

# ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE GAZETTEER

MINORIES, EAST SIDE  
**43/7/1-43/7/13-17**

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES:  
Abbey of St. Clare 1293-1539: **68/1**

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES: 1539-1670  
**68/2-68/2/15**

by

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with Introduction by Derek Keene, and Indexes compiled by Olwen Myhill

1987



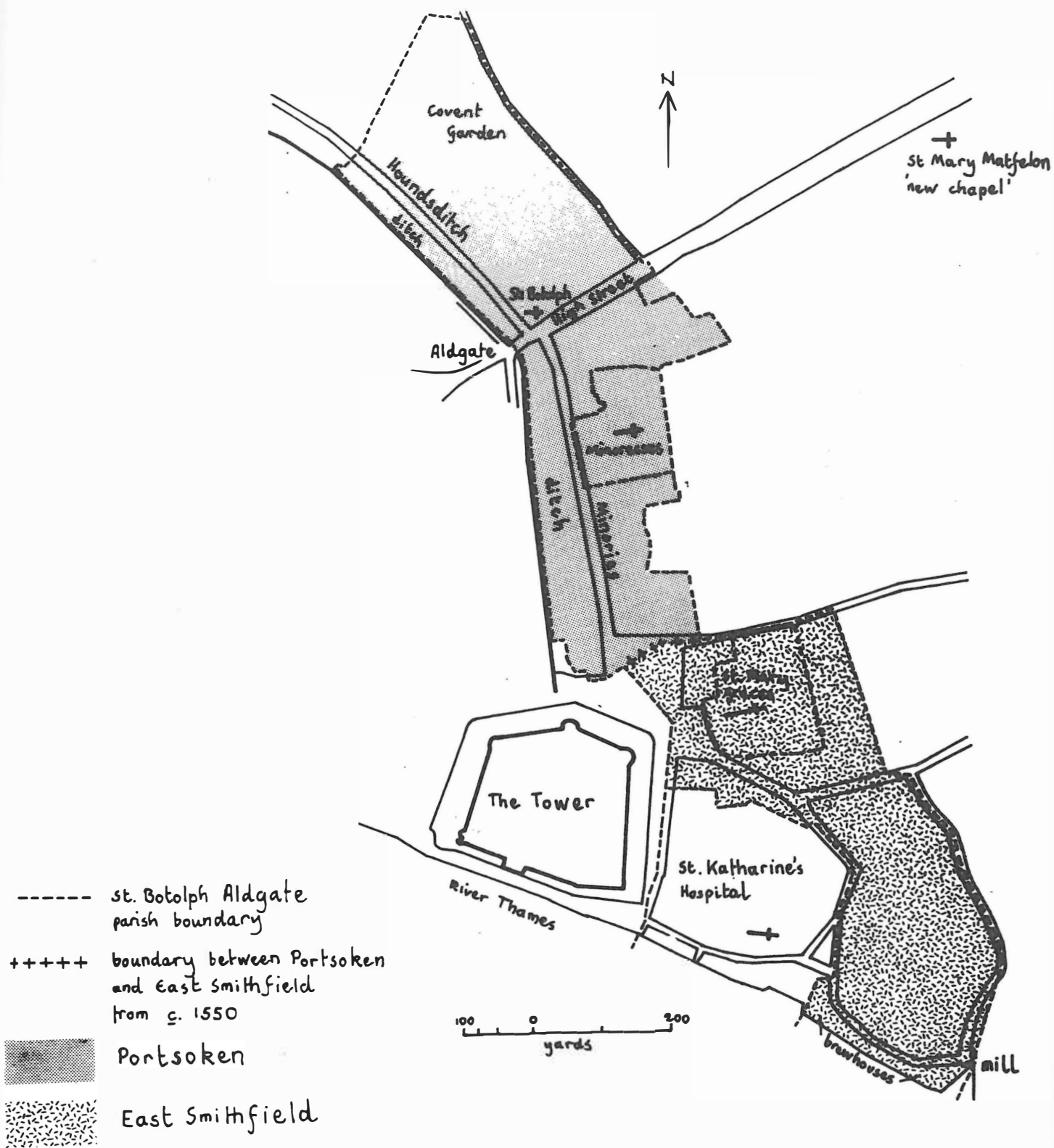


Fig. 1. The St. Botolph Aldgate study area  
(drawn by Derek Keene)

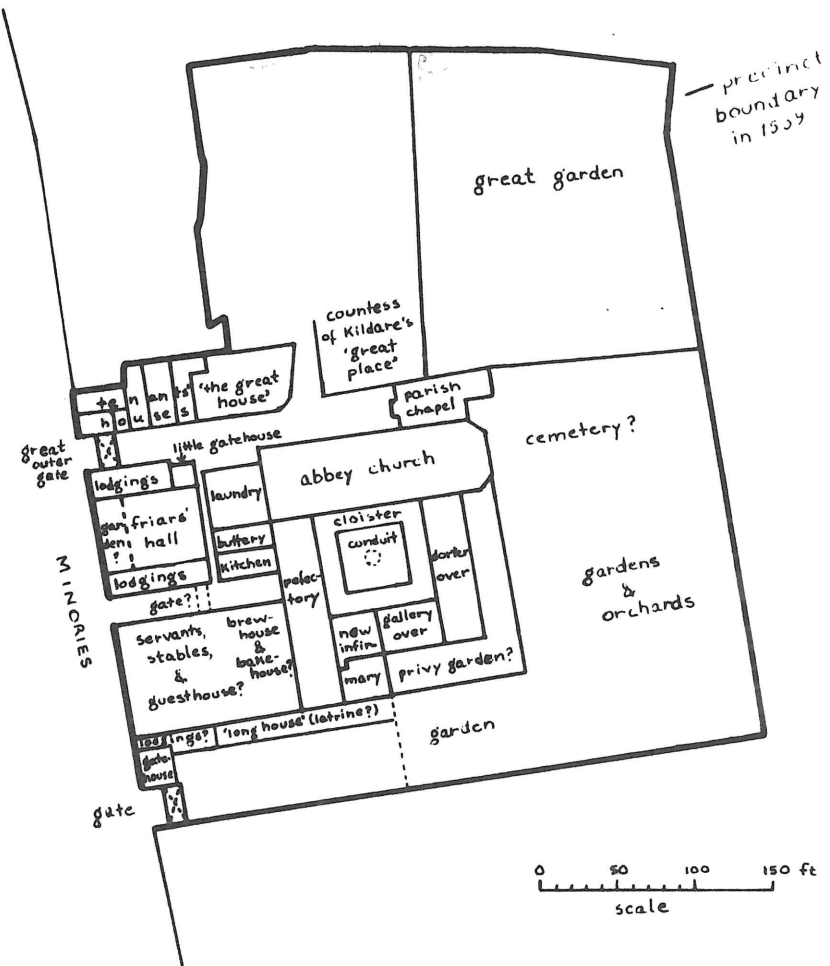
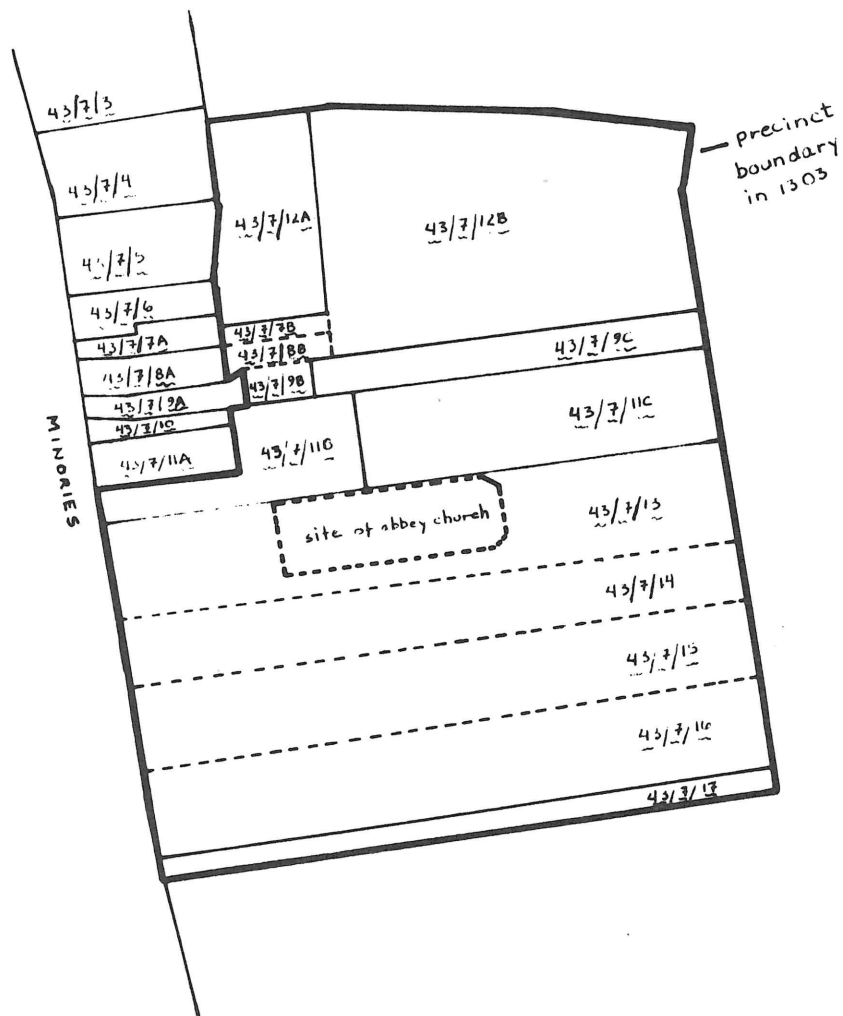


Fig. 2. The abbey of St. Clare (Minoresses);  
 (i) at its foundation (the numbers and boundaries denote the properties  
 acquired to make the precinct, 1293-1303); (ii) at its dissolution, 1539  
 (drawn by Martha Carlin)

# **ST BOTOLPH ALDGATE GAZETTEER**

## **MINORIES, EAST SIDE; HOLY TRINITY MINORIES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

(From the Final Report to the Economic and Social Research Council on the Aldgate Project)

The aim of the research was to investigate the character and development of the eastern suburb of the city of London from the time of the earliest detailed written records (c. 1100) up to that of the Great Fire of 1666. This was to be done by reconstructing the history and topography of the houses, gardens and other properties in the area so that it would be possible to trace changing patterns in the use of land and buildings and in the social and occupational character of those who owned and used them.

The parish of St Botolph and the extramural city ward of Portsoken were originally more or less coterminous. From the 12th century onwards, as a direct or indirect result of the formation of religious precincts, several large areas were lost to the parish, to the ward, or to both. The largest of these losses was the liberty of East Smithfield, which lay towards the river. This was a gradual and confused process: even in the 1540s residents of the East Smithfield area, formally detached from the city in the 14th century, were taxed as inhabitants of Portsoken. To have established the pattern of these changes in outline, a valuable contribution to our knowledge of London on its own account, means that it is now possible to assess the representativity of, and so effectively to use, the numerous 16th- and 17th-century listings and assessments for the area which differ widely in their coverage.

The parish of St Botolph extended over an area of 92 acres, of which from c.1550 onwards less than half was occupied by the ward of Portsoken. By contrast, the Cheapside study area occupied about 8 acres. The suburb, however, was much less densely settled, and the quantity of extant records for the two areas was expected to be about the same. In the event, the quantity of records for the suburban area, particularly for the period from c.1550 onwards, turned out to be much greater than was anticipated, so that with the resources available it was not possible to deal fully with the material. An alternative sampling strategy would not have overcome the problem, since in order effectively to examine any part of the parish it would still have been necessary to assemble and examine in detail all the material relating to the whole.

The parish included a number of distinct areas (Fig. 1). Its focus was the street, known as Aldgate Street or High Street, which led from the city to Essex and beyond. Extending north and south from Aldgate itself were two streets, now known as Houndsditch and Minories, which ran parallel and close to the city wall just in front of the extramural ditch. The parish and suburban liberty boundary was also parallel to the city wall, and some 250 yards in front of it. These topographical arrangements almost certainly originated well before the Norman Conquest. By the 13th century, if not before, both frontages of High Street, and the frontages opposite the ditch in the other two streets, appear to have been continuously built up, although there were extensive areas of garden to the rear. By c.1300 the built-up frontage of High Street probably extended beyond the suburban limit, but the extent of this is not certain. South of High Street the land sloped gently down towards the open area just north and east of the Tower which was known as East Smithfield. By 1300 this area was surrounded by housing. South of East Smithfield the land dropped away more sharply to the low-lying meadows which adjoined the river. The western half of this meadow area, next to the Tower, was occupied by the Hospital of St Katharine, founded in 1148. The records of the hospital are not extensive, and so its precinct, which included many houses inhabited by lay persons, has not been covered in this study. The meadows east of the hospital seem not to have been extensively built upon before the 16th century, although from an early date there was probably a cluster of houses around the tidal mill which straddled the parish boundary next to the river. This mill is almost certainly mentioned in

Domesday Book and continued to operate until c.1630. West of the mill, along a causeway beside the river, was a group of large beer brewhouses. These are first recorded about 1480, and were probably established in the course of the 15th century. They dominated the area subsequently, and their owners were among the wealthiest residents of the parish. Their riverside location was presumably ideal both for receiving their raw materials and for distributing their product by water transport, both inland and overseas.

With regard to the sources relating to property holding, the methodology adopted was the same as that used for the Cheapside study. The largest single body of records was represented by the deeds enrolled in the city's court of Hustings from 1252 onwards. The cartulary of Holy Trinity Priory within Aldgate contained a great deal of material for the area in the 13th century, although by the time it was dissolved the priory had a restricted freehold estate in the area. From this material it was possible to reconstruct the pattern of landownership over most of the parish c.1250-1400.

Two later religious foundations within the parish, the abbey of the Minoresses and the abbey of St Mary Graces, both had extensive freehold estates there, for which 16th-century rentals and particulars survive. Much of the latter material, however, is difficult to interpret in topographical terms, since the two groups of properties were subject to rapid changes of ownership after the two houses had been dissolved. Despite these problems, the parish contains a number of properties for which it is possible, using the estate records of St Paul's, four livery companies, Christ's Hospital, two city parishes, and London Bridge, to reconstruct the physical arrangement of buildings, the pattern of occupancy, and changing land values during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. In addition, the more miscellaneous records provide vivid pictures of a number of individual properties at single dates. Finally, from the city corporation's own estate records it is possible to reconstruct the process by which, between c.1550 and c.1700, the city ditch along Houndsditch and Minories came to be let off as gardens, where eventually rows of cheap houses were erected.

It has also been possible to compare the results of the study with past archaeological observations made in the area. In this way it was possible to reconstruct a detailed plan of the church and precinct of the Franciscan nuns (or Minoresses) in Minories (Fig. 2).

In the time available it has been possible to write up only a part of this material in the form of a completed gazetteer on the lines of that for Cheapside. The completed sections cover the whole of the precinct of the Minoresses and the parish of Holy Trinity which later occupied the site of the dissolved abbey, together with those properties which extended from the precinct to Aldgate High Street on the north. In these sections alone more than 1500 property holders are recorded. In addition, detailed outlines of gazetteer entries have been prepared for the houses on the south side of High Street. The remaining material is filed according to the properties to which it refers and can readily be consulted at the Centre for Metropolitan History.

## ABBREVIATIONS

This list does not include short titles of works used within gazetteer entries where the full title is also given.

<i>Abs Inq PM</i>	<i>Abstracts of inquisitiones post mortem relating to the City of London returned into the court of Chancery: i (1485-1561), ed. G.S. Frye; ii (1561-77), ed. S.J. Madge; iii (1577-1603), ed. E.A. Frye (British Record Society Limited, Index Library, 15 (1896), 26 (1901), 36 (1908)</i>
a/c(s)	account(s)
Add.	Additional
<i>Aldgate Cart</i>	<i>The Cartulary of Holy Trinity Aldgate</i> ed. G.A.J. Hodgett (LRS 7, 1971)
AN	<i>London Assize of Nuisance 1301-1431</i> , ed. H.M. Chew and W. Kellaway (LRS 10, 1973)
<i>Arch J</i>	<i>Archaeological Journal</i>
bdl.	bundle
Beaven	A.B. Beaven, <i>The Aldermen of the City of London</i> , 2 vols. (1908-13)
BIHR	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research</i>
bk(s).	book(s)
BL	British Library
Bodl	Oxford, Bodleian Library
Brooke	C.N.L. Brooke and G. Keir, <i>London 800-1216: the shaping of a city</i> (1975)
<i>Burke's Extinct Peerages</i>	B. Burke, <i>Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire</i> (1883)
<i>Cal Chart R</i>	<i>Calendar of Charter Rolls</i> . See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 6
<i>Cal Close R</i>	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls</i> . See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 9-11
<i>Cal Cor R</i>	<i>Calendar of Coroners' Rolls of the City of London, A.D. 1300-1378</i> , ed. R.R. Sharpe (1913). See <i>Sources</i> , no. 6a
<i>Cal EMC</i>	<i>Calendar of Early Mayor's Court Rolls, A.D. 1298-1307</i> , ed. A.H. Thomas (Cambridge, 1924)
<i>Cal Fine R</i>	<i>Calendar of Fine Rolls</i> . See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 11
<i>Cal Lib R</i>	<i>Calendar of Liberate Rolls</i> . See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 11-12
<i>Cal Inq Misc</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous</i> , 7 vols. See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 14
<i>Cal Inq PM</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem</i> , 16 vols. See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 13
<i>Cal Inq PM sive Esc</i>	<i>Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem sive Escaetarum</i> , 4 vols., ed. J. Caley and J. Bayley (Rec Com, 1806-28)
<i>Cal Papal R</i>	<i>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland Papal Letters</i> , 15 vols. See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 28
<i>Cal Pat R</i>	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls</i> . See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 6-8
<i>Cal PMR 1323-64, 1364-81, 1413-37 1437-57, 1458-82</i>	<i>Calendar of Plea and Memoranda Rolls</i> , 5 vols. for the dates given, ed. A.H. Thomas (1926-43) and P.E. Jones (1954-61). See also <i>Cal SPMR</i>

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Cal S P Dom</i>	<i>Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.</i> See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 17-18
<i>Cal SPMR 1381-1412</i>	<i>Calendar of Select Pleas and Memoranda of the City of London ... A.D. 1381-1412</i> , ed. A.H. Thomas (Cambridge, 1932). See also <i>Cal PMR</i>
<i>Cal SP Venetian</i>	<i>Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy.</i> See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 28-9
<i>Cal Wills</i>	<i>Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, 1258-1688</i> , ed. R.R. Sharpe (1889-90)
Canterbury	Canterbury Cathedral Archives. See <i>Sources</i> , nos. 127-32
<i>Cart Missenden iii</i>	<i>The Cartulary of Missenden Abbey</i> , vol. 3, ed. J.G. Jenkins (HMC with Bucks. Rec. Soc., 1962)
<i>Chant C(ert)</i>	<i>London and Middlesex Chantry Certificate 1548</i> , ed. C.J. Kitching (LRS 16, 1980)
<i>Church in London</i>	<i>The Church in London 1375-1392</i> , ed. A.K. McHardy (LRS 13, 1977)
<i>Clerkenwell Cart</i>	<i>Cartulary of St. Mary Clerkenwell</i> ed. W.O. Hassall (Camden 3rd series 71, 1949)
<i>Close R</i>	<i>Close Rolls</i> (full text in Latin). See HMSO Sectional List 24 (1983), 9
CLRO	Corporation of London Records Office
Comp.	Comptroller's; as in CLRO, Comp. Deeds
<i>Complete Baronetage</i>	G.E.C[okayne], <i>Complete Baronetage</i> , 6 vols. (1900-9)
<i>Complete Peerage</i>	G.E.C[okayne], <i>The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom</i> , revised and enlarged by V. Gibbs and others, 12 vols. (1910-59)
CP	see HCP
Ct.	Court; as in Fire Ct.
Cttee.	Committee, as in Bridge House Cttee.
CUL	Cambridge University Library
DC	Drapers' Company records at Drapers' Hall. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 32
<i>DNB</i>	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
<i>Early Charters of St. Paul's</i>	<i>Early Charters of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London</i> , ed. M. Gibbs (Camden Soc. 3rd series 58, 1939)
<i>ECSP</i>	see <i>Early Charters of St. Paul's</i>
<i>EHR</i>	<i>English Historical Review</i>
<i>Ekwall, Street-Names</i>	E. Ekwall, <i>Street-Names of the City of London</i> (corrected reprint, Oxford, 1965)
fd.	founded
<i>Fire Court</i>	<i>The Fire Court</i> , 2 vols., ed. P.E. Jones (1966, 1970). See <i>Sources</i> , no. 11a
GC	Goldsmiths' Company records at Goldsmiths' Hall. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 38
GL	Guildhall Library
GLRO	Greater London Record Office
Goodwyn MSS	MSS belonging to C.W. Goodwyn, Esq. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 165
Harben	H.A. Harben, <i>A Dictionary of London</i> (1918)
HB	CLRO, Husting Books. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 2d
HCP	CLRO, Husting Common Pleas. See <i>Sources</i> , no 2b



## ABBREVIATIONS

Hennessey, <i>Novum Repertorium</i>	G. Hennessy, <i>Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense</i> (1898)
HMC	Historical Manuscripts Commission; the published reports on collections are cited in the form HMC(8) <i>Ninth Report</i> , where the number in brackets denotes the number assigned in the list in HMSO <i>Sectional List</i> 17 (1979), 4-18
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Howgego	J. Howgego, <i>Printed Maps of London, c. 1553-1850</i> (2nd. edn. 1978)
HPL	CLRO, Husting Pleas of Land. See <i>Sources</i> , no 2b
HR	CLRO, Husting Rolls. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 2a
<i>Inhabitants in 1638</i>	<i>The Inhabitants of London in 1638</i> , 2 vols., ed. T.C. Dale (Society of Genealogists, London 1931). See <i>Sources</i> , no. 462c
<i>Isham Account Books</i>	<i>John Isham Mercer and Merchant Adventurer: two account books of a London merchant in the reign of Elizabeth I</i> , ed. G.D. Ramsay (Northants. Rec. Soc., 21, 1962)
Knowles and Hadcock	D. Knowles and R.N. Hadcock, <i>Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales</i> (2nd edition, 1971)
LAMAS	London and Middlesex Archaeological Society
Lambeth	Lambeth Palace Library
<i>L &amp; P Henry VIII</i>	<i>Letters and Papers ... of Henry VIII</i> . See HMSO <i>Sectional List</i> 24 (1983), 16-17
<i>LBA, LBB, etc.</i>	<i>Calendar of Letter Books ... of the City of London. Letter Book A to Letter Book L</i> , 11 vols., ed. R.R. Sharpe (1899-1912). Where the reference is in the form <i>LBA</i> , 24 (f. 30), the original MS in CLRO, containing material not printed in the calendar, has been consulted. See <i>Sources</i> , no 3a
<i>Leybourn's Market Surveys</i>	B.R. Masters, <i>The Public Markets of the City of London surveyed by William Leybourn in 1677</i> (LTS publication no. 117, 1974)
<i>Liber Albus</i>	<i>Munimenta Gildhallae Londoniensis</i> , ed. H.T. Riley, vol. 1, <i>Liber Albus</i> (Rolls Series, 1859)
<i>Liber Custumarum</i>	<i>Munimenta Gildhallae Londoniensis</i> , ed. H.T. Riley, vol. 2, <i>Liber Custumarum</i> (RS, 1860)
<i>London English</i>	<i>A book of London English, 1384-1425</i> , ed. R.W. Chambers and M. Daunt (Oxford, 1931) <i>London Eyre 1244</i> <i>The London Eyre of 1244</i> , ed. H.M. Chew and M. Weinbaum (LRS 6, 1970)
<i>London Eyre 1276</i>	<i>The London Eyre of 1276</i> , ed. M. Weinbaum (LRS 12, 1976)
'London lands of St. Paul's'	H.W.C. Davis, 'London lands and liberties of St. Paul's, 1066-1139', <i>Essays in Medieval History presented to T.F. Tout</i> , ed. A.G. Little and F.M. Powicke (1925), 45-59
LRS	London Record Society
<i>LTR</i>	<i>London Topographical Record</i>
LTS	London Topographical Society
<i>M &amp; O</i>	<i>The Survey of Building Sites in the City of London by Peter Mills and John Oliver</i> , 5 vols., ed. P.E. Jones and T.F. Reddaway (LTS 97-9, 101, 103; 1962-6). See <i>Sources</i> , no. 10b

## ABBREVIATIONS

MC	Mercers' Company records at Mercers' Hall. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 47
<i>Mercers' Acts of Court</i> 1453-1527	<i>Acts of Court of the Mercers' Company, 1453-1527</i> , ed. L. Lyell and F.D. Watney (Cambridge, 1936)
<i>Memorials</i>	<i>Memorials of London and London Life in the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth Centuries</i> , ed. H.T. Riley (1868). See <i>Sources</i> , no. 3a
Moore, <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital</i>	N. Moore, <i>The History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital</i> (London, 1918)
MS(S)	manuscript(s)
MTC	Merchant Taylors' Company records at Merchant Taylors' Hall and on microfilm at GL
Newcourt <i>Repertorium</i>	R. Newcourt, <i>Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Pariochiale Londinense</i> , 2 vols. (1708-10)
n.s.	new series
Ogilby and Morgan	<i>A large and accurate map of the City of London. by John Ogilby, Esq; His Majesties Cosmographer</i> (1677) reprinted (1976) with introductory notes by R. Hyde on 'The Ogilby and Morgan Survey of the City of London - 1676'
PA	<i>London Possessory Assizes</i> , ed. H.M. Chew (LRS 1, 1965)
Pearl	V. Pearl, <i>London and the Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution</i> (Oxford, 1961) <i>Pipe R 11 Hen. II The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Eleventh Year of King Henry the Second, A.D. 1164-1165</i> (Pipe Roll) Society 8, 1887)
PL	see HPL
PRO	Public Record Office
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
Rec Com	Record Commission
Reg	Register
Rep	CLRO, Repertories. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 4c
RO	Record Office
Rogers, <i>Old Cheapside</i>	K. Rogers, <i>Old Cheapside and Poultry: ancient houses and signs</i> (1931)
<i>Rot Hundr</i>	<i>Rotuli Hundredorum</i> , 2 vols., ed. W. Illingworth and J. Caley (Rec Com, 1812-18)
<i>Rot Parl</i>	<i>Rotuli Parliamentorum</i> , 6 vols. (1783), index (1832)
RS	Rolls Series
SBH	St. Bartholomew's Hospital records at the hospital. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 100
SkC	Skinners' Company's records at Skinners' Hall. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 61
<i>Sources</i>	D. Keene and V. Harding, <i>A Survey of Documentary Sources for Property Holding in London before the Great Fire</i> (LRS 22, 1985)
<i>St. Bartholomew's Cart</i>	<i>Cartulary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital</i> ed. N.J.M. Kerling (1973). References to this work should be understood to be based on the MS source there cited, since the printed calendar entries are not always full or accurate. See <i>Sources</i> , no. 100b
Stow	<i>John Stow, A Survey of London</i> , 2 vols., ed. C.L. Kingsford (Oxford, 1908, reprinted 1971)
St. Pancras Cart	GL, MS 5020 (St. Pancras parish cartulary)

## ABBREVIATIONS

- Strype's Stow      *A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster ... by John Stow, corrected, improved, and enlarged by John Strype, 6 bks. bound in 2 vols. (1720)*
- Tax Eccl*      *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae auctoritate Papae Nicolai IV, circa 1291, ed. S. Ayscough and J. Caley (Rec Com, 1802) Trans LMASTransactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*
- Thrupp      S.L. Thrupp, *The Merchant Class of Medieval London* (Ann Arbor, 1948)
- Valor*      *Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henrici VIII auctoritate regia institutus, 6 vols., ed. J. Caley and J. Hunter (Rec Com, 1810-34)*
- VCH*      *Victoria County History*
- WAM      Westminster Abbey Muniments. See *Sources*, nos. 83, 247-53
- Watney      J. Watney, *Some Account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon in the Cheap, London, and of the Plate of the Mercers' Company* (first edition, 1892). Unless otherwise stated, references are to this edition and not to the second edition (1906), which omits the calendar of the hospital's cartulary but includes some additional matter in the main text.
- Webb      see following
- Webb, *Records of St. Bartholomew's*      E.A. Webb, *The Records of St. Bartholomew's Priory and of the church and parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, 2 vols., (Oxford, 1921)*
- Williams      G.A. Williams, *Medieval London, from Commune to Capital* (1963)
- Wriothesley      Charles Wriothesley, *A Chronicle of England in the reigns of the Tudors from A.D. 1485 to 1559*, ed. W.D. Hamilton (Camden n.s. 11 and 20, 1875-7)



43/7/1

## ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 1

This property, at the E. corner of Aldgate High Street and the street now called Minories, was bounded on the N. and E. by **43/5/1**, and on the S. by **43/7/2**. On the Portsoken ward map of 1858 the irregularly-shaped site of **1** is represented by no. 81 Aldgate High Street and no. 1 Minories, extending eastward behind nos. 76-80 Aldgate High Street. In 1592 the owners of **43/7/1** acquired an adjacent tenement (represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 77 Aldgate High Street), which previously had formed part of **43/5/1**.

The street running S. from Aldgate High Street to Tower Hill was known from the 13th to the 16th century simply as the king's highway (*via regia* or *vicus regius*). Occasionally a descriptive phrase was appended to this, e.g., 'towards the wall of London' (1291), 'leading into Algate and St. Katharine's' (*via regia ducent' in Algate et sanctam Katerinam*, 1385), 'next to the ditch of London' (1393), or 'leading from Algate towards the Tower of London' (1388, 1417, 1442). In 1325 a messuage in the S. part of the street, on the E. side, was described as lying 'upon the Tower Ditch' (*super le Tourdich*).

In the late 14th or early 15th century the abbey of Minoresses, which lay on the E. side of the street, began to be called 'the Minories'. By 1501-2, a property a little to the S. of the abbey precinct was being referred to in the Bridge House rentals as 'At the Menerys'. This term, however, evidently referred only to the immediate neighbourhood of the precinct, for a lease of the property at the N.E. corner of the street (**43/7/1**) made in 1537 referred to the street as 'the king's highway from the Tower to Aldgate'. Eilert Ekwall believed that entries in the patent rolls in 1554 that mentioned 'le Menoryse' and 'the Menorise' referred to the street rather than to the former abbey precinct. The entries he cited, however, referred to two men (George Meddley or Medley and Leonard Dannet) known later to have dwelled within the precinct, and so these entries almost certainly referred to the precinct and not to the street. On the woodcut ('Agas') map-view of London, made between 1561 and 1570, the S. end of the street is marked 'The Minoris'. It is likely, however, that this was intended as a label for the precinct: the Braun and Hogenberg map of 1572 which, like the woodcut map, was derived from a copperplate map of 1553 x 1559, positions the label 'mynores' in the centre of the street, adjacent to the precinct.

Until the 17th century the parish clerks of St. Botolph Aldgate referred to the street in their memoranda books in circumlocutory fashion. In 1599, for example, Constantine Eccles, a painter, was described as 'dwelling in the way going towards the Mynories [precinct]'; in 1600 Richard Freland, a sailor, was said to dwell 'beyond the minneries' (*i.e.*, in the street to the S. of the precinct); and in 1603 Leonard Cowper dwelled 'as you goe to Tower Hill'. Stow similarly did not name the street in his 1603 edition of the *Survey of London*.

In October 1608, however, the parish clerk of St. Botolph Aldgate recorded the burial of Joan Erington, daughter of Phyllis Erington, who dwelled 'in ye Mynores strete', and in 1609 he recorded the burials of a stillborn child of Samuel Cocke (10 January), Randall Newby (20 March) and Jane Wright (14 July), all of 'the Mynories street'. The street name thus evidently originated between 1603 and 1608, and denoted the street in which the Minories precinct lay. This name remained in use until at least 1680, but by 1670 the street also was known by its contracted modern name, 'the Minories'. The precinct itself by the second half of the seventeenth century seldom was referred to as 'the Minories'; instead it was referred to by its parochial name of '(Holy) Trinity Minories'. A deed of 1671

x 1674 referred to the minories street as 'the Great Minories', presumably to distinguish it from the street leading into the precinct (called Church Street on the 1858 ward map), which was known by 1612 as 'the little mynoryes'. A northern extension of this street, running behind **43/7/8A-11A**, also was known as the Little Minories in the 1650s.[1]

i. *Thirteenth century to 1539*

**43/7/1** is first recorded in an abutment reference of 1222 x 1248, when it was described as the garden of the canons of Holy Trinity Priory. In 1270-1 the prior and convent of Holy Trinity granted **43/7/1**, then described as a garden *in cornera* between **43/7/2** on the S. and **43/5/1** on the E., to Benet de Hakeneye, citizen, and Emma his wife, for an annual quit-rent of 13s. 4d. The grant specified that if the garden decayed so that the quit-rent could not be paid, the prior and convent could distrain upon it and upon a tenement that the grantees had between the field of Stepney (*Stebenhethe*) by *Smethefeld* on the E. and the messuage of Walter Daniel on the W. When, however, the garden and the houses built thereon were sufficient for distraint, then neither the prior and convent nor anyone on their behalf were to have any rights in the Stepney tenement. If the grantees wished to sell the garden in whole or in part, the prior and convent were to be allowed to buy it for 2s. less than other buyers. Benet de Hakeneye and Emma his wife swore fealty to the prior and convent, and in 1277-8 they granted Holy Trinity an additional quit-rent from **43/7/1** of 2s. 8d. p.a. The description of the property in the deed of 1270-1 suggests that the site was not built over at that time, although the garden there may have contained some small buildings.[2]

In 1298 **43/7/1** was described as the tenement of Margery de Lincoln, and it may have remained in her family until 1364. The description of the property as a tenement may mean that the property was now fully built up. Margery Lyncolne was listed as paying the annual quit-rent for this property to Holy Trinity priory sometime before 1325-6. In 1311, 1312, and 1317 **43/7/1** was described as the tenement of Adam de Schelton or Skelton; he is not included in the list of those paying the annual quit-rent to Holy Trinity, and may have been a tenant rather than an owner. In 1325-6 John de Billirica (who occurs in the Portsoken subsidy rolls for 1292 and 1319) paid the quit-rent, and in 1327 Richard of the Wardrobe (*de Gardroba*), also known as Richard de Ragton, paid it. Both John and Richard may have been tenants of a member of the de Lincoln family. In 1329 the tenement *in cornario* was said to be occupied by John de Billirica; in his testament dated that year Hamo de Copton (whose interest in **1** is otherwise undocumented) bequeathed a quit-rent of 13s. 4d. from it to his son Nicholas.[3]

In 1349 the de Lincoln name recurs in the testament of Thomas de Lincoln, who bequeathed **43/7/1**, now described as a tenement in London in the street called *Algate*, to his wife Custancia for term of her life, with remainder to his daughters and heirs Maud and Emma. In 1356 William *de Gardroba*, also known as William de Ragton, recurs in the list of those paying quit-rent to Holy Trinity Priory for **43/7/1**. In 1358 this quit-rent was paid by Peter Taillour, and in 1361 by Taillour's widow. In 1364 **43/7/1** escheated to the Crown when its owner, Thomas de Lincoln of Northumberland (perhaps the grandson of the earlier Thomas de Lincoln), died without heirs. It was then described as a messuage, 8 small shops, and a garden held of the king in free burgage. Later in 1364 the entire property, which was said to be worth 3s. 4d. p.a. net of reprises, was granted in fee by the Crown to William de la Garderobe, presumably the William *de Gardroba* or William de Ragton who had held the property in 1356, or his son. William de la Garderobe held and inhabited **43/7/1** in 1366 and held it in 1368. In 1368 x 1370 the same William, now called William Herte of the king's wardrobe in the Tower of London, granted **43/7/1** back to the king. By 1370 it had been acquired by the abbey of St. Mary Graces, which retained possession until 1539.[4]

None of the abbey's tenants for **43/7/1** is recorded until c. 1530, when the property was described as the tenement late of Peter Taylor. In 1537 the abbot granted a 40-year lease of **43/7/1**, then described as 4 adjacent tenements with gardens on the E., to John Sterne of London, gentleman, for £2 p.a. On 28 April 1539 Sterne exchanged this lease for a rent-free grant for life by the abbot and convent of the same property, in recompense for an annuity of £2 granted to him by the abbot for

serving as the abbey's auditor and sub-steward. Shortly after the making of this grant the abbey was dissolved.[5]

## ii. *Quit-rents*

Two quit-rents were charged upon **43/7/1**. A quit-rent of 13s. 4d. to Holy Trinity Priory, specified in the priory's grant of the property to Benet de Hakeneye and Emma his wife in 1270-1, was increased by Benet and Emma to 16s. p.a. in 1277-8. The payment to or demand by the priory of this quit-rent of 16s. is recorded in 1325-6, 1327, 1356, 1358, 1361, 1364, 1370, and c. 1374. In 1466-7 the abbot of St. Mary Graces compounded with the prior of Holy Trinity for six years' arrears of quit-rents in St. Botolph Aldgate, apparently including the quit-rent for **43/7/1**. This quit-rent is listed in a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1530 after which it is not recorded.[6] The second quit-rent, of 1 mark (13s. 4d.) p.a., is first recorded in 1329 in the testament of Hamo de Copton, citizen and moneyer, who bequeathed it to his son Nicholas and to the legitimate heirs of Nicholas's body, and so from heir to heir, with remainder first to Hamo's son John and John's heirs, and then to Hamo's nearest heir, and so from heir to heir. Nicholas' will, proved in July 1349, made no mention of this quit-rent, and the only relative named in it was Nicholas's 'sister' (apparently half-sister) Mary, the daughter of Robert de Morden. The rent then passed to Hamo's kinswoman and heir Agnes, who in 1366 with her husband John Chaucer, citizen and vintner, granted it to William atte Hale, citizen and taverner, and Agnes his wife. William atte Hale, in his testament made and proved in 1368, bequeathed this quit-rent, after the death of Agnes his wife, to his daughter Katharine, a sister in the abbey of the Minoresses, with remainder to the Minoresses *ad opus vesture sororum*. This quit-rent was included, as due from the abbot of St. Mary Graces, in a rental of the Minoresses of 1538-9, but in subsequent rentals was listed as unpaid because of the dissolution of St. Mary Graces.[7] By 1455 the Minoresses possessed one or more messuages known as *le Clothyngrente*, which may have lain on the S. side of Aldgate High Street to the E. of **43/7/1**. [8]

## iii. 1539-1670

With the dissolution of St. Mary Graces in 1539 the freehold of **43/7/1** passed to the Crown. In March 1545 the property was granted in fee to Sir William Butte. In 1546, however, it was included in a Crown rental of properties that formerly had belonged to St. Mary Graces lands. It subsequently came into the possession of John Assheton (also spelt Ashton and Austin), citizen and tallowchandler, who in his testament dated 5 April 1555 bequeathed it to Elizabeth his wife and her heirs and assigns forever. In 1557 Assheton's widow Margaret (*sic*) and her current husband Ralph Martin, citizen and fishmonger, citing her inheritance through Assheton's will dated 1 October 1555 (*sic*), sold the premises to the Tallowchandlers' Company, in whose possession it remained until the 19th century. In 1560 Ralph Martin surrendered all his interest in the property to the Tallowchandlers, for which the company paid him £8. In 1592 the Tallowchandlers acquired the freehold of the adjoining tenement at no. 77 High Street; this tenement is discussed below in section iv. [9]

The lease for life of **43/7/1** that had been made to John Sterne by St. Mary Graces in 1539 was confirmed or re-granted to him after the dissolution of the abbey. His last recorded interest in the property dates from 1546, when the 4 tenements of **43/7/1** were said to be held for life by Sterne but in the tenure of Richard Williamson at £2 p.a. An earlier sub-tenant of Sterne's probably was Maurice Phillawe, priest, who in 1543 and 1544 was said to have a garden there. [10]

By 1555, when John Assheton made his will, John Marelye (probably *sic* for Marcellis) was the tenant of **43/7/1**. In 1560, when Ralph Martin surrendered his interest to the Tallowchandlers, John Marcellis or Marcellys and Elizabeth his wife were the tenants and occupants of the property, which was described as the corner house on the E. side going down into the Minories. At that time the company agreed that they should dwell there for life (Elizabeth, if she survived John, only while sole) for the accustomed rent of £2 p.a. Widow Marcellys is recorded as the tenant, at £2 p.a., between 1593 and 1601. In 1560-1 the company repaired the house at a cost of £33. 4s. 2d. [11]

In 1569 an oven was mentioned as an encroachment in Marcellis' garden. It apparently was used by Thomas Davies, a baker, the tenant of an adjoining tenement at no. 78-80 (or possibly no. 77) High Street (*qq.v.* under **43/5/1**), for in 1570 the Tallowchandlers leased to Davies for 2s. p.a. a parcel of enclosed ground at the back of his tenement, together with the 'backside' of an oven and a stairway built over it. The lease was to run until 1589, when Davies' lease of his High Street tenement was due to expire, but the rent continued to be paid until 1591.[12]

John Browne became the tenant of **43/7/1** at Christmas 1601, probably on the death (or, less likely, on the remarriage) of Widow Marcellys. The rent was increased at this time to £12 p.a., and was not increased again until 1669. In 1608 Browne was succeeded by Michael Bonner, who paid £5 to the Tallowchandlers for a lease for a 51-year lease of the corner messuage without Aldgate, next to the Minories. Bonner also covenanted to repair the premises, and to spend £200 on rebuilding. The property was described in the Tallowchandlers' company accounts for 1607-9 as Mr. Bonner's house; in 1618-19 as 'several tenements'; and in 1619 (perhaps reproducing the mid 16th-century description) as 4 messuages. Bonner was succeeded in 1628 by Leonard Towers, citizen and draper. He surrendered to the Tallowchandlers their lease to Bonner, which still had 31 years to run, and received in its place a lease for 41 years (to expire at Michaelmas 1669) for a fine of £10. The property was then described as a corner messuage without Aldgate towards the Minories, lately rebuilt by Michael Bonner, deceased. Subsequently it was described as several tenements (1629, 1630), as a corner messuage and 2 tenements (1631-68), as a corner messuage now divided into 3 tenements (1668), and as a corner messuage and 3 tenements (1669-73).[13]

In 1666 **43/7/1** seems to have been occupied by Thomas (perhaps *sic* for John) Towers, who is listed in the Hearth Tax return as having paid for 5 hearths. His occupation is not known, but by 1678 there was a melting house at the back of the premises (discussed below in section v), suggesting that one of the occupants was a practising tallowchandler. In 1666 **43/7/1** was valued by the Tallowchandlers as worth a yearly rent of £67. 13s. 4d. without fine. Peter Towers who, as Leonard's kinsman, executor and assignee, was the current principal tenant, offered to pay a fine of £200 for a 21-year lease at £20 p.a., but the company rejected the offer as 'inconsiderable'. The following year the Tallowchandlers similarly rejected an offer by Peter's wife of a £300 fine, demanding £330 instead. However, in January 1668 John Towers, citizen and girdler, who had been occupying the corner messuage and main part of **43/7/1** since at least 1666, obtained a 22-year lease of the property (to begin at Michaelmas 1669) at £20 p.a. for a fine of £320, which he paid in advance in two instalments. John Towers obtained two subsequent leases of **43/7/1**, and his executors obtained a third (to expire at Michaelmas 1810).[14]

The hearth tax return of 1666 recorded 8 entries between that of Thomas Towers and that of Thomas Rue. Rue probably inhabited part of the northernmost tenement of **43/7/2**; the entry preceding Rue (an empty house) may represent the other portion of Rue's tenement. Theremaining 7 entries probably are to be identified with **43/7/1**. Their sequence was as follows: Thomas Towers (5 hearths; paid), William Hill (3 hearths; paid), Thomas Pearson (6 hearths; paid), Marmaduke Bluder (3 hearths; paid), 3 empty houses, Mathew Judson (4 hearths; paid).[15]

iv. *No. 77 Aldgate High Street, 1592-1670 (formerly part of 43/5/1 q.v.)*

In October 1592 the tenement at no. 77 Aldgate High Street, which abutted the eastern part of **43/7/1**, was sold by Thomas Cletherowe, citizen and haberdasher, to Hugh Ingram, Michael Both, Anthony Skinner, Thomas Armstrong, and their heirs. The following December Ingram, Both, Skynner and Armstrong sold the tenement to the Tallowchandlers' Company, in whose possession it remained until it was sold to the Metropolitan Rail Company in 1878.[16]

In October 1592 no. 77 Aldgate High Street was in the occupation of Ralph Wilks or Wilkes, a baker, who occurred probably as resident at no. 77, in the lay subsidy of 1582 and in a collection for the poor of 1598. He and his wife apparently had a life-grant of the property, for in 1617 the company granted a lease of the tenement in reversion upon the death of Widow Wilks. Ralph Wilks paid the Tallowchandlers £2. 13s. 4d. p.a. for the property, described as his house, until Lady Day 1613, when he was succeeded by his widow at the same rent. In December 1617, at the request of the Lord



Mayor's Swordbearer, the Tallowchandlers agreed that Mr. Robert Swayne or Swaine, one of the officers of the Mayor's Court, should have a 31-year lease of the tenement in reversion upon the death of Widow Wilkes, the current occupant. For this Swayne was to pay a rent of £4 p.a. plus a fine of £50 (£10 at the sealing of the lease and £10 p.a. thereafter for 4 years). Swayne duly paid the fine in 4 instalments between 1618 and 1622, and in November 1622, Widow Wilkes having died, he surrendered his original lease and obtained a new one at the same rent, to date from Michaelmas 1622 for 41 years. In 1627 Swayne surrendered this lease and was granted a new one that extended the term by 14 years in consideration of the great costs he sustained in repairs. In return, he was to give the company a buck. The new lease, for 50 years at the original rent of £4 p.a., was to expire at Midsummer 1677.[17]

Swayne himself is listed as having paid this rent between 1622 and 1644, when he was succeeded by his executors (1644-51), his executor William Flewellyn or Fluellin (1651-2), Swayne's executor (unnamed, but probably Flewellyn, 1652-3), and William Flewellyn again (1653-72). In 1670-1 Flewellyn was described as Swayne's legatee, and in 1671-2 as esquire. In 1672 the lease was renewed to Flewellyn for 31 years from Midsummer 1672, for a rent of £4 p.a., a fine of £100 plus 5s. to the poor box, and the surrender of the old lease. At that time the house was said to be in the occupation of one Weight, a butcher, probably the Richard Wight who paid tax for 5 hearths in the High Street precinct in 1662-3, and for 4 hearths in 1666. The plan of 1678 (discussed below in section v) shows a slaughter house at the back of the premises.[18]

*v. Plans, views, and structures of 43/7/1 (including no. 77 High Street)*

Measured plans of the entire site survive in two Tallowchandlers' Company Plan Books of 1678 (f. 3) and 1790 (nos. 7 and 17). The plan of 1678 has an accompanying text that describes the rooms above and below the ground-floor structures shown in the plan, allowing a full reconstruction to be made of the property at that date.

