion contains some excellent paintings, the productions of some of the ancient masters.

of the scenery. There is a well of mineral water on the estate, partaking of the properties of the Willoughby new sulphur spring.

The view of the plantations from Willoughby is very pretty; from which is a fine view of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. The lodge is distant from Willoughby about two miles.

Barby is a considerable village in Northamptonshire, about two miles north of Willoughby, and joins the parishes of Ashby and Kilsby. It was formerly named Bercheby, Berowby, and Barughby. The lordship of Barby was given by the Conqueror to William Peverell. In the reign of King John, William de Cantilupe held property here; and in the 37th of Henry III. one of his descendants possessed the whole manor. It continued in their possession till James I., when it was purchased by Gregory Isham, Esq.; afterwards by Mr. Bromwich, of Daventry; from whom it passed to Lord Leigh, and so to Charles Leigh, Esq., who sold it to L. Arnold, Esq. grandfather to the present possessor, G. H. Arnold, Esq. The Spencer family had formerly lands and tenements at Barby, which were held of Lord Zouch by an unknown service.

The church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The steeple is built with a tower, in which are four bells. The register is dated in 1558. The present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Williams, who succeeded Dr. Gilbee; and the officiating curate is the Rev. Mr. C. Gilbee.

This will be found to be a most interesting ride or walk; the view, as you ascend the hill leading to Barby, being exceedingly diversified and extensive. From one point may be seen, with the naked eye, the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire; and the spires of St. Michael's, Trinity, and St. John's churches, Coventry: the country below is rich in picturesque scenery, with here and there a glimpse of the Oxford Canal gliding through the valley; with a view of the Shugburgh and the Staverton Hills.

The inhabitants, land owners, and holders, are, Mr. Richard Lee, Mr. Richard Lord, Mr. N. Wiggins, Mr. Josiah Denny, Mr. Thomas Pittim, Mr. Samuel Denny, Mr. Z. Elliott, Mr. Thomas Lord, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. R. Pittem.

Kilsby, a considerable and respectable village in Northamptonshire, three miles north of Willoughby, and joining Barby. The monks of Coventry held possessions here. There is a tradition that the Lords of Kilsby had the privilege of trying and executing felons within the manor; and there is a place now called Gallows Bank, where they suffered. Leofric, Earl of Mercia, possessed Kilsby in the time of Edward the Confessor.

In the 12th of Henry VII. (1497) Thomas Andrews, Esq. held lands at Kilsby, of Thomas Cowley, by fealty, and an annual payment of 4d. In 31st of Henry VIII. Richard Andrews, Esq. held the same of John Cowley, Esq. by an unknown service.

The church is dedicated to St. Faith. The steeple is a small regular pyramid, with eight sides, in which are four bells. The family of Cowleys possess a good estate in this parish at the present period. A branch of them settled at Willoughby about 100 years ago, some descendants of whom now reside there: a Mr. Moses Cowley bought a piece of land in Lilburn lordship, value 7l. per annum. The amount is employed in the educating of poor children of Kilsby, and putting them out apprentices. He also settled an annuity, to be disposed of in bread every Sunday at church. A family of this name, in Edward IV. possessed very extensive property in Yelvertoft, viz. a manor, and the third turn in the presentation to the advowson of the church; all of which descended to Agnes Veysy, his daughter. They appear to have possessed a manor in Thenford in the time of Henry VII. by virtue of the will of Wm. Somerton; and in 1505, one Thos. Cowley was the Rector of Holdenby, near Great Haddon; who at the same time held a living at

Pightesley, near Arlingbury. The living of Kilsby is held by the Rev. Mr. Smith: the Rev. Mr. Gilbee, of Barby, does the duty. There is a chapel at Kilsby belonging to the sect called Independents. Mr. Porter is the minister.

The inhabitants, landowners and holders, are, as follow: G. Cowley, Esq., Mr. John Cowley, Mr. J. Cowley, jun., Mr. W. Winterton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rich. Lee, Mr. Thos. Colledge, Mr. John Oddy, Mr. Thos. Lee, Mr. Simon Wall, Mr. John Gardiner, Mr. John Lee, Mr. N. Clarke, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. Ed. Cave, Mr. D. Wilkins, Mrs. Manning, Mr. John Iliff, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. Ed. Masters, Mr. N. Corrie, Mr. J. Hassing, Mr. W. Gibbins, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Jephcott, Mr. Margetts, Mr. Usher, Mr. Pettifer, Mrs. Gibbins, Mrs. Satchell, Mr. Gibbins, Miss Oddy.—G. H. Arnold, Esq. of Ashby Lodge, possesses estates in this lordship, and is principal lord of the manor. Mr. Usher and Mr. Richard Lee have each three-sixths of a fourth part of the manor.