The premises of no. 77 High Street in 1678, labelled 'A' on the plan, consisted of a streetfront shop with a cellar below and a kitchen with fireplace behind the shop. Above the shop and kitchen were 4 chambers (2 on each floor) with chimneys, above which were 2 garrets. The windows of these rooms looked N. and S. An entry led S. from the shop to a yard and a slaughterhouse. This description suggests that there were 5 hearths in 'A' in 1678, the number for which Richard Wight was taxed in 1662, although he was assessed only for 4 hearths in 1666.

The remainder of 43/7/1 was divided into 3 holdings, labelled 'B', 'C' and 'D' on the plan. Of these, 'B' was the largest, and probably was the portion occupied by the Towers family. It consisted of 2 adjacent streetfront shops (one at the corner opening on to both streets, the other fronting on the Minories street), with a cellar below, and 2 floors and a garret floor above, 'promiscuously' divided into several rooms, with chimneys. The windows of these rooms looked on to the street. From the corner shop a long entry led to a kitchen (with chamber and garret above); a parlour; a shed and washhouse with cellar below; and a yard leading to a privy. The occupant of 'B' was assessed for 5 hearths in 1666.

The tenement labelled 'C', adjoining 'B' to the S., had a shop fronting on the Minories. Below it was a cellar, and above were 2 rooms and a garret, with chimneys. The windows of these rooms also looked on to the street. A long entry led E. from the shop to a melting house, over which were another floor and a loft.

The premises labelled 'D' lay on the S. side of the latter entry, and consisted only of a shed, and part of a house in the adjoining Black Boy Alley, which presumably was occupied by one of the residents of 43/7/2 (*q.v.*).[19]

It is not certain to what extent the divisions and plan of the property in 1678 corresponded with earlier arrangements, but it seems most likely that the building shown fronting on the Minories was the one built or renovated by Michael Bonner sometime between 1609 and 1628. Similarly, the streetfront building shown at no. 77 Aldgate High Street may have been the one repaired or renovated by Robert Swayne between 1622 and 1627. The plan of 1678 is largely repeated in the plan of 1790 (no. 7), suggesting that the buildings of 1678 probably had survived, with modifications, to that date.

The Georgian facade of no. 77 Aldgate High Street, drawn by R. Schnebbelie in 1817, thus may have hidden a building of the 16th or early 17th century.[20]

NOTES

- 1 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 912, 923, 940; HR 20(94), 57(92), 114(49), 117(29), 121(167), 121(68), 145(51); CLRO, Bridge House Rentals, vol. iv, f. 220v; PRO, E303/10/319; Ekwall *Street Names*, 199; *Cal Pat R 1553-4*, pp. 382, 400. GL MSS: 2630, ff. 15, 61v; 9222/1; 9234/5 (burial, 22 June 1599), 10818, nos. 12, 16, 17, 27. T.R. Forbes, *Chronicle from Aldgate* (1971), 94, 144; Stow, i, 125-6.
- 2 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 905-8.
- 3 HR 28(15), 40(134), 58(80); *Aldgate Cart*, no. 907; PRO, LR14/298; BL, MS Cotton App. xix, ff. 25v-26v; Ekwall *Subsidy Rolls*, 192, 254.
- 4 HR 77(181), 92(172), 93(154), 96(198); *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 907, 258; *Cal Inq PM* xi, p. 479; *Cal Pat R 1364-7*, p. 21; PRO, E36/162, E40/1471, E40/7377, E164/18, E303/10/319, SC6/Hen 8/2385.
- 5 PRO, E36/162, E303/10/319, SC6/Hen 8/2385.
- 6 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 905-7, 258; *Cal Inq PM* xi, p. 479; PRO, E36/162.
- 7 HR 58(80), 77(107), 93(154), 96(198). PRO: E40/1471; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397-9; SC11/955.
- 8 PRO, LR16/13.
- 9 PRO: E318/6/215, m. 8; LR2/262, f. 8; SC6/Hen 8/2385, 2396, 2401. *L & P Hen VIII* xx(1), no. 465(14); HR 248(114). GL MSS: 6152/1, f. 88; 6151/1, f. 17. Tallowchandlers' Hall: Tallowchandlers' Plan Book, 1790, nos. 7, 17.
- 10 PRO: C66/746, m. 5; E318/6/215, m. 8; E318/11/514; LR2/262, f. 8. *L & P Hen VIII* xix(1), no. 812(22).
- 11 HR 248(114); GL MSS, 6152/1-2.
- 12 GL MSS, 6152/1-2.
- 13 GL MSS: 6152/2; 6153/1, ff. 3, 89v; 6165/1, ff. 27, 85.
- 14 GL MSS: 6152/3; 6153/3, ff. 100, 107r-v, 112v, 123r-v, 127v, 130v; 6165/1, ff. 61v, 64, 85; 18090. PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, m. 14.
- 15 PRO: E179/252/32/21/1, m. 5; E179/252/32/21/2, m. 14.
- 16 GL MSS: 6165/1, f. 19; 6165/2, pp. 21-3. Tallowchandlers' Hall: Tallowchandlers' Plan Book, 1790, no. 17.
- 17 GL MSS: 6152/2; 6153/1, ff. 55v, 74; 6163/1; 6165/1, ff. 19, 85; 9234/7, f. 150v. PRO, E179/251/16, m. 48.
- 18 GL MSS: 6151/1, f. 61v; 6152/2; 6152/3; 6153/4, ff. 57, 59; 6165/1, f. 85. PRO: E179/252/27, m. 42v; E179/252/32/212, m. 14.
- 19 Tallowchandlers' Hall: Tallowchandlers' Plan Books, 1678, f. 3; 1790, nos. 7 (entire site) and 17 (no. 77 High Street only).
- 20 Schnebbelie's water-colour view of Aldgate High Street, now in the GL, is reproduced in part in John Schofield, *The Building of London from the Conquest to the Great Fire* (1984), Fig. 133.

## 43/7/2

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 2

Until 1377-8 **43/7/2** and **3** formed a single property, bounded by **43/7/1** on the N., **43/7/4** on the S., and **43/5/1** on the E. In 1377-8 this property was divided into 2 parts: **43/7/2** and **43/7/3**.

On the 1858 Portsoken ward map **43/7/2** corresponds to nos. 2-4 Minories, plus Golden Fleece Yard to the N. and a sliver of land by the street to the N. of Golden Fleece Yard. **43/7/3** corresponds to nos. 5-10 Minories, plus Three King Court to the rear.

#### i. Thirteenth century to 1377-8 (**43/7/2** and **3**)

This property is first mentioned, as 'certain land with houses' in 1222 x 1248, when Gilbert son of Benedict granted to Holy Trinity Priory a quit-rent from it. Gilbert previously had received the rent from Walter son of Walter *de Porta*. The younger Walter was also known as Walter *de Porta* or Walter att Gath'.<sup>[1]</sup>

Walter's successor seems to have been John le Potter(e) (also known as John de Algate, citizen and potter, son of Ranulph le Potter), who was paying the annual quit-rent for the property to Holy Trinity Priory by 1270-1. John le Potere occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1292. In 1312 John granted the property (described as a tenement) to William le Clerk, potter, for an unspecified sum of money in hand and a rent of 6 marks (£4) p.a. to John, his heirs and assigns, plus the annual services due to the chief lords of the fee. William *clericus*, potter, occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1319. William was still in possession in 1317, but by 1326 the property had been acquired by Robert de Raughton, potter, who also occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1319, and Maud his wife. In May 1326 William's widow Agnes, the daughter of Alan de Suffolk, sued Robert and Maud for a one-third part of the messuage as dower, but her suit was rejected when Robert and Maud produced a *scriptum* by which Agnes had quitclaimed her right in the tenement to them. In 1327 William le Clerk's son John brought a writ of right against Robert and Maud, but he failed to prosecute it.<sup>[2]</sup>

Robert de Raughton was listed as having paid quit-rent to Holy Trinity Priory for the property in 1307-8 (perhaps as tenant of John le Potere), 1325-6, and 1327. By 1332 he had been succeeded by Peter de Weston, citizen and potter (*ollar'*), who seems to have acquired the property by marrying Robert's widow Maud. Peter occurred in the Portsoken lay subsidy return of 1332, was still in possession of **43/7/2-3** in 1345, and died in 1347. Peter's widow Maud died in 1349, bequeathing her properties in this parish to her sons William and Thomas Raughton, but none of her bequests is identifiable as **43/7/2-3**. She may already have alienated the property, possibly during her husband Peter's lifetime. William de Raughton, the son of Robert and Maud, died in 1356-7; his testament of 1356 makes no reference to this property.<sup>[3]</sup>

The next known holder of the property was Alice Trumpton (or Trompeton, or Trumpynton). She was paying quit-rent to Holy Trinity Priory for **43/7/2-3** in 1361 and again c. 1374. In 1375 John Lawe, whose interest in this property is otherwise unrecorded, paid the quit-rent. In 1377-8, however, the tenement and the quit-rent due from it were divided between Alice Trumpton, whose portion was **43/7/2**, and Philip Chamberleyn, whose portion was **43/7/3**.<sup>[4]</sup>

For the subsequent history of **43/7/3**, see the gazetteer entry **43/7/3**.

#### ii. 1377 to 1532 (**43/7/2** only)

After the division of the property Alice Trumpton's interest in **43/7/2** passed to Thomas Clerk, citizen and butcher, who paid quit-rent for it to Holy Trinity Priory in 1380-1 and again in 1392. He may have been in occupation by November 1377, when one Agnes atte Hale brought a plea of intrusion against him regarding her free tenement in this parish, perhaps to be identified with **43/7/2**. In 1402 Thomas Clerk and Alice his wife granted a quit-rent from the property (discussed below in section iii)

to William Parker, citizen and mercer. Four days later they made an indenture whereby they promised Parker on pain of £20 that in future they would grant no charge, rent or pension on their tenements in the parish without William's permission. The following year, in 1403, Thomas and Alice granted all their lands, tenements, rents and services in this parish to John Letherpole, chaplain, and Robert Britevill and William Wygood, citizens and butchers, and their heirs forever. Letherpole, Britevill, and Wygood appear to have been serving as feoffees, possibly on behalf of William Parker. In 1407 Britevill granted all his interest in the Clerk property to John Credy, esquire, William Knyveton, citizen and saddler (*sellar'*), Robert Hughet, maltman, and Hugh Lyrp and Roger Melchebourne, chaplains, their heirs and assigns forever. In this grant Britevill stated that he had been jointly enfeoffed with Letherpole and Wygood, but did not say what had become of their interests. Thomas Clerk was dead by 1413.[5]

The ownership of **43/7/2** fades into uncertainty between Britevill's grant of 1407 and 1426, when John Eton the younger, Parker's kinsman and heir, quitclaimed his right in Thomas and Alice Clerk's lands and tenements in this parish to John lord Tiptot, knight, his heirs and assigns. John baron Tiptot or Tiptoft (1375?-1443) held many appointments at court and abroad, including the stewardship of the royal household (1428-32). His son John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, was executed by the Lancastrians during Edward IV's exile in 1470. If he was in possession of **43/7/2** at the time of his death, that might explain the subsequent lapse in quit-rent payments for and dilapidation of the tenement, which is next mentioned in a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1530. The rental described **43/7/2** as void land late of John Tiptoft, from which the quit-rent of 21d. had lapsed and was not distrainable because the tenements had fallen down. The entry went on to say that the soil might be recoverable by a 'writ of *gavelett* in the nature of a *cessavit*', and the marginal note *in man' d'ni* against this entry suggests that the prior did in fact recover possession of **43/7/2** before his priory was surrendered in 1532. This suggestion is strengthened by an abutment reference of 1537 (discussed below under section iv), which described **2** as garden place formerly belonging to Holy Trinity Priory.[6]

### iii. *Quit-rent interests*

Four quit-rents are recorded as due from **43/7/2**. The first was 3s. 6d. p.a. granted by Gilbert son of Benedict to Holy Trinity Priory in 1222 x 1248. After the property was divided in 1377-8, **43/7/2** and **43/7/3** each owed half the former quit-rent, or 21d. p.a.[7] The final record of this quit-rent occurs in an undated Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1530 (discussed above at the end of section ii), by which it appears that the priory, shortly before its surrender, had recovered possession of **43/7/2** because of non-payment of this quit-rent.

The second quit-rent chargeable on **2** was one of 6 marks (£4) p.a. (possibly *sic* for 3 marks or 40s. p.a.) due to John le Potter (also known as John de Alegate or de Algate, potter), his heirs and assigns. This quit-rent seems to have been established in 1312 as a condition of the grant of the property by John le Potter to William le Clerk. In 1325 John le Potter left 40s. (£2) p.a. from the property to Mary, daughter of his late son Edmund. This quit-rent of 40s. p.a. (after 1377-8 divided between **43/7/2** and **43/7/3**) seems subsequently to have been inherited by Maurice Scarlet from his father John Scarlet, late citizen of London. In April 1393 Maurice granted it to Henry Robert, citizen, John Brokeman, clerk, John Maydeston, citizen and draper (*pannar'*), and William Knight, fellmonger. They appear to have been acting as feoffees for William Parker, citizen and mercer, for this quit-rent probably comprised half the £4 p.a. from the Clerk property granted in 1426 by Parker's brother, John Eton the younger, to William Stevenys, clerk, and Miles Scull, their heirs and assigns forever. It is possible that they were acting as feoffees for John lord Tiptoft, to whom Eton quitclaimed all right in the Clerk property 2 days later.

The remaining portion of Eton's grant came from two grants of quit-rent (of 26s. 8d. and 13s. 4d., respectively) totalling 40s. (£2) p.a. made in March and October 1393 by Thomas Clerk, citizen and butcher, and Alice his wife to William Parker. The Clerks had acquired these quit-rents, which were derived from their lands and tenements in the parish, by the gift and feoffment of John Godegrome, citizen and butcher, and William Seman of *Littelbursted* (Burstead), Essex. In 1395 Parker granted this 40s. p.a. quit-rent to John Shadworth, Richard Whityngton, William Shiryngham, John Moore, John Wodecok, and Stephen Speleman, mercers, and William Cressewyk and John Wakefeld, all citizens of London. In 1402 Thomas and Alice Clerk made a grant to Parker of 40s. p.a. quit-rent from their lands and tenements in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate; this probably was a regrant to Parker of the same 40s. p.a. that he had granted to the 8 men in 1395. In 1413 Parker's son and

heir John Parker granted 40s. p.a. from the tenements in this parish late of Thomas Clerk to Thomas Clenhond, Edmund Man and Richard Osborn, their heirs and assigns forever. This quit-rent seems subsequently to have been acquired by William Parker's brother John Eton the younger, for in 1426 it probably formed the other half of the £4 p.a. from the Clerk property granted by Eton to Stevenys and Scull. The grant of 1426 is the last record of the second and third quit-rents due from **43/7/2**; perhaps they were acquired by the Tiptofts (see section ii).[8]

One final quit-rent is recorded for **43/7/2**: in 1317 Margery de Shordych, widow, daughter and heir of Walter att Gath (*de Porta*), quitclaimed her right in 1d. p.a. from **43/7/2-3** to William le Clerk. This is the only record of this quit-rent.[9]

#### iv. 1532 to 1670

The freehold of **43/7/2** evidently had been recovered by Holy Trinity Priory shortly before the surrender of the priory in February 1532. **43/7/2** then fell to the Crown and was held by the king for some 3 years, during which time it seems to have been open ground or garden. In June 1535 Henry VIII granted the residue of the priory's properties in the parish to his chancellor, Sir Thomas Audley. In July 1537 an abutment reference from **43/7/1** described **2** as a garden place formerly belonging to Holy Trinity Priory, and currently belonging to Audley. After this time, however, **2** cannot be identified among the properties in the Audley estate. In 1543 and 1544 **2** may have been the property referred to in an abutment description from the property to the E. as a tenement and garden formerly of the Minoresses (*sic*), at that time in the tenure of John Ryan.[10]

**2** is more certainly recorded in 1556, when it was owned by Reynold Pytman, citizen and merchant. In his will, dated 24 September 1556, Pytman bequeathed to his three sons his 3 newly-built tenements in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, lying upon a parcel of ground called the 'melting yard'. This suggests that the site previously had been used for melting tallow, and still may have been largely vacant. Pytman or his predecessor presumably had acquired the property from Audley (d. 1544) or his estate between 1537 and 1556. Pytman willed that his son Robert should have the 'hedde' (main) house, which lay to the north of the other two, together with the kitchen, wood close, and garden, to himself and the legitimate heirs of his body. Robert's mother Agnes, however, was to have her dwelling there during her widowhood. The tenement next adjoining Reynold bequeathed to his son William and to the legitimate heirs of William's body; and the third (southernmost) tenement he bequeathed on similar terms to his son Bartholomew. Should any of the brothers die without legitimate heirs of his body, his share was to be given to the surviving brother(s). Should all three die without such heirs, the property was to remain, first, to the legitimate male heirs of Reynold's sister Mary Pyckeringe, and second, to Reynold's niece Margaret Rutt, the daughter of his brother George Pytman, and to the legitimate heirs of her body for ever.[11]

By August 1571 the 'hedd house' and the middle tenement had been made into one tenement called the Three Tuns, which was occupied by John Messinger, a vintner. The third house was occupied in 1571 by Reynold Pytman's widow Agnes and her current husband, John Bate, yeoman, who held the third tenement for Agnes' lifetime. By August 1571 Robert Pytman had died leaving a widow, Elizabeth Jones (who presumably had re-married a man called Jones), but no children, and his estate in **2** had passed to his brothers William (by that date a citizen and cordwainer) and Bartholomew (a citizen and tallowchandler).

On 15 August 1571 William and Bartholomew Pytman made an indenture by which they settled their respective interests in **2**. In consideration of certain sums paid by Bartholomew to William, and other considerations, they granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed all 3 tenements to Thomas Sarys, citizen and haberdasher ('hab's'), and Simon Burton, citizen and waxchandler. The grantees were to hold these tenements, with shops, cellars, solars, easements, and other appurtenances, to themselves, their heirs, and assigns for ever, to the use of William and Bartholomew Pytman. The third tenement, which was occupied by John and Agnes Bate, and had been bequeathed by Reynold Pytman to Bartholomew, was to be held for a term of 17 1/2 years (until 15 February 1587), together with half of the 'hedd house', kitchen, wood close, and garden, to Bartholomew and the heirs of his body, with remainders as in Reynold Pytman's will. The middle tenement, which had been bequeathed to William, together with half of the 'hedd house' premises, were to be held to William and the heirs of his body, with remainders as in Reynold's will. Bartholomew was to covenant to pay to William or William's assigns £1 p.a. (payable quarterly) out of the part left to William, from the death of Agnes Bate for as much of the term of 17 1/2 years during which Robert Pytman's widow Elizabeth Jones still lived. After Elizabeth's death he was to pay 15s. 6d. p.a. to William for the remainder of the term.

The parties covenanted that they all should stand seised to these uses; William and Bartholomew warranted the grantees.

From these conditions it appears that William had let his share in the Three Tuns (comprising Robert Pytman's 'hedde house' and William's middle tenement) to Bartholomew for a term of 17 1/2 years. Their mother Agnes, however, still retained her life-interest in the 'hedde house', and after her, Robert's widow Elizabeth had a similar claim. Their interest in William's share of the 'hedde house' during this term evidently was reckoned at 4s. 6d. p.a.[12]

In April 1583, two months after the expiration date of Bartholomew Pytman's 17 1/2-year term in the Three Tuns, Robert Tailour, cordwainer, and Samson Denacome, tanner, brought a writ of right patent against Bartholomew concerning 2 messuages with appurtenances in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. Bartholomew called his brother William to warrant; William called the common vouchee, who defaulted, so that Tailour and Denacome recovered seisin. It seems likely that these 2 messuages represented the Three Tuns together with the remaining (southernmost) messuage. This common recovery probably was carried out in order to break the entail established by Reynold Pytman's will, since both properties were in the possession of the Pytman family in the 17th century, and since both William Pytman and Agnes Bate were alive in April 1583.[13]

Agnes died in March 1584, aged 90. Her burial entry in the parish clerks' memoranda book described her as an old, widowed parishioner and householder, dwelling near the Three Tuns. She thus evidently occupied the southernmost messuage from at least 1571 until her death.

The same series of books contains further scattered references to the Three Tuns and to the Pytman family. In 1589-90 George Miller, a brownbaker, was dwelling at the Three Tuns. His daughter Sarah was born there in April 1589 and died of 'pyninge' the following June; another daughter, Susan, was born there in November 1590. In 1591 Peter Acton, citizen and vintner, was dwelling at the Three Tuns, and had as a lodger one Thomas Preston, a young bachelor of Bugbrooke, Northants. In the summer of 1591 Preston had been pressed to serve as a wagon-driver with the earl of Essex's forces in France (commissioned by the queen on 21 July 1591), where he had fallen ill. He had been sent back to England to recover, but died in Acton's house, aged 23, and was buried in the parish on 1 October 1591. In 1598-9 the Three Tuns was the dwelling of Robert Pitman or Pickman, citizen and tallowchandler, perhaps the son of either William or Bartholomew Pytman. In 1598 Robert was contributing 2d. per month to the poor of the parish. In July 1599 his wife Rose died in childbed, aged 40, shortly after having given birth to a stillborn daughter.[14]

By April 1614 the Three Tuns had descended to William Pytman, citizen and tallowchandler, who perhaps was Robert's brother. William was seised of the Three Tuns in fee to himself and his heirs. In April 1614 he made an indenture by which he granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed part of the premises of the Three Tuns to his 'especial good friends' Clement Budden, citizen and clothworker, and William Boyse, citizen and brownbaker. Budden, Boyse, and their heirs and assigns were to hold these premises to the use of William Pytman and his sister Sara Pytman (at that time the wife of William Terrell, citizen and fletcher) for William Pytman's and Sara's lifetimes, and after their deaths to the use of Pytman's second son William and the legitimate male heirs of his body. Should the younger William die without such heirs, the use was to remain on the same terms, in descending order, to the elder William's third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sons (Thomas, Edward, Richard, John, and Francis, respectively), and then to the right heirs of William Pytman the father. Should the eldest surviving son at any stage become seised of the tenements of which William the father then stood seised, then the premises settled by this indenture were to pass to the next surviving brother and his legitimate male issue, and so on, under the terms described above.

The premises thus settled consisted of a bakehouse or kitchen with a chamber over it, another chamber and a garret over the ovens in the same bakehouse or kitchen, and a woodyard belonging to the bakehouse, with 'an entry leading to the same', and all other appurtenances. These premises were at that time in the tenure or occupation of William Boyse, one of Pytman's two feoffees. The remaining tenements of which William Pytman the father then stood seised presumably were intended for William's eldest son, whose name is not known, or for the latter's heirs.[15]

The information discussed above suggests that between 1589 and 1614 the Three Tuns consisted of a bakehouse occupied in 1589-90 and 1614 by brownbakers; and at least one other establishment, occupied in 1591 by Peter Acton, a vintner, in 1598-9 by Robert Pitman, a tallowchandler, and in 1614 by an unknown person or persons.

In February 1628 all or part of the Pytman estate in Portsoken was again the subject of a conveyance by common recovery. William Richards and Adam Baily recovered seisin of 4 messuages and 3 curtilages in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, in the ward of Portsoken, against William

Pitman (probably either the above William Pytman the father or William his second son). These premises probably are to be identified with **43/7/2**, and Richards and Baily probably were intended to reconvey the properties to Pitman. The existence of a 4th messuage in **2** probably represents a division of the former 'hedde house' into 2 messuages, the northern of which probably was occupied at this time by Nicholas Harrydaunce (discussed below).[16]

In January 1651 Bartholomew Pitman of Westminster, citizen and goldsmith, and Margaret his wife, sold the southernmost tenement of **43/7/2** for £220 to Walter Benge, citizen and armourer, Abigail Benge his daughter, and the heirs and assigns of whichever of the purchasers survived the other. The property was described as a messuage or tenement called the White Lion, with a yard behind it containing a shed or workhouse lately built by Benge, as 'the same' was then enclosed, together with all shops, cellars, solars, chambers, rooms, lights, easements, ways, and watercourses belonging to or used with 'the same'. These premises were at that time in the tenure or occupation of Benge or his assigns, and the tenement and yard together measured 50 ft. 6 in. (15.39 m.) E.-W., by 13 ft. 9 in. (4.19 m.) N.-S. The property abutted S. on part of **43/7/3**, E. on tenements belonging to one John Norcott, N. on a tenement belonging to Pitman and occupied by Richard Haddon, and W. on the Minories street. Pitman reserved to himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, liberty for the water issuing from his other messuages next adjoining Benge's, which at that time were occupied by Richard Haddon and by Henry Ratcliffe, butcher, to pass from the other tenements into the street through the yard and part of the tenement of Benge, or through some way contrived by the purchasers or their assigns. Haddon's messuage abutted the N. side of the White Lion, and Ratcliffe's messuage presumably lay to the N. of Haddon's; both are discussed below. Pitman also similarly reserved the liberty at any time thereafter to stop up a light or window opening out of Benge's workhouse or shed into the yard occupied by Haddon. Pitman covenanted that he had absolute title to the property and power to convey it, and that he and his heirs and assigns would make further assurance of it to the purchasers during the next 7 years upon request.[17]

Abigail Benge subsequently married William Cawkett, citizen and founder. In September 1676 Abigail (described as Walter Benge's daughter and heir) and her husband William sold the White Lion, for £240 paid in hand, to Thomas Hawkes, citizen and freemason. The property, which was already occupied by Hawkes, his under-tenants, or assigns, was described as it had been in 1651, except that the former shed or workhouse, situated behind the yard, had been converted into a tenement or messuage. The property abutted S. on part of **43/7/3**; E. on 'certain' tenements formerly belonging to John Norcott, deceased, and currently to Rachel Norcott, widow; N. on a messuage or tenement belonging to the heirs and assigns of the late Bartholomew Pitman, formerly occupied by Richard Haddon, but currently untenanted; and W. on the Minories street.

The grantors reserved from this grant the watercourses for which the 2 adjoining messuages belonging to Pitman's heirs and assigns at that time had passage through the White Lion premises to the common sewer. One of these 2 neighbouring messuages was that formerly occupied by Richard Haddon, the other formerly had been occupied by Henry Ratcliffe, and currently was occupied by John Hugban and John Johnstock. The grantors then covenanted that they had a good title to the property and power to convey it; that it was unencumbered except for the services due to the chief lords of the fee; and that the grantors and their heirs and claimants would, if requested, make further assurance of the property to the use of the grantee, his heirs, and assigns.[18]

Further evidence for the history of **43/7/2** in the 17th century is provided by the returns of divided houses (1637), tithe-payers (1638), and hearths (1666), and Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676, and from a plan of the adjoining **43/7/1** made in 1678. The map and plan together show that by 1676-8 **43/7/2** contained 4 streetfront tenements and 2 alleys, Black Boy Alley and Red Cross Alley.[19]

The northernmost streetfront tenement lay between **43/7/1** on the N. and E., and the entry to Black Boy Alley on the S. It measured approximately 11 ft. (3.35 m.) N.-S. by 32 ft. (9.75 m.) E.-W., with a small notch measuring *c.* 6 ft. (1.83 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 4 ft. (1.22 m.) E.-W. at its N.E. corner. The easternmost 5 ft. (1.52 m.) of this tenement, labelled on the plan of 1678 as 'part of a tenement in Black Boy Alley', was let in 1678 to one of the tenants of **43/7/1** (*q.v.*).[20]

This tenement probably is to be identified with a dwelling occupied at the end of the 16th century by Thomas Harrydaunce or Harrydance, citizen and ironmonger. He was named as a former occupant in a deed of 1665. Harrydaunce served as parish clerk of St. Botolph Aldgate from 1582 until his death in 1601. In 1589 he was living across the street in Thomas Woodcock's rents at the N. end of the Minories. In 1596 he recorded in the parish memoranda book the birth of an illegitimate child in the street before the door of his house, 'being in the way as we go toward the mynories

[precinct]'. This suggests that Harrydaunce was by then dwelling in **43/7/2**, since his house in Woodcock's rents probably did not face onto the street. He was succeeded as the occupant by Nicholas Harrydaunce (who occurs in the 1638 tithe list, but with his rent not given), who in turn was succeeded by Thomas Rew and Rose his wife, Jonas Nicholas and Hannah his wife, and Susanna Harrydaunce, who occupied the premises jointly. In March 1665 Thomas Rew, citizen and armourer (son and heir of Thomas Rew, late citizen and armourer), and Anne his wife, who at that time occupied the property, sold it to William Hall of Whitechapel, Middlesex, shipwright, for £240 and 'other good causes'. The reference to Thomas Rew's late father suggests that the younger Rew had inherited the property from him. Either the elder Rew or his predecessor presumably had purchased the property from the Pytman estate between 1628 and the elder Rew's death. The indenture of sale described the premises as a messuage or tenement and appurtenances in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, with all edifices, shops, cellars, solars, chambers, rooms, backsides, yards, lights, ways, watercourses, etc. In 1667 Hall leased part of the premises to John Eburne, citizen and merchant tailor, for 7 years (expiring Michaelmas 1674) at a rent of £12 p.a. The remainder of the premises seem to have been occupied by Thomas Rew. The hearth tax return of 1666 listed Thomas Rue or Rew as having paid for 2 hearths; both the preceding and succeeding entries recorded empty houses. In 1673 Hall and his wife Tabitha, together with Henry Lewes of London, gentleman, sold the property, which was said to lie in the Minories, to Hugh Garrett, citizen and merchant tailor. For this purchase Garrett paid a total of £211. 10s. 0d.: £57 to Hall, and £154. 10s. 0d. to Lewes at Hall's direction, in full payment of the principal and interest due to Lewes on several mortgages made to him of the tenement. The sequence given of former tenants or occupants duplicated that of 1665, and added that the tenement lately had been occupied by Thomas Rew and Thomas Sanders, and was currently or lately in the occupation of the said Thomas Rew and of John Eburne. The premises were said to be free of all encumbrances except the above lease to Eburne.[21]

To the S. of the entry to Black Boy Alley were three streetfront tenements. The northernmost evidently was occupied in 1651 by Henry Ratcliffe or Ratcliff and in 1676 by John Hugban and John Johnstock. In 1637-8 Ratcliffe was dwelling with his wife and family just to the N. of Three Kings Alley in the divided house of Judith Watkins, widow, which probably lay in **3** (*q.v.*). The hearth tax return of 1666, however, listed Ratcliffe three entries before that of Thomas Hawkes, the tenant of the White Lion, the southernmost tenement (discussed above). Ratcliffe paid for 3 hearths; Hawkes paid for 2 hearths; and the 2 intervening persons, William Smith and Henry Sad, paid for 4 and 3 hearths, respectively. Smith may have been a co-occupant of Ratcliffe's tenement, or he and Sad may have shared the middle tenement.[22]

The 2 alleys lay behind these 3 streetfront tenements. Both alleys are first represented in Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676. Black Boy Alley at that time consisted of a straight row of 5 small houses that fronted northward on to the alley passage. Their sites are represented on the 1858 ward map by nos. 1-5 Golden Fleece Yard. The E. end of the Alley passage probably communicated with Chequer Yard, which lay on the S. side of Aldgate High Street. To the S. of Black Boy Alley lay Red Cross Alley. Ogilby and Morgan showed this alley as containing 4 houses and 4 yards, with the entry to the alley lying along the S. side of the White Lion. This alley also abutted E. on Chequer Yard, although there may have been a fence that barred direct access to it.

Both Black Boy Alley and Chequer Alley may have been developed by John Norcott. He probably acquired the site of Black Boy Alley, and possibly also of Red Cross Alley, from the Pytman estate between 1628 and 1636. The return of divided houses of 1637 recorded that Norcott had lately built and divided one tenement, in which now dwelt 5 households: Thomas Ashe, barber, and his family; Laurence Wilkinson and his wife; John Loe, ropemaker, and his wife; John Sansom, blacksmith, and his wife; and Alexander Harding and his family. These probably comprised Black Boy Alley, or possibly the sites of both alleys together. The list of tithe-payers of 1638 recorded John Norcott as occupying a dwelling with a 'moderate' rental value of £8 p.a. John Wood, John Yong, John Sanson (Sansom), and Alexander Hardrig (Harding), who evidently were Norcott's tenants, were bracketed together as paying a total of £8 p.a. at the 'moderate' valuation. The 5th tenement may have been vacant or perhaps was occupied by one of the 4 tenants named.[23]

By 1651, as the abutment references from the White Lion revealed, Norcott also owned tenements on the site of Red Cross Alley, but their number was not stated. The hearth tax return of 1666 contained 10 entries, all for unpaid hearths, between that of Thomas Rue, who occupied part of the northernmost tenement of **2**, and Thomas Delves, who paid for 3 hearths, and perhaps occupied part of **43/7/3**. The entries immediately before and after Rue's were of empty houses. It seems likely that one of these empty houses represented the other part of Rue's tenement; the next 5 entries after



Rue represented Black Boy Alley; and the remaining 4 or 5 entries represented Red Cross Alley. If Red Cross Alley contained 5 households, the 5th probably consisted of the messuage, formerly a workhouse or shed, behind the White Lion. The sequence of entries was as follows: an empty house; Thomas Rue (2 hearths; paid); an empty house; Francis or Frances Kirkman (3 hearths; no distraint); John Darston (2 hearths; almsperson); an empty house; Susan Amis or Amie (2 hearths; almsperson); Elizabeth Parker (2 hearths; almsperson); Francis or Frances Glascocke (2 hearths; almsperson); an empty house; John Sanders (4 hearths; no distraint); and Mary Heacocke (3 hearths; no distraint). Rachel Norcot, widow, owned the tenements of Red Cross Alley in 1676; she may also have owned the tenements in Black Boy Alley.[24]

Black Boy Alley retained its name until the 19th century, when it was changed to Golden Fleece Court or Yard (shown on Horwood's map of 1813 and on the 1858 Portsoken ward map). Red Cross Alley is shown but not named on Rocque's map of 1747; it had disappeared completely by the end of the century and is not shown on Horwood's map of 1813.

## NOTES

- 1 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 908-9; BL, MS Cotton App. xix, f. 26r-v.
- 2 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 906, 909; HR 28(15), 40(134); HPL 47, 49; PRO, LR14/298; BL, MS Cotton App. xix, ff. 25v-26v; Ekwall, *Subsidy Rolls*, pp. 192, 252, 254.
- 3 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 906, 909, 1038; HR 74(120), 77(251), 85(1). PRO: E40/1517, E164/18, f. 24.
- 4 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 909; PRO, E184/18, f. 24.
- 5 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 909; *The church in London, 1375-1392*, ed. A.K. McHardy (LRS 13, 1977), no. 543; HPL 101, m. 10v; HR 131(15), 131(39), 134(51), 141(41).
- 6 HR 155(26); PRO, E36/162; *DNB*, s.n.
- 7 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 906, 908-9, 1038; PRO, E36/162, E40/1517, E164/18, f. 24. *The church in London* (as in n. 5, above), no. 543.
- 8 BL, MS Cotton App. xix, ff. 25v-26; HR 53(62), 121(159), 121(167), 122(15), 124(56), 131(14), 141(41), 155(21), 155(26).
- 9 BL, MS Cotton App. xix, f. 26r-v.
- 10 *L & P Hen VIII* viii (1535), no. 962(26), p. 379; xix (i) (1544), no. 812(22), p. 493. PRO: C66/746, m. 5; E303/10/319; E318/11/514.
- 11 Provisions of Reynold Pytman's will recited in HR 256(148).
- 12 HR 256(148).
- 13 HPL 188, m. 45.
- 14 PCM 1583-4 (28 March 1584), 1588-90 (25 April and 28 June 1589, and 29 November 1590), 1598-1600 (20 and 26 July 1599); GL, MS 9234/7, f. 150v. T.R. Forbes, *Chronicle from Aldgate* (1971), p. 225.
- 15 HR 291(5).
- 16 HPL 206, m. 5.
- 17 HR 325(41).
- 18 HR 347(23).
- 19 'Divided houses, 1637', f. 94v; *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214; Ogilby and Morgan; Tallowchandlers' Hall, Plan Book, 1678, f. 3.
- 20 Tallowchandlers' Hall, Plan Book, 1678, f. 3.
- 21 HR 337(21), 344(20); *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214; PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, m. 14; *Chronicle from Aldgate* (as in n. 14), pp. 34, 198; PCM 1598-1600 (10 August 1589).
- 22 'Divided houses, 1637', f. 94v; PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, m. 14.
- 23 'Divided houses, 1637', f. 94v; *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214.
- 24 PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, m. 14; HR 347(23).

## 43/7/3

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 3

**43/7/3** was part of **43/7/2** until 1377-8. In that year **43/7/3** was divided from **43/7/2** and passed into separate tenure. Thenceforth it was bounded on the N. by **43/7/2**; on the S. it retained its former boundary of **43/7/4**. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map **43/7/3** is represented by nos. 5-10 Minories, extending E. to include all of Three King Court.

#### i. 1377-8 to 1454

In 1377-8 **43/7/3** was in the possession or tenure of Philip Chamberleyn, citizen and brazier, who paid the annual quit-rent to Holy Trinity Priory in that year and in 1380-1. By 1387 Chamberleyn's daughter Agnes had inherited **43/7/3** from him, and she and her husband Roger Ryot, citizen and goldsmith, granted the property (described as a tenement and appurtenances) to John Langhorn, Thomas Kirwode (or Kyrwode) and Hugh Wetherby, citizens, their heirs and assigns. This grant by Agnes and Roger seems to have been a device for vesting Agnes's title either jointly in Agnes and Roger or in Roger alone, through the use of feoffees. Perhaps this was done in expectation of Agnes's death, since the grant was dated 19 April 1387 and Agnes had died by the time of its enrolment on 10 June 1387.

Roger Ryot paid the quit-rents due from **43/7/3** in 1390-1, 1392 and 1393, presumably as tenant, since it was not until 1395 that Langhorn, Kyrwode, and Wetherby quitclaimed to him their estate in the property. By 1399 Ryot had died; his kinsman and heir William Gosselyn granted the tenement in that year to Thomas Panton and John Forster, citizens and goldsmiths.

**43/7/3** is next recorded in 1452, when Ralph Holand, citizen and tailor, bequeathed this tenement and 2 others to the fraternity of tailors and linen-armourers of St. John the Baptist. Holand's will, which was proved in 1454, specified the conditions of the bequest: the fraternity was to keep the tenements in repair, and out of the profits of the tenements it was to give 13s. 4d. p.a. to the church, clergy, churchwardens, and poor of the parish St. Mary Aldermary, and 1d. annually and weekly to each of the fraternity's pensioners. The residue of the profits Holand left to the fraternity in pure alms, in return for which the fraternity was to pray for his soul and the souls of his late wife Maud and of the fraternity's members. If the master and wardens of the fraternity defaulted on these conditions, or converted the profits to other uses, or if the issues from the tenements became insufficient to maintain these charges, the tenements were to remain to the rector and churchwardens of St. Mary Aldermary on condition that they keep the anniversary of Holand's death.[1]

#### ii. 1454-1550

The fraternity of tailors and linen-armourers, reincorporated in 1502 as the Guild of Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist,[2] retained possession of **43/7/3** until 1550. The surviving wardens' accounts of the Merchant Taylors' Company and other records allow the history of **43/7/3** to be traced in some detail during the century of the company's ownership.

In 1454-5 **43/7/3** was described as a tenement brewhouse, and from 1455-6 it was named as the Three Kings (*Thre Kyngs, Three Kynkes, le iii Kinges*, etc.). The sequence of its tenants and their rent was as follows: 1454-6 Thomas Webbe, brewer (£4. 13s. 4d. p.a.); 1456-8 William Berys (£4. 13s. 4d. p.a.); 1458-60 John Mason (£4. 13s. 4d. p.a., vacant for the last quarter of that period); 1460-6 John Sharpe (£4. 13s. 4d. p.a., vacant for the first 2 quarters of that period); 1466-71 Philip Thomson (£4. 13s. 4d. p.a.); 1471-3 Martin Lukey (rent not known); 1476-7 Thomas [?Crowchman] (rent not known); 1477-8 Thomas Crowch[man?] (rent not known). In 1489 the company granted Thomas Craochman, who perhaps had been the tenant at will since 1477, a 20-year lease of the Three Kings to commence as from Christmas 1488, but the terms of the lease are not recorded. The next known tenant is Michael Heythwayt or Haythwayte, who held the Three Kings between 1545 and 1550 for a

rent of £3. 6s. 8d. p.a. and the responsibility of keeping the premises in repair. In 1550 Heythwayte purchased the Three Kings from the Merchant Taylors for £50.[3]

The wardens' accounts for 1454-74 contain some 15 entries of expenditure for repair of the Three Kings. Several of these are damaged, but it appears that during these 16 years the company spent about £27 on repairs, or some 38% of the £71 3s. 4d. received in rent from the Three Kings during that period. Almost half of the £27, however, was spent in the financial year 1455-6, about two years after the company had inherited the property. The extensive works carried out in that year totalled £12. 9s. 11d., and included the pulling down of walls and the cleaning of the house and yard; tiling (with 1950 tiles and 12 roof tiles) and daubing; repairs to the well and the stable; the making of a mud wall and a pentice; and the making of walls by masons, perhaps with the 3 loads of stone and brick brought for these works from Taylors' Hall. The brewing facilities also were renovated. Timber was bought *pro 1 courbe et 1 plumbo*; a new pan (*patella*) called a *growte panne* weighing 67 lb. was bought from a brazier, a plumber was paid *pro levacione de le brinke et tynnyng eiusdem patelle*, and a 230-lb. lead collar (*coler*) was bought for the same; a 364-lb. lead *tappe trough* was renewed; a lead was laid; a furnace was broken; 2 *ledesetters* were paid for positioning the *patella*; and various wooden vessels were bound: the *mash tun* with 8 hoops, the *yele tun* with 6 hoops, and *le clensyng tun* with 3 hoops.

Repairs and renovations of the brewing facilities dominated the subsequent repair accounts: wooden vessels for the brewhouse were mended and bought (1457-8); the mill was repaired (1458-9, 1461-2, 1472-3); millstones were purchased (1461-2, 1468-9), and dressed or set up by a *milpekker* (1468-9, 1471-2); a new *\_irle whele* was bought and the mill spindle mended (1461-2); a new *tabard* was made for the *lede* (1468-9); the lead was taken up and re-set and a *corbe* was bought or made (1461-2); a new sieve was bought (1462-3); and the *ironwork of the grill* was repaired or made (1471-2).

Other, general, repairs included plastering (1454-5); tiling (1454-5, 1466-7, 1468-9, 1471-2, 1473-4); daubing and gravelling (1466-7); gravelling the yard (1465-6); paving (1471-2); making mud walls (a rod and more in 1465-6; 3 poles in 1471-2); making and laying a gutter (1462-3); carrying away *finus* (1457-8) and rubbish (1461-2); and cleaning *le swelowe* (1458-9). A glass window was mended in 1458-9, and a glass window was made in the hall in 1461-2; in 1466-7 brick chimneys were built or repaired (for 11s. 11d.), and 2000 tiles were bought (for 9s. 4d.) from William Cappes of Chingford, Essex.[4]

### iii. *Quit-rents, 1377-8 to 1550*

There were 3 fixed annual rents due from **43/7/3**. After the division of **43/7/3** from **43/7/2**, half (1s. 9d.) of the original 3s. 6d. p.a. quit-rent due to Holy Trinity Priory was chargeable on **43/7/3**. The payment or demand of this quit-rent is recorded for 1377-8, 1380-1, 1390-1, and 1392. It was last mentioned in a Holy Trinity rental of c. 1530 as due from the fraternity of tailors at Easter. It was, however, listed in that rental among quit-rents that had ceased to be collected because they were not leviable without plea, although the priory still retained a right to them and they were recoverable by action at law. If Holy Trinity did recover this quit-rent before the priory's surrender in 1532, it would have passed at that time to the Crown, and in 1535 would have been included in Henry VIII's grant to chancellor Sir Thomas Audley of all of the priory's tenements, rents, etc., in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate.[5]

The second quit-rent due from **43/7/3** was half the £2 p.a. granted from **43/7/2-3** by John de Allegate to Mary, daughter of his late son Edmund, in 1325. (This quit-rent is discussed more fully under **43/7/2**, section iii). In 1393 **43/7/3**'s share of this quit-rent was said to be due from Roger Ryot. In that year the quit-rent was granted by Maurice Scarlet (who had inherited it from his father John Scarlet, citizen of London) to Henry Robert, citizen, John Brokeman, clerk, John Maydeston, citizen and draper (*pannar*), and William Knyght, citizen and fellmonger. This quit-rent seems subsequently to have been acquired by William Parker, citizen and mercer, whose brother and heir John Eton the younger granted it in 1426 to William Stevenys, clerk, and Miles Scull. Its later history is unknown; perhaps it came into the possession of the Tiptofts (see **43/7/2**, section i).[6]

The third fixed payment due from **43/7/3** was an unspecified share of the 13s. 4d. p.a. that the tailors' fraternity owed to the church, clergy, and churchwardens of St. Mary Aldermary for the maintenance of Ralph Holand's obit. This payment was one of the conditions of the bequest to the tailors by Holand of **43/7/3** and of 2 tenements in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch. Holand's testament, dated 1452, was proved in October 1454, and the tailors' wardens' accounts record the

payment of this 13s. 4d. in 1453-4. In 1548 Holand's 3 tenements were said to be worth £6. 16s. 8d. p.a.; the rent received by the Merchant Taylors for **43/7/3** in that year was £3. 6s. 8d. It is not known whether each of Holand's tenements owed a fixed share of the 13s. 4d. p.a., or whether the company paid that sum out of the total receipts from the 3 tenements. After the statutory proscription of obits in 1547 (1 Edw. VI, c. 14) the company paid the 13s. 4d. to the Crown for 2 years (1547-9). In 1550 it was included among the £939. 2s. 5 1/2d. p.a. of quit-rents owed by London companies that were purchased from the Crown by Augustine Hynde and Richard Turke, aldermen, and William Blackwell, common clerk of London. Hynde, Turke and Blackwell then released to the Merchant Taylors the company's portion of the quit-rents, including the Holand obit, and thus this payment was extinguished.[7]

*iv. 1550 to 1670*

In 1557 Michael Haythwayte, citizen and pewterer, who had purchased **43/7/3** from the Merchant Taylors in 1550, arranged to settle all or part of it on Elizabeth and Mary Weyver (perhaps his granddaughters or nieces). He did so by granting it to Edward Ketcher and Nicholas Crostwayte, citizens and pewterers, their heirs and assigns, to hold to Haythwayte's own use during his life, then to the use of Elizabeth and Mary for their lives, and then to the use of the legitimate heirs of their bodies. The property was described in this grant as the messuage or tenement called the Three Kings, with its shops, cellars, solars, chambers, gardens, buildings and easements. It is not certain whether the Three Kings comprised the whole of **43/7/3** at this time, or only a portion of it.[8]

The subsequent history of the property is traceable in seven parts: **43/7/3A**, the rear part of the property, known in the 16th and 17th centuries as Three Kings Alley, and shown on the 1858 Portsoken ward map as Three King Court; and **43/7/3B-G**, the houses on the street frontage.

**43/7/3A**

Three Kings Alley may have been created after 1557, when Michael Haythwayte settled the Three Kings on Elizabeth and Mary Weyver (see section iv, above). The alley definitely was in existence by May 1584, when a child died at the house of its nurse there. The entrance to the alley was gated: in 1588 a single woman, late of Southwark, gave birth to a child under the gatehouse of Three Kings Alley.[9]

The next known owner of this portion of **43/7/3** was Margaret, sometime the wife of Lawrence Dawson the elder, who inherited the property (perhaps as a descendant of Elizabeth or Mary Weyver). The property she inherited was described in 1632 as 'heretofore' 14 tenements and rooms situated towards the lower end of Three Kings Alley. After Margaret Dawson, the next known owner was John Beane, who in 1623, with other persons not named, sold Margaret's property to Anthony Armestead, citizen and carpenter of London. In 1632, after Anthony's death, his natural brother Ambrose Armesteed, citizen and carpenter, and Ambrose's son and heir apparent Robert Armesteed of London, mariner, sold a one-fifth interest in the same property for £23 to Thomas Welsopp, citizen and plumber, his heirs and assigns. The property was said to be free of all encumbrances except the services due to the chief lords of the fee, and the widow's interest that Anthony's widow Anne Armesteed or her assigns could claim during her lifetime.

The indenture of sale of 1632 gave detailed measurements of the property, which correspond to those of Three King Court on the 1858 ward map and exclude the streetfront properties at nos. 5-10 Minories (see Fig. 00). **43/7/3** thus seems to have undergone one or more divisions between the time of its settlement by Haythwayte in 1557 and the sale to Anthony Armestead in 1623.

The indenture of 1632 described the property bought by Welsopp as one full fifth part of all those messuages or tenements and their appurtenances, and a garden or garden plot sometime belonging to them, being fee simple lands and houses, heretofore 14 tenements and rooms. The garden was now built upon, and the new buildings together with the former ones now comprised 13 houses, tenements and messuages situated towards the lower end of an alley commonly called Three Kings Alley. The sale to Welsopp also included one fifth of all the property's shops, cellars, solars, ways, entries, rooms, lights, easements, benefit of the well, and of all other appurtenances.

The 13 tenements of Three Kings Alley were grouped around a common yard measuring 30 feet (9.14 m) N.-S. by 36 feet (10.97 m.) E.-W. (see Fig. 00). In the N.W. corner of the yard (behind no. 8 Minories) was the common well; in the N.W. corner of the alley (behind no. 5 Minories) was the common privy. There were brick walls along the N. and S. sides of the alley (behind the boundary lines of nos. 4/5 Minories and nos. 10/11 Minories), and a stone wall behind nos. 5-6 Minories. A

paling is mentioned at the N.E. corner of the alley (behind no. 1 Three King Court). The alley itself was entered through a gated entryway corresponding to the entry shown on the 1858 ward map, and the arrangement of the 13 tenements in the 1630s probably was fairly similar to that shown on the ward map.[10]

The names of some of the residents of Three Kings Alley in the late 16th and early 17th centuries can be identified from entries in the St. Botolph Aldgate parish clerks' memoranda books. Between 15 Dec. 1583 and 10 Dec. 1584 a child, whose father lived at Eltham, died in Three Kings Alley at the house of Agnes Robinson, widow, where it had been nursed. Between 15 December 1588 and 14 December 1590 John Bissott, blacksmith, Walter Jones, tailor, Thomas Ponder, the parish sexton, who was a citizen and ironmonger, and Thomas Wollmer, tinker, all of Three Kings Alley, each had one child christened. The wife of John Linne, a non-parishioner staying at the house of William Braby, had a child buried; and Alice Edwards, widow (who had been staying at the house of her daughter Agnes Randall), Albion Eedon, buttonmaker (a non-parishioner born in St. Helen's parish, very poor, who had been staying in William Bell's house), Thomas Hall, lighterman and householder, and Robert Nashe, limeseller and householder, were themselves buried.

Between 6 June 1598 and 5 June 1600 Thomas Cooper (cobbler and citizen whitebaker), David Pryce (tailor and citizen draper), William Ward (citizen joiner), Henry Butler (tailor), and Edward Gibson (porter), all of Three Kings Alley, each had one child christened. Nine children were buried in that period: those of Cooper, Pryce, Ward, and Gibson, two children of Butler, two children of Ambrose Bridges (porter), and one child of John Jones (weaver). Four adults also were buried: Cooper, Gibson, Charles Bridges (silktwister), and Margaret Manneringe (servant to Thomas Shearson, porter, of Three Kings Alley).

Between 1 January 1623 and 31 December 1624 Joan Thorpe, single woman (late servant to Samuel Avis, hempdresser) gave birth to a child in the house of Thomas Lynsey in Three Kings Alley, and one resident of the alley, Richard Waynam, an old, blind pensioner of the ward, was buried.[11]

Two additional lists of residents or tenants of Three Kings Alley were given in the indenture of 1632. The first named the tenants or occupants of the 14 tenements previously on the site. They were: William Pickman (perhaps to be identified with William Pytman or Pitman, citizen and tallowchandler, who had owned the adjacent **43/7/2**, or with his son of the same name), William Braby (who occurs in the parish clerks' memoranda of 1588-90), Thomas Milner, Thomas Taylor, William Pickman (again), Robert Butler, Henry Butler (who occurs in the parish clerks' memoranda of 1598-1600), John Webb, George Golston, Katharine Francke, Anthony Anthony, John Bissett (who also occurs in the parish clerks' memoranda of 1588-90), John Cockrell, Morgan Williams and John Troosey.

The second list named the tenants or occupants of the 13 houses or tenements on the site in 1632. They were: Walter Preston, Arthur Rutter, John Gee, Eleanor Lewys, William Souerby, George Cox, Katharine Harbert, Humphrey Mate, James Sussex, Theophilus Walton, Thomas Birkett, Richard Pitcher, and Thomas Garrett, or their assigns.[12]

The tenants or occupants of 1632 were still there in December 1633 when Thomas Welsopp purchased (for £16. 10s. 0d.) another one-fifth part of the property. The sellers in this instance were George Becke of London, mariner, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the now-deceased Ambrose Armesteed. The property again was said to be free of all encumbrances except the services to the chief lords and Anne Armesteed's life-interest.[13]

The return made in 1637 of inmates and divided houses in Portsoken ward listed 42 adults and 26 children living in 22 households in Three King Alley. They were: Dorothy Allen, widow; Richard Pitcher and his wife, both aged; William Rodley and his wife and 3 children; Martha Cox, widow; Edward Darker and his wife and 1 child; Thomas Garrett and his wife; Thomas Manett and his wife; Michael Bark and his wife, sharing premises with Margery Griffen, aged; Francis Hill and his wife and 2 children; one Baker and his wife and one child; William Sothesby and his wife and 2 children; James Sussex and his wife; Humphrey Nate and his wife; Jeremy Bankes and his wife and 2 children; Thomas Burkett and his wife and 4 children; James Frith and his wife and 1 child; Matthew Bowtall and his wife and 4 children (probably also occupying part of **3F**, see below), the aged Widow Middleton; Joan Wallton, poor, and 2 children; Daniel Spiliman and his wife and 3 children; Alexander Mingey (minister?) and his wife and 1 child; and John Clarke and his wife, sharing premises with Widow Knapp. Of the adults, almost all except those described as aged were said to be willing to work, suggesting that they were unemployed or underemployed. Those not so designated were: Francis Hill and his wife, Joan Wallton (poor, with 2 children), John Clarke and his wife, and

Widow Knapp. Joan Wallton perhaps could not leave her children; the others possibly already were employed or provided for.[14]

By 1638 the ownership of **43/7/3A** had become fully vested in 2 nieces and a nephew of Anthony Armstead. The property was sold in that year by James Banton, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and Martha his wife; Thomas Browne, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and Alice his wife; and Jasper Emery, citizen and stationer of London, and Elizabeth his wife. James, Alice and Elizabeth were the children of James Banton, late citizen and merchant tailor of London, and Margaret his wife, sister of Anthony Armstead, late citizen and plasterer of London. The purchaser was John Nercott or Norcott, citizen and armourer of London. Anne Armstead's interest in the property as Anthony's widow had by that time been extinguished by her death.

The indenture of sale of 1638 described **43/7/3A** in the same terms as it had been in the indenture of 1632. The tenants or occupants in 1638, however, were said to be William Sotherby, John Sutton, William Kitchen, William Dunne, Edward Darker, Walter Preston, Thomas Birkett, James Sussex, Humphrey Mate, Jeremy Pancke, Roger Harris, Michael Barker, and 'Old' Pitcher, or their assigns. Of these names, 8 (Sotherby, Darker, Birkett, Sussex, Mate (Nate), Pancke (Bankes), Barker (Bark), and Pitcher) had occurred in the list of 1637 described above. The return of names, rent and tithes in St. Botolph Aldgate in 1638 did not name the tenants of Three Kings Alley, but recorded a total 'moderate' assessment of the rental value of the alley of £30.[15]

In 1653 Anne, widow of John Tomson (or Tompson or Tonson), citizen and cordwainer, had a possessory interest in some or all of the tenements of **43/7/3A**. (See below, under **43/7/3C-D**).

The hearth tax return of 1666 contains 30 entries (5 non-payers, 22 almspersons, who were not taxed, and 3 empty houses) that probably correspond to Three Kings Alley. They were: John Phillips (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint); an empty house; Nicholas Wheatly (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint); Edward Holt (2 hearths); Katharine Turner (1 hearth); Thomas Solomon, John Whitaker and James Frith together (3 hearths); Anne Frith (1 hearth); Sarah Pancke (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint); George Deane (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint); William Coggs (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint); Edward King (3 hearths); John Hunt (3 hearths); Ch[ristopher?] Perry, John Taylor and Mar[tin?] Browne together (3 hearths); Susan Mashewel (2 hearths); John Skillet (2 hearths); John Capron (1 hearth); John Cowe (2 hearths); Margery Day (1 hearth); [blank] Polly (2 hearths); Thomas Hiller (2 hearths), Anne Exon (2 hearths); an empty house; Mark Barber (2 hearths); an empty house; and Jane Palmer and H[-?] Preston together (2 hearths).[16]

The details shown on the 1858 ward map suggest that the basic arrangement of the 13 or so houses of **43/7/3A** in the 1630s may have been retained, with some modifications, until the latter half of the 19th century.

### **43/7/3B**

**43/7/3B** stood on the site represented on the 1858 Portsoken ward map by no. 10 Minories Street. Its history is unknown between 1557, when it was part of **43/7/3**, and 1638. In that year it seems to have been occupied by Thomas Browne, who occurs in the 1638 tithe list, with the 'moderate' value of his rent assessed at £4. In 1657 it was sold for £160 by Thomas Dawson of Ratcliffe in the parish of Stepney, Middlesex, victualler, and Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Browne (late of Beverley, Yorks., bridlemaker, deceased). The purchaser was Henry Ratcliffe or Ratcliffe, citizen and butcher of London. Both parties agreed that Benjamin Ward of London, gentleman, would make a common recovery of the property by writ of right patent, and would then hold it to the use of Ratcliffe, his heirs and assigns, free of all encumbrances except the services due to the chief lords of the fee. This recovery was duly carried out, and the Dawsons duly acknowledged the full payment to them by Ratcliffe of the £160. The tripartite indenture of sale described **43/7/3B** as a messuage or tenement and its appurtenances situated in 'the Minories Street' and adjoining an alley called Three Kings Alley on the N., with all its cellars, solars, chambers, rooms, void grounds, ways, entries, passages, lights, easements, watercourses, etc. It formerly had been in the tenure or occupation of Lewis Bellman, sievemaker, or his assigns, and at the time of the sale was in the tenure or occupation of Walter Jusley, gunsmith, or his assigns.[17]

Henry Ratcliff, butcher, with his wife and family, occur as the tenants or inmates of Judith Watkins, a widow, in the streetside in the 1637 list of divided houses, and Ratcliff is listed by himself in the 1638 tithe list, in both cases in positions that seem to be just N. of Three Kings Alley, most probably at **43/7/3F** (*q.v.*). Probably he is the same Henry Ratcliffe who purchased **43/7/3B** in 1657, and who presumably is the Henry Ratcliffe who occurs in the 1666 hearth tax return in the High Street precinct of St. Botolph Aldgate, assessed for 3 hearths. This latter dwelling probably was

approximately on the site of no. 2 Minories (see under **43/7/2**). In 1676 Ratcliff leased **43/7/3B** to Joan Bickerton, widow, for 21 years (to expire at Michaelmas 1697) at a rent of £18 p.a. Three years later, in 1679, Sarah Ratcliffe of Old Ford in Stepney parish, Middlesex, spinster, one of the daughters of the now-deceased Henry Ratcliffe of Old Ford, sold **43/7/3B** to Thomas White, citizen and merchant tailor, for £252. It was then in the tenure or occupation of Joan Bickerton or her assigns; otherwise it was described as it had been in the indenture of 1657.[18]

#### **43/7/3C-D**

These tenements seem to have stood on the sites represented on the 1858 ward map by nos. 9 and 8 Minories. Nothing is known of their history between 1557, when they were still part of **43/7/3**, and 1638. In the latter year **C**, and possibly **D** as well, seems to have been occupied by John Tonson, who occurs in the 1638 tithe list with the 'moderate' rental value of his house assessed at £8. In 1648 an unspecified part of the premises was leased by John Tomson (or Tompson or Tonson), citizen and cordwainer, and Anne his wife to Edward Holt, citizen and blacksmith, and Mary his wife. The lease was to run from Michaelmas 1648 for 20 years and 6 months (expiring 1669) at a rent of £11 p.a.

In 1653 the entire premises were sold by Anne Tompson (now widowed) and Robert Fellowes of London, merchant, to Walter Benge, citizen and armourer, for £243. Of this sum, £220 were to be paid to Fellowes, at Anne's direction, and the remaining £23 were to be paid to Anne herself. The indenture of sale described the premises as a messuage or tenement with appurtenances in 'the greate Minories' adjoining Three Kings Alley, together with a large shed adjacent to the said messuage. Both the shed and the messuage formerly had been in John Tomson's tenure or occupation, and were now converted into 2 tenements or dwelling-houses in the tenures or occupations of Edward Holt, smith, and Richard Edwards, butcher, or their assigns. (Edward Holt is listed as an almsperson in the hearth tax return of 1666 at what appears to be the beginning of the list of tenants in Three Kings Alley; see above under **43/7/3A**.) The sale was to include all cellars, solars, rooms, yards, void grounds, ways, entries, passages, etc., but free access was reserved to Anne, her heirs and assigns, through Three Kings Alley to her tenements at the back. Anne also similarly reserved free liberty for water to pass and run, as it then did, from her back tenement in that alley through the shed and cellar of **43/7/3C-D**, and thence into the common sewer lying under the Minories street; she agreed to pay her share towards maintaining the sink and watercourse. She also similarly reserved the use and benefit of the covered brick vault (about 8 feet or 2.44 m. square) then in the shed belonging to the said messuage, and of the stool then set at one end of the shed, with liberty to take up the boards and cleanse the vault when necessary.[19]

#### **43/7/3E, F and G**

After 1557, when these properties were part of **43/7/3**, no certain references to them have been found, and their history is obscure. They have been numbered separately here because both the 1666 hearth tax return and Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 appear to record 5 streetfront tenements between **43/7/2** on the N. and the entrance to Three Kings Alley on the S. The 2 southernmost tenements, at nos. 9 and 8 Minories, have been designated **43/7/3C** and **D**; **E**, **F** and **G** would thus have corresponded to nos. 7, 6 and 5 Minories.

The 1637 list of divided houses and the 1638 tithe list include a group of entries in positions that suggest a respective correspondence with **E**, **F** and **G**. They are, **E**: Robert Bye ('moderate' rent value assessed at £6); **F**: Henry Ratcliffe, butcher, his wife and family (£4) in a house divided by Widow Watkins, the other portion apparently occupied jointly by Matthew Boutwell (also in **3A**, see above), Thomas Gale and Judith (presumably Widow) Wattkins (£6); and **G**: William Cogg and Sarah Tewill (£4).[20]

#### *Unidentified parts of 43/7/3*

There are two references to residents of portions of **43/7/3** whose dwellings cannot be more closely identified. The first reference comes from the parish clerks' memoranda books for the year 1590, when one George Whyt, gardener, dwelling near the Three Kings, had a child christened. Whyt is listed in the parish poor collectors' list for 1597-8 as paying 2d. per month.[21]

The other reference dates from 1675. In that year the house of Thomas Hall, esquire (presumably one of the streetfront houses) was viewed following the complaint of Mr. Arthur Brickerton, Mr. Charles Thurland, and Mr. Hannack Sanford that Hall was about to erect the back part of his house fronting Three King Court irregularly of timber, whereas he was told to build it of brick of the

statutory thickness, and to use no timber except for window frames and lintels sufficient to bear the weight of the building.[22]

The site of the eponymous Three Kings itself remains in doubt. A brewhouse by 1454, and so called by 1455, the name though perhaps not the function survived until the end of the 16th century. Robert Heaze or Hayes, the curate of St. Botolph Aldgate, who previously had lived in Ship Alley (see under **43/7/7A**, section v), was dwelling 'at the signe of the three Kings being as we go towards the Mynoreties [precinct]' at his death in April 1594. The last reference found dates from 1599, when William Ward, citizen and joiner, was described variously in the parish clerks' memoranda as dwelling in Three Kings Alley and near the Three Kings. The Three Kings thus presumably occupied one or more of the streetfront plots **43/7/3B-G**, but it is impossible to say which. The most likely location, perhaps, is **43/7/3C-D**. [23]

#### NOTES

- 1 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 909; HR 115(176), 121(167), 126(124), 128(3), 183(14); *The church in London, 1375-1392*, ed. A.K. McHardy (LRS 13, 1977), no. 543.
- 2 Charles M. Clode, *The early history of the Guild of Merchant Taylors*, i (London: privately printed, 1888), 37.
- 3 Merchant Taylors' Hall, Wardens' Accounts 2-4, Ancient MS Book 37. Most of the Merchant Taylors' ancient accounts are available on microfilm in the Guildhall Library.
- 4 Merchant Taylors' Hall, Wardens' Accounts 2-3.
- 5 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 909; *The church in London, 1375-1392* (as in n. 1, above), no. 543; *L & P Hen VIII* viii, no. 962(26). PRO: E36/162; C66/666, m. 45.
- 6 HR 53(62), 121(167), 155(21).
- 7 HR 183/14. Merchant Taylors' Hall: Wardens' Accounts 2, 4; Ancient MS Book 8; Calendar of Misc. Documents A4(6). *Cal Pat R 1549-51*, p. 310; PRO, SC6/Edw 6/293; *Chant C*, no. 211.
- 8 GL, MS 7110, ff. 177-8.
- 9 PCM 1584 (5 May 1584), 1588 (22 December 1588).
- 10 HR 309(14).
- 11 PCM 1583-4, 1588-90, 1598-1600, 1623-4.
- 12 HR 309(14).
- 13 HR 310(35).
- 14 'Divided houses, 1637'.
- 15 HR 315(32); *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214.
- 16 HR 329(5); PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, mm. 14-15.
- 17 *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214; HR 332(5); HPL 210, m. 5; GL, MS 10818.
- 18 PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, m. 15; GL, MS 10818.
- 19 *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214; HR 329(5).
- 20 *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214; 'Divided Houses, 1637'; PRO: E179/252/32/21/2, m. 14; E179/252/32/21/1, m. 5v.
- 21 PCM 1590; GL, MS 9234/2; 9234/7, f. 150v.
- 22 CLRO, Viewers' Reports II-9.
- 23 PCM 1599 (3 April and 21 August 1599); A.G.B. Atkinson, *St. Botolph Aldgate* (1898), p. 106.



## 43/7/4

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 4

This property lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories, between **43/7/3** (until 1377-8, **43/7/2-3**) on the N. and **43/7/5** on the S. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map its site is represented by nos. 11-14 Minories, stretching eastward to the S.W. corner of Chequer Yard. No record of the dimensions of **43/7/3** has been found; its mapping here has been determined by the abutting properties.

##### i. Thirteenth century to 1548

**43/7/4** is first mentioned in the first half of the 13th century. In a grant of *c.* 1213 x *c.* 1250 it was described as land in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate held by Martin the chaplain (*capell'*), from which an annual rent of 2s. 4d. was given by Alan son of Peter to the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr in Southwark. Alan must have been the owner of **43/7/4**, for a subsequent grant of quit-rent to St. Thomas' Hospital from the same land by Ailward the weaver (*textor*) and Norman his son and heir records that Alan son of Peter had bequeathed (*legavit*) the land to them. This charter also probably dated from not later than *c.* 1250, since the hospital (which had been refounded *c.* 1213), was described as the *new* hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr. A third mention of **43/7/4** at about this time (1222 x 1248) described it (in an abutment reference from **43/7/3**) as the land of Robert Blunt ('Blondy'). In 1275 **43/7/4** was described in an abutment reference from **43/7/5** as the tenement once of Robert Blunt (*Blundus*).[1]

In 1297 **43/7/12A**, which lay behind **43/7/4-7A**, was described as abutting W. on the tenements of Maud Faytee and Alan le Potter. Alan le Potter probably held **43/7/7A** and perhaps also **6**; Maud Faytee probably held **43/7/5**, and perhaps also **4** and/or **6**. In 1302 **43/7/12A** was described as abutting W. on the tenement formerly of Joan Goldcorn. This description probably was meant to comprise **43/7/4-6** only. Joan Goldcorn sold **43/7/4** (evidently by 1302) to John de Algate (de Alegate, de Allegate), citizen and potter (*pottarius*), son of Ranulph le Potter. He occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1292, and was also known as John le Potter. The property was described in 1312 and 1315 as the tenement of John de Alegate, *pottarius*, and in 1317 as the tenement sometime of Joan Goldcorn.[2]

In his will, proved in 1325, John de Allegate bequeathed **43/7/4** to Joan, daughter of his late son Edmund. John's will described the property as the tenement that he had bought of Joan Goldecorn. One portion of it, consisting of a rear or inner (*inferior*) house together with all the plot (*placea*) before the door of the said house, with free entry and exit to the same, previously had been given by John by charter to John's *garcon'*, Bartholomew de Thephord, and Bartholomew's wife Katharine, to hold for their lives, in return for which they were to sustain a lamp in the church (presumably the church of St. Botolph Aldgate). After their deaths their house and plot were to revert to Joan. The terms of John's bequest were that Joan was to have and hold the tenement *integraliter* in return for the services due to the chief lords of the fee and the perpetual maintenance of a lamp in the church; after her death it was to descend to the legitimate heirs of her body and to their heirs and assigns. If Joan died without heirs the tenement was to revert to her sister Mary and the legitimate heirs of Mary's body and their heirs and assigns; if both Joan and Mary died without heirs the tenement was to be sold by John's executors or their appointees and the money spent for the good of John's soul and those of his parents and of all the faithful departed. As both Joan and Mary were minors at the time of this

bequest, John gave custody of them, their rents, and goods to Bartholomew de Thephord and his wife to maintain Joan and Mary until they came of age.[3]

In 1349 **43/7/4** was described in an abutment reference from **5** as the tenement of John Scarlet, and it was similarly described in an abutment reference from **3** in 1387. At some time before his death in 1387 x 1393 John Scarlet also had come into possession of a quit-rent chargeable on **43/7/2-3** (*qq.v.*) that had been bequeathed by John de Allegate to his granddaughter Mary, and so Scarlet may have been an heir of Mary or of her sister Joan. In 1393 **43/7/4** was granted by Maurice Scarlet (who had inherited it from his father John Scarlet, late citizen) to 4 men: Henry Robert (or Roberd), citizen, John Brokeman, clerk, John Maydeston (or Maideston) citizen and draper, and William Knyght, citizen and fellmonger, their heirs and assigns. These 4 men seem to have been acting as feoffees. In 1395 **43/7/4** was described in an abutment reference from **43/7/3** (perhaps using obsolete terms) as the tenement of John Scarlet (*sic*). In 1399 **4** was referred to as the tenement of William Foundour, who was identified in 1452 as William Wodeward, citizen and founder, called Scarlett.[4]

In 1423 Richard Osborn, citizen, granted **43/7/4**, which was then described as a tenement with houses, shops and appurtenances, to Alexander Sprott, citizen and vintner. In this grant Osborn was said to have had the property, together with William Woodward, founder, Thomas Brydlyngton, tailor, and John Haveryll, citizens of London (since deceased), of the gift and feoffment of Henry Robert (still alive), Maydeston', and Knyght (since deceased). The property was similarly described in 1425, by which time Roberd had died. In 1428 Sprott demised, enfeoffed, and confirmed the property to 7 men: John Cornewaleys, John Edward, butcher, John Croft, coppersmith, John Stephenes, Geoffrey Brydd, William Fyssh, and William Stokes, all citizens of London, to have and hold to themselves, their heirs and assigns. They presumably were acting as Sprott's feoffees, for ten years later, on 4 June 1438, Edward, Stephenes, and Brydd (the other 4 had since died) demised, enfeoffed, and confirmed the property back to Sprott.

Immediately afterwards, on 21 June 1438, Sprott made a testament in which he bequeathed **43/7/4** to the prior of Holy Trinity (who was the rector of St. Botolph Aldgate) and to the churchwardens (*custodibus operis*) of St. Botolph Aldgate as part of a bequest to maintain a perpetual chantry there for the souls of John Romeney, Robert Burford, John Scarlett, and William Wodeward. Sprott's testament was proved on 26 January 1439 and **43/7/4** (described as a tenement with appurtenances) passed to the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate.[5]

After Sprott's bequest there are very few references to **43/7/4**. In 1452 it was described in an abutment reference from **43/7/3**, as the tenement formerly of William Wodeward, late citizen and founder, called Scarlett. In an undated rental of St. Thomas's Hospital of perhaps the late 15th or early 16th century it was called a tenement for which a quit-rent of 2s. 4d. was owed by the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate. What may be the last identifiable reference to it occurs as a marginal note in the late 15th- early 16th-century parish cartulary of St. Botolph Aldgate. Alongside the transcript of Sprott's bequest of **43/7/4** to the churchwardens is written, in a hand contemporary with the cartulary: 'by ye iii kyng'/now ii tent'. The parish thus probably retained possession of **43/7/4** until the dissolution of the chantries in 1548.[6]

## ii. *Quit-rent interests*

In the first half of the 13th century (*c.* 1213 x *c.* 1250) two grants of quit-rent were made by successive owners of **43/7/4** to St. Thomas's Hospital. The first, by Alan son of Peter, was of 2s. 4d. p.a.; the second, by Alan's legatees Ailward the weaver (*textor*) and Ailward's son and heir Norman, was of 1s. p.a.; for a total of 3s. 4d. p.a. Subsequent references to quit-rent due to the hospital from this property name the sum due as only 2s. 4d. p.a.; it is not known what became of the remaining 1s. p.a.

The next record of this quit-rent dates from 1425, when Richard Osborn (who had granted the property to Alexander Sprott two years previously) compounded with the master of St. Thomas's Hospital for arrears of the quit-rent of 2s. 4d. p.a., which was due quarterly. Osborn paid the hospital 4 marks (£2. 13s. 4d.) which, at 2s. 4d. p.a. would have been equal to 22 1/2 years' worth of quit-rent.

This may have been the length of time for which Osborn owned the property: his predecessor was in possession in 1399, and Osborn granted the property to Sprott in 1423.[7]

The next reference to this quit-rent is in an undated rental of St. Thomas's Hospital of perhaps the late 15th or early 16th century, in which it was said to be due from the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate, to whom Sprott had bequeathed the property. The hospital was surrendered on 14 January 1540; in 1548 the chantry return for St. Botolph's parish recorded that the quit-rent was payable to Sir John Gates (who had been Keeper of the hospital since December 1546). The chantry return, however, lists the quit-rent as being paid by the churchwardens out of the parish rents from Woolsack Alley, on the N. side of Aldgate High Street (see under **43/4**), not from **43/7/4**.

In 1551 this quit-rent was among those sold by the Crown to Sir John Gresham and Sir Roland Hyll, knights, and George Baron, aldermen of London, and to William Blackwell, gentleman, common clerk of London. They probably conveyed it to the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate and so extinguished it, at any rate, no subsequent record of this quit-rent has been found.[8]

### iii. *Chantry payments*

In his will of 1438 (proved 1439) Alexander Sprott bequeathed **43/7/4** (together with other tenements) to the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate to establish and sustain a perpetual chantry in the church for his own soul and those of John Romeney, Robert Burford, John Scarlett and William Wodeward. This chantry was maintained in the church until the dissolution of the chantries in 1548.[9]

### iv. *1548 to 1670*

All certain references to **43/7/4** disappear after the marginal note in the parish cartulary described above in section ii. The subsequent history of the property is unknown, but in 1551 the churchwardens were said to be liable for the quit-rent of 2s. 4d. p.a. formerly due to St. Thomas's Hospital. This suggests either that the churchwardens somehow had retained possession of **43/7/4** despite the dissolution of the chantries in 1548, which is unlikely; or had since recovered possession of it, which is possible. One way in which this might have happened is as follows: in January 1549 a parishioner named Giles Harrison (an immigrant brewer) purchased from the Crown a large block of St. Botolph Aldgate parish properties that had been confiscated as chantry endowments. Included amongst these was a messuage called 'a storehouse', then in the tenure of the churchwardens. A Crown rental of 1548 of the confiscated St. Botolph Aldgate chantry properties recorded the churchwardens as owing a rent of 4s., and this entry probably referred to the same storehouse. By the time of Harrison's death on 7 October 1551 he apparently no longer owned the storehouse: it was not named in the rental drawn up of his properties, nor were the churchwardens listed among his tenants, and there is no identifiable reference to it in Harrison's will. It is tempting to conjecture that the churchwardens had re-acquired it between January 1549 when Harrison bought it and August 1551 when they again were said to owe the 2s. 4d. quit-rent.

Perhaps, then, Harrison's 'storehouse' represents **43/7/4**, or perhaps the storehouse represents only a portion of the property. The marginal note in the parish cartulary described the property as 'now 2 tenements', and 4s. p.a. seems a low rent for such premises. Another possible tenant of all or part of **43/7/4** is one Anthony Sinewes. He was listed in the Crown rental of 1548 as the tenant, at £1. 8s. 0d. p.a., of one or more of the 'divers tenements, chambers and cellars' that formerly had been owned by the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate as chantry endowments. Of the 36 tenants in this list, most paid rents of only 3s. 4d. p.a. or 4s. p.a. and only one (who paid £1. 10s. 0d. p.a.) paid a higher rent than Sinewes. The freeholds of the tenements, chambers and cellars held by 35 of these tenants were sold by the Crown in 1548-9 in 3 lots; only Sinewes' holding is not accounted for in these or any other sales.[10]

Thus there are at least 2 possible candidates for the tenancy of all or part of **43/7/4** in 1548: the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate, holding a storehouse (probably chargeable at 4s. p.a.) bought from the Crown in January 1549 by Giles Harrison, but no longer in Harrison's possession at his death

in October 1551; and Anthony Sinewes, tenant of an unspecified St. Botolph Aldgate chantry property (or properties) in 1548 at £1. 8s. 0d. p.a., of which the subsequent disposition is unknown.

A third possibility for the identity of **4** at this time is as the 2 tenements held of the Crown in September 1548 by Thomas Wakehame (or Wakam) and Sybil Vincent at 10s. p.a. each. Sybil Vincent probably was a former Minoress nun who in 1548 would have been aged about 70 or 71; she was still collecting her pension of £3. 6s. 8d. p.a. in 1555-6 (see under **68/1**, section i). In January 1549 Wakam's and Vincent's tenements were listed among a group of former St. Botolph Aldgate parish chantry properties lying in the parish that were granted by letters patent to Giles Harrison. These 2 tenements probably were the 2 tenements that Harrison bequeathed separately at his death in 1551 to Alice Waterscott, daughter of John Waterscott and Audrey his wife, and to Alice's heirs forever. His will (dated May 1551) described the tenements as lying between the Minories (precinct) and the church (of St. Botolph Aldgate), in the tenure of Sybil Vincent and Edward Baxter at a rent of 13s. 4d. p.a. each. Alice Waterscott also was a legatee of a share of Harrison's nearby Ship Alley estate (discussed under **43/7/7A**, section v, *q.v.*), but these 2 tenements seem not to have descended with that estate. As former parish chantry properties, belonging to Harrison and lying between the Minoresses' precinct and the church, they probably are to be identified either with **4**, which was said to comprise 2 tenements in the marginal note described above in section i, or with the sites of no. 21 Minories and **9A**, which became part of the Well Alley estate and are discussed under **43/7/9A**, section v.[11]

After the period 1548-51 even conjecture becomes impossible and the history of **43/7/4** disappears completely into the unknown. The tithe-list of 1638 contains names of persons listed in sequence between identifiable inhabitants of the Three Kings property (**43/7/3**) to the N., and those of the Rose property (**43/7/5**) to the S. These intervening persons probably were residents of **43/7/4**. They were (N.-S.): Martin Tyen (with a 'moderate' rent valuation of £12 p.a.), and John Parkhurst (£14 p.a.). The 2 following entries, Richard Throaster (£2 p.a.), and Robert Wilson (£2 p.a.), probably should be assigned to **43/7/5** (*q.v.*). Ogilby and Morgan's map shows **43/7/4** as consisting of 3 streetfront tenements, with a narrow entryway between the 2 northernmost tenements leading to a large, open area (perhaps a yard and garden) at the back.[12]

## NOTES

- 1 Bodl, MS Rawl. D. 763, f. 7; BL, MS Stowe 942, f. 133v (calendared by L. Drucker in *Chartulary of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, Southwark* (1932), no. 380); *Aldgate Cart*, no. 908; PRO, E40/1963.
- 2 PRO, LR14/1071, 1083; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 25v-26v; HR 44(52); *Ekwall Subsidy Rolls*, 192.
- 3 HR 53(62).
- 4 HR 77(251), 115(176), 121(167), 121(168), 126(124), 128(3), 183(14); Bodl, MS Rawl. D. 763, f. 7v; BL, MS Stowe 942, f. 133v; Drucker (as in n. 1, above), no. 381.
- 5 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 4v-10r, 32r-v; HR 167(15).
- 6 HR 183(14). BL: MS Stowe 942, f. 167r; MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10r. Drucker (as in n. 1, above), no. 459.
- 7 Bodl, MS Rawl. D. 763, f. 7. BL: MS Stowe 942, f. 133v; MS Cott. App. xix, f. 32. Drucker (as in n. 1, above), no. 380; HR 128(3).
- 8 PRO: E315/400, pp. 114-15; E318/20/1030; E318/27/1527, m.5; E318/29/1650. *Chant C*, no. 84; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, pp. 133-5; BL, MS Stowe 942, f. 167; Drucker (as in n. 1, above), no. 459; *L & P Hen VIII 1546-7*, p. 436.
- 9 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10r; HR 167(15), *Chant C*, no. 84.
- 10 *Cal Pat R 1547-8*, pp. 296-7; *1548-9*, pp. 129-30; *1549-51*, pp. 143-7; *1550-3*, pp. 133-5. PRO: C24/130; E318/29/1650; SC6/Edw 6/293, mm. 71v-72. *Abs Inq P M* iii, pp. 29-30.
- 11 PRO, SC6/Edw 6/293, mm. 71v-72; *Cal Pat R 1547-8*, pp. 296-7; *Abs Inq P M* iii, 29-30.
- 12 *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214.

## 43/7/5

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 5

This tenement lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories between **43/7/4** on the N. and **43/7/6** on the S., on a site represented on the Portsoken ward map of 1858 by nos. 15-17 Minories. Its dimensions, as recorded in 1275, were 33 ells (99 ft. or 30.18 m.) E.-W., 14 3/4 ells (44 ft. 3 in. or 13.49 m.) N.-S. next to the street, and 15 1/4 ells (45 ft. 9 in. or 13.94 m.) N.-S. at the back (*a parte inferior*).[1]

#### i. Thirteenth century to 1438

**43/7/5** is first mentioned in 1256-7 in a grant of **43/7/6** to Stephen de Wenden', clerk; the grant described **5** as the land of the grantee (de Wenden'). A similar abutment description of 1256-7 x 1270-1 referred to **5** as the messuage of Cecily de Distauelane. Master John of St. Osyth (*de Sancta Ositha*, Essex), a carpenter, apparently owned the neighbouring property **43/7/6** at some time after 1256-7. In 1291 his daughter Margery and her husband Grisius, citizen and merchant of both Florence and London, made a grant of a quit-rent chargeable on **5** (discussed below in section ii), perhaps an indication that John of St. Osyth also had owned **5** at some time after 1256-7, probably just before or after Cecily de Distauelane.

By 1275, however, **5** had come into the possession of the prior and canons of Holy Trinity Aldgate, for in that year they granted it to Master Thomas de Bredstrete, his heirs and assigns, for a *gersum* of 1/2 mark (6s. 8d.) and an annual rent of 8s. 6d. for all services. The grant recorded the dimensions of the property (cited above), and described it as land with houses built thereon, with appurtenances. Thomas, his heirs, and assigns were forbidden to give, sell, or assign the property to persons in religious orders or Jews; they also were forbidden to demolish the houses or allow them to become dilapidated (*non potuerunt dictam te[r]ram dehospitar' nec domos superedificatas deteriorar' se[d] semper emendar'*). For their part, the prior and convent warranted Thomas against all men and women 'according to the law of the city of London' (*secundum legem civitatis London'*).[2]

The next reference to **43/7/5** dates from 1291, when it was described in varying terms in the same grant: first as the tenement of Maud la Feytie, and subsequently as the land, houses and appurtenances that were (*que fuit seu fuerunt*) of Maud la Feytie. In 1297 **43/7/12A**, which lay behind **43/7/4-7A**, was described as abutting W. on the tenements of Maud Faytee and Alan le Potter. Alan probably held **43/7/7A** and perhaps also **6**; Maud probably held **43/7/5** and perhaps also **4** and/or **6**. Maud 'called *la Fayte*' seems to have lived at **5** until she died, for in her will (proved 1300) she directed that her house in which she dwelled in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate should be sold and the money spent for pious uses at the discretion of her executors John le Poter and Alan le Poter, after payment of the 18s. 4 1/2d. p.a. rent of the house due to Master Thomas de Bredstret. Maud also bequeathed or acknowledged a rent of 10s. p.a. payable to the nuns of Haliwell Priory; the text of her will does not make it clear whether or not this was to be charged on **43/7/5**. [3]

The buyer probably was Joan Goldcorn, for in July 1302 **43/7/12A** was described as abutting W. on the tenement that had been of Joan Goldcorn. This description probably was meant to refer to **43/7/4-6**. By 1315, **43/7/5** had come into the possession of Nicholas le Rous, potter, for in June of that year the property (described as a messuage and appurtenances) was granted by Robert Maille and Margaret de Teye his wife (formerly the wife of Nicholas le Rous, *pottarius* of London, the previous

owner of the property) to William le Clerk, citizen and *pottar'* of London. Margaret de Teye evidently possessed only a dower interest in the property, for the grant to William was to last only for her lifetime. By the terms of this grant William was to pay 2 marks (£1. 6s. 8d.) p.a. rent to the grantors and their assigns as well as the services due to the chief lords of the fee, and he was required to maintain the buildings against wind and rain (though not against 'alien' fire, that is, fire for which he was not responsible) at his own expense. William *clericus*, potter, occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1319.[4]

At some time after 1315 **43/7/5** probably was acquired by Robert de Raughton, potter, and Maud his wife. Robert occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1319 and died between 1327 and 1332, after which Maud seems to have married Peter de Weston, a bell-founder, who died in 1347. Maud herself died in 1349, and bequeathed **43/7/5**, described as a tenement with cottages outside Aldgate, to her son Thomas Raughton with remainder to her son William Raughton, his heirs and assigns. William de Raughton, citizen and potter (*ollar'*), died in the winter of 1356-7. In his will he bequeathed the tenement outside Aldgate in which he lived, together with all the utensils, vessels and instruments in it, to Maud his wife for life, with remainder to his sister Alice (de Raughton) and her heirs and assigns forever. This bequest may represent **43/7/5**. [5]

By 1393 (perhaps by 1374: see section ii) **43/7/5** had come again into the possession of Holy Trinity Priory. It was referred to as a tenement of the priory in abutment descriptions from **43/7/4** and **6** of 1393, 1399, 1414 x 1423, 1423 and 1438.[6] It is not known how the priory acquired possession; perhaps it was through recovery following non-payment of the quit-rent due to the priory, which is discussed below.

## ii. *Quit-rents*

Several quit-rents were chargeable upon **43/7/5**. The first was a quit-rent of 8s. 6d. p.a., payable quarterly (2s. at Michaelmas and Easter; 2s. 3d. at Christmas and midsummer) to Holy Trinity Priory, specified as a condition of the grant of the property by the priory to Master Thomas de Bredstrete in 1275. This is the only reference to this quit-rent that has been found. It was not included in a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374, which may indicate that the priory had re-acquired possession of the freehold by then (see section i).[7]

The second quit-rent due from **43/7/5** was one of 2d. p.a. (payable at Easter and Michaelmas) that was granted in 1291 to John de Alegate (or de Allegate, also called John le Pot(t)er), citizen and potter, by Grisius, citizen and merchant of both Florence and London, and Margery his wife, daughter of the late John of St. Osyth (*de sancta Ositha*, Essex), citizen of London, from whom, presumably, Margery had inherited it. John de Allegate's will (proved in 1325) contains no reference to this quit-rent, and there is no subsequent record of it.[8]

The will of Maud la Fayte (proved 1300) included a direction to her executors to sell **43/7/5** and spend the money on pious uses, after paying to Master Thomas de Bredstret the rent of 18s. 4 1/2d. p.a. Another bequest by Maud, of 10s. p.a. to the nuns of Haliwell Priory, may have been chargeable on **43/7/5** as well, but the wording of the text is unclear. There is no subsequent record of either rent being charged upon **43/7/5**. [9]

## iii. *1438 to 1670*

Between 1438 and the late 16th century the history of **43/7/5** is unknown. The property may have been retained by Holy Trinity Priory until the surrender of the priory on 4 February 1532, but it is not identifiable in the contemporary rentals. If it was retained by the priory, it presumably was acquired by Sir Thomas Audley, the Lord Chancellor, to whom Henry VIII granted all the Holy Trinity properties in the parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate and St. Katharine Cree by letters patent on 28 June 1535. Audley's estate subsequently passed to his daughter Margaret (d. 1564), who married as her second husband Thomas Howard, 4th duke of Norfolk. Her personal estate passed to their eldest son Thomas (d. 1626), who became 1st earl of Suffolk and 1st Baron Howard of Walden, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus (d. 1640).[10]

There is, however, no evidence that Audley or his descendants owned **43/7/5**. Its history remains blank until the 1580s, by which time the site seems to have contained an alley called Rose Alley and a streetfront building called the Rose.