Fawcliff, or *Faleclive*, a tract of land to the north-east of Braunston, now the property of Dr. Lamb, G. H. Arnold, Esq. and others, is so called from a village of that name which once stood on this spot. It is situated near to Braunston-Lodge, a farm-house occupied by Mr. May. It is mentioned in a charter, granted by King Edward III. to the Nuns of St. Mary de la Pré, near Northampton, who, it is supposed, established a nunnery at this place; besides which there were many houses, forming, together, a considerable hamlet to Braunston. Thomas Foster, a very aged man (before alluded to in the account of Braunston), related to the author, that in his youth he was employed in draining the land, when he discovered many extensive foundations of brick and stone, also several wells, besides singular-shaped tiles and bricks. In ploughing up the ground, parts of tomb-stones have been seen. The general appearance of the lands would indicate that they had, at some early period, been covered with buildings. In the opposite direction, viz. to the west

of the town, called Berry Fields, stood the ancient manor-house belonging to Braunston Berry. Here also foundations have been dug up; and, in the field known by the name of the Chapel Field, was the chantry, or church, endowed by the ancient family of De Ros (who are mentioned in the earliest history of Braunston), with a revenue for priests to say mass for the souls of the donors. It is supposed to be the building spoken of as being used when the church at Braunston was closed for a century.

The oldest house in the parish of Braunston is said to be that known by the sign of the Windsor Castle, one of three odd houses or inn-ships, and was anciently called Berry-bridge.

At the back of the Windsor Castle is a field, which is said to have been a considerable wear, or dam of water. The formation of the ground bears marks to this day of the great probability of its having so been, furnishing further evidence of this having been a populous neighbourhood. The encouragement of the breed of fish at the period of Popish influence was general, in consequence of that food being eaten at stated periods, in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Catholic clergy.

Besides the towns and villages enumerated, and within a morning's ride of Willoughby, the following are well worthy the notice of the visitor:—*Fawseley*, the seat of Sir C. Knightley, Bart.; *Weedon Barracks*; the pretty village of *Dodford*; *Welton*, the seat of R. Clarke, Esq.; also *Badby* and *Newnham*, all near Daventry; Hill Martin and Clifton, near Rugby; and Napton and Stockton, near Southam.

APPENDIX.

WILLOUGHBY CHARITY.

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR TWELVE YEARS,

FROM 1815 TO 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Church	463	2	9½
Churchwardens	203	17	5
Road repairs	243	11	2
Repairs and buildings	507	18	8½
Schoolmaster's salary	380	0	0
Poor's rent paid	695	8	3
Weekly pensions	789	13	6
Monies going to service	8	10	0
Casual gifts	867	0	0½
Settling apprentices	80	0	0
Coal expenses	390	11	5½
Law expenses	74	14	6
Paid for interest	201	11	7½
Rent-day expenses	107	10	3
Apothecary's ditto	49	0	6
School-books ditto	30	0	0
School erecting	430	0	0
Attending poor women	5	15	6
	£5,528	5	8½
Yearly average	£460	12	1½

An Account of the Expenditure of the Proceeds arising from the Willoughby Charity for Twelve Years.

Years.	Repairs of Church.			Church-wardens' acct.			Road acct.			Repairs of Houses.			Schoolmaster's Salary.			Paid for Rents.			Weekly Pensions.			Gifts going to Service.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1815	24	10	6	16	4	9	10	0	0	9	10	5	Erected 1816			60	0	0	...			...		
1816	99	6	4	16	7	2	53	11	2	16	11	3	40	0	0	47	18	3	...			...		
1817	15	11	6	18	7	1½		...		128	2	5	40	0	0	57	15	6	22	8	0	1	0	0
1818		...		18	15	11½	20	0	0	40	4	10	40	0	0	64	9	6	71	16	6		...	
1819	105	4	7	30	8	7½	20	0	0	23	18	10	40	0	0	63	18	6	44	16	0		...	
1820	108	13	4½	13	13	2		...		2	18	3	40	0	0	61	14	6	107	4	0		...	
1821	3	7	0	19	14	1	20	0	0		..		40	0	0	63	19	6	95	11	0		..	
1822	20	16	0	18	12	6	20	0	0	0	18	10	40	0	0	60	16	6	87	12	0	1	0	0
1823	3	5	6	15	13	5½	40	0	0	236	8	10½	40	0	0	63	19	6	107	18	0	1	10	0
1824	82	8	0	19	19	11	20	0	0	7	3	0	40	0	0	57	8	0	104	15	0	2	10	0
1825		...		16	10	8	20	0	0	17	4	9	40	0	0	28	16	0	102	2	0	1	10	0
1826		...			...		20	0	0	18	17	3	20	0	0	64	12	6	45	11	0	1	0	0
	463	2	9½	203	17	5	243	11	2	507	18	8½	380	0	0	695	8	3	789	13	6	8	10	0
Average for year	38	11	10¾	16	19	9¼	20	5	11¾	42	6	1½	31	13	4	57	19	0¼	65	16	1½	0	14	2