The identification of the Rose and Rose Alley with **43/7/5** is based on 4 points. First, the Rose and Rose Alley are described in the St. Botolph Aldgate parish clerks' memoranda books of 1583-1600 as 'near' or 'towards' the Minories precinct. Second, in the 1637 return of divided houses in High Street Precinct, the entry for Rose Alley immediately follows that for Three Kings Alley (**43/7/3A**) and immediately precedes the entry for Kings Rents (across the street at about nos. 146-7 Minories Street). Third, one of the tenants of Rose Alley named in the 1637 return of divided houses occurs in the 1638 tithe list between Three Kings Alley (**43/7/3A**) and Ship Alley (**43/7/6-8**). And fourth, Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 shows an otherwise unknown alley called Fountain Alley at **43/7/5**. Thus Rose Alley, recorded 1583-1638, by 1676 probably had become known as Fountain Alley.

Ogilby and Morgan's map shows 2 streetfront tenements, probably corresponding to nos. 15 and 16/17 Minories, with the alley entrance comprising the S. part of no. 17 Minories. The alley leads E. to 5 houses, which lie N.-S. across the full width of **43/7/5** behind the streetfront tenements at nos. 15-16 Minories. The Rose itself probably occupied the site of no. 16 Minories and the N. part of no. 17 Minories.

The parish clerks' memoranda books of 1583-1600 record a number of the inhabitants of Rose Alley and its streetfront tenements. In 1584 Agnes Thomas, widow of John Thomas, died; she had lived in Rose Alley. In the same year 2 children were born and died in the house of Peter Lupo, musician to the Queen, who lived near the Rose and Rose Alley, perhaps at no. 15 Minories Street. One of the children was born to Lupo's maidservant Alice Pilson and her lover Christopher Gyles, who was a cook at Winchester College. The other was born to the wife of Harry Elsmore; she also seems to have dwelled in Lupo's house. In 1588 and 1590 two occupants of the Rose itself were named: in 1588 Peter Margerella or Margaretta, a Walloon velvetweaver, and in 1590 Gilbert Fryer, vintner. Inhabitants of Rose Alley recorded in 1588-1590 were: Richard Ever or Ewer, labourer; Thomas Flewellin, citizen and cook, carman; Agnes Sall and William Sall her husband, porter; and Christopher Wesson, silkweaver. Seven residents in Rose Alley were recorded in 1598-99: Thomas Allin, citizen and haberdasher; Samuel Cooke, servant to, and dwelling with, Edward Darlington, silkweaver; Sallomon de Coster, coach harnessmaker; Noah Mason, silkweaver; William Phillips, gunfounder; and John Remy, silkweaver.[11]

The return of divided houses of 1637 contains 2 entries under the heading 'Rose Alley': (1) John Foote, tiffanyweaver and family, John Izatt, weaver, and wife, inmates; and (2) Susan Barlow widow hath [blank] Hutch, widow, and 2 children, inmates. Of these, John Foot appears in the 1638 tithe list for High Street Precinct (with a 'moderate' rent valuation assessed at £2) among a group of names occurring between Three Kings Alley (on the N.) and Ship Alley (on the S.). Susan Barlow, however, appears further down the High Street Precinct list, apparently between Well Alley, near the end of the precinct on the E. side of the street, and Kings Rents, near the end of the precinct on the W. side of the street. Perhaps she moved during the intervening year, or perhaps she ought to be included under the entry for Kings Rents.[12]

The 1638 tithe list contains a group of names that occur between those of identifiable inhabitants of **43/7/3** and **6**, and so would appear to correspond to **43/7/4-5**. The names that probably are assignable to **5** are: Richard Throaster (with a 'moderate' rent valuation of £2), Robert Willson (£2), John Foot (£2; listed under Rose Alley in the return of divided houses of 1637), and Thomas Fullford (£2).[13]

Ogilby and Morgan show **5** as consisting of 2 streetfront plots, the southern of which is left unshaded, implying that it was open ground. To the S. of the latter a narrow entryway runs eastward, opening into an E.-W. alley called Fountain Alley (presumably the former Rose Alley) containing 5 houses. Four of the houses lie on the N. side of the alley or yard (behind the northern streetfront plot), and the fifth lies at the E. end of the alley or yard (to the E. of the southern streetfront plot).

This alley occurs as Fountain Court on Rocque's map but subsequently disappeared, and by the 1790s its name had been transferred to the next alley to the S., which in the 16th and 17th centuries had been known as Ship Alley (discussed below under **43/7/7A**).

NOTES

- 1 PRO, E40/1963.
- 2 PRO, E40/1867, E40/1963, E40/5892; *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 912, 913; HR 20(94).
- 3 HR 20(94), 29(75); PRO, LR14/1071.
- 4 PRO, LR14/1083; HR 44(52); Ekwall *Subsidy Rolls*, p. 252.
- 5 Ekwall *Subsidy Rolls*, p. 254, HPL 49; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 909; HR 74(120), 77(251), 85(1).
- 6 HR 121(68), 130(27), 167(15); Bodl, MS Rawl. D. 763, f. 7v. BL: MS Stowe 942, f. 133v (calendared by L. Drucker in *Chartulary of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, Southwark* (1932), no. 381); MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10r, 32.
- 7 PRO, E164/18, f. 24.
- 8 HR 20(94), 53(62).
- 9 HR 29(75).
- 10 PRO: C66/666, m. 45; E36/162; E315/279, ff. 1-13; SC12/26/61. *L & P Hen VIII* viii, no. 962(26); *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage* (1902), under 'Norfolk (Duke of)' and 'Suffolk and Berkshire (Earl of)'.  
11 PCM 1583-4, 1588-90, 1598-1600.
- 12 'Divided Houses, 1637'.
- 13 *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214.



## 43/7/6

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 6

This tenement lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories, between **43/7/5** on the N. and **43/7/7A** on the S. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map the site of **43/7/6** corresponds to nos. 18-19 Minories, extending eastward to include nos. 1-4 Fountain Court. Its dimensions as recorded in 1256-7 were: 30 ells (90 ft. or 31.32 m.) E.-W., 8 1/2 ells 7 in. (26 ft. 1 in. or 8.56 m.) N.-S. along the street, and 5 3/4 ells 4 in. (17 ft. 7 in. or 5.36 m.) N.-S. at the back.[1]

#### i. Thirteenth century to 1532

**43/7/6** is first mentioned (as land with houses of the fee of Holy Trinity Priory) in a sale, by Martin son of Benet to Prior Richard and the canons of Holy Trinity Priory, of 3s. p.a. of quit-rent that Alfred the butcher paid for the property. This sale must date from 1222 x 1248, the years of Richard's priorship. In 1256-7 the property itself was sold by Ralph *marescalus* (or le Mareschal) and Maud his wife, who together had bought it of Richard le Poter, to Stephen de Wenden', clerk, for a *gersum* of £1. 4s. 0d., a quit-rent of 2d. p.a. to the grantors, their heirs and assigns, and the quit-rent of 3s. p.a. due to the priory. This grant described **43/7/6** as land with a house upon it in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, of the dimensions cited above.[2]

Between 1256-7 and 1270-1 Ralph le Mareschal gave to Holy Trinity Priory the 2d. p.a. quit-rent due to him from **43/7/6**. In this grant the property was described as the land and houses that John of St. Osyth (Master John de sancta Ositha, de Sancto Osith'), Essex, citizen and carpenter) had of Ralph's demise of the priory's fee. In 1272-3 the property was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/7A** as the land of John of St. Osyth. In 1291, after John of St. Osyth's death, his daughter Margery and her husband Grisius, citizen and merchant of both Florence and London, granted **43/7/6** to John de Alegate (or le Potter), potter, his heirs and assigns, for a *gersum* of 5 1/2 marks (£3. 13s. 4d.), and quit-rents of 2d. p.a. to the grantors and 3s. p.a. to Holy Trinity Priory. This grant described **6** as a plot of land with houses built upon it and appurtenances. John le Potere, the purchaser occurs in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1292.[3]

In 1297 **43/7/12A**, which lay behind **43/7/4-7A**, was described as abutting W. on the tenements of Maud Faytee and Alan le Potter. Alan probably held **43/7/7A** and perhaps also **6**; Maud probably held **43/7/5** and perhaps also **4** and/or **6**. In 1302 **43/7/12A** was described as abutting W. on the tenement formerly of Joan Goldcorn; this description probably was meant to comprise **43/7/4-6** only. By 1307-8 **43/7/6** had come into the possession or tenure of Hamo de Copton, moneyer. He was recorded as paying or owing the quit-rent due from it to Holy Trinity Priory in 1307-8, 1325-6 and 1327; in 1316 the property was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/7A** as the tenement of Hamo de Coptone. In his will dated 6 December 1329 (proved 30 July 1330) Hamo de Copton bequeathed **43/7/6**, which he had purchased of John le Pottere, to his son Nicholas and the legitimate heirs of Nicholas's body, and so from heir to heir. If Nicholas died without such an heir, the property was to remain to Hamo's son John on similar terms; if he also died without a legitimate heir of his body, then the property was to remain to the nearest heir of Hamo's blood, and so from heir to heir. An undated endorsement on Ralph le Mareschal's grant of 1256-7 x 1270-1 recorded that the annual quit-rent of 3s. 2d. p.a. to Holy Trinity Priory was 'now' (*modo*) due from the heir(s) (*hered'*) of Hamo de Coptone.[4]

Nicholas de Copton lived until 1349, but by 1332 **43/7/6** had come into the possession or tenure of William de Rothyng or Rochyng (Roding, Essex), citizen and merchant, who paid or owed the annual quit-rent to Holy Trinity Priory in that year. He is mentioned in Nicholas de Copton's will, but his connection with the de Coptons is unknown. In 1342 William de Rothyng and Alice his wife brought a plea of intrusion against the prior of Holy Trinity respecting their free tenement in St. Botolph Aldgate; presumably this was **43/7/6**. However, William de Rothyng's will, dated and proved in 1349, made no reference to **43/7/6**, and an abutment description from **43/7/7A** of the same year referred to **6** simply as the tenement sometime of Hamo de Copton.[5]

By 1356 the annual quit-rent due from **43/7/6** to Holy Trinity Priory was payable by William Underwode, citizen and butcher. He similarly occurs as the owner or tenant of this property *c.* 1374 and in 1377 and 1381, but his widow was paying the annual quit-rent to the priory by 1384-5. By 1399 Underwode's widow Cecilia had married John Goodgrom (or Godrom), citizen and butcher. They probably had married by 1392, when John Godrom was recorded as owing the annual quit-rent for **43/7/6**. In 1399 John and Cecilia granted the property (described as a tenement with adjacent garden and apurtenances) to John atte Lee, citizen and chandler, and Bartholomew Seman, citizen and *goldbetere*. Seman subsequently released his right in **6** to John atte Lee, and in 1412 it was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/7A** as the tenement of John atte Lee. In his testament of 1413 (proved June 1414) John atte Lee the elder, citizen and chandler, directed that the tenement be sold by his executors (John Tyce, citizen and *goldbetere*, and John atte Lee the testator's *cognatus* and John Bracy, citizens and chandlers) to fulfill his other bequests and for the good of his soul. In May 1414 Tyce and Bracy, as John the elder's executors, sold the tenement to Bartholomew Seman (John's former co-grantee) and John Severne, chaplain, their heirs and assigns. Severne subsequently released all his right in **43/7/6** to Seman, his heirs and assigns, and Seman, in his testament dated 1431 (proved January 1432) directed that the tenement be sold for pious uses by his executors, of whom his wife Katharine was to be principal executrix; William Russe, citizen and goldsmith, Thomas Haunsard, William Stafford, clerk, and John Bryan, clerk, were to be co-executors; and William Babthorp, esquire, was to be supervisor.[6]

The next known owner of **43/7/6** after Seman was William Palmer, esquire. In 1438 **43/7/6** was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/7A** as the tenement of William Palmere. Between 1438 and 1457 William's nephew or grandson John Palmer the younger (son and heir of William's brother or son and heir Robert Palmer) made a demise and feoffment of this property to his sister Alice (Robert's daughter) and her husband William Wodecok of London, their heirs and assigns. In 1457 Alice and William Wodecok granted the tenement to Nicholas and Thomas Rygby. The tenement evidently then descended to Thomas Rygby's widow, for in an undated Holy Trinity Priory rental of *c.* 1530 she occurs as the widow of John Aleyn, owing the annual 3s. 2d. quit-rent to the priory for the tenement late of Thomas Rygby her late husband. She presumably was not the current owner or tenant of **43/7/6**; her quit-rent was included in a list of quit-rents that had not been levied or paid for a long time, but might be recoverable by the priory by distress or otherwise. It is not known whether or not Holy Trinity Priory recovered possession of the quit-rent from or, possibly, the freehold of **43/7/6** before the priory's surrender in 1532. Neither the quit-rent nor the property can be identified in any of the later rentals of the priory's possessions.[7]

## ii. *Quit-rents*

Three quit-rents were recorded as chargeable on **43/7/6**. The first was a quit-rent of 3s. p.a., which was sold for £1. by Martin son of Benet to Holy Trinity Priory in 1222 x 1248. In 1256-7 Ralph the marshal (*marescalus*) and Maud his wife sold to Stephen de Wenden' for a *gersum* of £1. 4s. 0d. and the payment of two annual quit-rents: the above 3s. p.a. (payable quarterly) to Holy Trinity Priory, plus 2d. p.a. (at Michaelmas and Easter) to Ralph and Maud, their heirs and assigns. Between 1256-7 and 1270-1 Ralph le Mareschal granted this quit-rent of 2d. p.a. to Holy Trinity Priory, and the combined quit-rent of 3s. 2d. p.a. was recorded as paid or due to the priory from John of St. Osyth (1256-7 x 1291), Hamo de Copton (1307-8, 1325-6, 1327), William de Rothyng (1332), William Underwode (1356, *c.* 1374), William Underwode's widow (Cecilia) (1384-5), and John Godrom or

Goodgrom (1392), who had married Cecilia Underwode by 1399. This combined quit-rent is last recorded in an undated Holy Trinity Priory rental of *c.* 1530, in which it was described as an annual quit-rent of 3s. 2d. due at Michaelmas from the widow of John Aleyn for the tenement late of Thomas Rigby her late husband. Thomas Rygby was a co-grantee of the freehold in 1457, so the reference to his widow as owner or tenant *c.* 1530 must be anachronistic. The rental included this quit-rent among a list of those that were said to be in arrears and not levied or paid for a long time, but which might be recoverable by the priory by distress or otherwise. It is not known whether or not the priory recovered either this quit-rent or the freehold before its surrender in 1532.[8]

The third quit-rent chargeable on **43/7/6** is mentioned only in a grant of the property in 1291 by Grisius, citizen and merchant of Florence and London, and Margery, daughter of the former owner or tenant Master John of St. Osyth, to John de Alegate (le Pottere). The grant specified the payment of the 3s. p.a. quit-rent (perhaps *sic* for 3s. 2d.) to Holy Trinity Priory described above, and also the payment of 2d. p.a. (at Easter and Michaelmas) to the grantors and their heirs. There is no further record of this quit-rent.[9]

### iii. 1532 to 1551

The history of **43/7/6** is unknown between the time of its acquisition by Thomas Rygby's widow (*post*-1457) and 1541-2, when it was in the possession of Giles Harrison, a Flemish immigrant brewer. The freehold may, as described above, have been recovered by Holy Trinity Priory between *c.* 1530 and the priory's surrender in 1532. If so, it probably remained in the possession of the Crown until 1535, when a general grant was made of the priory's lands, rents, etc., in the parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate and St. Katharine Cree to Sir Thomas Audley, the Lord Chancellor. By this reconstruction of events, Harrison would have purchased the freehold either from Audley directly, or from some intervening purchaser(s).[10]

It is, however, also possible that the freehold of **43/7/6** was not recovered by the priory, and thus did not come into Audley's possession. All that can be said with certainty is that through some means Giles Harrison was in possession of the freehold of **43/7/6** by 1541 or 1542. At that time either the whole of the premises or, more probably, all or part of the streetfront portion of it (probably corresponding to no. 19 Minories on the 1858 ward map) seems to have been the 'house called the Shippe', which formerly had been the name of **43/7/7A** (*q.v.*). The tenant of the Ship was a woman who in 1577 was described in a Chancery suit concerning Harrison's estate as Elizabeth Burnett, widow, then aged 75. As a witness in the suit she deposed that she had very well known Giles Harrison for 9 or 10 years before his death, because she had been his tenant of the house called the 'Shippe' at the 'Myneries'. She was still the tenant at the time of Harrison's death (in 1551). The building known in Harrison's day as the Ship, and in the early 17th century as the Antwerp, probably can be identified with that known in the late 18th century as the Old Fountain (demolished 1793; see Fig. 00). Its history is discussed more fully under **43/7/7A**, section v.

Another tenant of Harrison's part of **43/7/6** may have been John Ryve, labourer, who deposed in 1577 (when he was aged 69 and dwelling in the parish of St. Katharine Cree) that he had been a tenant in Ship Alley for about 18 years, and had known Harrison for at least 6 years before his death. Perhaps, then, Ryve was living in Ship Alley by about 1545; if he was Harrison's tenant at that time he would have been living in part of **43/7/6**. By the time of his death in 1551 Harrison also had acquired the neighbouring **43/7/7A** and most of **43/7/8**, and together the three adjacent properties comprised 4 streetside tenements, a cellar, and 21 dwellings in an alley called Ship Alley.[11]

The subsequent history of these 3 properties will be discussed collectively under **43/7/7A**, section v.

## NOTES

1 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 912; PRO, E40/1867.

2 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 910-12; PRO, E40/1867.

3 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 911, 913; PRO, E40/5892, E40/7830; HR 20(94); Ekwall *Subsidy Rolls*, p. 192.

ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 6

- 4 PRO, LR14/1071, 1083; *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 911, 913; HR 45(70), 58(80).
- 5 HR 77(83), 77(107), 77(251); *Aldgate Cart*, no. 911; HPL 64.
- 6 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 911, 954. PRO: E164/18, f. 24; LR14/650, 694. BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 30v-31v; *The Church in London, 1375-1392*, ed. A.K. McHardy, LRS xiii (1977), no. 543; HR 130(27), 142(13), 142(23), 160(27).
- 7 HR 167(15), 186(9); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10; PRO, E36/162.
- 8 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 910-13; PRO, E36/162, E40/1867, E40/5892, E164/18, f. 24; *The Church in London* (as in n. 6, above), no. 543.
- 9 HR 20(94).
- 10 *L & P Hen VIII* viii, 962(26); PRO, C66/666, m. 45.
- 11 PRO, C24/130 (for this reference we are indebted to Ian Archer of Girton College, Cambridge).

## 43/7/7A

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 7A

This property lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories, between **43/7/6** on the N., **43/7/8A** on the S., and **43/7/7B** on the E. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map its site is represented by the yard marked 'Fountain Court' and by the northern half of no. 20 Minories. Two sets of dimensions are recorded for this property. In 1272-3 it was said to measure 26 ells (78 ft., or 23.77 m.) in length E.-W., by 5 ells (15 ft., or 4.57 m.) in breadth N.-S. In 1331, however, its dimensions were given as 30 ells (90 ft., or 27.43 m.) in length E.-W.; 4 3/8 ells (13 ft. 1 1/2 in., or 4.00 m.) in breadth N.-S. along the street; 5 ells (15 ft., or 4.57 m.) in breadth in the middle, with a jetty extending S. of that; and 5 3/8 ells 3 in. (16 ft. 4 1/2 in., or 4.98 m.) in breadth at the E. end. The latter dimensions correspond closely to the site described above, which measured 90 ft. (27.43 m.) E.-W., 19 ft. (5.79 m.) N.-S. at the E. end, 22 ft. (6.71 m.) N.-S. in the middle, and 15 ft. (4.57 m.) N.-S. at the W. end.[1]

#### i. Thirteenth century to 1349

**43/7/7A** is first recorded in an abutment description of 1256-7, when it was called the land of Ralph *marescallus* and Maud his wife.[2] Between that date and 1270-1 it came into the possession or tenure of William Walleys or le Waleis, and in 1270-1 it was described as the messuage formerly of William the Welshman (*Walensis*). He probably is to be identified with William de Alegate, fripperer (*feleper*), and perhaps also with William de Bredstrete (see below under section iii). In 1272-3 Cristiana, daughter of the late William de Alegate, *feleper*, granted **43/7/7A** to Jorinus the Jew, son of Abraham, for a *gersum* of £2. She had inherited the property (described as a messuage and appurtenances, of the dimensions cited above, in the parish of St. Botolph *in Estsmethfeud*) from her father under his last will. Her brother Richard, William's son, quitclaimed his right in the messuage to Abraham at about that time, for which Jorinus gave Richard 1/2 mark (6s. 8d.).[3]

The cartulary of Holy Trinity Priory includes a chronological list of 12 persons who paid or owed annual quit-rents to the priory for **43/7/7A**. The first name on this list is that of William Walleys (who probably is William de Alegate); he is followed by Hamo de Copton, who is followed by John Algate (or de Alegate). This sequence suggests that Jorinus' interest in **43/7/7A** was quickly acquired by Hamo de Copton, a moneyer. By 1291 **43/7/7A** had come into the possession or tenure of John de Alegate: the property was referred to in that year as the tenement of John de Alegate, potter, who occurs in the 1292 Portsoken subsidy return as John le Potere.

Alan de Suthfack (or de Sutfolk), 'called (*dictus*) de Alegate', potter (*ollarius*), purchased **43/7/7A** from John de Alegate his master (*dominus meus*). Alan probably was the Alan le Potere who occurs in the 1292 subsidy return. This purchase probably had occurred by 1297, when **43/7/12A**, which lay behind **43/7/4-7A**, was described as abutting W. on the tenements of Maud Faytee and Alan le Potter. Alan probably held **43/7/7A** and perhaps also **6**; Maud probably held **5** and perhaps also **4** and/or **6**. Alan de Suthfack, in his testament dated 6 May 1306 (proved September 1307), bequeathed **43/7/7A** (described as a messuage that Alan had purchased from John de Alegate, *dominus meus*) to Agnes his daughter by his first wife, and to Agnes's heirs and assigns. She married William 'called *clericus*' (also called William le Clerk), potter, of the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, and the two of them were in possession of the tenement in 1316. William occurs in the Portsoken subsidy return of 1319, but he was dead by 1331 when Agnes granted the property to her daughter Agnes's husband John de Romeneye, citizen and potter (*pottarius*) of London, and his heirs and assigns.[4]

John Romeney or de Romeneye was in possession of **43/7/7A** in 1337, and in 1349 (the year in which he died) the property was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/8A** as the tenement in which he used to live (*inhabitavit*). In his testament of that year (made on 23 April and proved on 4 May 1349) John bequeathed the property, as part of the residue of his tenements and rents, to Agnes his wife for life. After her death they were to remain to the church of St. Botolph Aldgate to sustain a chantry chaplain and to provide an annual payment of 6s. 8d. to the mayor, who was to present the chaplain. Any surplus income was to be used to maintain the tenements and the church.[5]

ii. *1349 to Dissolution*

Agnes Romeney died in November 1349 (her will was dated and proved 16 November), and on 13 December 1349 seisin of the tenements devised by John de Romeneye for the maintenance of his chantry was given by the mayor of London to Robert de Bramptone, chaplain. In March 1350 de Bramptone, who was the chaplain of the de Romeneye chantry, brought a plea of intrusion against William Cosyn, potter, John Greffrey, and Thomas Gray the younger concerning de Bramptone's free tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate; this tenement probably was **43/7/7A**, **8A**, or **9A**, but which one is unknown.[6]

In 1365 an inquiry was held into the disposition of Romeney's estate, and into what charges in mortmain were made by him on the properties he devised for his chantry. **43/7/7A** was described in the inquest return as a messuage worth £1. 17s. 0d. p.a. According to the return John Romeney died on 11 April (*sic*) 1349; his widow Agnes occupied the tenements (including **43/7/7A**) bequeathed to her for life by John until her own death on 2 December (*sic*) 1349, when Thomas Croucheman, potter, took possession. Thomas then occupied the tenements until 2 August 1365, finding a chantry chaplain and repairing the tenements after the 'great wind'. (The *Great Chronicle of London* refers to a 'grete wynde' on 15 January 1362). At the time of the inquest (14 November 1365) the prior of Holy Trinity, as rector of St. Botolph Aldgate, was seised of the Romeney chantry tenements under the terms of Romeney's will, and was responsible for providing the chaplain. This report makes no mention of the mayor's livery of seisin to de Bramptone in December 1349 (described above).[7]

In 1366 **43/7/7A** was described as the tenement sometime of John de Romeneye. A Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374 recorded that at that time all the Romeney chantry tenements (including tenements in Aldgate High Street) were held by John Chalfone (paying £4 p.a.) and John Bradlee (paying £5. 6s. 8d. p.a.); Bradlee probably was the tenant of **43/7/7A**, **8A** and **9A**. In 1377 the prior and convent of Holy Trinity demised the 3 tenements representing **7A**, **8A** and **9A**, except for the chantry chaplain's chamber, in which Robert de Gatesby used to dwell, to Nicholas Taylour and John Wyringe, citizens and drapers of Salisbury, for a term of 49 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1426), at a rent of £5. 4s. 8d. p.a. (payable quarterly). Taylour and Wyringe were to maintain and repair the tenements at their own expense; if they were in arrears with the rent or repairs the prior and convent retained the right of distraint and re-entry until fully satisfied of the arrears.[8]

In 1381 Taylour and Wyringe sold their interest in **43/7/7A**, **8A** and **9A** to William Cressewyk', Michael Cornwaille, draper, and John Scorfeyn, furbisher (*furbour*), citizens of London. They in turn transferred or assigned (*baille*) their interest to the Minresses in 1383.[9]

In 1392 the prior of Holy Trinity was said to receive £7. 6s. 8d. p.a. from the entire Romeney chantry endowment (which included **43/7/7A**), a decline from the £9. 6s. 8d. recorded in the priory rental of c. 1374. In 1397 another inquiry was held concerning the disposition of the Romeney chantry bequest, and into whether Romeney had obtained a licence to bequeath his properties in mortmain. The inquisition return described the Romeney chantry properties as: a shop with chamber, solar and garden (on the N. side of Aldgate High Street; see under **43/4**); a tenement called 'le ship on the hop' (**43/7/7A**); 5 shops with solars built over them (**43/7/8A** and **9A**); a garden (possibly part of **43/7/8A-9A**); a tenement called 'le Wollesakonthehop', a garden, and 2 shops with solars built over them (see under **43/4**). These properties were said to be held immediately of the king in free burgage, like all the city of London. Together they were said to be worth 9 marks 16d. (£6. 1s. 4d.) p.a., net of all charges, which were listed as 6s. 8d. p.a. to the mayor and 6 marks (£4) p.a. to the chantry chaplain, giving a total annual rental value for the tenements of £10. 8s. 0d.[10]

The two inquiries into the disposition of the Romeney chantry bequest may have been instigated by Romeney's daughter Agnes. She inherited a shop on the N. side of Aldgate High Street under his will in 1349 and was still in possession in 1397. In 1402, describing herself as Agnes Romney, widow, daughter and heir of John Romeney, she appointed two attorneys to enter and take possession of all the lands, tenements, rents and services in St. Botolph Aldgate that should have come to her by right of inheritance after her father's death. The attorneys were then to deliver possession and seisin of all those properties to William Woodward or Wodeward (also known as William Foundour), citizen and founder (*foundour*), and Robert Burford, citizen and bellfounder (*campanar'*), to whom she had that day granted them.[11]

Wodeward and Burford may have been acting on behalf of the parishioners of St. Botolph Aldgate, who between 1412 and 1425 were in dispute with Holy Trinity Priory over the possession and management of Romeney's former tenements. In 1408 Wodeward and Burford sold, conveyed (*vendidimus tradidimus*) and confirmed the properties they had acquired from Agnes Romeney in 1402 to John Cokyr or Kokyr (in 1412 a churchwarden of St. Botolph Aldgate), John Reede, Thomas Bryght, butcher, and John Brydd, all of the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, London. In 1412 an agreement was made between the parishioners (represented by William Wodeward, founder, and John Kokyr, the churchwardens, John Cornwaleys, Robert Burford, John Byrd, John Edward, John Bray and Thomas Brygth) and the prior of Holy Trinity. The agreement acknowledged that Romeney's executors had left the custody of his chantry to the prior (as rector of St. Botolph Aldgate), whereas in fact the custody was exercised by the parishioners. The prior conceded the custody to the parishioners, reserving to himself and to the priory an annual quit-rent. The representatives of the two parties (John Cornwaleys for the parishioners and Richard Osberne, clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall, for the priory) examined the evidences of the estate and listed the Romeney properties of which the prior and convent were seised; in this list **43/7/7A**, **8A** and **9A** were described as 3 tenements. The parishioners promised to pay the priory the quit-rents due to Holy Trinity from Romeney's tenements (totalling £1. 3s. 6d. p.a.). In return, the priory was to pay £1. 6s. 8d. p.a. to the chantry chaplain (either as a share or an augmentation of his £4 p.a. stipend) from the profits of the rectory of St. Botolph Aldgate except at such times as the rectory was farmed out (when, presumably, the farmer was to pay this sum).[12]

This agreement lasted until 1420, when the priory's representative, canon Thomas Axbridge, who was responsible for making the annual £1. 6s. 8d. payment to the chantry chaplain, went to study at Oxford. In 1420 and/or in 1423 Richard Lythum, one of William Wodeward's executors, had chaplain John Skelton (who had been enfeoffed by Thomas Bryght) enfeoff him and Thomas Bryght, butcher, John Edward, butcher, Alexander Sprott, vintner, and John Croft, coppersmith, of the Romeney chantry properties, and undertook to serve the chantry himself. Lythum's failure to minister, however, provoked fresh disputes between the parishioners and the priory, which were patched up by bishop of London John Kempe in 1424.[13]

On Kempe's translation to the archbishopric of York in 1425 the dispute flared up again. The parishioners did not prevent the chaplain from ministering, but they stopped the payment of a quit-rent, on account of which the prior successfully impleaded them by a plea of the assize of fresh force in 1425 (described in section iii, below).[14]

Between 1428 and 1438 the Romeney chantry properties were conveyed to 3 consecutive sets of feoffees (probably the churchwardens and chief parishioners of St. Botolph Aldgate): in February 1428 John Edward and John Croft released the properties to Alexander Sprott, citizen and vintner; in April 1428 Sprott demised them to John Cornwaleys, John Edward, John Croft, John Stephenes, Geoffrey Brydd, William Fyssh and William Stokes, citizens of London; and ten years later, on 4 June 1438, Edward, Stephenes and Brydd demised the properties back to Sprott.[15]

Seventeen days later, on 21 June 1438, Sprott made a testament by which he effectively re-founded the Romeney chantry, giving full control of its administration to the churchwardens. Sprott bequeathed the Romeney properties (which included **43/7/7A**, **8A** and **9A**, apparently under the description of a tenement and appurtenances called *le Ship*) plus 2 tenements of his own to the prior of Holy Trinity (as the rector of St. Botolph Aldgate) and his successors, and to the churchwardens (John Dodde, brazier, and William Powdrell, bellfounder (*campanar'*)) and their successors. The

churchwardens were to have the full governance of the properties and were to be responsible for choosing and maintaining the chaplain; if they failed to choose a chaplain within 3 months the mayor of London was to choose one. If the prior, as rector, impeded the churchwardens in their governance of this estate, then his legacy in it was to be voided in favour of the master and brethren of St. Thomas of Acre. Sprott's testament was proved on 26 January 1439, and no further controversies seem to have arisen between the churchwardens and the priory over this chantry.[16]

The next description of **43/7/7A** dates from 1476. In that year the prior of Holy Trinity and the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate (John Manfeld, citizen and *Greytawer*, and John Shewen, citizen and *corser* (horse-dealer)), leased the premises to John Silvester, citizen and butcher, for a term of 31 years (to expire at Michaelmas 1507). The property thus let was described as a tenement called *le Shyp* (with garden, houses, cellar(s), solar(s), and appurtenances), already held and occupied by Silvester, together with a small house annexed to the S. side of the above tenement, at that time held and occupied by John Teyson, *corsor*. The Ship and the adjoining small house together seem to have been on the sites of **43/7/7A** and **8A**. The conditions of the lease were that the lessors were to be responsible for the payment of all quit-rents, and for all repairs and maintenance other than breakage and damage (reasonable use excepted) caused by the fault or negligence of the lessee. The lessee and his executors were forbidden to assign the lease to another without the permission of the lessors. The rent was to be £3. 1s. 4d. p.a.; the lessors retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell 6 months in arrears.[17]

In 1492 **43/7/7A** and **8A** seem to have been described jointly as the tenement in which John Silvester then dwelled. In a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1530, **43/7/7A**, **8A** and **9A** were described collectively as the tenement late of John Romeny. After the dissolution of the priory in 1532 the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate retained possession of the Romeny chantry properties until the dissolution of the chantries themselves by Act of Parliament in November-December 1547.[18]

### iii. *Quit-rents*

A quit-rent of 14d. p.a. was payable to Holy Trinity Priory from **43/7/7A**. Payment of or responsibility for it was recorded sporadically from *ante* 1270-1 until 1346. After the establishment of the Romeny chantry this quit-rent was listed individually in a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374, but otherwise it was merged into the total quit-rents due to the priory from all the Romeny chantry tenements (recorded in 1365, c. 1374, 1392, 1412, c. 1530).[19]

A second quit-rent chargeable upon **43/7/7A**, of 13s. 4d. p.a., was established in 1316 by William le Clerk and Agnes his wife (who had inherited the tenement from her father Alan de Suffolk or de Alegate) when they granted this quit-rent to Nicholas Derman, butcher of London, Agnes his wife, and Alice their daughter, their heirs and assigns. Alice seems to have married Hamo de Copton: in 1331 this quit-rent was said to be due to Hamo's widow Alice and her heirs. Alice presumably was dead by April 1349, when Hamo's son Nicholas bequeathed this rent as follows: 6s. 8d. p.a. were to be paid to the church of St. Magnus the Martyr to aid and sustain a chaplain called *Seyntmarieprest*; 3s. 4d. p.a. were to be paid to the use of all chaplains singing the antiphon *salve regina* daily; and 3s. 4d. p.a. were to be paid to the *opus* of the church of St. Mary Matfelon. Nicholas's bequest, however, does not seem to have been honoured, and his right to make it seems in doubt. In 1365 an inquiry into the disposition of the estate of John de Romeny, who had devised **43/7/7A** as part of a chantry endowment, found that this quit-rent was payable to John Chaucer, citizen and vintner. Chaucer possessed it in right of his wife Agnes, who was the daughter of Hamo de Copton's brother John and the heir of Hamo, from whom she had inherited it. In 1366 John Chaucer and Agnes his wife granted this quit-rent to William atte Hale, citizen and taverner, and Agnes his wife. In his testament made and proved in 1368 William atte Hale bequeathed this quit-rent to his son Thomas, who was a canon of Holy Trinity Priory, for life; after Thomas's death and that of William's wife Agnes it was to remain to the priory. This quit-rent was recorded in a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374 as payable to William atte Hale's widow Agnes. It subsequently passed to the priory (in accordance with William's will), but it was not thereby extinguished: in 1412 the administration of the Romeny chantry properties was conceded by the priory to the parishioners of St. Botolph Aldgate, and the



payment of this 13s. 4d. p.a. by the parishioners to the priory was one of the conditions of the agreement. About Christmas 1418 the parishioners ceased payment of it, and in November 1425 the prior successfully recovered the arrears by means of a plea of the assize of fresh force. After this recovery there is no record of this quit-rent until *c.* 1530, when it was listed in a Holy Trinity Priory rental as due from the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate.[20]

At the time of the surrender of Holy Trinity Priory in 1532 a total of 16s. 2d. p.a. in quit-rents were payable to the priory by the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate for 3 of the Romeney chantry properties: 13s. 4d. and 14d. for **43/7/7A**, 14d. for **43/7/8A**, and 6d. for **43/7/9A**. In 1535 Henry VIII granted to Sir Thomas Audley, the Chancellor, all the lands and rents that had belonged to Holy Trinity Priory in the parishes of St. Katharine Cree and St. Botolph Aldgate. The payment of the former priory quit-rents to Audley is recorded from 1536 to 1542. However, the St. Botolph Aldgate chantry certificate of 1548 lists all quit-rents from the Romeney chantry as payable to the king, rather than to Audley's daughters and heirs Mary and Margaret, perhaps because Audley's estate was in the possession of the Crown during their minority. The rectory of St. Botolph Aldgate had passed to the Crown with the dissolution of Holy Trinity Priory, and perhaps the Romeney chantry quit-rents subsequently were mistakenly believed to have been due to the priory as rector rather than as possessor of these quit-rents. When the Crown disposed of the Romeney chantry properties soon after the dissolution of the chantry the grants made no mention of any quit-rents due, and thus these quit-rents seem to have been extinguished.[21]

Two or three nominal quit-rents were briefly recorded as chargeable on **43/7/7A**. The first, of a clove gillyflower p.a. at Easter, was a condition of the grant of **43/7/7A** by Christiana, daughter of the late William de Alegate, fripperer (*feleper*) to Jorninus the Jew, son of Abraham, in 1272-3. In 1306 a clove gillyflower was said to be due annually at Christmas to John de Algate (also known as John le Potter), his heirs and assigns. A second quit-rent recorded in 1306 was of 1/2d. p.a. due at Michaelmas to the heirs of Cristiana, sometime the daughter of William de Bredstrete. It is possible that she is to be identified with the above Christiana (and thus that William de Bredstrete was also called William de Alegate); otherwise her interest in **43/7/7A** is unrecorded. William de Bredstrete may have been related to Master Thomas de Bredstrate, who appears to have owned or held **43/7/13** (*q.v.*; subsequently part of the Minoresses' precinct) in 1277.[22]

#### iv. Chantry payments

After the establishment of the Romeney chantry in 1349 two annual payments, of 6s. 8d. to the mayor and 6 marks (£4) to the chaplain, were chargeable collectively on all the properties that made up the endowment, including **43/7/7A**. The obligation to pay these charges was recorded *c.* 1374, 1392 and 1397; in 1408 the chaplain's sum of 6 marks was mentioned but not the mayor's 6s. 8d. When the chantry was re-founded and augmented by Alexander Sprott in 1438-9 the endowment properties were charged collectively with the payment of a 'competent salary' (*competens salarium*) to the chaplain but no longer with any payment to the mayor. This chantry was maintained in St. Botolph Aldgate until the dissolution of the chantries by Parliament in 1547; for the details of its history see under **43/0**. [23]

#### v. Owners and leaseholders of Ship Alley (**43/7/6**, **7A**, **8A**, and part of **12A**, 1547-1670 (including occupants, 1547-77))

No sooner had the Crown acquired the Romeney chantry properties than it began to grant them away. **43/7/7A** and **8A** were disposed of in 2 or 3 grants. The first of these, to Ralph and William Bodnam, citizens and grocers, was made on 17 May 1548. They seem to have been acting on behalf of William Chamberlain, goldsmith. This grant concerned 5 chambers, 1 cellar and 1 tenement in 'Schippe Alye'. The tenants, all of whom held their premises at will, were listed as: Garret Martyn (1 chamber, at 3s. 4d. p.a.), Alice Lassell (1 chamber, at 3s. 4d. p.a.), Alice Clerke (1 chamber, at 2s. p.a.), Anthony Robert (1 cellar, at 5s. p.a.), Thomas Burye (1 chamber at 6s. 8d. p.a.), John Edwyn (1 chamber, at 3s. 4d. p.a.), and Thomas Whitlocke (1 tenement, at 6s. 8d. p.a.), bringing in a total rent of £1. 10s. 4d. p.a. These premises were valued, at 15 years' purchase, at £22. 15s. 0d. (*rectius* £20. 15s. 0d.), and

were to be held of the king, in free burgage of the city of London, by fealty only and not in chief, with issues as from the previous Easter.[24]

It is not clear to what part of **43/7/7A-8A** these premises belonged, other than that they were said to lie within Ship Alley itself, and thus presumably did not lie along the streetfront. By 1551 all of Ship Alley, comprising **43/7/6, 7A** and **8A**, and perhaps the plot to the E. of **6** (originally part of **12A**), was in the possession of Giles Harrison, a Flemish immigrant beer-brewer (see below), and so Harrison must have acquired the Bodnams' premises between May 1548 and his own death in 1551.[25]

Harrison seems to have purchased the residue of **43/7/7A-8A** and some of the other properties formerly of the Romenev chantry endowment directly from the Crown in January 1549. The letters patent and a Crown rental of the same year described these premises as: the messuage called 'a store house' in the tenure of the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate (at 4s. p.a.); 11 messuages, with shops, gardens, etc. in the tenures of Thomas Wakam (10s.), Sibyl Vincent (10s.; probably a former nun from the dissolved house of Minoresses and, if so, aged about 71 years in 1549), Leonard Notbrowne (6s. 8d.), Ralph Hall (or Richard Hale, 5s.), William Knappynge (5s.), Gilbert Andrewes (4s.), Christopher Apulby (6s. 8d.), Edmund Bradley (6s. 8d.), James Peterson (6s. 8d.), John Bower (6s. 8d?), and Edith Dyxson (3s. 4d.), all in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate; and 3 messuages in the tenures of John Hollande, a fletcher (£1. 3s. 4d. or £1), John Algar (£1. 10s. 0d.) and William Stoddard (£1) in the same parish; all formerly given to a chantry in St. Botolph Aldgate. The total annual value of these properties was £7. 4s. 8d. or £7. 8s. 0d.[26]

Of these, one or possibly two of the messuages listed did not form part of **43/7/7A-8A**. The messuage in the tenure of John Hollande was that known as the 'Flower de Luce', situated on the N. side of Aldgate High Street near Petticoat Lane (see under **43/4**). The messuage called the 'storehouse' might perhaps have formed all or part of **43/7/4** (*q.v.*), rather than part of **43/7/7A-8A**. The remainder were consolidated with **43/7/6**, which Harrison previously had acquired, to form one compact estate in Ship Alley, consisting of **43/7/6, 7A** and **8A**.

Harrison also may have acquired a small plot about 26 ft. (7.92 m.) square that adjoined the E. end of this block, behind the site of no. 4 Fountain Court on the 1858 ward map. This plot originally formed part of **12A**, and subsequently was part of the Minoresses' precinct. It is shown in a plan of c. 1836 as part of the Ship Alley estate (at that time known as Fountain Court, and before that as London Prentice Yard). The plot presumably had become attached to the Ship Alley block after 1539 when the Minoresses' abbey was dissolved, and before 1799, when the site of the plot was mapped by Horwood as having been detached from the parish of Holy Trinity Minories and annexed to that of St. Botolph Aldgate. In 1556 Harrison's widow Elizabeth and her current husband Thomas Devyn (alias Deane) conveyed by fine to John Wetherhyll some unspecified premises in the former Minoresses' precinct. It is possible that these premises consisted of the adjacent plot to the S., which subsequently became part of the neighbouring Well Alley estate (discussed under **43/7/9A**, section v, *q.v.*). If so, both plots may have been acquired by Giles Harrison between May 1548, when the bishop of Bath and Wells granted the Minoresses' precinct back to the Crown, and Harrison's death in 1551.[27]

At the time of Harrison's death his Ship Alley properties were said to comprise 4 streetside tenements and 21 dwellings within Ship Alley. In 1577 his estate became the subject of a Chancery suit. Several current or former tenants of his Ship Alley properties were questioned about who the tenants were and what rent they paid, both at the time of Harrison's death and subsequently. Lists were made naming the tenants, the rent they had paid at and until the hour of Harrison's death, the rent (usually reduced, by Harrison's bequest) paid to his executors immediately after his death, and the rent paid since Harrison's death at the increased rates demanded by his widow's later husband Edward Barbour and others.[28]

The tenants and their sequence of rents are listed in Table 1, below. The information given in square brackets is taken from the detailed deposition of Elizabeth Burnett, widow, aged 75, which in some instances contradicts or augments those of the other lists and statements. She formerly had been the tenant of the Ship, which by Harrison's day seems to have been the name of the tenement on the site of all or part of **43/7/6**. By 1613 a great messuage called the Antwerp (discussed below) appears to have occupied the site of nos. 19-20 Minories, It seems likely that the Ship of 1397, which stood on

the site of no. 20 Minories, by Harrison's day had become annexed to the house on the site of no. 19 Minories, which thereby took its neighbour's name.

TABLE 1: Rents in Ship Alley, 1551-77

Tenant	Rent paid at Giles Harrison's death (1551)	Rent paid to Harrison's executors	Rent increased by Barbour & others
John Roberts [at the gate] <sup>1</sup>	£1. 0s. 0d.	£0. 16s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
John Hubbard [Brown, a gardener]	£1. 0s. 0d.	£0. 16s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Thomas Sharpeles	£1. 0s. 0d.	£0. 10s. 0d.	£0. 16s. 0d.
Stephen Bacon (or Bacam)	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.] <sup>1</sup>	£0. 10s. 0d.	£0. 16s. 0d.
Widow Manfelde [Manfylde, a seaman]	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.]	£0. 10s. 0d.	£1. 0s. 0d.
[Richard Knowles]	- [14s.]	-	-
Nicholas Collyer	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.]	£0. 10s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Robert Wyborne	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.]	£0. 10s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
John Kelley	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.]	£0. 10s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
John Tupryce	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.]	£0. 10s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Henry Winckfield	£0. 10s. 0d. [14s.]	£0. 10s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Widow Grene	£0. 6s. 8d.	£0. 5s. 0d.	£0. 10s. 0d.
Widow Margery	£0. 8s. 0d.	£0. 8s. 0d.	£0. 10s. 0d.
Widow Knowles	£0. 8s. 0d.	£0. 8s. 0d.	£0. 10s. 0d.
John James	£0. 16s. 0d.	£0. 12s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Robert Woodrof	£0. 16s. 0d.	£0. 12s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Thomas Nicholles	£0. 16s. 0d.	£0. 12s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
Henry Peasman	£0. 16s. 0d.	£0. 12s. 0d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
George Wood	£0. 6s. 8d.	£0. 6s. 8d.	£0. 12s. 0d.
John Battes & Robert Chancellor	£0. 12s. 0d.	£0. 12s. 0d.	£2. 0s. 0d.
Widow Marche & another [Widow Marche]	£0. 16s. 0d.	£0. 16s. 0d.	£2. 0s. 0d.
Daniel Sharples [who augmented his house with room out of another]	£1. 0s. 0d.	£1. 0s. 0d.	£1. 0s. 0d.
William Richardson for the smith's house	£2. 0s. 0d.	£2. 0s. 0d.	£4. 0s. 0d.
John Petty [not mentioned]	£1. 6s. 8d.	£1. 6s. 8d.	£1. 6s. 8d.
John Peke [not mentioned]	£2. 0s. 0d.	£2. 0s. 0d.	£4. 0s. 0d.
Robert Hayes [Hayes the curate]	£2. 0s. 0d.	£2. 0s. 0d.	£2. 0s. 0d.
John Notman [not mentioned]	£5. 0s. 0d. [£2]	£5. 0s. 0d.	£5. 0s. 0d.
Totals:	£25. 18s. 0d. [£26]	£24. 2s. 4d. <sup>2</sup>	£40. 14s. 0d. <sup>3</sup>

Notes:

1 Information in square brackets is from Elizabeth Burnett's deposition

2 Total given incorrectly in MS as £24. 4s. 0d.

3 Total given incorrectly in MS as £39. 7s. 4d.

One of the tenants listed here is Robert Heaz(e) or Hayes, whom Elizabeth Burnett remembered as 'the curate of the church, called Hayes.' He was curate of St. Botolph Aldgate from July 1564 until c. 1587, suggesting that his tenancy in Ship Alley dated from 1564 or later. By the time of his death in 1594 he was dwelling at the Three Kings (see under **43/7/3**, end of entry). At least 4 tenants who seem to have been in possession at the time of Harrison's death and probably after do not appear in this list. In 1551 Sibill Vincent and Edward Baxter each held a tenement at 1 mark (13s. 4d.) p.a. situated 'between' the Minories precinct and the church of St. Botolph Aldgate, and thus probably along the

streetside; these probably were the tenements held in 1548 by Thomas Wakehame and Sibille Vincent at 10s. p.a. each. Elizabeth Burnett, widow, said in 1577 that she had known Harrison for 9 or 10 years before he died, for she had been his tenant of the house called the Ship at the Minories; and John Ryve, labourer, deposed in 1577 (when he was aged about 69 and living in the parish of St. Katharine Cree) that he had been a tenant in Ship Alley for about 18 years and had known Harrison for at least 6 years before Harrison's death. Because Harrison did not acquire **43/7/7A-8A** until 1549-51, Burnett and Ryve probably lived in that part of Ship Alley that was in **43/7/6**, *q.v.* In addition, Daniel or Donald Sharpeles, who is listed as paying £1 p.a. throughout the period, deposed in 1577 (when he was described as a yeoman, aged about 68, of the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, London) that he had been and was still one of the tenants; first of one of the alley houses at 12s. p.a., and (apparently) subsequently became and was still a tenant of one of the streetside houses at £1 p.a.

Thus, the tenants named in 1577 seem to be a composite list, a suggestion strengthened by the extreme unlikelihood of a completely stable tenant population over a span of 26 years. The lists and depositions seem, however, to agree that the number of tenants remained stable throughout this period.[29]

The occupants of **43/7/6**, **7A** and **8A** after 1577 will be discussed separately under section vi, below.

At his death in 1551 Harrison bequeathed the tenements held by Vincent and Baxter to Alice Waterscott, daughter of John Waterscott, citizen and goldsmith, and Audrey his wife, on the day of Alice's marriage, to her and her heirs forever. The residue of his lands lying within and without Ship Alley he bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth for life. After her death they were to be divided equally among the legitimate children of John and Audrey Waterscott, and of William Eston, citizen and fishmonger, and Elizabeth his wife, to be held to those children and to their heirs forever. The Estons had 3 children, Giles, William and Lucretia, all of whom had died without heirs general or special by January 1570, on which account their 3/4 interest had escheated to the Crown. The Waterscotts had one child, Alice, who was still alive in May 1580, and had married one John Ferne. She thus had succeeded to her inheritance of the streetside tenements plus a 1/4 share in the remaining Ship Alley properties.[30]

The 2 streetside tenements are not subsequently traceable in deeds relating to the Harrison estate, and thus probably descended separately. The whole of Harrison's Ship Alley block with the exception of the streetside tenement on the site of no. 21 Minories was acquired in 2 lots by the parish in the 18th century, and thus it seems most likely that these 2 tenements were on the site of no. 21 Minories. By 1638 no. 21 Minories seems to have become attached to **43/7/9A**, and its 17th century history will be discussed under that entry.[31]

The 1/4 share in the residue of the Ship Alley estate descended to Sir John Ferne, probably the son or grandson of Alice Waterscott and her husband John Ferne. Sir John sold it to Richard Garford of London, esquire, who kept it until his death in 1671 x 1674. Garford bequeathed this 1/4 share to his brother-in-law and sister William Rowse and Cicilla his wife for their lives, with remainder to his friends George Cox and George Morris on trust that during the lifetime of Garford's daughter Mary (then the wife of Sir Samuel Staruel or Starling, Lord Mayor of London) they pay the rents and issues of the property only as she directed. After her death they were to pay the same as she directed or, in default, to her right heirs. Garford also bequeathed £100 to purchase lands, houses and rent to be disposed annually to the poor of the parish by his daughter Mary with the advice of George Cox and Garford's executors, but this bequest was not fulfilled. Garford's will described his 1/4 share in the Ship Alley estate as 5 messuages or tenements in the Great Minories without Aldgate, then or late in the occupation of Richard Garford himself, Thomas Sandon, Bhall (or Udall?) Walker, George Hubbert, and Nathaniel White.

Soon after Garford's death his son-in-law Staruell or Starling also died. Garford's daughter Mary then married George, Lord Grandison, and in 1674 she (with Grandison's consent and that of Cox and Morris) granted the 5 messuages to Peter Clayton and Thomas Leman, to hold to the use of Sir Thomas Alleyn and Sir Thomas Broderick. Alleyn and Broderick in turn were to allow the rents from the property to be received only by persons specified by Dame Mary; after her death they were to convey the property as directed in her last will or, in default, to George, Lord Grandison (if he

survived her), or to George and Mary's right heirs. Three years later, in 1677, George and Mary, to fulfill Richard Garford's pious intentions, granted an annual rent of £6. 13s. 4d. issuing from one of the 5 tenements (then in the occupation of [Francis] Asty) to the upper churchwardens of the parish, for distribution annually among 20 of the poorest parishioners. George, Lord Grandison, was still in possession of this estate in 1697; at some time in the 18th century the freehold was acquired by the parish.[32]

The remaining 3/4 share of Giles Harrison's Ship Alley estate (excluding the 2 separately-devised streetside tenements, which probably corresponded to no. 21 Minories) was inherited by William and Elizabeth Eston's 3 children, Giles, William, and Lucretia Eston. All 3 died before 1570 without heirs general or special and their shares escheated to the Crown. In January 1570 the queen leased all or part of the escheated Ship Alley property, described as messuages in 'Shippe Alley', to Robert Halywell and Richard Putto for 21 years (to expire at Michaelmas 1590). Four years later, in March 1574, the reversion of this leased property (described in this instance as a long house and little garden in or near 'Shippe Alley') was granted in fee simple to John Bradberye. He was to hold it as of the manor of East Greenwich in socage, with the issues from the death of Giles Harryson until the grant to Halywell and Putto, with licence to sue for the recovery of the same both in the Crown's name and his own.[33]

Between 1574 and 1609 the entire 3/4 interest that formerly had escheated to the Crown was acquired by John Stone, citizen and haberdasher, and in 1609 Stone bequeathed this estate to his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth in 2 portions. To Sarah and her husband Edward Manneringe (or Maynwaringe, of Whitmore, Staffs., esquire) he bequeathed his 3/4 share of the properties in the alley itself (described as 3/4 of Ship Alley, worth £20 p.a.); and to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Thomas Stephens he bequeathed his 3/4 share in the streetfront properties (described as 3/4 of the messuage then in the occupation of Robert Terry).[34]

Elizabeth's and Sarah's shares descended separately for several decades but were then partly or wholly reunited. In 1613 Elizabeth Stephens of Over Lypiatt, Glos., widow of Thomas Stephens of the Middle Temple, esquire, let part of the streetfront premises to Nicholas Gittens for a term of 30 years (to expire at Midsummer 1643). In 1626 the portion let to Gittens was described as 'a messuage or tenement as it now is and stands divided and parted, containing 3 parts [out of 4] of a late great messuage or tenement' called the 'Antwerpe', situated near the 'Minoryes' (precinct). Elizabeth Stephens had a life interest in these 3 parts of the messuage, which on her death were due to remain to her eldest son by her husband Thomas, described in 1617 as Edward Stephens of the Middle Temple, esquire. By 1617 Elizabeth had married Thomas Sherley of Preston (Kent), and in that year she and Sherley covenanted that this and other properties should be subject to a common recovery which would eliminate the entail in favour of Edward Stephens and lead to the properties being held to the use of Elizabeth and Sherley during her life, and then to the use of John Stephens (the second son of Thomas Stephens and Elizabeth) and the heirs of his body, with successive remainders to the use of Nathaniel Stephens (the third son) and heirs of his body, and then to the use of the right heirs of Thomas Stephens. At this time the property was described as 3 parts of the messuage where Nicholas Gittens then or had lately dwelled. John Stephens seems subsequently to have been in possession of the whole property. In 1625, when he was described as being of the Middle Temple and as esquire, he let the remaining part of the streetfront premises, which formerly had been in the tenure of Henry Chaffe or his assigns, to William Blewett, a chandler, for 11 years (to expire 25 March 1636). In 1626 the portion let to Blewett was described as '3 parts of all that messuage or tenement to be divided into 4 parts' called the Hand and Pistol. In 1626 John Stephens sold his entire 3/4 share in the streetfront premises to Robert Swayne, citizen and fruiterer and Judith his wife, for £240 and 'other good causes'. Stephens covenanted that the property thus sold (which included all shops, cellars, solars, chambers, rooms, lights and easements belonging to the above premises), was free from claims by or on behalf of himself, his late father, his mother Elizabeth or her current husband Thomas Sherly, and was free from all encumbrances except the 2 leases to Gittens and Blewett. In the month and a half following this sale Thomas Thornton and Robert Marsh acquired seisin of the property by means of a common recovery against Robert and Judith Swayne. Thornton and Marsh evidently were acting on the Swaynes' behalf and must soon have re-conveyed the property to them, for in June 1632 the Swaynes let their 3/4 share of the Antwerp (which had been under lease to Nicholas Gittens until 1643) to

Robert Houghton, citizen and alebrewer, for 15 years (to expire at Midsummer 1647). In November 1632 Robert and Judith Swayne sold their entire 3/4 share of the streetfront premises, in consideration of £330 and 'other good causes', to George Dunne, citizen and barber surgeon, Rebecca his wife, and George's heirs and assigns. The Swaynes covenanted that the premises were unencumbered except for the leases to Houghton and Blewett. The premises were described as they had been in 1626, with the 3/4 of the Antwerp said to be late in Houghton's tenure or occupation, and the 3/4 of the Hand and Pistol said to be then or late in the tenure or occupation of Blewett or his assigns.[35]

In his testament dated 4 December 1651 (mentioned in a final concord of 1665) George Dun gave and devised this entire 3/4 share of the streetfront premises to his wife Frances. It is she who, through a previous marriage to one Roger Jones, gentleman, seems to have partly or wholly reunited the two portions of John Stone's estate, comprising a 3/4 share in both Ship Alley and its streetfront messuages.[36]

In 1609 John Stone had bequeathed his 3/4 share in the messuages within Ship Alley to his daughter Sarah and her husband Edward Manneringe. In 1613 Thomas Jones and Thomas Soane acquired seisin of this property, described as 3/4 of 23 messuages and 2 curtilages, by means of a common recovery against Francis Marten, who called to warrant Edward and Sarah Maynwaringe, who called to warrant the common vouchee, who defaulted. The intent of the recovery may have been to break an entail created in Stone's will. The 3 principals in this action (Jones, Soane and Marten) all are otherwise unrecorded as having an interest in this property. Before 1651, however, at least 1/3 (and perhaps all) of this 3/4 share in the alley had come into the possession of one Roger Jones, gentleman, perhaps a descendant of Thomas Jones. Roger Jones died leaving at least 2 daughters, of whom one was called Susanna Jones, and bequeathing at least 1/3 of the 3/4 share in the Ship Alley properties to his wife Frances. It was she who in 1651 was bequeathed the 3/4 share in the streetfront properties by her then husband George Dun, thus partially or wholly reuniting John Stones' 3/4 shares in both blocks of properties.[37]

In 1662 Frances, the widow of both Roger Jones and George Dun, with her current husband James Abney of Willersley, Derbyshire, esquire, granted (by means of a fine or fines 'sur comisans de droit come ceo que ils ont de son done') a 1/3 share of both of these 3/4 shares to Frances's daughter Susanna Jones, Samuel Staples, and Francis Bickley, gentleman. The properties so granted were described as comprising 1/3 part of 3/4 (that is, 1/4) of 23 messuages. Two of these messuages were said anciently to have been called the 'Antwarp' (situated near the Minories precinct) and the 'Hand and Pistoll'; and the rest, with their appurtenances, were called 'Sheep yard Tenements' and lay in a place called 'Sheep-yard' behind the Antwarp and the Hand and Pistoll. Three years later, in 1665, James and Frances Abney made a fine and final concord to Waldire Willington of Hurley, Warwickshire, esquire, in consideration of the marriage between Susanna Jones an Willington's son and heir apparent Waldire Willington the younger. By the terms of this fine the premises conveyed by the fine of 1662 were declared to be to the use of the elder Willington, in satisfaction of Susanna's marriage portion.[38]

The disposition of the remaining 1/2 (2/4) shares in both blocks of property remains uncertain. Frances Abney had inherited from her husband George Dun his full 3/4 share in the streetfront premises, and perhaps had inherited from her previous husband Roger Jones the full 3/4 share in the alley. Perhaps, however, Roger's other child or children inherited portions of his share of the alley messuages, or perhaps he himself did not acquire the full 3/4 share that had been recovered in 1613 by Thomas Jones and Thomas Soane.

The full estate in Ship Alley and its streetfront tenements on the site of nos. 18-20 Minories), representing both the 1/4 share to Alice Waterscott and the 3/4 share to the 3 Eston children bequeathed by Giles Harrison in 1551, was acquired by the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate in the 18th century: the 1/4 share at some time after 1697 (when it was still in Lord Grandison's possession), and the 3/4 share in 1780 (as recorded in a 19th-century 'Trust Money' book).[39]

Comparison of the surviving plans reveals that the internal arrangement of the site shown on the maps of Ogilby and Morgan (1676) and Rocque (1747) was different than that shown by Horwood (1813) and by a plan (Fig. 000) made c. 1836 of the estate in Ship Alley (then called Fountain Court, formerly London Prentice Yard) that had been acquired by the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate in the 18th century. The 2 earlier maps show a broad rectangular courtyard approached from Minories street

by a narrow passage apparently situated between nos. 20 and 21 Minories. Another narrow passage led E. from the N.E. corner of the yard, and from the S.E. corner of the yard there led a small open space or passage that may have given S. on to Well Court (*q.v.*, under **43/7/9A**). Some 14 or 15 small houses are shown surrounding the yard on the N., S. and E., and 2 large streetfront houses are shown on the W. of the yard to the N. of the entrance passage. The 2 streetfront houses presumably were those formerly known as the Antwerp (said to be 'near' the Minories precinct, probably corresponding to Giles Harrison's Ship, at nos. 19-20 Minories) and the Hand and Pistol (probably at no. 18 Minories).

The 2 later plans show a longer, narrower courtyard, entered from the street by a passageway between nos. 19 and 20 Minories, and lacking any other passageway. There are 4 houses along the N. side of the courtyard; another 4 houses along the S. side; the above-mentioned annexed plot at the N.E. corner; and 3 streetfront houses, 2 to the N. of the alley entrance (at nos. 18 and 19 Minories) and 1 to the S. (at no. 20 Minories).

A timber-framed house survived on the site of no. 19 Minories until 1793. A drawing of it was made shortly before its demolition in 1793 and was published in 1798 by N. and J.T. Smith. The published view (see Fig. 00) was titled 'The Old Fountain in the Minories', and included a caption describing the building as 'formerly an Inn: the dining room was curiously ornamented, and over the fire place was a date, within a year of 1480. The timber-works were so firmly constructed that Horses were employed to pull them asunder. The court behind (now Fountain Court) was anciently called London Prentice Yard.'<sup>[40]</sup>

The view shows a timber-framed house of 3 storeys plus a garret, entered from the street by a door at the N. corner. The first floor is jettied out towards the street over the ground floor, and the second floor is jettied out both towards the street and also towards the S., over the passageway leading to Fountain Court. The second-floor jetties may have been a later addition, as the facade of the garret appears to have been on the same plane as the facade of the first floor. The view suggests a construction date for this house of sometime between the mid 15th and mid 17th centuries, but it is not possible to date it more precisely. It presumably represents the northern half of the great tenement known as the Antwerp in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, and either all or the northern half of Giles Harrison's tenement or house called the Ship.

vi. *Occupants of Ship Alley (43/7/6, 7A and 8A), 1583 to 1670*

A number of the residents of Ship Alley can be identified in the parish clerks' memoranda books. The entries for 1583-4 record the birth of a child to the wife of Richard Cornishe, mariner, in the house of his widowed mother-in-law Denis Waren in Ship Alley; the burial of one Robert Kettelbye, a poor householder of Ship Alley; and the birth and death of a child of a second Robert Kettlebye of Ship Alley.<sup>[41]</sup>

In 1588-90 the following were resident in Ship Alley: Henry Bond, cobbler; John Evance, citizen and bricklayer; Elizabeth Ferye, single woman, dwelling with her father-in-law (*sic*) Thomas Jones, labourer; Nicholas Gittins, gardener; John Noteman, shoemaker (listed in the depositions of 1577); Thomas Pearce, silkweaver; Henry Peasman, skinner and citizen skinner (listed in the depositions of 1577); Thomas Sheareson, porter; Thomas Thorowegood, wheelwright; John Tuppryce, cobbler (listed in the depositions of 1577); Henry Winkfield, baker (listed in the depositions of 1577), and Christian his wife, and Robert Wybourne, baker (listed in the depositions of 1577). In those 2 years 8 children of residents were christened and 3 were buried, and 4 residents themselves died.<sup>[42]</sup>

In 1594 2 poor widows dwelling in Ship Alley, Joan Gyles and Alice Herner, were nominated for 1 place in the Merchant Taylors' almshouses in East Smithfield, and Joan Gyles was chosen.<sup>[43]</sup>

In 1598-1600 the names of 7 residents occur: John Adams, baker; John Bates, smith; Clement Bootes, citizen and whitebaker; Thomas Pearce, porter; Stephen Bawcom, wheelwright (listed in the depositions of 1577); John Tomson, citizen and haberdasher; and John Whyt, apothecary. In those 2 years 3 children of residents were christened, 1 died, and 2 residents themselves died.<sup>[44]</sup>

In 1608 John Groome, 'a poore Aged man in Shippe Alley', died; in 1612 John Midleton of Ship Alley, died in a fall from a scaffold; and in 1623 Margaret Baylie of Ship Alley, widow, died; she had been an aged pensioner of the philanthropic merchant tailor Robert Dow.[45]

In 1609 Robert Terry was occupying at least 3/4 of the streetfront messuage later known as the Antwerp. In 1613 it was let to Nicholas Gyttens (the name of a Ship Alley tenant in 1590) for 30 years (to expire at Midsummer 1643), and in June 1632 to Robert Houghton, citizen and alebrewer, for 15 years (to expire at Midsummer 1647). In November 1632, however, Houghton was described as the former tenant or occupant. The neighbouring streetfront messuage called the Hand and Pistol was let before 1625 to Henry Chaffe. In 1625 it was let to William Blewett for 11 years (to expire 25 March 1636); in 1626 it was said to be in the tenure or occupation of Blewett or his assigns, and in 1632 to be then or late in the tenure or occupation of Blewett or his assigns.[46]

The 1636 return of poor in the parish listed 16 households in Ship Alley, containing 28 adults and 8 children: John Moate (designated 'wd', meaning 'would work if he had the means to do so') his wife and 3 children; Katharine 'Prew' (?Blewett), poor widow; William Osburne and his wife, aged, with 1 child; Widow Cox, aged; John Ratcliffe (would work) and his wife; Joan Old (would work); Lawrence Hayward (would work); Richard Littlewood (would work) and his wife, with 1 child; Nicholas Sparke (would work) and his wife; Sarah Addams, very aged; Thomas Maine and his wife; Edward Alford and his wife; Robert Sutton (would work) and his wife; Anne Phillips and Margaret Blancher, aged; Ellen Claxton and Winifred Prat, aged; and Robert Gillingham (would work) and his wife, with 3 children.

Thus, in 1636 Ship Alley's 16 poor households were headed by the unemployed or underemployed willing to work (7 households), the aged (6 households), single or widowed persons (1 household, plus 5 counted under aged and 2 counted under willing to work), and childless couples unwilling to work (2 households).[47]

Ship Alley is not mentioned in the 1637 return of divided houses, an indication that the number of its tenants was not increasing at that time. The list of tithe-payers in 1638 records 17 households in Ship Alley, each with a 'moderate' rent valuation of £2 p.a. Thirteen of the householders listed in 1638 had appeared 2 years earlier in the return of the parish poor. The Ship Alley tithe-payers in 1638 were: John Matte, Susan Peirce, widow Blewett, William Osburne, John Ratcliff, Lucretia Hayward, Thomas Clynt, Thomas Mayne, Richard Littlewood, Nicholas Sparkes, Sarah Adams, Thomas Rolls, Edward Allfoord, Joan Gittings, Robert Sutton, Anne Phillips and Elice Claxton. These entries are preceded by 2 names that probably are to be identified with the inhabitants of the 2 streetfront tenements. They were (N.-S.): George Nitinghall (with a 'moderate' rent valuation of £3) and John Thornton (£8).[48]

In 1662 there were said to be 21 messuages within Ship Alley, and 2 messuages (formerly known as the Antwerp and the Hand and Pistol), each divided into 4 parts, along the streetfront. The 1666 Hearth Tax return seems to show 8 streetfront tenants and perhaps 23 alley tenants. Those apparently living on the streetside were: Thomas Sandon (3 hearths), Richard Garford (owner of a 1/4 share of the estate, 9 hearths), Udall (or Bhall?) Walker (5 hearths), George Hubbard (4 hearths), Nathaniel White (6 hearths), an empty house, Valentine Waite (5 hearths), and Timothy Garbote (8 hearths). Those in the alley seem to have been: an empty house, Thomas Fletcher (3 hearths), 2 empty houses, William Luckcraft (2 hearths, unpaid), William Grantom (6 hearths), an empty house, John Steele (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), an empty house, John Lockey (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Leonard Stringer (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Anthony Appleby and John Pope (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), John Relph (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Thankefulle Trigose (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), William Jennings (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Robert Peirce (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson), Mary Alford (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson), Robert Elliot (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Susan Smith (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson), Robert Hendon (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Walter Lewis (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), William Fray (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson), and Matthew Humphryes (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson). None of the tenants in the 1636 and 1638 lists is identifiable in the list of 1666, although the Robert Peirce and Mary Alford of 1666 may have been related, respectively, to the Susan Peirce and Edward Allfoord of 1638.[49]

Richard Garford in his testament of 1670 (proved 1671 x 1674) described his 1/4 share of the Ship Alley estate as comprising 5 messuages or tenements in the Great Minories without Aldgate, then or



late in the occupation of himself, Thomas Sandon, Bhall (or Udall?) Walker, George Hubbert, and Nathaniel White, all of whom occur at the beginning of the 1666 Hearth Tax list, and seem to have occupied streetfront premises.[50]

## NOTES

- 1 PRO, E40/7830; HR 59(106).
- 2 PRO, E40/1867; mistranslated in *Aldgate Cart*, no. 912, where the S. abutment, *terram nostram*, i.e., the grantors' land, has mistakenly been taken to mean the land of Holy Trinity Priory.
- 3 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 913-16; PO, E40/1868, 7830, 7831.
- 4 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 914, 915; *Ekwall Subsidy Rolls*, pp. 192, 252; HR 20(94), 36(76), 45(70), 54(80), 59(106); PRO, E40/1968, LR14/1071; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 26v.
- 5 HR 64(138), 76(219), 77(107); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 27.
- 6 HR 77(256); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 41v-43; *LBF*, 187 (f. 159); HPL 72, m. 3.
- 7 CLRO, Escheat Roll EE, mm. 59v-60; *Cal Inq P M* xii, p. 32-3; *The Great Chronicle of London*, ed. A.H. Thomas and I.D. Thornley (1938, rpt. 1983), p. 41.
- 8 HR 93(154), 96(198). PRO: E40/1471; E164/18, f. 24; LR14/650. BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 30v-31v.
- 9 PRO, LR14/694.
- 10 *Cal Inq Misc 1387-93*, p. 91; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 45v-47.
- 11 *Cal Inq Misc 1387-93*, p. 191; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 45v-47, 48v-49v.
- 12 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 50r-v; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 954.
- 13 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 995; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 2v-3.
- 14 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 995, 996.
- 15 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 3v-6v.
- 16 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10v; HR 167(15). The history of the chantry itself is discussed in detail under **43/0**. The history of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acre is given in **105/18**.
- 17 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 51-52v.
- 18 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 54v-55v; PRO, E36/162; *Chant C*, p. ix, n., no. 84.
- 19 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 914-15, 954-6; PRO, E36/162, E40/1968, E164/18; HR 36(76), 59(106).
- 20 HR 45(70), 59(106), 77(107), 93(154), 96(198); CLRO, Escheat Roll EE, mm. 59v-60; *Cal Inq P* xii, pp. 32-3. PRO: E36/162; E40/1471; E164/18, f. 24. *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 954, 995-6.
- 21 PRO: C66/666, m. 45; E36/162; E315/68, ff. 20v-21; E318/25/1428, m. 6; SC6/Hen 8/2356, 2363; SC12/26/61, m. 7. *L & P Hen VIII* viii, no. 962(26); *Chant C*, no. 84; *Cal Pat R 1547-8*, 296-7; *Cal Pat R 1548-9*, 129-30; *Cal Pat R 1555-7*, 9-12.
- 22 PRO, E40/1968, E40/7830; HR 36(76). For Master Thomas de Bredstrate, see under **43/7/13**.
- 23 HR 76(219), 77(256); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, 6v-10, 41v-43; PRO, E164/18, f. 24; *The Church in London, 1375-1392*, ed. A. K. McHardy, LRS xiii (1977) no. 543; *Cal Inq Misc 1387-93*, no. 194, BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 45v-47; *LBI*, 67 (f. 70v); *Chant C*, no. 84.
- 24 PRO: E315/68, ff. 20v-21; E318/25/1428, m. 6; SC6/Edw 6/293, mm. 71v-72; SC6/Edw6/294. *Cal Pat R 1548-9*, 129-30.
- 25 PRO, C24/130 (for this reference we are indebted to Ian Archer of Girton College).
- 26 *Cal Pat R 1547-8*, 296-7; PRO, SC6/Edw 6/293, mm. 71v-72. Sibilla Vincent, aged 61, occurs in a list of the London Minoreesses drawn up at the time of the dissolution of their abbey in 1539, and was still collecting her pension of £3. 6s. 8d. p.a. in 1555-6; see under **68/1**, section i.
- 27 GL, MS 2630, f. 15 (plus plan); *Cal Feet of Fines* ii, pp. 90, 93.
- 28 PRO, C24/130.
- 29 *Abs Inq P M* iii, pp. 29-31. PRO: SC6/Edw 6/293, mm. 71v-72; C24/130; T.R. Forbes, *Chronicle from Aldgate* (1971), pp. 42, 55; A.G.B. Atkinson, *St. Botolph Aldgate* (1898), p. 106.
- 30 *Abs Inq P M* iii, pp. 29-31.
- 31 GL, MS 2630, f. 15.
- 32 GL, MS 2630, ff. 15, 61-63v; Warwickshire Record Office, CR 764/79/1.
- 33 *Abs Inq PM* iii, pp. 29-31; *Cal Pat R 1572-5*, 372.
- 34 PRO, PROB11/113, ff. 356-9.
- 35 HR 303(24), 309(27); HPL 206, m. 22.
- 36 GL, MS 3486/4 (no. 16).
- 37 PRO, PROB11/113, ff. 356-9; HPL 201, m. 5; GL, MS 3486/4 (no. 16).
- 38 GL, MS 3486/4 (no. 16).

ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 7A

- 39 Warwickshire Record Office, CR 764/79/1; GL, MS 2630, f. 15.
- 40 GL, MS 2630, f. 15 (plus plan); John Thomas Smith, *Antiquities of London and its Environs* (1791), n.p.
- 41 PCM, 1583-4.
- 42 PCM, 1588-90.
- 43 GL, MS 9236, f. 79.
- 44 PCM, 1598-1600.
- 45 T.R. Forbes, *Chronicle from Aldgate* (1971), p. 144. GL, MS 9222/1 (31 July 1608); PCM, 1623.
- 46 PRO, PROB11/113, ff. 356-9; HR 303(24), 309(27).
- 47 'Divided Houses, 1637'.
- 48 *Inhabitants in 1648*, p. 14.
- 49 PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, mm. 15-16.
- 50 GL, MS 2630, f. 61v; see also ff. 61-63v; Warwickshire Record Office, CR 764/79/1.

## 43/7/7B

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 7B

This tenement lay between **43/7/7A** on the W. and **43/7/12A** on the N. Its southern and eastern boundaries are not recorded, but presumably **43/7/7B** abutted **43/7/8B** on the S. and **43/7/12B** on the E. It is possible that **43/7/7B** and **8B** together formed a single property, either continuously until its absorption into the Minoresses' precinct, or possibly between *c.* 1297 and *c.* 1303, when both **7B** and **8B** may have been owned by Joan Goldcorn, who previously had owned the neighbouring **12A** and **12B** (*qq.v.*).

#### i. *Thirteenth century to 1303*

**43/7/7B** evidently formed part of the soke of Holy Trinity Priory. The first reference to this property dates from 30 September 1297, when it was described as the tenement of Alan le Potter on the S. side of **43/7/12A**. In July 1302 it similarly was referred to as the land of Alan le Potter, but by 7 April 1303 it was within the boundaries of the block of properties in which all right was quitclaimed by Holy Trinity Priory to the Minoresses. **7B** seems to have been included among the tenements described as (formerly) of Joan Goldcorn and Solomon le Tuler (the tiler), probably the former. Thus, between 7 July 1302 and 7 April 1303 **43/7/7B** came into the possession of the Minoresses and thereafter formed part of their precinct.[1]

In 1309 Geoffrey de Berkeshale or Derkeshale brought a writ of right against the abbess of the Minoresses concerning a messuage and a garden, and against Agnes the widow of Alan le Potter concerning a messuage and a garden in the suburb. The abbess's property, and perhaps Agnes's as well, may have been **43/7/7B**. No further record has been found of the suit against Agnes; in 1310 Geoffrey failed to prosecute his writ against the abbess and she went *sine die*. [2]

For the subsequent history of **43/7/7B**, see under **68/1** and **68/2/1**.

#### ii. *Quit-rents*

An unspecified share of the 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. quit-rent payable by the Minoresses to Holy Trinity Priory as a condition of the priory's quitclaim of 1303 may have been (but probably was not) chargeable on **43/7/7B**. This quit-rent continued to be paid (as a lump sum) until the priory was dissolved; for its history, see under **68/1**. [3]

#### NOTES

1 PRO, LR14/1071, LR14/1083, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.

2 HPL: 31 (n.p.); 32, m. 1; 33 (n.p.).

3 PRO, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.

## 43/7/8A

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 8A

This property lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories, between **43/7/7A** on the N., **43/7/9A** on the S., and **43/7/8B** on the E. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map its site is represented by no. 21 Minories and the S. half of no. 20 Minories, together with nos. 5-8 Fountain Court. In 1281-2 the dimensions of **43/7/8A** were recorded as *c.* 91 ft. 5 in. (*c.* 27.86 m.) in length E.-W., by *c.* 22 ft. 3 in. (*c.* 6.78 m.) in breadth N.-S. These dimensions were repeated in 1305-6.

#### i. Twelfth century to 1349

**43/7/8A** possibly is to be identified with the moiety of a messuage held in 1170 x 1197 by Ralph the deacon (*diaconus*). This identification is, however, very uncertain; it is discussed under **43/7/9A**, section i.

In 1270-1 **43/7/8A**, described as a messuage and appurtenances, was granted by Holy Trinity Priory to Walter son of Robert le Flemeng of *Bixle* (Bixley, Norfolk, Bexley, Kent, or possibly Bexhill, Sussex). Previously it had been held of the priory by Stephen le Quernebetere. Walter was to pay the priory an annual quit-rent of 14d. for the property; if he wished to sell or demise all or part of it, the priory was to be offered it at a discount of 2s.[1]

In 1274-5 Walter, who was Holy Trinity Priory's porter or gatekeeper (*ianitor*; and who also was known as Walter le Flemyng, Walter le Porter, and Walter att Gath'), granted permission to the priory to distrain on **43/7/8A** (described as a tenement) and take naam if he failed to pay to the priory an annual quit-rent of 2s. due from another tenement, which lay in the S. part of the same street. In 1281-2 Walter sold **43/7/8A** (described as a house and appurtenances, of the dimensions cited above), for a *gersum* of 1/2 mark sterling (6s. 8d.), and an annual payment of 8s. 10d., payable quarterly) to the grantor, his heirs, and assigns, to John the potter (*potarius*, also called le Potere and de Algate) of *Algatestrete*, and his heirs and assigns. The buyer was also to pay the annual quit-rent of 14d. due to Holy Trinity Priory. Should the buyer fall in the seller reserved the right to enter **8A** (here described as a tenement) or the buyer's capital tenement and take distresses until fully satisfied of all arrears.[2]

In 1287-8 John, in turn, granted the property described as a house and appurtenances, (in consideration of a *gersum* of 1/2 mark, plus the annual payments of 8s. 10d. and 14d. described above, to Alan *de Suthfolk* (Suffolk) *ac de Reydon* (Raydon, Suffolk), potter (*potarius*) and Juliana his wife. Both John le Potere and Alan (who also was known as Alan le Potere and as Alan *de Suthfack*, *dictus de Alegate*, potter (*ollarius*) of London) occur in the Portsoken subsidy roll of 1292. In 1305-6 John le Potere appears for reasons that are not clear, to have granted **43/7/8A** back to Alan. In his testament of May 1306 (proved September 1307) Alan bequeathed **43/7/8A** to his current wife Agnes, their mutual children, and to the heirs and assigns of those children, with remainder to Alan's heirs born of his first wife (presumably Juliana). Alan and Agnes evidently had dwelled in **43/7/8A**, for it was described in Alan's testament as his capital house and its appurtenances, with all the utensils of wood, brass and iron therein.[3]

In 1309 Geoffrey de Berkeshale or Derkeshale brought a writ of right against Agnes the widow of Alan le Poter concerning a messuage and a garden in the suburb; it is possible that this refers to **43/7/8A**, (or possibly to **43/7/7B**, *q.v.*, or to neither). No further record of this suit has been found.[4]

Between 1307 and 1325 **43/7/8A** came into the possession of Walter Wymbysh and Anabilia (or Amabilia) his wife. She was a daughter of Alan de Suffolchia, and presumably had inherited the property after the death of Alan's widow Agnes. Walter and Anabilia sold it to William le Clerk, citizen and *potter*, who was the husband of Agnes, another daughter of Alan de Suffolchia. In his testament of 1325 (dated 30 October, proved 1 November) William le Clerk bequeathed **43/7/8A** (described as a tenement) to Agnes his wife for her lifetime, with remainder to their children Alan and Agnes and the legitimate heirs of their bodies. Should there be no such heirs the tenement was to be sold and the money from it distributed in pious uses. William also bequeathed to Agnes all the utensils of brass, iron, lead, wood, and clay belonging to his work and his house, which she was to use towards paying his debts.[5]

Agnes was recorded in possession of the tenement in 1326. In her testament of 1337 (dated 22 September, proved 1 December) she bequeathed it (described as a tenement with houses and appurtenances) to her son-in-law John de Romeneye, citizen and potter (*ollarius*), his wife Agnes (the testatrix's daughter), and their heirs and assigns. John de Romeneye (Romney, Kent) was recorded in possession of the tenement in 1347. He died in April-May 1349, bequeathing the residue of his tenements and rents to his wife Agnes for her lifetime, with remainder to the church of St. Botolph Aldgate towards the endowment of a chantry. Agnes his widow did not survive him for long. In her testament made and proved on 16 November 1349 she bequeathed **43/7/8A** (described as the tenement with utensils (*hustilamentis*) in which she dwelled, and which she had inherited from her mother Agnes) to John Rosse and Thomas Crouchman for their lives, with remainder to the church of St. Botolph Aldgate towards the endowment of John de Romeneye's chantry, as described in his will. In 1365 the property bequeathed by Romeneye that corresponded to **43/7/8A** was described as 2 shops worth 13s. 4d. p.a., less a quit-rent of 8s. 10d. p.a.[6]

#### ii. 1349 to 1670

**8A** remained in the possession of the parish until the dissolution of the chantries in 1547. Its history from 1349 to 1670 is discussed under **43/7/7A**. At some time between 1547 and 1638 that portion of **8A** represented by no. 21 Minories seems to have become attached to **9A**. The history of no. 21 Minories from 1547 to 1670 is discussed under **43/7/9A**, sections v-vi, *q.v.*

#### iii. *Quit-rents*

Three quit-rents are known to have been chargeable on **43/7/8A**. The first of these was a quit-rent of 14d. p.a. payable at Michaelmas and Easter to Holy Trinity Priory. The payment of this quit-rent was specified in the grant of **43/7/8A** by the priory to Walter son of Robert le Flemeng of Bixley in 1270-1. The payment of this quit-rent was again specified in 1281-2 in Walter's grant of the property to John the potter of *Algatestrete* (it was, however, said to be due quarterly rather than twice yearly), and in 1305-6, in John's grant to Alan de Southfolk. The Holy Trinity Priory cartulary listed those persons from whom this quit-rent was due as the above Walter, John, and Alan, followed by Alan's widow Agnes, who inherited **43/7/8A** from Alan in 1307. After the founding of the Romeneye chantry in 1349 this quit-rent was merged into the 16s. 2d. p.a. total quit-rents due to the priory from all the Romeneye chantry properties collectively. Only once was it again itemized separately: a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374 recorded that the church of St. Botolph Aldgate owed a quit-rent of 18d. p.a. for a Romeneye chantry property, and this entry probably refers to **43/7/8A**. For the history of this quit-rent after 1349, see under **43/7/7A**; for the history of the Romeneye chantry, see under **43/0**. [7]

The second quit-rent chargeable on **43/7/8A** was one of 8s. 10d. p.a. (payable quarterly) to Walter the porter or gatekeeper of Holy Trinity Priory (also called Walter son of Robert the Flemeng), his heirs and assigns. Walter established this quit-rent in 1281-2 when he sold **43/7/8A** to John the potter. In 1287-8 this quit-rent was said to be due to Walter's heirs and assigns; in 1305-6 to John Banqueor, his heirs and assigns; and in 1306 to the heirs of the late John Banqueor. In 1365 it was payable to the heirs of Thomas Macchyng (a citizen and cheesemonger, dead by 1360). Macchyng's widow Margery had by 1364 married John Cok, and in a Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374 this quit-rent was listed

ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 8A

as payable to John Cok, '*modo*' to the church of All Hallows Honey Lane. (In 1373 John and Margery had made a grant of lands and quit-rents in a number of parishes to the rector of All Hallows Honey Lane and 2 others, but St. Botolph Aldgate was not among the parishes named.) In 1392 this quit-rent was payable to the church of All Hallows Honey Lane.[8]

The third and final quit-rent recorded as due from **43/7/8A** was the nominal charge of 1 clove p.a. at Christmas to John the potter and his heirs. This quit-rent was established by John in 1287-8 when he granted the property to Alan de Suthfolk. It was mentioned again in 1305-6, after which it is not recorded.[9]

iv. *Chantry payments*

See under **43/7/7A** (section iv).

NOTES

- 1 PRO, E40/1868; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 916.
- 2 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 908, 917, 928; PRO, E40/1933, E40/1949, E40/1950.
- 3 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 22-24; Ekwall, *Subsidy Rolls*, 192; PRO, E40/1968; HR 30(10), 30(87), 36(76).
- 4 HPL 31 (n.p.).
- 5 BL, MS Cott. Ap. xix, ff. 29v-30v.
- 6 HR 64(138), 74(58), 76(219), 77(256); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 27-29, 42-43; CLRO, Escheat Roll EE, mm. 59v-60; *Cal Inq P M* xii, 32-3.
- 7 PRO, E40/1868, E40/1950, E164/18, f. 24; *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 916, 917; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 22v-23.
- 8 PRO, E40/1950, E40/1968, E164/18, f. 24; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 22-23; HR 36(76); CLRO, Escheat Roll EE, mm. 59v-60; *Cal Inq P M* xii, 32-3; *Church in London*, no. 543. For the Macchyng-Cok family, see **11/9A**.
- 9 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 22-23.

## 43/7/8B

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 8B

This tenement is recorded only in abutment descriptions from **43/7/8A**, which lay on the streetfront to the W. of **43/7/8B**. Presumably **43/7/8B** abutted S. on **43/7/9B**, E. on **43/7/12B**, and N. on **43/7/7B**. It is possible that **43/7/8B** and **7B** together formed a single property: this possibility is discussed under **7B** (*q.v.*).

#### i. *Thirteenth century to 1303*

**43/7/8B** is first recorded in 1270-1 as the land once of Roger de Lewesham (who was in possession of all or part of **43/7/12A** in 1256-7). In 1281-2 **43/7/8B** was described as the land of Bartholomew the smith (*faber*), and in 1287-8 as the land sometime of Bartholomew the smith. Bartholomew *faber* of London died in 1289-90. His widow, Joan Goldcorn, who described herself as a citizen (*civis*) of London, had a large estate in the parish, including the neighbouring **43/7/12A** and **12B**. Joan died *c.* 1 November 1303; Bartholomew's daughter and heir, Sarah, died in 1305. Already on 7 April 1303, however, **43/7/8B** had been included among the properties in which all right was quitclaimed by Holy Trinity Priory to the Minoreses, and thereafter it formed part of the nuns' precinct. The last reference specifically to **43/7/8B** dates from 1305-6, when it again was described, in terms that duplicated those of 1281-2, as the land of Bartholomew the smith.[1]

For the subsequent history of this property, see under **68/1** and **68/2/1**.

#### ii. *Quit-rents*

An unspecified share of the 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. quit-rent payable by the Minoreses to Holy Trinity Priory as a condition of the priory's quitclaim of 1303 may have been (but probably was not) chargeable on **43/7/8B**. This quit-rent continued to be paid (as a lump sum) until the dissolution of the priory; for its history, see under **68/1**. [2]

#### NOTES

- 1 PRO, E40/1868, E40/1950, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 912, 916, 917, 955; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 22-23; *Cal Inq Misc 1219-1307*, no. 1949.
- 2 PRO, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.