Years.	Casual Gifts.	Expenses with Apprentices.	Expenses of Coals.	Law Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Rent-day Expenses.	Apothecary's Bill.	Attending Poor Women.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1815	126 19 9	...	40 19 0	...	...	6 16 4	12 0 0	...
1816	108 3 8	...	25 0 0	...	19 10 0	3 0 6	...	...
1817	54 11 3	...	27 19 8	2 13 6	10 0 0	14 11 7	22 4 0	...
1818	176 12 3	10 0 0	50 5 0	...	15 0 0	9 16 6	6 9 6	...
1819	66 16 2½	10 0 0	34 17 6	...	15 0 0	10 6 10	...	...
1820	47 10 0	...	35 8 0	5 17 0	15 0 0	7 14 5	8 7 0	...
1821	78 0 1	...	15 11 3	...	20 6 1	9 11 0	...	...
1822	69 7 5	10 0 0	28 16 3	...	25 5 3	8 17 8	...	...
1823	63 2 4	...	34 8 6½	...	23 1 10½	9 14 10	...	...
1824	35 19 10	...	36 8 3	3 6 3	24 19 6	11 4 1	...	...
1825	39 17 4	50 0 0	42 0 0	...	23 8 11	10 14 0	...	...
1826	...	...	18 18 0	46 10 11	10 0 0	5 2 6	...	5 15 6
	867 0 0½	80 0 0	390 11 5½	58 7 8	201 11 7½	107 10 3	49 0 6	5 15 6
Average for year	72 5 0	6 13 4	32 10 11½	4 17 3½	16 15 11½	8 19 2¼	49 0 6	5 15 6

INCLOSURE OF THE PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY.

THE greater part of the parish of Willoughby remained in an uninclosed state till the year 1758, when an act of parliament was procured for the purpose of inclosing the same. The parish was at that time computed to consist of 36 yard lands, and to contain about 1500 acres; but, on being admeasured soon after, for the purpose of being divided, pursuant to the award of the Commissioners, it was found to contain 1704 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches. The expenses of the inclosure amounted to 889l. 19s. 7d. The award bears date the 8th of March, 1760, and was enrolled by the clerk of the peace for the county of Warwick the 8th day of June, 1760.

The allotments made by the Commissioners were as follow:—

	A.	R.	P.
To the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford; and unto Sarah, Mary, and Honora Miers, lessees under the said College, in lieu of 6 yard lands, 3-4ths, and 1-6th, according to their respective estates.....	205	3	26
To the said President and Scholars, in lieu of the impropriate tithes yearly arising out of the 6 yard lands, 3-4ths, and 1-8th part of a yard land	37	0	9
To the said President and Scholars, in lieu of the impropriate tithes of corn and grain arising from all the other common fields	173	1	16
To the Rev. Henry Homer, vicar, in lieu of ¼ of a yard glebe land, and of a piece of meadow ground, and of all vicarial and small tithes	90	0	36
To the Trustees of the Willoughby Charity land	83	2	4
To William Caldecott, in different allotments..	356	2	16
To John Henry Thirsby, Esq.	27	1	24
To Thomas Goode	37	0	5

	A.	R.	P.
To Moses Cowley	70	0	18
To Sarah Groves	18	3	39
To Marmaduke Fawkes	25	3	19
To Thomas Watson	30	3	7
To Robert Marriott	18	0	37
To Jonathan Atkins	9	3	25
To Richard Shaw	8	2	22
To Thomas Gilbert	7	0	16
To James Wigley, Esq.	4	2	38
To John Enoch	2	2	23
To Bridget Freemantle	3	3	24
To Timothy Ward	2	1	17
To John Congreve	4	3	26
To John Spencer	1	0	34
To Thomas Burgh	3	3	27
To John Clarke the elder, Robert Brown, and John Clarke the younger, Esqs.	1	2	5
To Trustees of the Parish of Barby	1	0	27
To the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, and William Marriott, according to their respective estates and interests, being copyhold land held under the said President and Scholars	48	0	18
To the P. and S. and Mary Haynes, and Sir John Haynes (copyhold)	99	0	3
To the P. & S. & Jonathan Jephcott (copyhold)	31	2	29
To the P. & S. & Thomas Smith (copyhold)	11	0	0
To the P. & S. & Moses Cowley (copyhold)	62	1	15
To the P. & S. & John Powell (copyhold)	22	1	36
To the P. & S. & Elizabeth Malin (copyhold)	16	3	37
To the P. & S. & John Malin (copyhold)	39	0	32
To the P. & S. & Edward Collins (copyhold)	14	0	22
To the P. & S. & John Onely (copyhold)	17	3	22
To the P. & S. & Thomas Watson (copyhold)	42	3	38
To the P. & S. & Thos. Gee (copyhold)	19	2	8

It appears, from the foregoing account, that about one-fourth of the lordship of Willoughby consists of copyhold land, held under the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford. This tenure is one of the few remnants we have now existing of the feudal system, which flourished without intermission from the reign of William I. to the middle of the seventeenth century; for in 1660, when all the oppressive services and military tenures arising out of this system were abolished by act of parliament, copyhold tenures, and the honorary services of grand serjeanty, were excepted from the general extermination.

By an Inquisition, post mortem, taken in the 9th year of Edward II. it appears that Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Alice, his wife, had at this place the half and the sixth part of a knight's fee, as the following extract from the Inquisition will shew :—

"Guido de Bellocampo Comes Warr' et Alicia uxor ejus:
"Wylouby dimid' feod' et sexta pars feod'."

In their proper place should have been noticed three respectable farms in the parish of Barley, situated in the fields, between that village and the high road leading to Dunchurch: one of them is occupied by Mr. Soden, one by Mr. Berry, and is called Onley, and the third by Mr. Wise, and is known by the name of Barley Wood Farm, from there having been a wood in the immediate vicinity thereof.

G. H. Arnold, Esq., of Ashby Lodge, has considerable property in this neighbourhood. One of the finest views of the surrounding country is to be seen on the hill immediately at the back of Mr. Wise's house, at Barley Wood, on which spot the late Mr. Arnold had it in contemplation to erect a Prospect Tower.

ERRATA.

Page 8, *for* "Darcas," *read* "Dorcas."
23, *for* "charities," *read* "chantries."
53, *for* "county," *read* "country."
65, *for* "adorued," *read* "adorned."
78, *for* "J." Watkins, *read* "W." Watkins.

INDEX TO TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Ashby St. Legers, 93.
Ashby Lodge, 96.

Badby, 100.
Braunston, 63.
Bilton, 87.
Barby, 97.

Caldecote, 77.
Caustan, 86.
Creek, 92.
Clifton, 100.

Daventry, 67.
Dunchurch, 81.
Dodford, 100.

Fleckno, 74.
Fawcliff, 99.
Fawsley, 100.

Grandborough, 75.

Hill Morton, 100.

Kilsby, 98.

Nethercote, 73.
Newnham, 100.
Napton, 100.

Rugby, 89.

Sawbridge, 72.
Shugburgh, Upper, 78.
Stockton, 100.
Southam, 100.

Thurlestone, 83.
Tofte, 84.

Walfhamcote, or Ovencote, 69
Woscote, 77.
Walcote, 77.
Weedon Barracks, 100.

INDEX TO NAMES OF PERSONS.

Addison, Joseph, 87, 88
Addison, Miss, 89
Astley, Hugh, 76
Andrews. Rev. Mr. 83, 92, 98
Andrews, John, 9
Arpath, William de, 13
Astley, Joseph, 95
Adams, William, 16
Ashley, Mrs. 95, 96
Adams, John, 28

Aylesford, Earl of, 52, 91
Arnold, Lumley, 97
Anson, Lord, 54
Astley, Sir J. H. 92
Allibone, 56
Ashburn, Addison, 89
Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. 57
Andrews, Thomas, 78, 98
Andrews, 73
Archer, Sir Symon, 75