## 43/7/9A

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 9A

This property lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories. Its abutments until the 16th century were **43/7/8A** on the N., **43/7/10** on the S., and **43/7/9B** (after 1303, the Minoresses' precinct) on the E. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map its site is represented by nos. 22/23 Minories, extending E. to include nos. 1-3 Well Court. In 1492 the dimensions were recorded as 98 ft. 9 in. (30.10 m.) in length E.-W., 14 ft. 1 in. (4.27 m.) in breadth at the W. end, and 16 ft. 3 in. (4.95 m.) in breadth at the E. end. At some date before 1638 the western bounds of **9A** were extended N. and S. to include the sites of nos. 21 and 24 Minories street, and possibly also no. 25 Minories street (formerly part of **8A** and **10**, respectively). At some time between 1539 (when the Minoresses' abbey was suppressed) and, probably, 1638 (when the estate seems to have been complete) a plot measuring 52 ft. (15.85 m.) square seems to have become attached to the E. end of **9A**. The maps of Ogilby and Morgan and of Rocque show this plot as part of the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, but by the date of Horwood's map (1799) it had been re-attached to the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate.[1]

#### i. Twelfth century to 1349

A grant of 1170 x 1197 was identified in the early 14th century as referring to **43/7/9A**. The date of this identification is established by an endorsement on the grant, and it is possible that this identification was incorrect. The grant stated that Prior S[tephen] and the convent of Holy Trinity Priory had given to Fulchered the land previously held by Alexander son of Ferminus, namely the moiety of that messuage (*masagium*), the other moiety of which Ralph the deacon (*diaconus*) then held. Fulchered paid the priory a *gersum* of 3s., and swore in the priory's chapter house on the four gospels that he would faithfully pay an annual rent (*census*) of 6 1/2d. at Michaelmas for the property. At the end of the text of the grant was included the provision that whoever should dwell on that land was obliged to attend the priory's hall-moot when he was summoned (*qui in predicta terra manserit, hallimot' de iure sequi deberet, quando vocatus fuerit*). A contemporary or near-contemporary endorsement identifies Fulchered as Fulchred de Limstrate; he perhaps is to be identified with Fulchered the limeburner (*limbernarius*), who witnessed another of the priory's charters at this time.

The priory's cartulary lists those who paid the annual quit-rent after Fulchered as Ralph the priest (*sacerdos*), Simon fitz Rauf, William the priest (*sacerdos*), and Roger Eppyng. The next known reference to the property dates from 1270-1, when it was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/8A**, as the messuage of Richard de Hundesdihc (*sic*). In 1281-2 and again in 1287-8 **43/7/8A** was said to abut S. on the house of Thomas de la More and on the house sometime of William Strogail (or Stroguill); in 1305-6 it was said to abut S. on the house sometime of de la More and the house sometime of Strogoyll. Strogail's house probably was **9A**, and de la More's house **9B** (*q.v.*).[2]

In October - November 1300 **43/7/9A**, described as a tenement, was granted by Richard de Alegate, citizen of London, to Simon de Norton, his heirs and assigns. Simon must, however, have conveyed the tenement back to Richard almost immediately, for by October 1301 Richard de Alegate and Agnes his wife had granted it to Alan le Potter (also known as Alan de Suthfack or de Suffolchia) in fee and inheritance for ever, for a *gersum* of 20 marks (£13. 6s. 8d.). In his testament dated May 1306 (proved September 1307) Alan de Suthfack, 'called (*dictus*) de Alegate', potter (*ollarius*) of London, bequeathed **43/7/9A** to his current wife Agnes for her lifetime, with remainder to their mutual children and to the legitimate heirs born to those children. If there were no such heirs the



property was to remain to Alan's heirs (his daughters Agnes and Amabilia or Anabilia) born to his first wife (whose name was Juliana). Alan's testament described **43/7/9A** as his workhouse (*domus mea operaria que vocatur werckhus*), with its appurtenances, and with the wood, brass, and iron utensils therein, together with the plot (*placea*) that he had bought of Richard de Alegate, baker (*pistor*), and had retained after (*ultra*) the gift he had made to his daughter Anabilia in free marriage.[3]

In 1313 **9A** was referred to in an abutment description from **43/7/10** as the tenement of John Ingelwode, whose interest in this property is otherwise unrecorded. He probably was either a tenant or the husband of Alan's widow, because Alan's daughters Anabilia and Agnes seem to have inherited **43/7/9A** jointly after the death of their stepmother. In 1326, in consideration of an unspecified *gersum*, Anabilia and her husband Walter de Wymbysh (Wimbish, Essex), citizen and potter, granted their moiety (described as the *pourparty* of a messuage with houses, garden, and appurtenances) to Anabilia's sister Agnes, who presumably had inherited the other moiety.[4]

The entire property soon passed to Estmar Hose, a butcher. In his testament made in December 1328 (proved March 1329) Hose bequeathed **43/7/9A**, described as the tenement in which he dwelled, to Cristina his wife, her heirs and assigns. She proved the will and claimed **43/7/9A** as her free tenement but renounced the fee in it, perhaps so that it would descend to Estmar's own relations, who appear to have been Thomas le Maister or Mayster of Stepney, and either Thomas atte Churche (or att Chyrch) son of Adam atte Churche, or Thomas's wife Felicia.[5]

In 1337 **43/7/9A** was referred to in an abutment description from **8A** as the tenement of John Hauk, sometime of Estmar Hose. In 1346 Thomas atte Churche, Felicia his wife, and Thomas le Maister bought a plea of intrusion against John son of John Hauk of Stratford and Thomas Hoke (or att Hock), butcher. The plaintiffs alleged that on 16 March 1346 (perhaps the date of Cristina Hose's death) Hauk and Hoke had disseised them of their free tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate (that is, **43/7/9A**). The plaintiffs recovered possession by a judgment of novel disseisin, and in March 1347 Thomas att Chyrch and Felicia his wife granted their moiety of **43/7/9A** (which, their grant stated, they and le Maister had recovered against Hauk and att Hock) to John de Romeny (or Romeny), citizen and potter (*ollarius*). This grant described the property as the moiety of a tenement and appurtenances. In July 1347 Thomas le Mayster granted his moiety (which, his grant stated, he had inherited after the death of Estmar Hose) to William att Gate, citizen and butcher, his heirs and assigns. In this grant the property was described as the moiety of a tenement with adjacent curtilage. In November 1347 William att Gate granted his moiety of **43/7/9A** to John de Romeny, his heirs and assigns, thus giving de Romeny possession of the entire property.[6]

John de Romeny died in April-May 1349, bequeathing **43/7/9A**, as part of the residue of his tenements and rents, to his wife Agnes for her lifetime, with remainder to the church of St. Botolph Aldgate towards the endowment of a chantry. Agnes died the following November (her will was made and proved on 16 November 1349), and the property passed to the church as part of the Romeny chantry endowment.[7]

## ii. 1349 to 1547

From 1349 to 1547 **43/7/9A** formed part of the Romeny chantry endowment, the history of which is discussed in detail under **43/7/7A**.

Three descriptions of **43/7/9A** are recorded between 1349 and 1547. In 1365 it seems to have been described as a messuage bequeathed by Romeny, worth 13s. 4d. p.a. (less quit-rents to Holy Trinity Priory of 2s. 2 1/2d. p.a.). In 1397 **43/7/8A** and **9A** together may have been described as 5 shops with solars built over them and a garden. In 1492 **43/7/9A**, described as a tenement with cellars, solars and appurtenances, of the dimensions cited at the beginning of this entry, was let by the prior of Holy Trinity (as rector of St. Botolph Aldgate) and the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate (Robert Nore and Richard Studfyld) to Thomas Lawny, citizen and grocer, for a term of 12 years (expiring Michaelmas 1504). Lawny, who at the time of the lease was already the holder and occupant of the property, was to pay 18s. p.a. in rent (due quarterly). The lessors were to pay all quit-rents chargeable on the property, keep the premises in repair, maintain them against wind and rain, and cleanse the

privies (*seges and drawtes*). They retained the right of re-entry and distraint if the rent fell a month in arrears.

The lease to Lawny of 1492 introduces an ambiguity into the mapping of **43/7/9A** by naming its eastern abutment as 'the ground of the said prior and convent'. It seems most likely that this phrase is a textual error, and should instead refer to the ground of the abbess and convent of St. Clare. (The St. Botolph Aldgate cartulary, in which this lease is recorded, contains many careless scribal errors.) However, it is possible that this phrase is a corruption for 'the ground of the said prior and churchwardens', in which case it would mean that **43/7/9A** extended eastward beyond the 98 ft. 9 in. boundary of the property leased to Lawny. If this phrase was in fact recorded correctly it would mean that in 1492 either **43/7/10** or **11A** (*qq.v.*) extended northwards in an L-shape to wrap behind **9A**.<sup>[8]</sup>

### iii. *Quit-rents*

At least two quit-rents are recorded as chargeable on **43/7/9A**. The first, of 6 1/2d. p.a. to Holy Trinity Priory, was specified in the grant of the property by the prior and convent to Fulchered in 1170 x 1197. The priory's cartulary lists 4 subsequent 12th- or 13th-century payors of this quit-rent, and the obligation to pay it was recorded in 1301, 1306 and *c.* 1374. The valuation of 1365 that has been identified with **9A** records that 2s. 2 1/2d. p.a. were chargeable by Holy Trinity Priory upon the property; possibly this is an error for 6 1/2d. p.a. The Holy Trinity Priory rental of *c.*1530 listed a quit-rent of 6d. p.a. as due to the priory from **9A**. After the surrender of the priory in 1532 this quit-rent passed to the Crown; for its subsequent history, see under **43/7/7A**, section iii.<sup>[9]</sup>

The second quit-rent chargeable on **43/7/9A**, of a rose at Midsummer to Richard de Algate, Agnes his wife and their heirs, was established by Richard and Agnes in their grant of **9A** to Alan le Potter in 1301. The obligation to pay it to Richard was specified in Alan's will of 1306, after which it is not recorded.<sup>[10]</sup>

### iv. *Chantry payments*

See under **43/7/7A** (section iv).

### v. *Descent of the freehold, 1547 to 1670, and tenant interests, 1547 to 1638*

After the dissolution of the chantries at the end of 1547 the history of **9A** is uncertain. A foot of fine dating from Hilary term, 1556, may, however, concern this property. It recorded the conveyance by Thomas Devyn (also called Deane) and Elizabeth his wife to John Wetherhyll of premises in the 'parish of St. Clare within the precincts of the late house or priory of the Minories without Algate'. Elizabeth Devyn was the widow of Giles Harrison, who had bought up and developed the neighbouring Ship Alley estate (discussed under **43/7/7A**, section v). When Harrison died in 1551 he bequeathed to Elizabeth a life-interest in his lands lying within and without Ship Alley, except for 2 tenements that he bequeathed separately. The property that Elizabeth and Thomas Devyn conveyed to Wetherhyll in 1556 might have been a plot of land measuring about 52 ft. (15.85 m.) square, abutting the S. side of the eastern extension of Ship Alley, and adjoining the E. side of the later no. 5 Fountain Court. This plot of land had become annexed to the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate by the time of Horwood's map (1799). (The maps of Ogilby and Morgan and of Rocque appear to be unreliable in their mapping of this section of the parish boundary.) The plot thus presumably formed part of the Well Alley estate (discussed below) by 1799, and possibly by 1638, when the estate is first recorded. If this plot was the property conveyed by the Devyns in 1556, perhaps it had been part of Giles Harrison's bequest to Elizabeth (although that bequest was meant to be a life-interest only). If so, Harrison would have acquired the freehold between May 1548 (when the bishop of Bath and Wells granted the Minories' precinct back to the Crown) and his own death in 1551.

The 2 tenements that Giles Harrison bequeathed separately were described in his will as lying between the Minories (precinct) and the church (of St. Botolph Aldgate), and these also may have become part of the Well Alley estate. In 1551 they were inhabited by Sybil Vincent (probably a

former Minoress nun, who would have been aged about 73; see under **68/1**, section i) and Edward Baxter, who each paid 13s. 4d. p.a., and they probably were the tenements described in September 1548 and January 1549 as held by Sybil Vincent and Thomas Wakehame or Wakam, at 10s. p.a. each. Harrison acquired them by letters patent in January 1549 as part of a group of properties that formerly had belonged to a chantry of St. Botolph Aldgate. At his death in 1551 he bequeathed them separately to Alice Waterscott, daughter of John Waterscott and Audrey his wife, on the day of her marriage, and to her heirs forever. Alice also was a legatee of a share of Harrison's Ship Alley estate (discussed under **43/7/7A**, section v), but these 2 tenements are not subsequently identifiable as part of that estate. As former parish chantry lands lying between the Minories precinct and the church, these 2 tenements seem most likely to have been either on the sites of **9A** and the adjacent no. 21 Minories, or else on the site of **43/7/4**, also a former parish chantry property.

If, however, these 2 tenements were indeed on the sites of **9A** and no. 21 Minories, Harrison would have owned the complete block of properties from **43/7/6** to **9A** inclusive, perhaps with the eastern extensions behind **7A-9A** as well.[11]

In 1585-6 there was a title dispute over a messuage that evidently lay on the site of all or part of no.s 21-24 Minories (**43/7/8A**, **9A**, **10**). This dispute began in February 1586, when John Povey sued William Richardson on a plea of trespass *super casum*. Povey alleged that he had been seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage and a garden, with appurtenances, situated near (*iuxta*) the Minories (precinct) in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, and formerly in the tenure or occupation of Richardson or his assigns. On 16 November 1585 Povey had met with one Richard Rolfe and others to discuss selling the property, which was worth £120, to Rolfe and others for £100. Rolfe and the others wished to purchase it for that price, but on 27 December 1585 Richardson falsely and maliciously cast doubt on Povey's title, saying that Povey 'had no right but from one [blank] Barnard gent' for it is the ould man Henry Estons ryght'. The intending buyers thus were afraid to buy the property and withdrew their offer. Povey complained that because of Richardson's false allegation he had been unable to sell or lease the property to anyone for any 'competent' sum, and he claimed damages to the amount of £200.[12]

In September 1586, however, Povey demised the property, consisting of a house or tenement with cellar(s), solar(s), and other appurtenances, to one Robert Spachurste or Spatchurst, his executors and assigns, for a term of 3 years (expiring September 1589). Spachurste, who was described in an indenture of 1601 as a citizen and embroiderer, entered into the property and was possessed of it, but on 8 October following Richardson and one John Evens forcibly expelled him from it. On 20 October 1586 Spachurste sued Richardson, for £10 damages, and Evens, who was now the tenant or occupant of the property, for £40 damages.[13]

Nothing further is known of these suits, but Povey evidently was able to establish his title. In April 1601 John Povey, also a citizen and embroiderer, who was either the above Povey or his namesake, made a settlement of 4 messuages or tenements situated near the Minories precinct, and one in Fleet Street, in anticipation of the marriage of his son Justinian Povey, gentleman, to Beatrix Stanley, daughter of John Stanley of London, gentleman. John Povey was at that time seised of the property in his demesne as of freehold for term of his life, and Justinian had absolute title of inheritance after his father's death. The 4 messuages were then or lately in the tenure or occupation of William Angell, fishmonger; Edmond Gentle, gentleman; one Armettreddinge, a carpenter; and John Bradbury; or their assigns.

The Poveys agreed, in consideration of the forthcoming marriage, and of the sum of £200 paid to Justinian as Beatrix's marriage portion, and for the assurance of a competent jointure to Beatrix, that by the end of the coming Easter term they would levy a fine for the assurance of these properties to John Stanley and to John Halsey of London, fishmonger, and their heirs and assigns. Stanley, Halsey, and their heirs and assigns were to stand seised of the properties to the use of John Povey for his lifetime; then to Justinian and his heirs and assigns until his marriage was solemnized, then to Justinian and Beatrix jointly; then to the heirs of their bodies; and then to the use of Justinian's heirs and assigns. The Poveys covenanted that they had a lawful estate in fee simple; John Povey also covenanted that after his death Justinian and Beatrix should enjoy these properties.[14]

The location of the 4 messuages near the Minories precinct is established by the tenant Armettrydinge. William Armettryding or Armattryding was listed in an account made in September 1598 of residents of Portsoken ward who made monthly payments to the parish collectors for the poor. His name occurs immediately after that of Thomas Terry, who dwelt at the Antwerp (nos. 19-20 Minories), and just before that of Robert Bradberie, citizen and joiner, who probably was related to Armettryding's fellow-tenant John Bradbury. Both Armettryding and Robert Bradberie were described in the parish clerks' memoranda book for 1599 as dwelling 'near' or 'towards' the Minories precinct. The clerk(s) used this term to mean close to the precinct, to the N. of the later Church Street. The next person listed after Bradberie in the collectors' account, Robert Joses or Jousie, occurs in the parish clerks' memoranda book in 1590 as dwelling 'beyond' (i.e., to the S. of) the Minories precinct.[15]

John Povey's 4 messuages in 1601 thus probably occupied all or part of the site of nos. 21-24 Minories. It is not known, however, whether the single disputed messuage of 1585-6 occupied the site of all 4 later messuages or only part of it. Of Povey's 4 tenants, only Armettryding is otherwise documented. He was a citizen and carpenter, whose son John died, aged 5, of the smallpox in 1599. Armettryding himself died c. 1607, when his will was proved; his widow Jane served as administratrix.[16]

Probably, then, it was Giles Harrison, John Wetherhyll, or John Povey who first created the Well Alley estate, which by 1638 appears to have comprised **43/7/9A**, together with no. 21 Minories (formerly part of **8A**), no. 24 and possibly no. 25 Minories (formerly part of **10** and **11A**, respectively), and, perhaps, with the eastern extension described above (formerly part of **7B**, **8B** and **9B**).

In 1638 this entire property probably was that conveyed (by an indenture of bargain and sale, in consideration of 5s.) by George Walsham, citizen and grocer, to John Biles (or Byles) of London, merchant, his heirs and assigns. This conveyance was made as security for £500 that Walsham was to give towards an intended marriage between Biles and Walsham's daughter Anne. It described the property as 6 messuages and tenements, previously 5 messuages or tenements, formerly in the occupations of Peter Kidd, Roger White, John Dabby (or Battey or Davey?), John Loveduffe, and John Richardson, or their assigns. Peter Kidd occurs in the parish clerks' memoranda book for 1623 as a turner who had lodgers named Stephen Thorp and Dorothy his wife. Walsham's conveyance adds that the 6 messuages of **43/7/9A** were then or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Mills, William Tanfeild, Anthony le Kayne, Richard Ferrers, Richard Butler and Peter Lemoynes. Of these names, 2 appear among the 6 names listed in the 1638 tithe list that seem to correspond to the residents of this property. They were: Richard Hunsley (whose rent, at the 'moderate' valuation, was given as £2 p.a.), Nicholas Gualthrop (£2 p.a.), Peter Leimoynne (£5 p.a.), William Jugler (£4 p.a.), Richard Browne (£3 p.a.), and Anthony Decane (£3 p.a.). Thomas Mills occurs (with a 'moderate' rent valuation of £6 p.a.) out of sequence in the 1638 tithe list, preceding (*i.e.*, seemingly to the N. of) the names that are identifiable with Ship Alley (**43/7/6-8A**). Mills's name is followed by that of Anthony Hartley (£8), who in 1640 lived to the S. of Mills, probably on the site of no. 25 Minories (see below under section vi). Both Mills and Hartley probably should be assigned to **9A** in the 1638 tithe list.[17]

In 1642 George Walsham, son and heir of the above George, released his estate in the property to Biles and his heirs by deed poll. The property was described as it had been in the conveyance of 1638; the rents reserved upon the tenants' leases were said to total £42 p.a.[18]

In 1644 Byles conveyed the property (by means of an indenture of bargain and sale, in consideration of 5s.) to Abraham Holditch of London, merchant, his heirs and assigns. Again it was described as it had been in 1638. By 1652 the portion of the property behind the streetfront was known as Well Alley. In 1654 Holditch mortgaged the property to Thomas Partington as security for a loan. The following year, in 1655, Holditch mortgaged the property again, demising it for 200 years to Jeremy Hamey for £250 as security for £295. At this time the property was described as 10 messuages in the tenure of: William Ratcliffe, Peter Lemoynes, Richard Ferrers, Stubbins, Floyd, Hudson, Howard, Overbury, Heath, Greene, Giles (forenames not given), and Thomas English. It was said to be free of encumbrances except the payment of an annuity of £20 to John Biles and Mary his daughter for their lives, and except for 6 current leases (discussed below, under **43/7/9Ai-vi**).[19]

The 1666 hearth tax return has 13 entries that probably corresponded to Well Alley and its streetfront tenements. They are: William Carter (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), an empty house, Thomas Nicholle (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Paul Kifney (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), an empty house, Mat Brain (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), Thomas Batte (3 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), John Phillipps (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), John Sweets (or Swade?) (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson), John Fletcher (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), John Ratliffe (2 hearths, unpaid, almsperson), John Numan? (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), and an empty house.[20]

In his will made in March 1667 Abraham Holditch empowered his brother Jacob Holditch of Totnes, Devon, Richard Opie of Exeter, gentleman, William Hooper of Exeter, linendraper, and his (Abraham's) wife Elizabeth Holditch to dispose of the property for £510. They did so in 1669, selling it for that sum to William Finch of London, merchant. Under the terms of the sale Finch paid £150 to Hamey, who had already received £100 from Abraham Holditch before the latter's death. Hamey thus recovered the £250 he had lent to Abraham, and he assigned his term in the property to one John Dickens in trust for Finch. There is no record of whether Hamey also was paid the additional £45 he was to have had from Abraham as interest. Finch paid the remaining £360 of the £510 to Jacob Holditch, Opie, and Hooper, who released the equity of redemption, plus 5s. to Elizabeth Holditch, who released her right in the property.[21]

The following year, in June 1670, William Finch covenanted to levy a fine by 31 December 1670 to Thomas Finch of London, merchant, his heirs and assigns, concerning the 13 messuages or tenements (late being 6, and formerly 5 messuages or tenements) lying in or near the Minories, which had been in the possession of the late Abraham Holditch of Totnes. The messuages were said to be then or late in the tenure or occupation of: Peter Lemoynes, Henry Ratcliffe, Nicholas Carter, William Baily, Giles Thayer, Bryan Warren, Richard Trout, Paul Kiffener, Thomas Nicholas (or Nicholle), John Swade, John Fletcher, and (blank) Hearne or their assigns. Of these, Kiffener (or Kiffney), Nicholas, Fletcher and (probably) Swade had occurred in the 1666 hearth tax return; Ratcliffe and Carter may have been related to the John Ratliffe and William Carter of the 1666 return.[22]

After William Finch's death (his testament was dated June 1672) this property descended to his son and heir Henry Finch, and then to Henry's brother George Finch.[23]

#### vi. *Leases, 1639 to 1670*

Leases of 6 parcels of **43/7/9A** are recorded between 1639 and 1670.

The first parcel (labelled **43/7/9Ai** on Fig. 000) corresponded to no. 22/23 Minories on the 1858 ward map, together with a yard behind it. If its 17th-century dimensions equalled its dimensions in 1858, it measured *c.* 13 ft. (3.96 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 60 ft. (18.29 m.) E.-W. In 1639 it was leased to Richard Ferrers, a citizen and stationer, for 21 years (to expire Michaelmas 1660), at £10 p.a. In 1655 this parcel was let to Nicholas Carter, citizen and cordwainer, in consideration of £40. Carter's lease was to begin upon the expiration of Ferrer's lease in 1660, and was to run for 51 years (to expire Midsummer 1711) at the same rent of £10 p.a. This lease described the parcel as a messuage or tenement with adjacent yard or backside, lying in the 'Minories street' and in the occupation of Ferrers and his undertenants; a parcel of ground at the E. end of the yard, taken out of another yard, in which a well then stood or had stood; and a small house or tenement lately built by Ferrers on part of the leased ground, in the tenure or occupation of Giles Hubbard or other undertenants of Ferrers; together with all lights, ways, watercourses and easements. An annexed schedule listed the fixtures as 1 tiled shed in the yard; 1 fixed cupboard, chimney 'paces' (pieces?) and window 'bands' in the hall; 1 fixed cupboard in the chamber; and the doors, bolts, and hinges about the house. According to the terms of the lease, the lessee was responsible for repairing, cleansing and paving the premises, repairing the glass windows, and rendering up the scheduled fixtures at the end of the term of the lease. The lessor retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell in arrears for 21 days or more. Although this lease was to have expired in 1711 it had been surrendered by 1680, when the premises were re-let. A condition of the new lease was that within the next 2 years the lessee was to pull down the 'old' messuage and sheds there (excluding, apparently, the small house built by Ferrers) and spend £200 on re-building. Six years later, in 1686, a new lease was made of the premises, now described as a messuage called

the Bell with yard behind, lying in the Minories. The yard appears to be shown as a plot of void ground in Ogilby and Morgan's map.[24]

The second parcel (labelled **93/7/9Aii** on Fig. 000) seems to have occupied the site of no. 24 Minories street on the 1858 ward map, which formerly had been part of **43/7/10** (*q.v.*). In 1640 Thomas Mills, butcher (who was listed as a tenant in 1638) sub-let a 'chimney room' or piece of ground measuring 7 ft. by 3 ft. (2.13 m. by 0.91 m.) lying at the E. end of this messuage to Anthony Hartley, citizen and joiner, for a term of 10 years (expiring Michaelmas 1650), at 2d. p.a. Hartley added it to his dwelling house, which adjoined Mills' messuage on the S. (presumably at no. 25 Minories street). In 1654 Mills's tenement (which Mills or his assigns then occupied), with its shops, cellars, solars, and easements, and with free ingress and egress, was leased to William Goodwin, citizen and joiner, for a term of 51 years (to expire at Michaelmas 1705), at £8 p.a. The lessee was to repair the premises and cleanse the privies; the lessor retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell in arrears for 14 days or more. A major condition of the lease was that the lessee was to build within 6 years a new and substantial tenement in place of the existing one. The following year, in May 1655, Goodwyn assigned his lease, in consideration of £46, to Henry Ratcliffe, citizen and butcher, who occurs in the list of tenants of 1670. On 9 June 1655 Ratcliffe surrendered the lease of 1654, paid an unspecified fine, and in return obtained a new lease of the premises, including the 'chimney piece' that had been let or sub-let to Hartley (who was now dead). Ratcliffe's new lease was to run for 99 years (to expire 25 March 1754) at a rent of £8 p.a. Its terms were similar to those of the lease of 1654, including the requirement that the lessee was substantially to rebuild the messuage and 'chimney room'. Two days later, on 11 June 1655, Ratcliffe obtained, for an unspecified fine, and at the same rent of £8 p.a., a 51-year extension of his first lease. His term in the premises thus was to expire on 25 March 1805. The messuage was then said to have been late in the tenure or occupation of Mills. In 1669 Ratcliffe sub-let the messuage, then known as the Three Cranes, to its current tenant or occupant John Banner, citizen and apothecary. Banner's lease, for which he paid a fine of £58, was to run for 21 years (to expire at Michaelmas 1690) at a rent of £24 p.a. The premises, which previously had been in the tenure or occupation of one Tilley, a 'saylesman', consisted of a cellar, a shop over the cellar, a kitchen and hall over the shop, 2 rooms or chambers over the kitchen and hall, and 2 garrets over the 2 rooms. The fixtures were listed as: 4 shelves, a dresser and a cupboard under it, and a sink and closet with lock and key, all in the kitchen; a closet with a 'porhall' in the hall; and 2 doors with locks and keys, and 2 closets with 2 doors and locks and keys in the 2 rooms over the kitchen and hall. The arrangement of these rooms is shown in Fig. 00.[25]

The third parcel for which leases are recorded, labelled **43/7/9Aiii** on Fig. 000, lay on the N. of **43/7/9Ai** and corresponded to no. 21 Minories street on the 1858 ward map. In November 1652, described as a messuage, it was leased to Peter Lemoyne for a term of 31 years (to expire in 1683), for a fine of £5 and a rent of £9 p.a. Lemoyne occurs in the lists of tenants in the deeds of 1638, 1642, 1644, 1655 and 1670, and in the tithe list of 1638. In 1683, upon the expiration of Lemoyne's lease, this messuage was let to Thomas White, citizen and merchant tailor, for 61 3/4 years (to expire in 1745), at a peppercorn rent for the first 3/4 year and £10 p.a. thereafter. The messuage, which was then in the tenure or occupation of Hester Lemoy, spinster, was described as measuring 30 ft. (9.14 m.) in length E.-W.; 14 ft. (4.27 m.) in breadth next to the street, and 18 1/2 ft. (5.64 m.) in breadth at the back. As the messuage was old and decayed, the lessee was to pull it down and build a substantial new messuage there by Midsummer 1684, in respect of which he was to have all the building materials in the existing messuage.[26]

The fourth parcel, **43/7/9Aiv**, was described in 1652 as a messuage or tenement containing 4 rooms, with a yard and a shed, lying in Well Alley in the Minories in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. This parcel probably lay behind no. 22/23 Minories street, at nos. 1-2, or possibly nos. 1-4, Well Court. It was then or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Clawbord, joiner, and was leased in that year to John Browne, citizen and merchant tailor, for 21 years (expiring Christmas 1673) at a rent of £6 p.a. The lessee was to be responsible for repairs, and he was to spend the first quarter's rent (£1. 10s. 0d.) on necessary repairs. The landlord (Abraham Holditch of Totnes) retained the right to enter and view the premises twice each year, and the right of re-entry if the rent fell in arrears for more than 14 days.[27]

The fifth parcel leased, **43/7/9Av**, was a void piece of ground lying in or near the Little Minories (Church Street and its northern extension, shown on the 1858 ward map). It measured 24 ft. (7.32 m.) E.-W. by 12 ft. (3.66 m.) N.-S., and probably corresponded to the plot shown to the E. of no. 4 Well Court on the 1858 ward map. On the S. it abutted **68/2/8**, and on the N. it abutted the ground of the landlord, Abraham Holditch (**43/7/9Avi**). Holditch leased **9Av** in 1655 to William Baylie, citizen and merchant tailor, for a term of 99 years (to expire Midsummer 1754), for a fine of £6. 13s. 4d. and a rent of £1. 10s. 0d. p.a. Holditch retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell 28 days in arrears, and he covenanted not to stop up or darken any lights or windows belonging to the Merchant Taylors' Company (which owned the adjoining property, **68/2/8**).[28]

The sixth parcel, **43/7/9Avi**, was described in 1657 as a piece of ground lying near the Minories. It abutted E. on a passage in the Little Minories (probably the northern extension of Church Street), W. on the entry of the yard leading to it (perhaps the plot shown on the 1858 ward map to the N. of nos. 3-4 Well Court), N. on the lands of the owner, Abraham Holditch, and S. on **9Av** (see above). Holditch leased **9Avi** in 1657 to William Bailey, the tenant of **9Av**, on terms similar to those in the lease of **9Av**. Bailey's lease of **9Avi**, like that of **9Av**, was to expire in 1754; the rent seems similarly to have been £1. 10s. 0d. p.a.[29]

Holditch's 'lands' (labelled **43/7/9Avii** on Fig. 000, which in 1657 were said to lie to the N. of **9Avi**, presumably lay to the E. or to the N. and E. of the yard mentioned above, which by 1690 was known as Well Yard.[30]

The arrangement of the dwellings in Well Alley in the 17th century remains uncertain. From 1638 to 1654 the property (including the streetfront tenements, which may have included Anthony Hartley's tenement at no. 25 Minories Street), was described as consisting of 6 messuages (formerly 5) near the Minories (precinct) in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. In 1655 there were 10 messuages, and in 1669-70 there were 13 messuages. In 1690 6 messuages were let in Well Yard in the Minories: 4 on the N. side of the yard, and 2 on the W. side of the yard, the second of which was said to be next to the pump, and with a piece of void ground behind it. By 1702 the total number of messuages contained in the Well Alley estate had been reduced to 11.[31]

Between 1655 and 1684 all 3 of the streetfront tenements were described as old and decayed and were scheduled to be rebuilt. **43/7/9Aii**, on the site of no. 24 Minories street, was inventoried in 1669, some years after its scheduled rebuilding; the arrangement of its rooms as described in the inventory is shown in Fig. 00.

## NOTES

- 1 BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 54v-55v.
- 2 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 916-919, 942; PRO, E40/1868, E40/1949, E40/1950; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 22; HR 23 (62).
- 3 HR 30(10), 30(87), 36(76); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 23-24.
- 4 HR 41(76), 54(80); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 26v.
- 5 HR 57(17).
- 6 HR 64(138), 74(58), 74(158); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 27-29; HPL 68; PA, no. 38.
- 7 HR 76(219); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 42-43.
- 8 CLRO, Escheat Roll EE, mm. 59v-60; *Cal Inq P M* xii, 32-33; *Cal Inq Misc 1387-93*, no. 94; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 45v-47, 54v-55v.
- 9 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 918, 919, 954; PRO, E36/162, E40/1949, E40/1968, E164/18, f.24; HR 30(87), 36(76); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 24; CLRO, Escheat Roll EE, mm. 59v-60; *Cal Inq P M* xii, 32-3.
- 10 HR 30(87), 36(76); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 24; PRO, E40/1968.
- 11 *Cal Feet of Fines* ii, pp. 90, 93; PRO, SC6/Edw 6/293, mm. 71v-72; *Cal Pat R 1547-8*, 296-7; *Abs Inq P M* iii, 29-31.
- 12 PRO, E13/359.
- 13 PRO, E13/362; GL, MS 13507, 'no. 2'.
- 14 GL, MS 13507, 'no. 2'.
- 15 GL, MS: 9234/7, ff. 149v-150; PCM 1598-9 (23 July 1598; 4 October 1599; 4 November 1599); PCM, 1590 (7 June 1590).

ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 9A

- 16 PCM 1599 (4 November 1599); GL, MS 9050/4, f. 319v.
- 17 GL, MS 10818, nos. 1-2; HR 315(13); *Inhabitants in 1638*, p. 214.
- 18 GL, MS 10818, nos. 1-2.
- 19 GL, MS 10818, nos. 3, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15.
- 20 PRO, E179/252/32/21/2, m. 16.
- 21 GL, MS 10818, nos. 18-22, 26.
- 22 GL, MS 10818, no. 23.
- 23 GL, MS 10818, nos. 24-25, and unnumbered bond dated 24 December 1702.
- 24 GL, MS 10818, nos. 12, 13, 27, 29.
- 25 GL, MS 10818, nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, and unnumbered deeds dated 22 May 1655, 8 October 1669, and 3 October 1672.
- 26 GL, MS 10818, nos. 4, 28.
- 27 GL, MS 10818, no. 5.
- 28 GL, MS 10818, nos. 13, 16.
- 29 GL, MS 10818, no. 17.
- 30 GL, MS 10818, no. 30.
- 31 GL, MS 10818, no. 30, and unnumbered bond dated 24 December 1702.



## **43/7/9B**

### **ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE**

#### **(MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 9B**

This property lay between **43/7/8B** to the N., **43/7/11B** to the S., **43/7/9C** to the E., and **43/7/9A** to the W. No documents have been found that are specifically concerned with **43/7/9B**; its siting and history have been derived entirely from abutment references.

##### *i. Thirteenth century to 1303*

**43/7/9B** probably was the property described in 1281-2 and 1287-8 as the house of Thomas de la More. In July 1294, **43/7/9B** was described as the tenement of Ralph de Langford and his wife Agnes de la More, formerly the wife of Thomas de la More. By October 1301 it had come into the possession or tenure of Blanche, dowager queen of Navarre and widow of Edmund earl of Lancaster, and was described at that time as the tenement of Blanche, queen of Navarre. She died at Vincennes in May 1302 and by April 1303 **43/7/9B** had been incorporated into the Minoresses' precinct, presumably by her gift or bequest.[1]

For the later history of this property, see **68/1** and **68/2/1**.

#### NOTES

- 1 PRO, E40/1950, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 917, 955; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 22, 24r-v; HR 23(62), 30(87); M. Powicke, *The Thirteenth Century* (1953, rpr. 1954), p. 241.

## 43/7/9C

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE

#### (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 9C

This property lay at the eastern edge of the parish, between **43/7/12B** on the N., **43/7/11C** on the S., and **43/7/9B** on the W. Its dimensions were recorded in 1294 as 1 1/2 perches (24 ft. 9 in. or 7.54 m.) N.-S., by 15 1/2 perches (255 ft. 9 in. or 77.95 m.) E.-W.[1]

##### i. *Thirteenth century*

A life interest in **43/7/9C** was bequeathed by Thomas de la More, *tanur*, to Agnes his wife, in his will proved in 1282. After her death the property (apparently described as a house in East Smithfield) was to be sold by Thomas's executors and the money spent on pious uses. One of the other legatees, Alice de Leyton, challenged the will, claiming that Thomas had not been of sound mind (*sane memorie*) for 2 years before his death. Her challenge, however, does not seem to have affected Agnes's inheritance of **43/7/9C**, for on 26 July 1294 Agnes de la More (widow of Thomas) and her husband Ralph de Langeford surrendered and quitclaimed their interest in their plot of land (of the dimensions cited above) and its appurtenances in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate to Geoffrey de Hundesditch, tanner (*tannator*) of London, one of Thomas de la More's executors, and to his fellow executors (not named), willing that Geoffrey and the others should sell it and use the money as directed in Thomas's will. By 23 August 1294 the tenement formerly of Thomas de la More had been acquired by Edmund, earl of Lancaster. It was included among the tenements of the fee of Holy Trinity Priory that the prior and canons granted on that date to Edmund in order that he might assign them to the Minoresses, in return for a collective quit-rent to the priory of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. The priory also reserved free access to the fee to distrain on the goods and chattels therein, and also reserved the temporal and spiritual rights belonging to the priory and to its church of St. Botolph Aldgate. On 8 November 1294 **43/7/9C** was included among the properties that Edmund was licenced by letters patent to assign in mortmain to the Minoresses. In this licence it was described as a plot of land that Edmund then held by the demise of Geoffrey de Hundesdich, executor of the will of Thomas de la More. Edmund died on 5 June 1296 and he probably conveyed **43/7/9C** to the Minoresses before his death; by April 1303 it had been incorporated into their precinct. For the later history of **43/7/9C**, see **68/1-3**. [2]

##### ii. *Quit-rents*

**43/7/9C** was one of the 6 tenements for which a collective quit-rent of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. was payable by the Minoresses to Holy Trinity Priory as a condition of the priory's grant to Edmund, earl of Lancaster in 1294 (described above). For the later history of this quit-rent see **68/1**, section vii. [3]

#### NOTES

1 HR 23(62).

2 HR 13(76), 23(62); *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 920, 955; *Cal Pat R 1292-1302*, p. 106; PRO, E40/14726.

3 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 920, 955; PRO, E40/14726.

43/7/10

**ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE**

**(MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 10**

This property lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories, between **43/7/9A** on the N. and **43/7/11A** on the S. Originally **10**, **11A**, **11B** and **11C** probably formed a single property. By 1294 **11B** and **11C** had become detached, and between 1302 and 1313 **10** and **11A** also had separated. In 1494 the dimensions of **10** were recorded as 16 ft. 4 1/2 in. (4.95 m.) in breadth N.-S. at the W. end, 14 ft. 2 in. (4.30 m.) in breadth N.-S. at the E. end, and 90 ft. 5 1/2 in. (27.58 m.) in length E.-W. Its site corresponded to no. 24 Minories on the 1858 Portsoken ward map, extending eastwards as far as the E. end of no. 2 Well Court.[1]

*i Twelfth century to 1539*

**43/7/10** possibly is to be identified with the moiety of a messuage held in 1170 x 1197 by Ralph the deacon (*diaconus*). This identification, however, is very uncertain; for a discussion, see under **43/7/9A**, section i. In 1294 **10** seems to have been charged with an unspecified share of an annual quit-rent of 9s. due to St. Helen's Priory. At that time, **10** seems to have been described jointly with **11A** as a tenement with houses built upon it, 'still' (*adhuc*) held by Salomon le Tuler (the tiler) and Alice his wife. In 1300 and 1301 **43/7/10** (probably jointly with **11A**), was referred to in abutment descriptions from **9A** as the tenement of Ranulf le Potter. He evidently was Salomon's son, for in 1302 Ranulph son of Solomon the tiler (*tegulator*) granted to the Minoresses, for a *gersum* of 1 mark (13s. 4d.), an earthen wall (*murus terreus*), together with the *area* upon which it was erected, and whatever Ranulph had of right beyond (*ultra*) the same wall on the S., towards (*versus*) the *area* or tenement of the Minoresses. This wall lay between Ranulph's tenement (**10** and **11A**) on the N., and the Minoresses' tenement (**11B**, the site of the later Church Street), on the S.[2]

**43/7/10** is next recorded in 1313 when Walter de Copton and Anabill his wife granted the property, described as a tenement and appurtenances abutting S. on the tenement of John Cobbe (**11A**), to William Danyel, his heirs and assigns. The reference to Cobbe's tenement establishes that by 1313 **10** had become separated from **11A**. In 1326 **10** was referred to in an abutment description (from **9A**) as the tenement of Walter de Wymbysh and Amabilia his wife; in 1340 (from **11A**) as the tenement sometime of William de Bosenham; in 1347 (from **9A**) as the tenement of Simon de Bosenham, clerk; and again in 1347 (from **9A** as the tenement sometime of William Danyell).[3]

Despite this description, the freehold of **10** remained in the possession of William Danyel (or, more probably, his namesake) until his death in 1365. In his will (dated 9 April and proved 29 April 1365) William Danyel, citizen and brewer, directed his executors to sell his tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate parish within a year of his death. Of the proceeds, £4 were to be given to Simon Bosenham, and the remainder to pious uses. In July 1365 Danyel's executors Thomas atte Hale and Thomas Clayman, *cookes*, sold the tenement to Robert Faukes, citizen and tailor, Margaret his wife, and Robert's heirs and assigns. The following November Danyel's widow and executrix Margaret quitclaimed her right in the tenement to Robert and Margaret Faukes and Robert's heirs and assigns.[4]

In 1374 **43/7/10** was referred to in an abutment description as the tenement formerly of Robert de Gadesby or Gatesby, who had been the chaplain of John de Romeney's chantry in St. Botolph Aldgate. An undated marginal note described the tenement as 'now' of the almoner of Holy Trinity Priory.

Abutment descriptions from **9A** of 1377, 1381 and 1383 refer to **10** as the tenement of Robert Gatesby, sometime of William Danyel.[5]

In 1412 **43/7/9A** was described as abutting S. on the tenements of Holy Trinity Priory and of the Minoreesses. Presumably this refers to **43/7/10** and to the Minoreesses' precinct E. of **10**, although the wording is ambiguous. In 1438 **10** was referred to in an abutment description from **9A** as the tenement or tenements of Holy Trinity Priory, and in 1492 as the ground of Holy Trinity Priory, in the tenure of Thomas Lawny, citizen and grocer. Thus, between 1365 and 1412 the freehold of **10** came into the possession of Holy Trinity Priory.[6]

In 1494 **43/7/10** was leased by the priory to the Minoreesses for a term of 51 years (to expire 25 March 1545) at a rent of 10s. p.a. (payable twice yearly). The lease described the property as a tenement next to the Minoreesses' great outer gate, together with certain land not then built upon opposite the tenement. The tenement and void plot together contained the dimensions cited at the beginning of this entry. Under the terms of the lease the Minoreesses were to maintain the property against wind and rain, and the priory was to be responsible for all other repairs. The Priory retained the right to re-enter the premises and take distresses if the rent fell a month in arrears; if sufficient distresses could not be found, the priory could repossess the property after 6 weeks of arrears.[7]

A Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1530 listed **43/7/10** as a little tenement near the Minoreesses' great gate, for which the abbess of the Minoreesses was to pay 10s. p.a. to the priory. A Holy Trinity Priory rental of 1531-2 described **10** as a tenement *iuxta* the Minoreesses' great gate; a later rental, dating from 1532 x 1539, merely noted that the abbess owed an annual rent of 10s. for property in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. A rental of 1531-2 listed Elena Bowyer as the tenant of the Minoreesses (at 10s. p.a.) of a small tenement outside the nuns' great gate. This tenement probably stood on the site of no. 25 Minories (see under **43/7/11A**), but possibly is to be identified instead with no. 24 Minories. A rental of 1531-2 of the Minoreesses' London estate listed Elena Bowyer as the tenant (at 10s. p.a.) of a small tenement outside the nun's great gate. This tenement probably stood on the site of no. 25 Minories (see under **43/7/11A**), but possibly is to be identified instead with no. 24 Minories.[8]

With the surrender of Holy Trinity Priory in 1532 the priory's properties, including **10**, fell to the Crown. With the dissolution of the Minoreesses in 1539 the Minoreesses' properties, including their remaining term in **10**, similarly fell to the Crown.

## ii. 1539 to 1670

At some time after 1494 **43/7/10** apparently was divided into at least 2 parts: the westernmost 32 ft. (9.75 m.), on the site of no. 24 Minories street, which remained in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate (**43**); and the eastern 58 ft. (17.68 m.), which came to be incorporated into the parish of Holy Trinity Minories (**68**).

At some time between 1539 and 1638 the western part of **10** (the site of no. 24 Minories) became attached to the neighbouring Well Court estate. Its history from 1539 to 1670 is discussed under **43/7/9A** (*q.v.*).

The eastern part of **43/7/10** apparently became attached to the adjoining segment of **11A**, which contained 3 houses that fronted S. on the later Church Street. These houses probably originally had been built between 1374 and 1487, and definitely were in existence by 1553. They were known by 1591 as the 3rd, 4th, and 5th houses 'on the left' as one entered the former Minoreesses' precinct. The later history of this eastern part of **11A** is discussed under **68/1**, section v, and **68/2/5-7**.

## iii. *Quit-rents*

In 1294, **43/7/10**, **11A**, **11B** and **11C** apparently were jointly charged with a quit-rent of 9s. p.a., payable to St. Helen's Priory. In 1487-8 the Minoreesses paid an annual quit-rent of 5s. to St. Helen's Priory for an unspecified tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. By that date **43/7/11B-C**, and probably most of **11A** (except for no. 25 Minories street), had been incorporated into the Minoreesses' precinct, which was extra-parochial. The 5s. p.a. thus may have been chargeable only on **10** and on no. 25 Minories street.[9]

ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 10

This quit-rent was not recorded in the next-surviving Minoresses' rental, of 1531-2, nor in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. It thus appears to have lapsed between 1488 and 1531.[10]

NOTES

- 1 PRO, E303/9/200.
- 2 PRO, E40/1949, LR14/264, LR14/284; HR 30(10), 30(87); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 24.
- 3 HR 41(76), 54(80), 67(6), 74(58), 74(158); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 26v, 27v-29.
- 4 HR 93(71), 93(85); PRO, E40/1928, E40/1929, E40/2273.
- 5 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957; PRO, LR14/650, LR14/694; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 30v-31v.
- 6 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 954; BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10r, 54v-55v.
- 7 PRO, E303/9/200.
- 8 PRO, E36/162, SC6/Hen 8/2121, SC12/11/16, m. 5v.
- 9 PRO, LR14/264, SC6/Hen 7/395.
- 10 *L & P Henry VIII*, v, no. 1663.