Aglionby, Ed. 76
Arnold, G. H. 95, 96, 97, 99, 106
Astley, Thomas de, 92, 93

Beresford, Ed de, 76
Boughton, Sir Ed. 75
Buonaparte, 75
Boughton, Sir T. E. A. 74
Boughton, Ed. 74, 87
Berkeley, Lord, 74
Bull, Mr. 74
Barnwell, Mr. 73
Blaunche, Clemente
Beecher, W. 8
Brien, James O', 8
Benthem, Bishop, 12
Bold, Henry, 12, 15
Bartlot, W. 13, 24
Baker, Thomas, 15
Beale, G. 15
Bridges, Dr. N. 16, 29, 32, 33, 34
Batchelor, 21, 39, 40
Bullen, Ann, 21, 22
Bullen, Sir T. 21, 22
Brooks, John, 23, 24, 25, 38
Brook, Ed. 72
Bromfield, Rev. Mr. 73, 77
Blount, Sir James, 94
Benyon, Thomas, 71
Burton, Ed. 70
Burton, Mr. 67
Burton, E. S. 67
Blundell, Mr. 67
Boys, Mrs. 66
Bowers, J. 66
Bowers, Mr. 66
Binks, Rev. Robert, 64
Boultbee, Rev. Thomas, 56
Blicks, 83
Bellchambers, W. J. 57
Buckingham, Duke of, 90
Butterworth, 57
Brewir, Miss, 57
Barron, Mrs. 57
Busbequis, 47
Buchan, Dr. 50
Butlin. 51
Bucknills, 51
Blick, Mr. 54
Barnwell, 56, 83, 84
Biddulph, Sir T. 91
Bloxam, M. 27, 44, 48
Brown. 28
Bromfield, Mr. 28
Brougham, 29, 82
Bridges, Sir Brook, 33
Bridges, John, 33, 41, 66, 77
Bristol, Earl of, 35
Brooks, N. 39
Barrington, 42
Blackstone, 42
Buckland, Dr. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48
Brown, 47,
Bell, 58
Blaudestone, Hugh de, 76
Burmans, 77
Bachellor, 77
Brudenell, 77
Broughton, F. 82
Buccleuch, Duchess of, 82, 83
Buccleuch, Duke of, 83, 84
Bagshaw, 84
Boughton, H. 83
Burghton, J. 84
Boughton, Thomas, 86
Boughton, W. 86
Bromfield, Mr. 87
Burbidge, Mr. 87
Bradford, Lord, 89
Boddington, Misses, 89
Benson, Rev. Mr. 96
Bromwich, 97
Berry, 106

Clarke, J. Plomer, 68
Clarke, Richard, 68, 109
Clarke, Richard, 5, 6, 7
Clarke, Edward, 7, 25
Clarke, Hierome, 7
Clarke, Henry, 7, 15, 16, 18, 19, 25
Clarke, William. 7, 8, 18, 25
Clarke, Samuel, 7

Clarke, John, 7, 9, 18, 19, 24
Clarke, Sir G. 7, 8, 9
Clarke, Robert, 7, 8, 24, 25
Clarke, Sir John, 8
Clarke, Clement, 8, 16, 18, 25
Clarke, Mary, 8
Clarke, Barbary, 8
Clarke, Sarah, 8
Clarke, Elizabeth, 8
Clarke, Dorcas, 8
Clarke, G. 8, 9, 18, 19
Clarke, Sir G. 8
Clarke, Sir Robert, 8
Clarke, Sarah, 9
Clarke, Dr. 12, 70
Clarke, Thos. 16, 19, 23, 25
Clarke, Anna J. 17
Clarke, Chris. 18
Clarke, Aybury, 19
Clarke, Jerome, 25
Clarke, John, 65
Clarke, B. 55
Clarke, Robt. 70, 72, 74, 75
Clarke, Thomas, 70
Clarke, John, 70
Clarke, Thos. and Eliz. 71
Clarke, Thomas, 72, 73
Clarke, John, 73, 76
Clarke, E. 98
Clarke, N. 99
Crew, R. 72
Cartwright, Richard, 72
Chiles, Thomas, 72
Craven, Sir W. 8
Coles, John, 8
Chevet, N. de, 12
Cross, Ralph, 13
Cranmer, Thos. 14, 22
Cayle, Richard, 19
Crupper, W. 21, 29, 38, 57, 60
Cock, J. 21, 29
Cock, T. 21, 29
Cromwell, Thomas, 22
Cromwell, Lord, 18
Cromwell, Oliver, 36
Chauncey, 34, 41
Chambers, Rev. Mr. 34
Coke, Sir Edward, 42
Cuvier, 42, 45
Caldecot, J. 43, 75
Chandler, Rev. Mr. 52
Cork, Earl of, 55
Cooke, Samuel, sen. 56
Cox, Miss, 56
Cooper, Mrs. 56, 69
Chambers, Miss, 56
Crisp, J. B. 56
Crook, R. 56
Cooper, Rev. Mr. 56
Cotton, Mr. 57
Carrell, Mr. and Mrs. 56
Cox, Mr. 67
Cox, Mr. 69
Craven, Sir W. 93
Crauford, W. de, 93
Curry, Robert, 74
Cornborough, 77
Colling, Richard, 79
Clement, J. 82
Causton, Turchil de, 82
Cattle, Mrs. 83
Cave, H. 83
Craft, Geoffrey, 87
Charnells, Sir M. 87
Camvill, Roger de, 92, 93
Catesby, John de, 93, 95, 96
Cave, Ed. 99
Catesby, Richard, 95
Cowley, Thomas, 98
Cowley, ——, 21
Cowley, John, 98
Cowley, Moses, 98
Cowley, J. 94
Cowley, J. 99
Cowley, J. jun. 99
Cowley, Mrs. 99
Cowley, W. 27
Cowley. C. 29
Cowley, N. 94
Cowley, G. 56
Corrie, N. 99

Dester, W. 9, 20, 29, 54, 56
Drayson, John, 20
Digby, Sir J. 35
Digby, Sir Everard, 35, 95

Dorset, Marquis of, 35
Duffkin, M. 55, 86
Drayson, Miss, 55
Daniel, S. 55
Daniel, J. E. 57
Drayson, Thomas, 56
Dudley, Lord, 90
Denbigh, Earl of, 91
Dugdale, Sir W. 1, 2, 6, 13, 31, 34, 36, 41, 70, 84
Dugdale, D. S., M. P. 91
Dugdale, Dr. Thomas, 94
Dugdale, James, 68
Dive, 79
Drake, Miss, 57
Denny, J. 97
Dester, Miss, 57
Dunkley, Mrs. 66
Donellan, Capt. 74
Daniel, Mr. 75
Dilke, Thomas, 77
Dilke, ——, 77
Denny, S. 97
Danvers, 78
Denys, Miss, 80
Denys, Lady, 80
Drayson, Richard, 83
Drayson, J. 86
Downing, J. 87

Ellard, William, 20, 29
Essex, Earl of, 35
Ellis, Thomas, 52, 55, 83
Elkington, 56
Eskins, Thomas, 57
Edwards, Mr. 66
Eales, John, 72
Evelyn Shugburgh, Sir G. W. A. 81
Elliott, Z. 98

Fawkes, M. 84, 85
Fawkes, J. 84
Flamvill, Thomas de, 77
Franklin, Sir J. 8
Farndon, Thomas, 13
Fox, Richard, 13
Flavel, W. 23, 24, 85
Farmer, John, 25
Finch, Henage, 26, 68
Freemantle, Lady, 26
Fairfax, General, 36
Faraday, M. 49, 50, 57
Franklin, F. 56
Flesher, G. 57
Farr, Rev. Mr. 57
Foster, Thomas, 65, 99
Fleckno, 66
Ferrars, Lord, 75
Ferrars, Sir John, 75

Gay, 88
Garner, Thomas, 87
Gardiner, John, 99
Godwin, 2
Gilbee, Mrs. 98
Gilbee, Dr. 97
Gilbee, Rev. Mr. C. 97, 98
Gilbert de Segrave, 4
Garsyndon, John de, 13
Gardiner, Thomas, 15
Grey, Lady Jane, 35
Gunning, Rev. Mr. J. 56
Grimes, A. 91
Gregory, A. 56
Gaitskill, Colonel, 57
Gwythen, Rev. Mr. H. 57
Glynn and Co. 69
Gibbins, Mr. 99
Gibbins, W. 99
Garlick, 77
Green, 77
Goode, Thomas, 77
Goode, Mr. 77
Geldart, Rev. Mr. 83
Gilbert, C. 83
Goband, Sir J. 90
Goband, N. 90
Grentemaisnill, Hugh de, 2, 93

Herenuard, 2
Hamund, 5, 6, 7
Herys, John le, 5
Holman, P. 8
Hill, 9

Humphrey, W. 14
Humphrey, Dr. 14
Hollingshead, R. 14
Hancock, Thomas, 15
Hancock, Gideon, 15
Hawles, C. 15
Haugh, J. 15
Homer, H. 16
Hassing, 99.
Hardwick, 99
Holbeach, W. 91
Halford, Sir H. Bart. 91
Howe, Earl, 91
Hingant, W. Fitz, 87
Herbert, A. 85
Hill, Humphrey, 84
Hume, A. 83
Hall, 83
Hastings, J. de, 78
Harrington, Lord, 78
Harveys, 77
Hayford, H. 76
Hall and Co. 69
Harris, 66
Hue, Rev. Mr. Corbet, 65
Hume, C. J. 56
Hall, Mrs. 56
Hesom, Thomas, 21, 29
Hancock, Thomas, 21, 29
Hayward, J. 21, 23, 24, 25, 38
Hamper, W. 23, 44, 73
Hill, J. 28, 76
Hakewell, H. 43
Harris, G. 43, 83
Hall, J. jun. 56, 69
Holdon, Rev. Mr. H. A. 56
Hayes, J. 56
Hume, Miss, 57
Handley, Mr. 57
Hawes, J. B. 57