43/7/11

**ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE  
(MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 11**

This property lay on the E. side of the street now known as Minories, between **43/7/10** on the N. and **43/7/13** on the E., and extending eastward to the parish boundary. The streetfront portion of **11** is represented on the 1858 ward map by nos. 25-26 Minories and the site of Church Street. map. At some time before July 1294 **10** and **11** together probably formed a single property owned or held by Salomon le Tuler (the tiler) and Alice his wife. By July 1294, however, **11** had been divided into 3 unequal portions, discussed below as **11A**, **11B**, and **11C**.

i. **43/7/11A**

**10** and **11A** together probably are to be identified as the tenement with houses built upon it that in September 1294 were said to have been retained by Salomon le Tuler and Alice his wife (*que adhuc sunt Salamonis le Tuler et Alicie uxoris eius*), who also had owned **11B** and **11C**. In 1300 and 1301 **10** and **11A** together probably represented the tenement of Ranulf le Potter, which was mentioned in abutment references from **43/7/9A**. Ranulf seems to have been Solomon's son, for in 1302 Ranulph, son of Solomon the tiler (*tegulator*), granted to the Minoresses, for a *gersum* of 1 mark (13s. 4d.), an earthen wall (*murus terreus*), together with the *area* upon which it was erected, and whatever Ranulph had of right beyond (*ultra*) the same wall on the S., towards (*versus*) the *area* or tenement of the Minoresses. This wall lay between Ranulph's tenement (probably **10-11A**) on the N. and the Minoresses' tenement (**11B**, the site of Church Street on the 1858 ward map) on the S. In April 1303 a description of the bounds of the Minoresses' precinct recorded that this boundary between **11A** and **11B** measured 85 ft. 6 in. (26.06 m.) E.-W.[1]

By 1313 **11A** had become separated from **10**: a grant of **10** in that year records that it abutted S. on the tenement of John Cobbe, which must have been **11A**. In his testament dated 1326 and proved in 1329 Cobbe, a citizen and butcher, bequeathed **11A**, described as his tenement and appurtenances next to (*iuxta*) the New Abbey (of the Minoresses), to his wife Joan for life, with remainder to their joint issue (if any) for life, and their heirs for life. Upon the death of those heirs the tenement was to be sold, and half the proceeds given to the Minoresses to pray for the Cobbes and their benefactors. If Joan failed to maintain the tenement, or kept the rent of it for more than a year, or died leaving no children of herself and John, then the tenement was to be sold.[2]

John Cobbe's widow Joan subsequently married William Brangwayn, citizen and merchant (*mercator*). In February 1340 Joan and William granted **11A** (described as a tenement with houses built upon it and appurtenances) to John de Pritelwell, citizen and apothecary; John de Pritelwell, parson of the church of *Brunstede* (Brumstead, Norfolk); John de Brisyngham (Bressingham, Norfolk), chaplain; and their heirs and assigns forever. The intent of this transaction may have been to circumvent John Cobbe's will, under which Joan should have had only a life-interest in **11A**. Possibly, however, the grantees were acting on behalf of the Minoresses, who in 1379 were said to have acquired **11A** by virtue of letters patent dated 23 April 1340, which licensed them to obtain in mortmain lands worth £30 p.a. The Minoresses certainly had acquired the tenement representing **11A** by 1365, when abutment descriptions from **10** referred to **11A** as the tenement of the Minoresses.[3]

Subsequently the Minoresses seem to have attempted to incorporate the back part of **11A** into their precinct. This led to a dispute with Holy Trinity Priory over the ownership, tithes, and parochial dues of the property. In 1374 an agreement was reached: the Minoresses retained their title to the property itself, but released to the priory all right in 1s. p.a. from it in obventions and oblations, and all parochial rights over the persons dwelling there (*omnibus iuribus paroch' de personis in eisdem inhabitantibus*). The property under dispute was described as a certain plot measuring 30 ft. (9.14 m.) N.-S. by 60 ft. (18.29 m.) E.-W., with a little house on it, in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, abutting **10** on the N., an earthen wall on the E., the abbey precinct (*ceptum*) on the S., and the Minoresses' tenement that adjoined the great outer gate of the abbey on the W. The latter tenement would have

corresponded to the streetfront portion of **11A**, and would have measured *c.* 30 ft. (9.14 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 25 ft. (7.62 m.) E.-W.[4]

In acquiring **11A**, a tenement held of the king in burgage, the Minoresses had been in breach of the letters patent granted to them in 1340, which expressly prohibited them from acquiring lands that were held of the king. In December 1379 the Minoresses obtained a pardon for having violated this condition, and the following January the mayor of London, as escheator, reported that the tenement was worth 13s. 4d. p.a.[5]

By 1487-8 **11A**, except, perhaps, for the site of no. 25 Minories, seems to have been incorporated into the Minoresses' precinct as part of a row of 6 houses (known in 1591 as the 6 houses 'on the left') situated on the N. side of the roadway leading into the precinct (the later Church Street). By 1531 there was a 7th house, described in a rental of 1531-2 as a small tenement outside the Minoresses' great gate, and let to Elena Bowyer for 10s. p.a. Elena Bowyer's tenement probably was on the site of no. 25 Minories (part of **11A**); possibly, however, it was on the site of no. 24 Minories (part of **10**).[6]

For the later history of **11A**, see under **68/1**, section v, and **68/2/2-7**.

## ii. **43/7/11B**

**43/7/11B** is recorded only obliquely. On 26 July 1294 it was described as the tenement of Edmund, earl of Lancaster in a grant of the adjoining **11C** made by Solomon the tiler (*tegulator*, le Tuyller) and Alice his wife to the Lord Edmund. Edmund thus had acquired **11B**, presumably from Solomon and Alice, before he obtained **11C**. [7]

In 1302 Ranulph, son of Solomon the tiler (probably to be identified with Ranulf le Potter, who owned or held **43/7/10** in 1300-1), granted to the Minoresses, for a *gersum* of 1 mark (13s. 4d.), an earthen wall (*murus terreus*), together with the *area* upon which it was erected, and whatever Ranulph had of right beyond (*ultra*) the same wall on the S., towards (*versus*) the *area* or tenement of the Minoresses. This wall thus marked the boundary between **11A** on the N. and **11B** on the S., and this description suggests that **11B** had been granted to the Minoresses by this date. Edmund probably had conveyed it to the nuns before his own death in 1296, perhaps between 26 July and 30 September 1294 (see below under section iv). By April 1303 **11B** definitely had been incorporated into the Minoresses' precinct. A description of the precinct bounds made at that time records that the boundary between **11B** (on the S.) and **11A** (on the N.) measured 85 ft. 6 in. (26.06 m.) E.-W.[8]

In 1374 the N.-S. boundary between **11B** (on the E.) and **11A** (on the W.) was marked by an earthen wall, to the E. of which (on the site of the N. portion of **11B**) was a small garden. By this date (and probably by 1303) the S. portion of **11B**, abutting **11A** on the N. and the street on the W., had become the site of the main roadway leading into the precinct (the later Church Street), and contained the Minoresses' great outer gate. By 1487-8 the small garden of 1374 probably had been replaced by a large house, described in 1591 as the 'sixth house on the left'.

For the later history of **11B**, see under **68/1**, section v, and **68/2/8**.

## iii. **43/7/11C**

**43/7/11C** is first recorded on 26 July 1294, when Solomon the tiler (*tegulator*, le Tuyller) and Alice his wife granted it to Edmund, earl of Lancaster. This grant described the property as a plot of land in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, abutting the land of Edmund Trentemars (which lay in the parish of St. Mary Matfelon) on the E., and the tenement of the Lord Edmund (**11B**) on the W. The plot measured 66 ft. (20.12 m.) N.-S. by 255 ft. 9 in. (77.95 m.) E.-W. On 30 September 1294 the prioress and the convent of St. Helen granted a licence to the Lord Edmund to assign **11C**, described as a plot (*placea*) of ground with appurtenances, to the Minoresses in pure alms. On 8 November 1294 Edmund was granted letters patent licensing him to assign this plot to the Minoresses in mortmain. Edmund probably conveyed **11C** to the Minoresses before his death on 5 June 1296; it definitely had been incorporated into the nuns' precinct by April 1303.[9]

For the later history of **11C**, see under **68/1**, section ii, iii, and v; **68/2/0**; and **68/2/1, 13-15**.

## iv. *Quit-rents*

**43/7/10** and **11** seem jointly to have been charged with an annual quit-rent of 9s. payable to St. Helen's Priory. This quit-rent was recorded in a grant of 30 September 1294 by which the prioress and convent of St. Helen's licensed Edmund, earl of Lancaster, to assign **11C** to the Minoresses in pure

alms. The prioress and convent reserved to themselves and their successors the annual quit-rent of 9s. that was due from **11C** and from the tenement and appurtenances (**10-11A**) still retained by Solomon the tiler and Alice his wife, and the right to distrain and take *naam* on the plot and tenement should the payment fall in arrears. This description does not seem to include **11B**, which on 26 July 1294 was described as the tenement of the Lord Edmund. Possibly Edmund had conveyed **11B** to the Minoresses between 26 July and 30 September 1294, and had at that time obtained a licence from St. Helen's Priory exempting **11B** from a share of this 9s. p.a. quit-rent.[10]

In 1487-8 the Minoresses were paying an annual quit-rent to St. Helen's Priory of 5s. for a tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. By that date **11B** and **11C** were part of the Minoresses' precinct and thus were extra-parochial. **10** had been acquired by Holy Trinity Priory and may have been let to the Minoresses by 1487-8, but the earliest recorded lease of **10** by Holy Trinity Priory to the Minoresses dates from 1492. This quit-rent of 5s. p.a. may, therefore, have been chargeable on **11A**, which probably had been incorporated into the precinct between 1374 and 1487, but which continued to owe parochial dues to St. Botolph Aldgate (see above under **11A**).[11]

There is no subsequent mention of this quit-rent in the next surviving Minoresses' rental (1531-2), nor in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535). It thus appears to have lapsed between 1488 and 1531.[12]

#### NOTES

- 1 PRO, E40/14726, LR14/264, LR14/284; *Aldgate Cart*, no 955; HR 30(10), 30(87); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, f. 24.
- 2 HR 41(76), 57(115).
- 3 HR 67(6), 93(85); PRO, E40/1928-9, LR14/209; *Cal Pat R 1377-81*, p. 432.
- 4 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957 (corrected from GL, MS 122, vol. iv, ff. 724-6).
- 5 *Cal Pat R 1377-81*, p. 432; *Cal Inq Misc 1377-88*, no. 108.
- 6 *L & P Henry VIII v*, no. 1663; PRO, SC6/Hen 8/2121.
- 7 HR 23(61); PRO, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.
- 8 HR 23(61); PRO, E40/14726, LR14/284; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.
- 9 HR 23(61); PRO, E40/14726, LR14/264; *Cal Pat R 1292-1302*, p. 106; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.
- 10 PRO, LR14/264.
- 11 PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395.
- 12 *L & P Henry VIII v*, no. 1663; *Valor i*, 397-8.



## 43/7/12A

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 12A

This property lay between **43/7/4-6** on the W., **43/5/1** on the N. **43/7/12B** on the E., and **43/7/7B** on the S. In 1302 its dimensions were recorded as 8 perches (132 ft. or 40.23 m.) N.-S., by 4 perches (66 ft. or 20.11 m.) E.-W. In 1302 it was given to the Minoresses and comprised the N.W. corner of their precinct.[1]

#### i. *Thirteenth century to 1302*

The first reference to **43/7/12A** dates from 1256-7, when an abutment reference from **43/7/6** described **12A** as the land of Roger de Leuesham. On 30 September 1297 Joan Goldcorn, citizen (*civis*) of London (who also apparently owned **12B** and **43/7/4-6**), in her free (*ligia*) widowhood (her husband Bartholomew the smith (*faber*) of London had died in 1289-90), granted **43/7/12A** to Blanche, queen of Navarre (widow of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, who had died in June 1296), for a *gersum* of 10 marks (£6. 16s. 8d.). The property was described as a plot of land (*placea terre*); a subsequent deed describes this transaction as a purchase by Blanche. By May 1298 Blanche may have built a residence on the site, which she may have occupied until her death in May 1302 (this possibility is discussed under **68/1** section i).

In July 1302 Blanche's son Thomas, earl of Lancaster, granted **43/7/12A** to the Minoresses in pure alms. His grant described the property as a plot of land with a house on it and appurtenances, of the dimensions cited above. In April 1303 the prior and canons of Holy Trinity Aldgate quitclaimed to the Minoresses all right in a number of properties, including the tenement(s) of Joan Goldcorn (presumably **12A-B**), that together made up the nuns' precinct.[2]

For the subsequent history of this property, see **68/1** and **68/2/1**.

#### ii. *Quit-rents*

The grant in 1302 by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, to the Minoresses of **43/7/12A** stated that the nuns were to hold the property in pure alms for the services due to the lords of the fee. However, no quit-rent was recorded as due for this property to Holy Trinity Priory or to any other landlord.[3]

#### NOTES

1 PRO, LR14/1083.

2 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 912, 955; PRO, E40/1867, E40/14726, LR14/1071, LR14/1083; *DNB*, under 'Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of'; *Cal EMC*, p. 6; *Cal Inq Misc 1219-1307*, no. 1949.

3 PRO, LR14/1083.

## 43/7/12B

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 12B

This property lay at the eastern edge of the parish, between **43/5/4** on the N., **43/7/9C** on the E., and **43/7/12A**, **7B** and **8B** on the W. Only one document has been found that was specifically concerned with **43/7/12B**; the property's location and history have been derived almost entirely from abutment references.

#### i. *Thirteenth century*

On 26 July 1294 **43/7/12B** was described in an abutment reference as the tenement of Joan Goldcorn (who also owned **12A** and, apparently, **43/7/4-6**), and it seems to have been similarly described on 23 August 1294. On November 8 1294, however, **43/7/12B** probably was included in the royal licence to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, to grant a number of properties in mortmain to the Minoresses. In this licence the property seems to have been that described as a plot of land that the Lord Edmund then held by the demise of Joan Goldcorne. On 30 September 1297 it was referred to in an abutment description from **12A** as the tenement of the Minoresses. An undated quitclaim of c. 1303 x 1311 by John, the son of Peter and Maud Berneval (who owned the adjacent **43/5/4**) probably refers to **43/7/12B**. In it John quitclaimed to Abbess Alice and the convent of the Minoresses all right in the 1s. 8d. p.a. of rent that the Minoresses had been paying to his parents from a tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate that the nuns had of the gift of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, who had acquired (*adquisivit*) it from Joan Goldcorn. The Lord Edmund died on 5 June 1296. Thus it would seem that he acquired **43/7/12B** from Joan Goldcorn between 23 August and 4 November 1294, and granted it to the Minoresses between 4 November 1294 and his death on 5 June 1296. In April 1303 the prior and convent of Holy Trinity quitclaimed to the Minoresses all right in a number of properties, including the tenement(s) of Joan Goldcorn (presumably **12A-B**), that together made up the nuns' precinct.[1]

For the later history of this property, see under **68/1** and **68/2/1**.

#### NOTES

- 1 HR 23(62); *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 920, 955; *Cal Pat R 1292-1302*, p. 106; PRO, E40/14726; LR14/545, 1071, 1083.

## 43/7/13-17

### ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE (MINORIES, EAST SIDE): 13-17

These 5 adjacent properties extended in length from the street now called Minories on the W. to the parish boundary on the E. (c. 403 ft. or 122.83 m.), and lay in breadth between **43/7/11B-C** on the N. and **43/7/18** on the S. Their street frontages correspond to nos. 27-41 Minories on the 1858 Portsoken ward map. Dimensions are recorded for **17**, which measured approximately 13-15 ft. (c. 4-4.6 m.) in breadth N.-S. For **13-16**, only their relative positions and aggregate breadth (c. 220 ft. or 67.06 m.) are known.

#### i. **43/7/13** to 1293

**43/7/13** may have been the messuage and appurtenances in the suburb of London that Edmund Trentemars, citizen of London, sought as his right against Master Thomas de Bredstrate in Husting in 1277. Edmund claimed that his ancestor Walter had been seised of the property, taking issues to the value of 6s. 8d. and more. From Walter it had descended to Walter's son and heir John, who died without heirs; then to Geoffrey as [John's?] brother and heir, who died without heirs; then to Roger, who died without heirs: and then to Edmund himself as Roger's brother and heir. Thomas de Bredstrate called to warrant Nicholas, son of Bartholomew de Allegate, who was an *extraneus* and had nothing in the city whereby he could be summoned. The case, therefore, was deferred to await the next eyre. The next eyre did not take place until 1321, and its records make no mention of this case. On 26 July 1294, however, Trentemars quitclaimed to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, all his right, including hereditary right, in **43/7/13** and in a stone wall extending along the length of what was to be the E. boundary of the Minoresses' precinct, in return for which Edmund gave him 20 marks (£13. 3s. 8d.). Trentemars' deed of quitclaim described the property as a messuage, garden and plot (*placea*), with appurtenances, that had been of Master Thomas de Bredstrate.[1]

On 18 June 1293 the king granted to his brother Edmund of Lancaster a licence to alienate **13** in mortmain to the Minoresses. The licence described **13** as a plot of land that Edmund had by the gift of Master Thomas de Bredstrate in the fee of Holy Trinity Priory, in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate.[2]

This was the first property that Edmund acquired for his new foundation. The N. boundary of **13** appears to have coincided with the N. wall of the abbey church, and it seems likely that the property was intended for the site of the church. **13**, therefore, probably measured at least 45 ft. (13.72 m.) N.-S.

#### ii. **43/7/14** to 1293

**43/7/14** is first recorded in 1290-1, when it was referred to in an abutment description from **15** as the messuage of William, brother of Edmund, son of Reginald the tiler. Some 2 years later (29 September x 9 November 1293) William the tawyer (*allutarius*), son of Reginald, late tiler (*quondam tegulator*) of London, and Joan his wife granted **14** to Edmund, earl of Lancaster. In return, William (who is called William le Cordewanier in a 14th-century endorsement to this grant) and Joan received a *gersum* of 10 marks (£6. 13s. 4d.) in hand (*premanibus*). In addition, the grant specified that they and their heirs or assigns were to receive an annual quit-rent of 1 clove at Christmas. There is, however, no later record of this quit-rent.[3]

#### iii. **43/7/15** to 1293

**43/7/15** is first recorded in 1290-1, when Gilbert le Potier and Cristina his wife granted it and quitclaimed their right in it to Alexander son of Geoffrey le Coueror of Chyngelford (Chingford, Essex) and Odierna his wife. This grant described **15** as a messuage with appurtenances in the parish

of St. Botolph Aldgate that Edmund son of Reginald the tiler (*tegulator*) had had and held while he lived, namely, whatever the grantors had had in the way of timbers, stones, buildings or curtilages. For this grant and quitclaim Alexander and Odierna had given Gilbert and Cristina an unspecified sum of money in hand (*premanibus*). Two or three years later (29 September x 9 November 1293) Alexander and Odierna granted the same messuage and appurtenances to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, receiving in return a *gersum* of 5 marks (£3. 6s. 8d.).

Two quit-rents chargeable on **43/7/15** apparently were established by the testament of Edmund son of Reginald the tiler (*tegulator*). Both were to be paid to the church of St. Botolph Aldgate. The first, of 10d. p.a., was to be applied to the fabric of the church; the second, of 2d. p.a., was for the maintenance of a light for the soul of Edmund and of all the faithful departed. The details of these 2 quit-rents, said to be more fully described in Edmund's testament (which has not been found), are recorded in the grant and quitclaim made in 1290-1 by Gilbert le Potier and Cristina his wife to Alexander son of Geoffrey le Coveror and Odierna his wife. Gilbert and Cristina also specified the nominal quit-rent to themselves or their heirs of a rose at Midsummer for all secular services except those due to the chief lords of the fee. In 1293, however, when Alexander and Odierna granted **43/7/15** to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, they charged the property with an annual quit-rent to the church of St. Botolph Aldgate of only 6d. p.a. towards the fabric of the church, plus a rose at Midsummer to themselves and their heirs, for all secular services except those due to the chief lords of the fee. There is no subsequent record of any of these 3 quit-rents.[4]

iv. **43/7/16** to 1294

In 1290-1 and on 9 November 1293 **43/7/16** was described in abutment references from **15** as the tenement of William the cook (*cocus*). He apparently was William de Waltham, cook (*coquus*, le Keu), who, with his wife Helen, granted and confirmed **16** to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, for a *gersum* of £5 paid in hand (*premanibus*). This grant was made between 9 November 1293 and 25 July 1294. By 26 July 1294, when the grant was enrolled, **16** was said (in a deed concerning **17**, also enrolled on 26 July 1294) to be the land of the Lord Edmund. The grant by William and Helen described **16** as a tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, with whatever the grantors had there in timbers, stones, etc. Under its terms the property was charged with 2 quit-rents: the annual payment of a rose at Midsummer to the grantors and their heirs, and 1s. 6d. p.a. (payable quarterly) to Holy Trinity Priory. There is no later reference to the annual rose; the 1s. 6d. p.a. seems to have become merged into the quit-rent of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. discussed below in section vi.[5]

v. **43/7/17** to 1294

**43/7/17** is first recorded in 2 grants enrolled on 26 July 1294. The earlier of the 2 grants (9 November 1293 x 25 July 1294) concerned the neighbouring **16**, and described **17** as the land of Adam le Windrawere, carter (*carettarius*). The later grant concerned **17** itself: Adam Wyndrawere, *carettarius*, and Alice his wife granted and confirmed to the Lord Edmund a certain plot of land and appurtenances that they had in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. The plot measured 390 ft. 3 in. (118.95 m.) in length E.-W.; and had a breadth N.-S. of 13 ft. 4 1/2 in. (4.07 m.) 'behind, towards the garden' (*inferius versus ortum*), and 15 ft. 9 1/2 in. (4.80 m.) 'in the middle' and at the E. end. Two annual quit-rents were chargeable on the property: a clove to the grantors at Christmas, and 2s. p.a. (payable quarterly) to Holy Trinity Priory. The clove at Christmas is not subsequently recorded; the 2s. p.a. seems to have been merged into the quit-rent of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. discussed below under section vi.[6]

vi. **43/7/13-17**, 1294 to 1303

On 23 August 1294 the prior and convent of Holy Trinity made a grant by chirograph to the Lord Edmund to assign 6 properties in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate to the Minoresses in free alms. These were the tenements that formerly had been of Master Thomas of Bredstrete (**13**), William the shoemaker (*sutor*; **14**), Alexander son of Geoffrey le Coureour and Hodierna his wife (**15**), William de Wautham and Ellen his wife (**16**), Adam le Wyndrawere and Alice his wife (**17**), and Thomas de la More (**9C**). Under the terms of the grant, the Minoresses were to pay to the priory an annual rent or service of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. for these properties. The priory reserved free access to distrain on the goods and chattels therein, and also reserved the rights, both spiritual and temporal, that pertained to

the priory and to the priory's church of St. Botolph Aldgate 'by reason of' (*ratione*) those 6 tenements and also those of Solomon le Tuler and Joan Goldcorn (**11C**, **12B**).[7]

On 8 November 1294 the king granted letters patent to his brother Edmund, licensing Edmund to assign £30 p.a. of rents in London and 7 properties in the suburb of London to the Minoresses in mortmain. These 7 properties were: a tenement that Edmund then held by demise of William the tawyer (*allutarius*), son of Reginald sometime the tiler (**14**); a tenement that Edmund then held by demise of Geoffrey le Coureur and Odierna his wife (**15**); a tenement that Edmund then held by demise of William de Waltham and Elena his wife (**16**); a plot of land that Edmund then held by demise of Adam le Wyndrawer and Alice his wife (**17**); and 3 additional plots of land that Edmund then held by demise (**11C**, **9C**, and **12B**). Edmund had been licensed by the king to assign **13** to the Minoresses in mortmain in June 1293 (see above under section i).[8]

Between 1293-4 and 1303 **43/7/13-17** were incorporated into the Minoresses' precinct. In April 1303 their sites were included in a chirograph by which the prior and convent of Holy Trinity quitclaimed to the Minoresses all right, including parochial right, in the properties that lay within the nuns' precinct. The priory reserved only 2 dues: its canonical portion, should any of the priory's parishioners be buried within the Minoresses' abbey; and the annual rent of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. payable to the prior and canons and their successors as chief lords of the fee, as specified in the grant of August 1294. This quit-rent was chargeable jointly on **9C**, **11C**, **12B** and **13-17**; presumably it incorporated the annual quit-rents to the priory of 1s. 6d. and 2s. that are recorded as chargeable, respectively, on **16** and **17** (see above under sections iv and v).[9]

For the subsequent history of **43/7/13-17**, see under **68/1** and **68/2/1**; for the later history of the quit-rent, see under **68/1**, section vii.

## NOTES

- 1 HPL 6; *The Eyre of London, 14 Edward II, A.D. 1321*, ed. H.M. Cam, Selden Society, *Year Books of Edward II*, xxvi (1 and 2) (1968, 1969); PRO, LR14/192.
- 2 *Cal Pat R 1292-1301*, p. 24, translated in full in E.M. Tomlinson, *A History of the Minories, London* (1907), 12-13.
- 3 PRO, LR14/62, LR14/219; HR 22(66).
- 4 PRO, LR14/62; HR 22(63).
- 5 PRO, LR14/62, LR14/558; HR 22(63).
- 6 PRO, LR14/558; HR 23(63), HR 23(64).
- 7 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 920, 955; PRO, E40/14726.
- 8 *Cal Pat R 1292-1301*, p. 106.
- 9 PRO, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.



**HOLY TRINITY MINORIES (ABBAY OF  
ST. CLARE, 1293/4-1539): 1**

The discussion of **68/1** is organized as follows:

- i. History of the abbey
- ii. Formation and bounds of the precinct
- iii. The abbey church
- iv. The S. (conventual) part of the precinct
- v. The N. (secular) part of the precinct
- vi. Drains, conduits and wells
- vii. The quit-rent interests

For the history of the former precinct after the suppression of the abbey in 1539, see under **68/2** (general introduction) and **68/2/1-15**. The history of the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories is given under **68/2/0**.

*i. History of the abbey*

The abbey of Minoresses, of the order of St. Clare, dedicated to the Grace of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, was established in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate (**43**) in 1293-4. Its foundation seems to have been anticipated by 1291 when, in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV, 2 churches were said to have been appropriated to the nuns. After the dissolution of the abbey the area of the precinct became the new parish of Holy Trinity Minories (**68**).

The abbey was colloquially called 'the new abbey' until the 1380s. By the early 15th century it had become known as 'the Minories', a name that after the abbey's dissolution was attached to the newly-created parish of Holy Trinity Minories, and later to the street in which it lay. The history of the street-name is discussed under **43/7/1**. The abbey's more formal designation throughout its existence usually was some form of 'the abbey (of Minoresses of the order) of St. Clare without Aldgate of London.' It seems to have been known as 'the abbey of St. Mary' only until the mid 14th century.[1]

The founders of the abbey were Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I, and Edmund's wife Blanche, dowager queen of Navarre. Blanche was a niece of St. Louis (Louis IX) of France, who founded the first Parisian Franciscan house, and of his sister the Blessed Isabel. In 1256 Isabel founded the first house of Minoresses, at Longchamp, in the diocese of Paris, with St. Louis himself laying the first stone. Isabel obtained for her new house the right to own property, and thus a release from the mendicancy so prized by St. Clare. She herself spent the last 10 years of her life (d. 1270) at the abbey, although as a lay resident rather than as a nun. The new order of Minoresses (the houses of which followed either the Blessed Isabel's 'Isabella Rule' or the somewhat revised 'Urbanist Rule') became popular across Europe and attracted many royal and noble supporters, including Blanche of Navarre's brother-in-law Thibaut VII of Navarre and his wife, who themselves founded a house of Minoresses. Some 8 houses of Minoresses were projected in England but only 5 actually were established. These were the houses at London (1293/4-1539), Denny (1342-1539), and Bruisyard (1364-7 to 1539), and 2 short-lived houses at Northampton (1252-72) and Waterbeach (1294-1351).

Like the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey by Henry III and the creation of the royal chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster by Edward I and Edward II, the foundation of the Minories by Edmund of Lancaster and Blanche his wife was done in conscious imitation of Paris, and especially of those works connected with St. Louis. Edward I even commissioned a chapel in honour of St. Louis at the London Greyfriars in 1301. Both the first colony of nuns at the Minories and the new abbey's rule were taken from the house founded by St. Louis's sister Isabel. A copy of the rule (now Bodl MS 585), written originally for Isabel's foundation, approved for the London house in 1295, and translated into English (apparently for the London house) in the 15th century, describes the regulations that were to be observed. These were fairly conventional, including restrictions on dress, diet, speech, and luxurious living. A chapter was to be held twice a week for the correction of faults. Nuns who could read were to serve in the choir; those who could not were to recite the *pater noster*. Both the nuns and the servants and lay-sisters who served them were to live enclosed, with minimal contact with persons from outside the convent. Elaborate provisions were made for segregating the nuns from the Franciscan friars (of whom there usually were 5) who served as their resident chaplains and confessors.

In its early years the abbey seems to have undergone some financial hardship, with its poverty alleged in petitions for or grants of tax exemption in 1316, 1334, 1338, and 1345. In 1397, when the monastery was licensed to appropriate the parish church of Potten in the diocese of Lincoln, the value of the church was assessed at not more than 70 marks (£46. 13s. 4d.), and that of the abbey at not more than 130 marks (£86. 13s. 4d.). Partly in consequence of their poverty the nuns were given a number of perpetual financial privileges, obtaining papal exemption from tallages and tenths (1295, 1296), and royal exemption from tallages (1316), clerical and lay tenths and all clerical charges and impositions (1335), and all tenths, fifteenths, tallages, aids, and subsidies (1347, 1353).

The nuns also received important legal privileges. They were exempted by Edward I from summonses before the justices in eyre for common pleas and pleas of the forest (1294). The pope granted (1295, 1296) that during a general interdict the nuns might celebrate divine offices within closed doors, and exempted them from episcopal and archiepiscopal jurisdiction; payment for chrism, sacraments, and consecration of their church and altars; and excommunication by bishops and rectors. These privileges reduced the nuns' obligations to and dependence on their parish church (St. Botolph Aldgate) and its rector, the prior and convent of Holy Trinity. In 1303 the prior and convent, as rector of St. Botolph Aldgate, quitclaimed to the abbess and convent all the priory's parochial rights in the precinct, thus completely detaching the Minoreesses' precinct from the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. In 1401 Henry IV exempted the nuns from all lay jurisdiction within their precinct, except in cases of treason and felony touching the Crown. The latter grant placed the abbey outside the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, and thus formally detached the precinct from the ward of Portsoken, of which it originally had been part.[2]

On the eve of its dissolution the abbey's gross income was recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) as £342. 5s. 10 1/2d. Of this, about £177 (c. 52%) came from rents in the London parishes of St. Mary le Bow (**104**), All Hallows Thames Street (**10**), St. Michael Crooked Lane (**125**), St. Magnus (**85**), St. Martin Vintry (**96**), St. Nicholas Shambles (**137**), St. Andrew Undershaft (**19**), St. Botolph Aldgate (**43**) and St. Mary Matfelon (**113**). Some £24. 13s. 4d. (c. 7%) came from rents within the abbey precinct, and £141. 10s. 0d. (c. 41%) came from rents, manors, rectories, and tithes in the Isle of Wight (£56. 13s. 4d.), Berkshire (£14), Hertfordshire (£3. 6s. 8d.), Kent (£1), Staffordshire (£1. 10s. 0d.), Derbyshire (£26. 13s. 4d.), Bedfordshire (£21. 13s. 4d.), Norfolk (£14), and Buckinghamshire (£1. 13s. 4d.). After payments of quit-rents (£8. 13s. 11 1/2d.), fees to their steward (£2. 13s. 4d.), receiver (£4. 5s. 10d.) and auditor (13s. 4d.), and pensions for the rectory of Potton (£3. 6s. 8d.) and to the vicars of Potton (£2) and Kessingland (£2. 4s. 4d.), the abbey had a net income of £318. 8s. 5d. p.a., from which it paid a further £31. 16s. 10 1/4d. p.a. for tithes. The abbey thus had a disposable income of £286. 11s. 4 3/4d. Of this, some £75 to £80 p.a. were spent on food: the abbey's accounts for the year 1531-2 note payments of £64. 9s. 11 1/2d. for food, and a further £12. 9s. 0d. for salt fish and other 'necessities'.[3]

Little is known about the internal history of the house. Of the abbey's own administrative records only a few account rolls survive, the earliest dating from 1487-8. The abbey was under the external



supervision of the Provincial Minister and the Minister General of the Friars Minor, but a provision of the nuns' rule required that all record of each visitation be burnt at its conclusion, unless there were matters that had to be reported to the Minister General. The evidence of bequests (including legacies to individual nuns of cash, jewels and luxury furnishings), gifts, and other records makes it clear that throughout its history the house maintained a distinctly aristocratic character, attracting a succession of royal and noble benefactors, visitors, residents, abbesses, and nuns. Around them gathered a similar group of patrons and recruits drawn from gentry and mercantile families. A great mansion was built within the precinct in 1352 by Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, and it seems to have been occupied until the abbey's dissolution by a succession of noble tenants. A second such great house was in existence by 1538. The Minories abbey, in common with a number of other religious house, also was used by wealthy persons as a place of safe-deposit for valuables: Margaret, duchess of Clarence (d. c. 1439), evidently left goods in the abbess's keeping, as did Henry Standish, bishop of St. Asaph (d. 1535).

Family ties amongst the Minoresses and their lay supporters appear to have been strong. Many of the abbey's benefactors were related by blood or marriage or both. At least 6 of the nuns (Isabella of Gloucester, Elizabeth de la Pole, Joyce Lee, Mary Tyrell, Alice fitzLewes, and Dorothy Cumberford) seem to have had parents or other relatives who dwelled within the precinct, and at least one widowed aunt and her niece (Eleanor Scrope and Elizabeth Neville) were nuns together. Thomas Tymperley, who followed his father John Tymperley in the service of one of the abbey's lay residents (Elizabeth Mowbray, duchess of Norfolk), subsequently was employed by the abbey as a rent-collector; Philip fitzLewes, the Minoresses' resident steward in 1487-8, probably was related to Alice fitzLewes, abbess by 1494.

It probably was this cohesiveness, as well as the abbey's prestige, that enabled the house to weather two devastating losses in the early 16th century: an outbreak of pestilence in 1515 that reportedly killed 27 nuns and an unrecorded number of their lay servants; and a fire in November 1518 that caused more than £500 worth of damage, from which the abbey seems to have remained in financial straits at least as late as 1530.

Despite these calamities, the abbey continued to attract members, residents and benefactors, and to maintain its distinguished reputation. In the 1520s-30s its intramural tenants included the earl of Sussex, the countess of Kildare, and the archdeacon of Lincoln. At least two of the lay residents, Alice Lupset and Joyce Lee, both widows, and one of the nuns, Joyce Lee, the latter's daughter and namesake, were associated with the leading humanists of the day. Alice Lupset's distinguished son Thomas Lupset was a protegee\_ of Colet, and a friend of More, Erasmus, Linacre, Bude\_, Pole, and Leland. Joyce Lee (the nun) and her brother Edward Lee (later archbishop of York) also were friends of More's, perhaps from childhood; More dedicated his *Life* of Pico della Mirandola to the younger Joyce. More also took an interest in Anne Wentworth, daughter of Sir Roger Wentworth of Ipswich, who, after a brief notoriety in 1527 as a 12 year-old visionary, became a nun in what More described as 'a very good and godly company' at the Minories.[4]

In October 1535 the king sent Dr. Rowland Lee, the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to visit the monastic houses in England and to put out all religious under the age of 24, and all others who wished to go. Male religious were to be given a priest's gown and £2; nuns were to be given secular apparel 'and to go where they will'. Lee or his agents evidently visited the Minories almost immediately, for in that same year a novice (Bridget Stravye, aged 15) and, apparently, the 4 youngest nuns (Jane Gowryng, Frances Somer, Mary Pilbeam and Barbara Larke, aged 21 to 23 1/2), all of whom were said to be in secular apparel and out of their religion, sent a petition to Cromwell requesting that they might either be revested and come into their religion, or else have licence to be in the 'Cloosse howse' (the nuns' enclosure?) until they were 24 years of age, and then to be professed again, if God should call them. They also wished to know whether Margaret Fitzgared, 12 years of age, being dumb and deaf, and Julian Heron, 13 years, an idiot fool, should depart or no.

No response is recorded, but all 7 remained at the Minories until the dissolution of the abbey. This took place over a 4-month period: the abbess and convent surrendered the house and its lands to Henry VIII and his successors on 23 November 1538, but the abbey was not actually suppressed and the nuns put out until 31 March 1539. During the interval at least one nun seems to have departed:

Wriothesley reported that in A.D. 1538 the former abbot of Warden, Beds. (diss. 1537) married one Mistress Bures who had been a nun at the Minories for more than 16 years.

At its suppression the abbey's religious numbered 25 nuns, 1 novice, and 6 lay-sisters. At least one of its friars, the 'president' (chief of the abbey's friars) and chief confessor William Walker, bachelor of divinity, was still receiving an annuity in 1555-6 that had been granted to him by the abbey in 1538. The status of the other friars (of whom there had been 4 at least as late as 1507) is unknown. The London Franciscans had surrendered on 12 November 1538, but Walker (who in 1527 had supplicated for the degree of B.Th. at Oxford after 14 years' study) was not among the 25 friars who signed the deed of surrender. The Minories pension-list, drawn up on 3 April 1539 and revised on 4 May 1539, listed only the nuns, novices and lay-sisters. The nuns were:

Elizabeth Salvage, abbess	£40 p.a.
Anne Hunte (aged 76)	£3. 6s. 8d.
Agnes Lexam, 2nd treasurer (aged 62)	£3. 6s. 8d.
Jane Waldgrave (aged 60)	£3. 6s. 8d.
Sybill Vyncent (aged 61)	£3. 6s. 8d.
Felicia Ransom (aged 42)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Alice Wattes (aged 48)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Elizabeth Perpoynt (aged 50)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Margaret Halywell (aged 50)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Margaret Woodwarde (aged 52)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Alice Edwardes (aged 39)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Julian Cressy (aged 36)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Elizabeth Barker or Baker (aged 34)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Jane Gowrynge (aged 27)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Margaret Fitzgaret (aged 16)	£2. 13s. 4d.
Agnes Elmer (aged 36)	£2.
Margaret Borowe (aged 44)	£2.
Margaret Perpoynte (aged 34)	£2.
Elizabeth Copeley (aged 31)	£2.
Barbara Nevyll or Neyll (aged 28)	£2.
Frances Somer (aged 26)	£2.
Mary Pylbeane (aged 24)	£2.
Barbara Larke (aged 24)	£2.
Anne Devereux (aged 64)	£2.
Susan Ellett (-)	£1. 6s. 8d.

These pensions amounted to a total charge of £99. 6s. 8d.

The novice Bridget [Stravye] (aged 20), and the lay-sisters Elizabeth Marten (aged 68), Rose Lightfoote (aged 50), Katharine Donnyngton (aged 31), Joan Cresswyth (aged 50), Joan Crosby (aged 95), and Julian Heron 'the idiot' [aged about 17] apparently received no pensions, perhaps because they had paid no profession fees to the abbey. The amounts of two such fees are recorded. In 1368 William atte Hale, a citizen of London, bequeathed to his daughter Katharine, a sister (*soror*) in the Minoresses' abbey, an annuity of 13s. 4d. for her *necessariis*, and £2 to be spent at the time of her profession (*tempore professionis sue*). In 1510, when the daughter of Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and Margaret his wife became a nun at the Minories, Henry VIII paid her profession fee of 40 marks (£26. 13s. 4d.) in 2 instalments.

Twelve of the nuns at the dissolution of the abbey in 1539 (Woodwarde, Perpoynte, Pylbeane, Wattes, Fitzgaret, Edwardes, Halywell, Waldgrave, Perpoynt, Ellett, Larke, and Vyncent) were still receiving their pensions in 1555-6. The whereabouts of only one of the former nuns is known: in 1548 Sybil Vincent was living near Ship Alley, close to the former abbey (see under **43/7/7A**).[5]

*Table i Abbesses of the Minories, 1294-1539*

Date mentioned	Name	Source (other than VCH, London i, 519 and Tomlinson, <i>History of the Minories</i> (1907), pp. 17-85)
12 Nov. 1294	Margaret	
1301-2, 1303	Juliana	PRO, E40/14726; LR14/284; <i>AldgateCart</i> , no. 955; HR 94(142)
c. 1299 x 1311	Alice [de Sherstede?]	PRO, LR14/545
1313	Alice de Sherstede	
c. 1317-19	Margaret Fraunceys	HR 94(142)
1322	Alice de Lacy	HR 50(92)
<i>ante</i> -1341	Joan de Stokes	PA, no. 9
1349-51, 1355 1363, 1366, 1371	Katharine de Ingham, widow of John Ingham;	<i>Cal Papal R</i> iii, p. 504; HR 91(97), 94(141-2); <i>Aldgate Cart</i> , no. 956
1379, 1383, 1386	Eleanor, dau. of Ralph, 4th baron Neville of Raby; widow of Geoffrey (d. 1362), son of Henry, 1st baron Scrope of Masham	PA, no. 230; HR 108(13); PRO, LR14/694
1391	Mary	<i>Cal PMR 1381-1412</i> pp. 177-8
1397	Isabella de Lisle (?dau. of Warine, 2nd Lord Lisle of Kingston Lisle)	
1400	Margaret Holmystede	<i>Cal PMR 1381-1412</i> , p.(or Olmestede)303
1413, 1421, 1424	Isabella, dau. of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and Eleanor de Bohun. Placed at Minories in childhood; a novice or nun in 1399, 1401	<i>Cal Papal R</i> v, 385, 387; Lambeth, MS Reg. Archbp. Arundel, i, ff. 163-4; PA, no. 230
1433	Margaret Monyngton	PRO, LR14/904
1441	Margaret [Monyngton?]	HR 170(49)
1444, 1445, 1446 Nov. 1455 d. 9 March	Christine Seint Nicholas, dau. of Nicholas Seint Nycolas, esq.	PRO, LR16/13; E303/9/188. M.R. James, <i>The Western MSS of Trinity College Cambridge</i> (1900), 415-16
1457	Katharine Willughby	PRO, LR16/13
1469	Elizabeth Horwode, dau. of Thomas and Beatrix Horwode	<i>Cal Papal R</i> xii, 617
1479, 1480, 1481	Joan Barton	<i>Cal Pat R 1476-85</i> , 227
1494, 1501	Alice fitzLowys (or fitzLewes)	PRO, E303/9/200
1507	Elizabeth Boulman	
1524, 1526, 1529 1536, 1537 8 March)	Dorothy Cumberford, a nun by 1514	PRO, E315/102, ff.1514141, 143; <i>L &amp; P Hen VIII</i> xvi, 107(33)
1537 (11 July), 1538, 1539; d. 1543-4 x 1555-6	Elizabeth Salvage, last abbess; received pension until at least 1543-4, but not in 1555-6	<i>L &amp; P Hen VIII</i> xviii (ii), p. 122; BL, Add. MS 8102, m. 6

One or more abbesses may be missing from this list. If we assume that 4 names are missing, then the average term for abbesses from 1294 to 1537 would have been *c.* 11 years. If no names are missing, then the average term was just over 12 years.

The names of some 18 other nuns are recorded (see Table ii).

*Table ii Nuns of the Minories, 1293/4-1539*

<u>Date mentioned</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Source</u>
1347	Felicia, dau. of John de Mockyng of Somerset	HR 74(175)
1368, 1387	Katharine, dau. of William atte Hale, citizen of London	HR 96(198), 116(97)
1375	Agnes, dau. of Henry de Sudbury, skinner	HR 110(4)
1383, 1384; absconded to marry 1385	Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas de Felton and Joan his wife; married John Cursoun	Bourdillon, <i>Order of Minoresses</i> (1926), 68-9
1386	Elizabeth, dau. of John, 5th baron Neville of Raby	Bourdillon, p. 101
1416	Thomasia Fraunceys, dau. of Sir Adam Fraunceys	PRO, PCC 38 Marche (will of Sir Adam Fraunceys, dated 29 June 1416, pr. 1417)
1443, 1458	Fridiswida, dau. of John Reynewell, alderman	HR 207(31)
1485	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Padyngton, fishmonger	HR 216(5)
1488	Agnes, dau. of Master William Hobbys, physician and surgeon to the duke of York, Edward IV, and Richard III	PRO, PROB11/2, ff. 133v-134v
1494	Mary Turell, niece of John Clopton, esq., of Long Melford, Suffolk	PRO, PROB11/11, ff. 142-144v
1502	Dame Katharine, Dame Elizabeth, and a dau. of William Cromer	<i>Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York</i> , ed. N.H. Nicholas (1830), 8, 57
1507, 1510	Joyce Lee, dau. of Richard Lee, esq., and Joyce his wife; sister of Edward Lee (later archbp of York) and friend of Sir Thomas More	PRO, PROB11/15, ff. 173-174; <i>The English Works of Sir Thomas More</i> , ed. W.E. Campbell (1931), 20, 347
1507	Katharine Hymawes	PRO, PROB11/15, ff. 273-4
1515; professed 1510	Elizabeth de la Pole, dau. of the earl and countess of Suffolk; her profession fee of 40 marks (£26. 13s. 4d.) was paid by Henry VIII	Tomlinson, p.69; <i>L &amp; P Hen VIII</i> ii (ii), pp. 1446, 1450
1528	Anne Wentworth, 'the maid of Ipswich', aged c.13, dau. of Sir Roger Wentworth of Ipswich	<i>DNB</i> under 'Barton, Elizabeth'
<i>ante-c.</i> 1530 <i>c.</i> 1522-38	The countess of Dunbar; buried in chapter house 'Mistress Bures', former nun; married former abbot of Warden, Beds.	Tomlinson, p. 69 C. Wriothesley, <i>Chronicle of England</i> , ed. W.D. Hamilton (Camden n.s. xi 1875), 83.
1539	abbess, 24 nuns, 1 novice, 6 lay-sisters	(listed above)

For the history of the precinct from 1539 to 1670, see under **68/2/0-15**.