Johnson, 83
James, Dr. 91
Judd, 21
Iliff, 99
Jephcott, J. 21, 28
Jephcott, M. 29, 37.
Jephcott, Mr. 27
Jephcott, J. 99
Janson, B. 95
Jenkins, Rev. Mr. J. C. 56, 65
Judkins, Miss, 57
Jenkins, Mrs. 65
Irving, Sir W. 95
Jersey, Dean of, 57
Johnson, Mrs. 57
Jordan, J. 57
Isham, Mrs. E. 64
Jenkins, 69
Jones, Lloyd, and Co. 69
Ishams, 73
Ivans, 75, 76
Iliffs, 84
Isham, Gregory, 97

Kimble, 33
Kirkland, J. 56
Knightly, 68, 73
Knightly, V. 76
Kildare, Earl of, 84
Kench, P. 86
Kench, Jun. 86
Knightly, Sir C., Bart. 100

Leofrick, 76, 89
Lucas, Mrs. 83
Leviet, 2
Longville, Duke de, 8
Lambert, John, 14
Longstaff, C. 21, 62
Luard, Dr. 52
Lakins, Richard, 56, 65
Lucas, W. 56
Luck, W. 56
Luck, W. jun. 56
Lamb, Miss, 57
Lamb, Miss C. 57
Lucas, Miss H. 57
Lakin, Mrs. 57
Lockton, Mrs. 57
Lamb, Dr. 65, 99
Lamb, R. 65, 67
Lakin, 66
Lea, 66
Lee, F. 74

Leigh, Sir Egerton, 74
Lawrence, W. 84
Leicester, Earl of, 84
Lytley, J. 84
Lawley, F., M.P. 91
Lovel, Lord, 94
Leigh, Lord, 97
Leigh, Charles, 97
Leigh, Richard, 97, 99
Lord, Richard, 97
Lord, Thomas, 98
Lee, Thomas, 99
Lee, John, 99

Miers, Rev. Mr. 9, 18, 38
Michaell, J. 13
Mervyn, J. 13
Merchant, 15
Mills, H. 21
Marshall, 21
Marriott, R. 24
Marriott, W. 24, 25
Marriott, John, 24
Malin, John, 20, 29, 54
Malin, W. 25, 56
Malin, J. jun. 21
Malin, Thomas, 28
Middleton, Dr. 52
Masters, 99
Manning, 99
Myddleton, Sir T. 88
Monfort, Count de, 84
Montague, Duke of, 83, 84
Martin, 83
Mason, 83
Mellon, Dr. 52
May, T. 99, 66
Miller, 69
Mathers, 70
Masters, N. 71, 75
Masters, R. 74, 75
Meara, B. E. O', 79
Moore, Rev. Mr. 83

Nicholls, 14
Newbold, Thomas, 29, 37
Newman, Miss, 55
Norman, 56
Needham, Thomas, 56
Newman, 65
Newnham, Sir Thomas, 78
Newcomb, Thomas, 82
Normandy, Duke of, 93

Ordric, 2, 3, 77
Oddie, Rev. Mr. 9, 15
Over, 28
Over, J. 56
Oddy, J 99
Oddy, Miss, 99

Peyto, 7
Pallmer, Robert, 8
Pyndere, W. 13
Pyegate, W. 13
Pipard, L. 21
Parr; Dr. 32
Pallas, 44
Pennant, 47
Parnell, Sir H., M.P. 54
Pritchard, J. C. 57
Pritchard, F. 57
Pritchard, Miss, 57
Phipps, J. 56
Peto, W. de, 70
Plymouth, Lord, 75
Pomfret, Earl of, 80
Parish, 84
Phillips, 85, 86
Parker, Rev. Mr. 89
Peirce, Thomas, 95
Peverell, W. 97
Pittim, Thomas, 97
Pittim, R. 98
Porter, 99
Pettifer, 99

Rous, 86
Reedhall, J. 13
Randolph, J. 15
Rapin, 41
Rattray, 48, 51, 52, 58
Rarm, Dr. 52
Robinson, Dr. 52
Reynolds, S. 55
Roberts, 99

Robinson, C. 56, 76
Rose, W. R. 65
Reeve, 66
Ros, de, 66, 100
Rokeby, Henry. de, 89, 90
Rainsford, 70, 75
Richmond, Earl of, 95
Raynsford, Robert, 72
Roberts, Robert, 72

Shugborough, John, 87
Shugborow, John de, 78
Shugborow, Thomas, 78, 79
Shugborow, Oliver de, 78
Shugburgh, Sir J., Bart. 78
Shugburgh, Sir Stewkely, 79, 80
Shugburgh, Miss C. 80, 81
Shugburgh, John de, 79
Shugburgh, Lady, 81
Shugburgh, Richard de, 79
Stokesley, Richard, 13
Simkin, 21
Spooner, Dr. 32
Symonds, 36
Smith, 40
Sparman, 47
Satchell, Mrs. 99
Saunders, Dr. 50
Scudamore, Dr. 51
Stubbs, M. 65
Stubbs, W. 51, 56, 65, 67
Stubbs, Mrs. W. 57
Smith, H. L. 52, 53
Sutton, Miss, 55
Sutton, Miss L. 55
Sutton, Rev. Mr. 89
Sutton, W. L. 55
Sutton, Thos. 55, 77, 78, 83
Sutton, Oliver, 61
Sutton, C. 77, 78
Schoen, Miss, 56
Selby, J. 56
Spencer, 73
Schoen, Dr. 92
Skipworth, Sir G., Bart. 91
Stanley, E., M.P. 91
Sheriff, L. 90
Soden, 106
Smith, Rev. Mr. 98
Simpson, Hon. J. B. 89
Smith, Mrs. 87
Summerton, 84
Scott, Lord John, 83, 84
Sedgley, 83
Smith, J. 83
Straw, Jack, 94
Sharp, Lieut. 79, 80
Stapleton, Thomas, 78
Sale, Thomas, 57
Sale, Edward, 57
Smith, W. L. 56
Swift, Dean, 60, 61, 62, 88
Severne, J. 65
Scrivens, J. 67
Spencer, 68
Smith, Dr. 68
Sanders, 69
Sanders, Miss, 69
Stafford, Dr. 75

Trussells, 87
Tyler, Wat, 94
Turchill de Warwick, 2, 77, 78, 87, 89
Thurstane, 3, 4
Trunket, H. 12
Thomesome, W. 13
Thompson, W. 13
Tyndale, W. 14
Turton, W. 16
Trimnell, 16
Townsend, John, 20
Thostle, W. 24
Thomas, 41
Thompson, 51
Telford, 54
Tawney, R. 55
Tawney, E. A. 56
Tawney, Miss, 56
Taylor, Miss, 56
Taylor, Mrs. 57
Truslove, J. 57
Tomlinson, Rev. Mr. H. 57
Thompson, Mrs. 56
Temple, Sir W. 60

Thornton, 67
Taylor, W. 68, 77
Thomas, Dr. 71, 72, 79
Tibbits James, 63, 64, 65
Tibbets, James, jun. 65
Tibbits, Mr. and Mrs. 56
Tibbits, C. 70, 75
Tibbits, C. 70
Tibbits, Roger, 72
Taylor, J. 72, 73
Treslove, 74
Tibbits, G. 74
Turner, 75
Taylor, R. 77
Truslove, 83, 87
Talboys, Sir G. 90

Uluric, 2
Ulsi, 2
Uvo de Shraule, 4
Underwood, 56
Usher, 99

Vesey, Agnes, 94
Voile, Thomas, 56
Varney, 65
Vann, 66
Vernon, Theobald, de 75

Wyrley, Sir J. 90
Watts, Thomas, 87
Wigan, 3, 4, 83
Waltham, 4
Wyleby, Walter de, 4
Wainfleet, William de, 6
Wilton, Robert, 15
Watson, Capt. 26
Watson, G. 17, 18, 25
Watson, W. 74
Watson, Thomas, 17, 24, 26
Watson, Walter, 55, 83
Watson, Mrs. 55
Ward, Dr. 19
Wool, Dr. 91
Wolsey, Cardinal, 22
Wilcock, Thomas, 24
Wilcock, Richard, 25
Webb, Richard, 28
Warburton, H. 43
Wilkinson, 45
Williams, Rev. Mr. 97
Wombewell, 47
Wildgoose, 51
Williams, 51
Wake, Dr. 52
Wilson, Rev. Mr. 52, 96
Wilson, 54
Worth, 54
Wyatt, 55
Wise, Rev. H. 91
Wise, W. 56, 83
Wise, Mrs. W. 56
Wise, Thomas 106
Williams, J. 56
Warwick, Lord, 88
Wimbridge, Mrs. 57
Wilkins, D. 99
Wilson, Rev. J. 57
Winterton, W. 99
Williams, Rev. J. 57
Wiggins, 97
Wildgoose, J. 57
Webb, F. 63
Williams, Rev. Mr. 64, 68
Watkins, W. 69, 78
Wilson, 69
Wagstaff, 70
Wigston, Robert, 74
Ward, 99
Wall, S. 99
Watson, Ann, 74
Wilcox, Thomas, 74
Wakefield, 75
Watson, 75
Willecote, Gricia de, 77
Winchester, Marquis of, 78
Warwick, Countess, 88

Yalder, Thomas, 15
Yeaden, Rev. Mr. E. 56

Zouch, Lord

THE END.

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