## ii. *Formation and bounds of the precinct*

The Minoresses' precinct was created by amalgamating 13 properties in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. This was done in several stages. The nucleus of the precinct seems to have been a plot of land (also described as a messuage, garden, and *placea*, with appurtenances) that formerly had belonged to Master Thomas de Bredstrate (**43/7/13**). Edmund of Lancaster had acquired this plot by 18 June 1293, for on that date letters patent were issued licensing him to assign it in mortmain to the Minoresses, who, through the means of Edmund's wife Blanche, were about to come to England. This

property seems to have become the site of the Minoresses' church and, probably, of the friars' residence and part of the churchyard.[6]

Between 29 September and 9 November 1293 Edmund acquired the 2 properties to the S. of **43/7/13** (**14** and **15**, respectively). On or before 26 July 1294 he acquired the final 2 properties in the S. half of the precinct (**43/7/16-17**), and the 2 properties to the N. of **43/7/13** (**11B-C**). Either on 26 July, or between that date and 23 August 1294, he also acquired the property to the N. of **43/7/11C** (**9C**). He also obtained, for 20 marks (£13. 6s. 8d.), on 26 July 1294, a quitclaim from Edmund Trentemars, who owned the large field to the E. of the precinct, of all right in **43/7/13**, and also of all right in a stone wall (*murus lapideus*) that extended for the length of what was to be the E. side of the precinct. The E. boundary of the precinct thus was established by 26 July 1294, although the property at the N.E. corner of the precinct (**43/7/12B**) seems not yet to have been in Edmund's possession on 23 August 1294. On that date he obtained a grant from Holy Trinity Priory to assign **43/7/9C** and **13-17** to the Minoresses in free alms, in return for an annual quit-rent payment by the nuns to the priory of 16s. 9 1/2d.[7]

Edmund acquired **43/7/12B** between 23 August and 8 November 1294, when he received letters patent licensing him to grant **43/7/9C**, **11C**, **12B**, **13-17** and £30 p.a. of rents in London to the Minoresses in mortmain. The precinct was by then complete, except for a rectangular area at the N.W. corner consisting of the rear parts of several properties fronting on to the street (**43/7/7B**, **8B**, **9B**) and a larger piece of ground there (**43/7/12A**).[8]

The nuns themselves seem to have arrived from the abbey at Longchamp in the late summer or autumn of 1294, probably between 26 July and 23 August. On 28 August 1294 Edward I granted the abbess and her successors an exemption from summonses for common pleas of the forest, and on 12 November 1294 letters patent were granted for Abbess Margaret, nominating John de Ditton, clerk, and Robert le Brabazun the younger to be her attorneys for 1 year.[9]

Edmund of Lancaster, who was named in the letters patent as the founder of the London house, died in France in June 1296, and his widow Blanche, queen dowager of Navarre, and their son Thomas, earl of Lancaster, completed the foundation. Blanche bought the plot (*placea terre*) at the N.W. corner of the precinct (**43/7/12A**) on 30 September 1297. Two pieces of evidence suggest that she may have built a residence for herself on the site, at the corner of the abbey precinct. The first is that in June 1298 she claimed that the previous May her late husband's receiver had undertaken, at the abbey, to render his account to her (which he afterwards refused to do). The second piece of evidence is that Blanche apparently retained **12A** until her own death, at Vincennes, in May 1302. Her son Thomas, earl of Lancaster, granted the property to the Minoresses in July 1302, and his grant described it as a plot of land with a house on it and appurtenances. The house thus presumably had been built following Blanche's acquisition of the site in September 1297, perhaps by May 1298, when Edmund of Lancaster's receiver met with her or her representatives at the abbey.

A 14th- (or possibly 15th-) century endorsement on Thomas of Lancaster's grant of **12A** to the Minoresses may provide a clue to the accommodation of the nuns themselves at that time. This endorsement (which belongs to a recognizable series of endorsements from the abbey's muniments) describes the deed as *lachat de la place en pres la Cuisine a nostre Maison de la grace nostre Dame*. The kitchen referred to may have served the nuns in the early years of the abbey: perhaps they dwelled for a time at the N. end of the precinct, with their kitchen abutting **12A**. [10]

The remaining properties (**43/7/7B**, **8B**, and **9B**) are recorded only through abutment references. They had been acquired by the Minoresses and incorporated into the precinct by 7 April 1303, when their sites were included in a description of the precinct bounds. From the dimensions and abutment references given, the bounds of the L-shaped site can be established as: from the S.W. corner of no. 41 Minories street (on the 1858 Portsoken ward map) northward along the street to the outer gate, 254 ft. 6 in. (77.57 m.); from the outer gate on the W. to the precinct bounds on the E., 85 ft. 6 in. (26.06 m.); from there northward 237 ft. (72.24 m.); from the N.W. corner to the N.E. corner, 330 ft. (100.58 m.); from the N.E. corner to the S.E. corner, 445 ft. 6 in. (135.79 m.); and from the S.E. corner to the S.W. corner, 396 ft. (120.70 m.) [11]

The boundary measurements of 1303 accord well with 4 later descriptions (of 1612, 1671, 1673 and 1674) of parts of the former precinct. These record measurements on the W. side (from the S.W.

corner of no. 41 Minories street northward to the S.W. corner of no. 27 Minories street) of 226 ft. 6 in. (69.04 m.); on the E. side (from the N.E. corner to the S.E. corner) of 436 ft. 6 in. (133.05 m.); and on the S. side (from the S.E. corner to the S.W. corner) of 405 ft. (123.44 m.). They also accord well with the main outline of the boundaries of the parish of Holy Trinity Minories (**68**) that are shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map, and which include some post-medieval modifications.[12]

Circuit walls enclosed much of the precinct, but perhaps not all of it. The Act of 1539 that assured the precinct to the bishop of Bath and Wells mentioned the 'uttermost walles' of the late monastery, with the buildings thereupon, but did not further describe the walls. There was a stone wall along the entire E. side of the precinct by July 1294, and a wall along the S. side of the precinct by 1539. In 1306-7 a strip of land along the N. side of **43/7/12B**, measuring 3 ft. (0.91 m.) by 244 ft. (74.37 m.), was granted to the Minoresses by Peter Berneval, the owner of the neighbouring **43/5/4**, for the purpose of building a wall. A wall in this location was mentioned in abutment descriptions of 1522, 1544, and 1553; in 1554 it was called the Minoresses' garden wall.[13]

At the extreme S.W. corner of the precinct there was a gatehouse, recorded in 1562 as dating from before the dissolution of the abbey. The streetfront portion of the precinct, extending from the S.W. corner of the precinct to the later Church Street, must have been enclosed in some fashion, but whether by walls or buildings is not known. Between 1608 and 1619 a long stone wall that had been the 'main forefront and guard' of the Ordnance Office premises in the Minories precinct was pulled down, and the stones from it used to pave the streets. This wall probably had formed all or part of the Minories street frontage of the Ordnance Office, and perhaps of the Minoresses' abbey before that. If so, it had been razed by July 1612, when a lease described the streetfront boundary of the Crown estate as consisting of houses, edifices, and buildings. There probably was another gatehouse in the later Sheppey Yard; the main gateway into the precinct spanned the later Church Street. These gateways are discussed more fully below in sections iv and v.

The main roadway (Church Street on the 1858 Portsoken ward map; now St. Clare Street) that led into the precinct from the Minories street and gave public access to the church was created by the Minoresses on the site of a tenement (**43/7/11B**) that had been acquired by Edmund of Lancaster before 26 July 1294. He probably conveyed it to the Minoresses before his own death in 1296; possibly between 26 July and 30 September 1294. In 1302 the site of Church Street was described as the *area seu tenementum* of the Minoresses, and this may indicate that the roadway was then in being or under way. At that time an earthen wall separated this site from the S. side of the adjacent **11A**, and the owner of **11A** quitclaimed all right in this wall to the abbey, and in the nuns' *area* or tenement to the S. of it, in return for a *gersum* of 13s. 4d. In 1374 there was a similar earthen wall at the E. end of **11A** (which the nuns had acquired between 1340 and 1365), separating it from the precinct. These 2 walls, however, had disappeared by the 16th century (probably by 1487-8), when there was a row of 6 houses on the N. side of the roadway.[14]

It is unclear whether the remainder of the precinct, abutting **43/7/4-10** and **43/5/1**, was enclosed by circuit walls. Abutment descriptions from those properties make no mention of walls and this, together with recorded post-Dissolution encroachments of **43/7/6-9A** eastward into the former precinct, suggests that at least at the time of the dissolution this corner of the precinct may have been unwalled.

The plan and history of the Minoresses' precinct are poorly recorded. There is some documentary evidence, chiefly from 16th century leases, and some archaeological evidence, from limited excavations carried out in 1955, 1965, 1983 and 1986, but much must be inferred or conjectured. Roughly speaking, the precinct was divided into N. and S. parts by the later Church Street. To the N. of this street lay the public or secular part of the precinct, apparently containing houses and gardens that were let to lay persons. To the S. lay the conventual church; a parish chapel probably adjoined it on the N., at the E. end of the roadway. The private or enclosed part of the precinct, containing the conventual buildings and other premises, appears to have been on the S. side of the abbey church. This part of the precinct probably was entered separately from the street later called Minories, through gateways on the sites of the later Sheppey Yard and no. 41 Minories.

iii. *The abbey church*

The Minoresses' conventual church appears to have been built on the site of **43/7/13**, the first plot acquired by Edmund of Lancaster for the new abbey. Building probably was under way in September 1295, when the pope issued letters releasing 1 year and 40 days of enjoined penance to penitents who visited the church on the feasts of the Virgin, St. Francis, St. Anthony (St. Anthony of Padua, who became a Franciscan), and St. Clare. It is possible that the 'new chapel without Aldgate' (*Nova Capella extra Aleg'*) in which the sheriff of Middlesex held an inquest in August 1295 was the Minoresses' church, although the church of St. Mary Matfelon (Whitechapel) is more likely to have been meant. The Minoresses' church may have been substantially complete by March 1300, when Edmund of Lancaster's state funeral began with 2 masses and the lighting of 200 wax candles *apud Domum Minorissarum*, where his body had lain, before proceeding through the city to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.[15]

Archaeological observations have provided evidence for the N. and S. walls of the abbey church and for its E. end. The position of the W. end can be determined from 16th-century documentary evidence concerning the adjacent conventual laundry (discussed under section iv, below). The dimensions and positioning of the church as derived from these data are substantially confirmed by external measurements of this part of the former precinct given in letters patent in 1612.

The abbey church, as reconstructed here, was oblong in form with a polygonal E. end. It had external dimensions of 141 ft. 6 in. (43.13 m.) E.-W., by about 46 ft. (14.02 m.) N.-S. Van den Wyngaerde's mid 16th-century panorama of London shows that there was a plain, 2-stage tower over the church, the lower, larger, stage containing bell-towers; the upper, unfenestrated, stage surmounted by a plain cross. The exact position of this tower is not clearly shown: it stood either over the nave or crossing, or else on the N. side of the nave. Two bells, weighing 14 1/4 cwt. and valued at £14. 6s. 1d., were inventoried at the dissolution of the abbey in 1539.[16]

Van den Wyngaerde's drawing contains a suggestion that the Minoresses' church had a S. transept arm with a round window in its S. wall. One additional piece of evidence suggests that the nuns' church was cruciform: the configuration of the chalk footings of the church, found during excavations carried out in 1965 (see Fig. 00). About 46 ft. (14.02 m.) W. of the E. end of the church, medieval footings were found running N. and S., respectively, at right angles to the N. and S. walls of the church. The footing running S. from the S. wall appeared to form an original corner with the S. wall, suggesting that it may represent the N.W. corner of a S. transept arm. The footing running N. from the N. wall marked the W. end of the medieval structure that later was to become the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories (see below and also under **68/2/0**). The W. end of Holy Trinity Minories church thus may mark the W. side of a northern transept arm or side chapel.

The N. transept, if that was the original function of the medieval structure later used as Holy Trinity Minories church, measured about 26 ft. (7.92 m.) from N. to S., internally. There are at least 2 possible positions for its eastern wall. One is indicated by an apparent break in the masonry of the N. wall of Holy Trinity Minories church, which perhaps defined the eastern limit of the original medieval building there. This break is observable in a watercolour of the N. side of the wall, made in 1904 by Philip Norman (see Fig. 000). In this case, the transept would have measured about 29 ft. (8.84 m.) E.-W. The other possibility is suggested by a short, N.-S. length of wall, possibly of medieval date, that was recorded running N. from the E. end of the N. wall of the abbey church. Possible footings for a wall running N. on the same alignment were observed briefly in 1983. In this case, the transept would have measured about 39 ft. 4 in. (12 m.) internally E.-W.

No external buttresses or internal column- or pier-footings were observed during the limited excavations of the abbey church in 1965 and 1983. This suggests that the church was aisleless, which would have been consistent with its modest internal width of about 40 ft. (12.19 m.), and that it had a wooden roof without stone vaulting. There would have been at least one entrance in the S.E. part of the church to give the nuns direct access to their enclosed choir (discussed below). The main public entrance from the roadway (the later Church Street) must have been in the N. wall of the nave, because the W. end of the church was blocked by the conventual laundry (discussed below, under section iv).

Little is recorded about the internal arrangements of the nuns' church. Some guidelines to reconstructing them may be derived from the rule-book, now Bodl MS 585 (described above in section i), that seems to have belonged to the London house. This is a 15th-century English translation of the rule (the 'Isabella Rule') established in 1263 for the mother-house at Longchamp, and as such it is impossible to determine how closely its provisions were in fact followed by the London Minoresses. It is most likely to have been followed in regard to the arrangement of the nuns' choir. The Bodleian MS specified that the nuns be separated from the officiating friars (of whom there usually were 5) by a strong iron grate hung with a black cloth. The cloth could be opened to allow the nuns to receive communion, two by two, through the grate. The remaining sides of the nuns' choir also would have been enclosed from view. Along the 2 long sides of the choir would have been stalls providing seats for some 25-35 nuns. In the centre of the nuns' choir was a lectern at which the lessons were read and masses sung.[17]

A list of burials in the abbey church drawn up c. 1515-30 (with a final entry c. 1532x9) mentioned the high altar and the nuns' 'Closse Quere' (enclosed choir) as features of the Church. In 1508 the will of Laurence Harreis, merchant tailor, specified that at the celebration of his month-mind tapers be lighted in the abbey church before the high altar, 'bifore Seynt Clare', 'bifore our Lady of Pitie in the litell chapel', and 'bifore the Trynitie in the parisshe chapel'.[18]

Nine glazed medieval floor tiles were excavated in 1965 above a medieval vault in what would have been the centre of the choir. They are of types that were made in the 14th century, probably at Penn, Buckinghamshire.[19]

No exact parallel for the Minoresses' London church can be found among other Franciscan churches in England. Of the other English houses of Minoresses, at Waterbeach, Denny, Bruisyard and Northampton, only the plan of Denny's church is known. It incorporated a prior Norman church, and its plan apparently bore no resemblance to that of the London church. The Greyfriars' church at Winchelsea, Sussex, had a 3-faceted E. end similar to the Minoresses' London church, although at Winchelsea the sides were equal in length, whereas at London the central facet was longer than the side facets. The church of Santa Chiara at Assisi (built after the saint's death and housing her tomb) also had a 3-sided E. end, as did the 2-storeyed sacristy of the great Greyfriars house at Paris, which just possibly was the original mid 13th-century church of that house. In length the Minoresses' London church was close to that at Denny, which measured c. 156 ft. (47.55 m.) E.-W.[20]

Eighteen burials within the church of the London Minoresses are recorded. They were: the heart of Edmund of Lancaster (d. 1296), founder of the house, at the N. end of the high altar (his main tomb survives in Westminster Abbey); Henry le Galeys (or le Waleis), formerly mayor of London and Bordeaux (d. 1302), in the new chapel he had built; Agnes, countess of Pembroke (d. 1367-8), in the choir; Lady Elizabeth Keryall (d. 1419), in the church near the sepulchre of her mother Lady Maud Trussell (fl. 1316-17); Isabel of Woodstock, daughter of Thomas, duke of Gloucester (born 1383, a Minoress by 1399, abbess in 1421), in the midst of the choir; 'Margaret, countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of Humphrey, duke of Buckingham' (*sic*; either Countess Margaret, who died in 1467, or Countess Katharine, who died in 1476), at the S. end of the high altar; Anne Mowbray, daughter and heir of John, duke of Norfolk, and child-bride of Richard, duke of York (d. 1481, aged 8), in the choir; Ann Montgomery (d. 1498), in the nuns' choir; John van Delf of the parish of St. Nicholas Acon, goldsmith (d. 1502-3), in the church beside his wife Barbara; Jane, widow of Sir Humphrey Talbot (d. 1505), in the inner choir near Anne Montgomery; Elizabeth duchess of Norfolk, mother of Anne Mowbray (d. 1506-7), in the nuns' choir near Anne Montgomery; Joyce Lee, widow, mother of a Minoress of the same name (d. 1507), in the choir near Lady Talbot; Laurence Harreis, citizen and merchant tailor (d. 1507-8), in the church; Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk (executed 1513) and Margaret his wife (d. 1513 x 1515), in the church; and Mary Reading, wife of [blank] Redyng, esquire, aunt of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk (d. 1531), in the 'Closse Quere'. The tomb of Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of Clare (d. 1360), which seems to have been in the cloister in the 16th century, may originally have been within the church (discussed below under section v).

Four additional burials recorded as being within the monastery may also have been within the church: Katharine de Ingham, widow of John Ingham, mentioned as abbess c. 1350-71; Eleanor Scrope, widow of Geoffrey Scrope (who died in 1362) and daughter of Ralph Neville, abbess in 1379-



86; Elizabeth Brakkyngbury (d.1504), daughter and heir of Sir Robert Brackenbury; and Elizabeth de la Pole, daughter of Edmund, earl of Suffolk, a nun of the Minories.[21]

The sites of 7 graves, believed to have been medieval, were recorded in 1983. They lay in a tight cluster just inside the footings of the N. wall of the abbey church, about 32 ft. 10 in. (10 m.) from the E. end of the church.[22]

Two medieval burial vaults were found in 1964-5 below what would have been the E. end of the abbey church. The first, which was empty, lay beneath the centre of the church, about 50 ft. (15.24 m.) from the E. end. It may have been the tomb of Isabel of Gloucester, who was said to have been buried in the middle of the choir. The second vault, which was located against what would have been the S. wall of the church, about 58 ft. (17.68 m.) from the E. end, contained the coffin of Anne Mowbray, duchess of York, who was said to have been buried in the choir. She originally had been buried in the chapel of St. Erasmus in Westminster Abbey. When that chapel was demolished at the end of 1502 to make way for Henry VII's new Lady Chapel, Anne's coffin was disinterred, and at some time before 1539 (perhaps before her mother's death in 1506) it was re-buried in the Minoreesses' church in a chalk and brick vault with plastered walls and floor. The vault measured *c.* 7 ft. (2.13 m.) long, 4 ft. 6 in. (1.36 m.) broad, and just under 6 ft. (1.82 m.) high. The lead, body-shaped coffin was identified by a lead inscription-plate in the form of a sash, on which the Latin inscription read (in translation):

Here lies Anne, Duchess of York; daughter and heir of John, late Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Earl of Nottingham, Earl of Warenne, Marshal of England and Lord of Mowbray, Segrave and Gower; late the wife of Richard, Duke of York, second son of the most illustrious prince Edward the Fourth, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland; who died at Greenwich the 19th day of November, AD 1481, and in the 21st year of the reign of the said Lord King.

A report on the skeletal remains found in the coffin was published in 1986.[23]

The exact position of the nuns' enclosed choir is difficult to establish. It is said to have included the site of Anne Mowbray's burial vault, which was found in 1965 just inside the S. wall of the abbey church. However, it probably did not include the cluster of 7 or more grave pits found in 1983 near the N. wall, because no gap was recorded amongst them marking the site of the enclosure partition or of the choir stalls. This cluster was at least 13 ft. (3.96 m.) wide N.-S., leaving a maximum N.-S. width for the nuns' choir of only about 27 ft. (8.23 m.). The Rule specified that the nuns' choir contain 2 facing sets of stalls and a lectern in the pasageway between them. This arrangement must have required a N.-S. width of at least 20 ft. (6.10 m.), leaving a maximum possible width for an enclosed S. choir aisle of only 7 ft. (2.13 m.), and thus producing an asymmetrical plan inside the church.[24]

Three chapels are recorded in connection with the Minoreesses' church: a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, built by Henry le Waleis before his death in June 1302; and the 'little chapel' and 'parish chapel' mentioned in the will of Laurence Harreis in 1508. Henry le Waleis built his chapel as a chantry chapel to be served by the 5 friars whom he established and endowed at the Minories. He himself was buried there on 5 July 1302. The 'little chapel', which contained an image of Our Lady of Pity, may have been located within the body of the church. The 'parish chapel' presumably was a larger affair, serving the lay persons who lived within the precinct. It contained an image of the Trinity, probably the origin of the dedication of the post-medieval parish church.[25]

The most likely candidate both for le Waleis's chapel and for the parish chapel of 1508 is the medieval structure that was to become the church of the new parish of Holy Trinity Minories, and which may originally have been a N. transept or side chapel of the conventual church. The church of Holy Trinity Minories was considerably renovated in 1706, but much of the original fabric was retained. It was closed in 1899, and the parish re-united with that of St. Botolph Aldgate (43). In 1904 the N. side of the medieval N. wall of the church was exposed by a fire, allowing it to be recorded in a watercolour sketch by Philip Norman and in photographs taken for the London County Council. The church was destroyed by bombing in 1941 that left only the N. wall standing. In 1955-6 the N. wall and the foundations of the church were examined by Mr. F.J. Collins of the Historical Records Section of the Architectural Department of the L.C.C., prior to the clearance of the site in 1956-8. The plan of the building and elevations of its N. wall are shown in Figs. 000, 000 and 000.

According to Collins, the medieval chalk wall footings had maximum external dimensions of 69 ft. 6 in. (21.18 m.) E.-W. by c. 32 ft. (9.75 m.) N.-S. These accord well with the dimensions recorded in 1930 by the RCHM of about 66 ft. (20.12 m.) by 26 ft. (7.92 m.) internally, and 70 ft. (21.34 m.) by 31 ft. 6 in. (9.60 m.) externally. The E., W. and S. walls had no visible medieval features when the church was examined for the RCHM in 1930. At the centre of the W. wall Collins observed footings, possibly medieval, for an external porch. Such a porch was in existence until the destruction of the church in 1941, and may have been the main, public entrance to the medieval building.

The N. wall (demolished 1956-8), of chalk and flint rubble, contained 1 medieval window and 2 possible medieval windows, a medieval doorway, and a feature interpreted by the excavators as a medieval squint. These are pictured in Fig. 000. The post-medieval features will be discussed in the account of the post-medieval parish church, under **68/2/0**.

There were 2 medieval floor levels in this building. The first was c. 4 in. (c. 10.2 cm.) below the level of the recorded medieval doorsill, which consequently was very worn in the middle. The second floor was laid c. 8 in. (c. 20.4 cm.) above the first. A tile floor was inserted into the doorway at this level; the tiles, from which almost all the glaze was worn away, were 5 3/8 in. (13.6 cm.) square and 3/4 in. (1.9 cm.) thick. The doorway itself was plain, with a 2-centred arch. It measured 6 ft. 3 in. (1.91 m.) in height from the top of the sill to the bottom of the apex of the arch, and 2 ft. (0.61 m.) in breadth between the jambs. On stylistic grounds the date of this doorway could have been anything from the late 13th to the late 15th century. Of the 3 possible medieval windows in the N. wall, only 1 was fully recorded. This was a large, 2-light window with a deep splay and a 2-centred head near the W. end of the wall. The base of its sill was about 11 ft. 2 in. (3.40 m.) above the level of the earlier medieval floor. A fragment of its stone tracery was drawn and photographed in 1904 when the N. side of this window, which was blocked in the 18th century, was revealed by a fire. This window could have dated from the late 13th or 14th century, and therefore could have been contemporary with the building of the conventual church. The splays of this large western window and the doorway and the wall around the so-called 'squint' to the E. of the door all were found to have been plastered white, with red lines imitating masonry joints.

The other 2 possible medieval windows in the N. wall lay between the western window and the medieval doorway. These 2 windows were of different breadths but were set at the same level, with the base of their sills c. 6 ft. (1.80 m.) above the level of the earlier medieval floor, well below the level of the first window. The easternmost window was the broader of the two, and may have had 2 lights. The recorded traces of the springing of its head suggest a date of perhaps the late 14th or 15th century. The third window, which was set approximately in the centre of the wall E.-W., retained nothing of its head or tracery.

It is possible that these features of the N. wall, together with the possible indicators of a N. transept arm (discussed above), reflect 2 or even 3 medieval construction phases in this building. The first, westernmost, phase might have been the chapel built by Henry le Waleis between 1294 and his death in 1302. This chapel might have had the form of a N. transept arm, and it presumably had direct access to the church. Its E. wall might have been either about 29 ft. (8.84 m.) from the W. wall, or about 39 ft. (11.89 m.) from the W. wall (see discussion above).

A second construction phase would have extended this building eastward, either to the full extent of the post-medieval church (about 65 ft. or 19.81 m. from the W. wall), or only as far as the possible N.-S. footings (about 39 ft. or 11.89 m. from the W. wall). In the latter case, a third construction phase would have extended the building eastward to the full extent of the post-medieval church.

This suggested sequence of building phases must remain conjectural, since neither these indicators nor the relationship between the S. wall of the parish church and the N. wall of the abbey church were observed or discussed by Collins.[26]

In the rubble used to block up the medieval doorway 2 fragments of medieval sculpture were found. The first was a quatrefoil enclosed in a triangle, containing a painting in black line of the *agnus dei*. The second was a broken statue of a woman, unfinished at the back, wearing a vermilion gown and a purplish-red cloak fastened by a jeweled band across the breast. The feet were bare; a rectilinear black object with gold margins was held in the right hand; the head was missing. This figure, which measured 2 ft. 11 in. (0.91 m.) in height in its headless state, has tentatively been identified

as a representation of the Synagogue, dating from *c.* 1330. It is now in the collection of the Museum of London, where it currently is on display. Both sculptures could have come either from the abbey church or the presumed chapel to the N. of it (later the parish church).[27]

A number of the chantries and obits that were to be kept at the Minories are recorded. In 1300 x 1302 Henry le Galeys (or le Waleis) left the nuns a substantial bequest to maintain the 5 friars who were to celebrate divine service in the new chapel that he had built. This endowment is discussed further under section iv, below. In 1346 the Queen Dowager Isabel gave the Minoresses the advowsons of 3 churches to pray for the soul of Edward II, and in 1363 the executors of Elizabeth de Burgh founded a perpetual chantry for her in the Minoresses' church (discussed below under section v). Additional memorials were established by Richard Scot, brewer (1407 x 1411), Richard Wynter, stockfishmonger (1412-13); Lucia Visconti, countess of Kent (1424); John Shadworth, mercer (1428 x 1430); Joan, lady Clinton (1457), Anne, duchess of Buckingham (*c.* 1480); Elizabeth Brakkyngbury or Brackenbury (1504); Jane, widow of Sir Humphrey Talbott (1505); Joyce Lee, widow (1507); Laurence Harreis, citizen and merchant tailor (1508); William Maryner, salter (1511 x 1513); and Mary Reading, aunt of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk (1531).[28]

#### *iv. The southern (conventual) part of the precinct*

The S. half of the Minoresses' precinct contained the accommodation of the nuns and the resident friars. Apart from the church, the following premises are recorded in the S. half of the precinct: the friars' hall (1302, 1540), the minister's lodging (1536), the 'great hall' (apparently the refectory, 1562), the 'long house' on the N. side of the 'great court' (1562), the chapter house (*c.* 1530), the nuns' dorter (1530, 1539), the 'new' infirmary (1530) or 'brick house' (1562), the cloister (1539) or 'conduyt' court, and the gallery there (1562), the kitchen, the buttery, and the little court between them (1539, 1562), the brewhouse (1542), the bakehouse (1542), the laundry (in ruins, 1530?, 1543), the great outer gate (1374) the 'old gate by the well' (1543), which perhaps was the little gatehouse (1563), the gatehouse and porter's lodge in the 'great court' (1562), the gardens and orchards (1539, 1562), the privy garden (1562), and the nuns' cemetery (1295?, 1407, 1508). Some of these names and functions may have originated after the abbey was dissolved, but they nevertheless reflect the arrangement of the precinct. There presumably also was a *lavatorium* either at or near the conduit head, a latrine, a sacristy, and separate accommodation for the novices, lay sisters and servants. In addition, the lodgings of the abbey steward (1487-8) and of at least 2 corrodians of the abbey (1536, 1538) were located in this part of the precinct.

The friars' hall was the block of rooms used as a residence by the 5 Friars Minor, the chief of whom was called the president. It seems to have been built by the Minoresses' early benefactor Henry le Waleis before his death in 1302, when he bequeathed to the nuns a large tenement with shops in London, at that time worth 40 marks (£26. 13s. 4d.) p.a., for the friars' maintenance. The nuns maintained 5 friars, despite falling rents, until the first pestilence of 1348-9, when the tenement stood empty for 3 years for lack of tenants. They then reduced the number of friars to 2, but by 1355 there were 4 resident friars, and by 1507 there again were 5 friars at the Minories.

The friars officiated at the altars in the Minoresses' church and acted as chaplains and confessors to the lay residents of the precinct and to some Londoners, as well as to the nuns themselves. In 1507-8, for example, Laurence Harreis, citizen and merchant tailor, who wished to be buried in the Minoresses' church and may have lived in the precinct, bequeathed 1s. 8d. to friar Richard Marle his confessor, 1s. 8d. to the president of the friars, and 1s. each to the remaining 3 friars. Similar bequests were made by Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of Clare (1360), John Clopton, esquire (1497), Jane, widow of Sir Humphrey Talbott (1505), and her friend Joyce Lee, widow (1507).[29]

The friars' block was described in a lease of 1540 as the hall called the friars' hall, with parlour, buttery, and 4 chambers called the friars' chambers, and a garden thereto adjoining. It would not have needed a kitchen, for in 1537 the friars' food was said to be prepared in the nuns' kitchen. The most likely location for this block is the area to the W. of the conventual church and claustral range, either to the N. or the S. of the passage labelled Sheppy Yard on the 1858 Portsoken ward map. This would place the friars in the conventual part of the precinct, but outside the area of the nuns' enclosure. If this is correct, then the friars' block may well have been the large masonry building, the 'ruins' of

which were described and painted in 1796, when they were said to be part of a warehouse belonging to Mr. Mansfield, a broker, situated on the S. side of Church Street, in the Minories. The same building was further recorded in April 1797 after a fire on 23 March had revealed the walls to a greater extent. In 1805 Isaac Mansfield, broker, was listed in a London directory at no. 55 Church Street, which lay on the site of the little gatehouse shown in Fig. 000, and is discussed under **68/2/1G**.

The drawings made in April 1797, from which etchings were published by J.T. Smith in 1815 (see Figs. 000 and 000), show a substantial rectangular or squarish stone building of which the walls above the foundations were said to be 3 ft. (0.91 m.) thick in places. It contained a cellar or undercroft with at least 2 timber-floored storeys above. The earliest features, at ground-floor level, suggest a date between the end of the 13th and the mid 14th century. Perpendicular windows with trefoil-headed lights of 15th-century appearance were inserted in the ground floor, and built or inserted in the first floor. The medieval features of the ground floor included 2 or 3 doors having the appearance of service doors in the E. wall, leading into what seems to be a passage running N.-S.; a door at the E. corner of the N. wall, with a small window or aumbrey beside it; a door at the W. corner of the S. wall, leading to a stairway leading upstairs to the W.; and a fireplace and 2 large windows in the W. wall. There may have been a substantial masonry cross-wall or partition with a simple rolled moulding at mid-height running N.-S. through the ground floor room. The first floor had a row of 4 or more tall Perpendicular windows, each 3 lights broad and at least 2 lights high, along the W. wall. The height of the surviving masonry of the N. and S. walls shows that either the first floor rose to a considerable height or else there was another storey above it.

The entire building is shown set back from any street or passage on the S. and W. by at least the space of one large room or small building. If this block were on the N. side of Sheppy Yard (which seems probable from the description given of its location) it probably lay approximately 15 ft. (4.57 m.) or so behind the frontages of nos. 28-30 Minories on the 1858 ward map, with dimensions of *c.* 45 ft. (13.72 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 50 ft. (15.24 m.) E.-W. The adjacent garden mentioned in the lease of 1540 may have occupied the strip of space between this building on the E. and the precinct enclosure on the W. The sites of the friars' hall and garden probably are to be identified with several properties surveyed in 1666 and discussed under **68/2/1J-M** and **1W**.<sup>[30]</sup>

At least 2 additional suites of rooms probably lay near the friars' hall. The first of these was a dwelling that the Minoresses granted for life in 1538 to Alice Lupsett or Lupset, widow. Her late husband, a goldsmith, had died in 1523; her son Thomas Lupset, a humanist friend of Colet, Erasmus, Linacre, and More, had died in 1530. Alice herself had been a considerable benefactress of the Minoresses, giving them £30 when she first moved to the precinct, and an additional 200 marks (£133. 6s. 8d.) for building and repairs since that time. In recognition of her generosity the convent in 1538 granted her for life a corrody for herself and her maid of meat (of the quality given to the most ancient nuns of the house), bread, ale, wood, coal, and candles. She was also to have for life the chamber of lodging that she already occupied within the precinct. Rentals of 1538-9 and 1539-40 note that she also held a garden by separate indenture at 1s. p.a.; this may have been the garden formerly pertaining to the friars' hall. Her lodging was augmented in 1540 by the lease of 2 'low chambers' and a kitchen near the church. A lease of 1541 described Alice's holding as 2 upper and 2 lower chambers and a kitchen, suggesting that the lodging granted to her in 1538 consisted of the 2 upper chambers.

Alice Lupset's 4 chambers and kitchen subsequently were let on a 99-year lease, which remained in effect until 1609, when the freehold of these premises was granted to 2 men by letters patent. This grant of the freehold in 1609 introduces a difficulty into the locating of Alice Lupset's dwelling. Her chambers and kitchen were said in 1540 to lie 'near the church' (that is, the former abbey church), and her kitchen, in fact, may have been the former conventual kitchen. This suggests a location at the S.E. corner of the friars' hall block. However, the Crown alienated these premises in 1609, but a description made in 1612 of the Crown estate in the Minories shows that this part of the former precinct was in the possession of the Crown at that time. Thus, either the Crown regained possession of these premises between 1609 and 1612, or else they lay elsewhere, presumably in the N.W. part of the precinct. The site of Alice Lupset's chambers and kitchen after 1563 is discussed under **68/2/1B** and **1W**.

The second suite was occupied in part by another corrodian, John Fulcher, citizen and tailor, who had been in the nuns' employ. In 1536 he was aged and sick and unable to work, and the Minoresses, in consideration of his long and diligent service, granted him for life a corrody of meat, bread, and ale (of the sort given to servants of the house), and a life-interest in the little low chamber, at that time divided for a shop and a lodging, that John had had for a long time. This chamber was said to lie within the precinct, in a frame under a chamber called the 'Mynysters Chambre'. The latter was described in a rental of 1539-40 as a chamber called the minister's lodging, and in a lease of 1542 as a chamber with a study late called the minister's lodging, with the rooms or chambers appurtenant to the same, both below ground and over the same chamber, with other appurtenances. The minister's lodging probably had been the suite reserved for the use of the Provincial or General Minister of the Friars Minor, who had authority over the Minoresses.

These details suggest that Fulcher's chamber lay on the ground floor of a timber-framed building, with a cellar below, the minister's chamber and study above, and at least one further storey above that. The most likely location for this building seems to be at the S.W. corner of the friars' hall block, adjoining Minories street, a suitable location for Fulcher's shop.[31]

The conventual laundry seems to have lain between the wall of the nuns' church on the E., the above-mentioned N.-S. passage on the W., the way into the precinct on the N., and the buttery on the S. Its site, as recorded in 1543, measured 40 ft. (12.19 m.) E.-W. by 36 ft. (10.97 m.) N.-S. The site was described in a lease of that year as a parcel of ground, lately called the 'lawndrie', 'wherein nowe standyth olde deformed and ruynouse buldyngs'. This laundry may have been unusable by 1530, when Sir John Brugge, knight and alderman, recorded his intention to complete a new infirmary for the nuns (discussed below). The new infirmary was to cover about the same area as the laundry plot, and, when it was not occupied by sick nuns, it was intended to be used by the nuns as a place in which to hang their linen to dry out of sight.[32]

At the beginning of November 1518 the Minoresses suffered a 'sudden fire' in their precinct that caused more than £500 worth of damage. The possibility that the laundry was among the premises burnt is suggested by 2 pieces of evidence. The first is that the most immediate aid given to the nuns following the fire was £40 voted by the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen to buy cotton russet to distribute among the nuns for their habits. This suggests that the nuns lost a great deal of their clothing in the fire, perhaps because their laundry was burnt. The second piece of evidence is the record in 1562 that by the 1550s the area immediately to the E. of the laundry plot (which formerly had been occupied by the W. end of the church) had become a parcel of ground (measuring 30 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in. (9.14 m. by 7.16 m.) containing a house made of timber and boards that was used variously as a coal house and porter's lodge, and with a stone wall along the N. boundary of the plot. This means that much of the W. end of the abbey church had been razed by the 1550s, perhaps because it had been badly damaged by the fire of 1518.[33]

Running N.-S. along the W. side of the laundry site was a passage described in 1543 as leading to the old gate by the well. This passage presumably connected the main public entranceway into the precinct (the later Church Street) with a private or service entry on the line of the later Sheppy Yard. The old gate and the well mentioned above could have been at either the N. or the S. end of this passage.[34]

There was a small gatehouse at the N. end of this passage, on the W. side, with the gate itself presumably spanning the N. end of the passage. This gatehouse was described in a lease of 1563 as the 'litell gate house rowme in bothe stories', situated between the tenement called 'the Lawndry' on the E. and the dwelling of the late Roger Highame or Higham on the W. The dimensions of its site were recorded in 1612 (when the site was occupied by a kitchen) as 14 ft. 6 in. (4.42 m.) N.-S. by 18 ft. (5.49 m.) E.-W. Higham's dwelling probably was the steward's lodging, discussed below in section v.[35]

On the S. side of the laundry plot was a building named in 1543 as the buttery, and described in 1562 as a 2-roomed, 2-storeyed house on the N. side of the kitchen, containing a room used since the dissolution of the abbey as a buttery, and over it a room or lodging that had been occupied by 2 men (named; see under **68/2/11**). On the S. side of the buttery, between it and the kitchen, was a little courtyard with a stone wall on its W. side. The site of the buttery and little courtyard was incorporated

into the laundry plot in 1562, and its dimensions can be derived from a plan of 1698 as *c.* 20-21 ft. (6.10-6.40 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 38 ft. (11.58 m.) E.-W. That leaves a space for the adjacent kitchen building of *c.* 20 ft. (6.10 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 38 ft. (11.58 m.) E.-W. The N.-S. passage that adjoined these premises on the W. would have been only about 5 ft. (1.52 m.) wide.[36]

There was a passage 20 ft. (6.10 m.) wide on the site of the later Sheppy Yard by 1612, and this probably had existed as a service or private passage from the early days of the abbey. Ogilby and Morgan's map shows a gateway across this entry near the streetfront, and it seems likely that the Minoresses had had a gate on the same site.

On the S. side of the ground with the timber house (formerly the W. end of the church), and thus on the E. side of the buttery and kitchen, lay a building described in 1562 as the great hall of the Minories. In letters patent of 1612 this range was described as an under-room with a gallery over it, measuring 24 ft. 6 in. (7.47 m.) E.-W. by, apparently, *c.* 78 ft. (*c.* 23.77 m.) N.-S. It probably represents the Minoresses' refectory, which could have been at either ground-floor or first-floor level, and which presumably was the 'great hall' of 1562.[37]

The above reconstructions thus would place the Minoresses' kitchen and buttery between the nuns' refectory on the E., the small N.-S. passage and friars' hall on the W., and the private or service entry (the later Sheppy Yard) on the S. This arrangement would have allowed rapid access from the kitchen and buttery to the nuns' refectory, to the hall block of the friars, to the dwellings of employees and corrodians who lived in Church Street or Sheppy Yard, such as Roger Higham, Alice Lupsett, and John Fulcher, and to provisioners from outside the abbey, whose supplies could be brought in either via Sheppy Yard or via the small N.-S. passage.

By the same token, the conventual brewhouse and bakehouse ought to have been nearby, perhaps opposite the kitchen on the S. side of Sheppy Yard. A lease of 1542 described a block of property comprising a chamber late in the occupation of John Andrewes, an old house adjoining it called the brewhouse and bakehouse, and a shed at the S. end of the same, with appurtenances.[38]

The great gate of the precinct lay, by 1374, across the main public entranceway to the precinct (the later Church Street). It was set at or near the Minories street frontage, and is discussed below under section v.

The complex of buildings in the N.W. corner of the conventual part of the precinct can thus be determined in some detail. The premises occupied by the nuns themselves, however, are recorded more scantily or not at all.

The abbey cloister is mentioned in a rental of 1539-40, when it was said to be part of the site of the monastery. Two parallel lengths of medieval chalk footings were found in excavations in 1965 running S. from either side of Anne Mowbray's vault. These probably represent the footings of the E. range of the cloister. Each footing was *c.* 3 ft. (0.91 m.) broad, and the gap between them, representing the minimum breadth of the cloister walkway, was 7 ft. (2.14 m.), so that the maximum breadth of the walkway could have been only *c.* 8 ft. (*c.* 2.44 m.).

The more easterly of these 2 footings may also represent the W. wall of a S. transept to the church. If there was a S. transept, then it may have contained the sacristy, and also, perhaps, the iron-gated, black-draped 'parlour' that was specified by the Rule for use by the nuns as a confessional, with the recommendation that it be situated within the church. If there was no S. transept, the most likely place for the sacristy would have been in the E. cloister range, adjacent to the S. side of the choir.[39]

The chapter house is mentioned *c.* 1530 in the MS list of burials in the abbey (described above) as the burial place of 'the Countesse of Dunbare in Scotland', a former nun. If her title is correctly given, she must have been the widow of the 6th, 7th, or 8th earl (all called Patrick), or of the 9th or 10th earl (both called George Dunbar). The 6th earl died in 1289 and the 10th in 1455. The two 14th-century abbesses named in the same list whose burial places were not specified (Eleanor Scrope and Katharine de Ingham) also may have been buried in the chapter house. No reference to its position is given, but the most conventional location, in the E. cloister range to the S. of the sacristy (or S. transept), seems most probable. It is possible that the reports mentioned by Henry Fly in 1803 of 'stone coffins and buried plate' discovered in the cellars of substantial stone buildings on the W. side of Heydon Square might refer to burials of abbesses in the chapter house.[40]

Measured descriptions of the building given in letters patent of 1612 and 1671 and shown in a plan of 1673 suggest that there was a similar walk on the S. side of the cloister. There presumably also was

one on the W. side, to provide access for the nuns to their refectory (on the site of the 'great hall'). The footings of the E. walk (described above) as recorded in 1965 show no return for a N. walk, but the existence of such a walk is suggested by the configuration of the buildings shown in the 1873 Ordnance Survey map. If a N. walk did exist, the 4 walks together would have enclosed a garth *c.* 40ft. (12.19 m.) square.[41]

The nuns' dorter (dormitory) was mentioned in 1530, when it was proposed to build a gallery to connect it at first-floor level with the new infirmary (discussed below). The most likely location for the dorter is on the E. side of the cloister, lying over the chapter house and extending S. for the remaining length of the E. cloister range. From its N. end a flight of night stairs probably would have led directly into the church. The letters patent of 1612 and 1671 and the plan of 1673 (all cited above) together suggest a distance from the S. side of the choir to the S. end of the E. cloister range of *c.* 112 ft. (*c.* 34.14 m.). This would equal the N.-S. length of the dorter if there was no S. transept. If a S. transept (as described above) did exist, the length of the dorter would have been *c.* 85 ft. (*c.* 25.91 m.). If the breadth of the dorter range matched that of the 'great hall' (refectory) range opposite, the dorter range would have been 24 ft. 6 in. (7.50 m.) in breadth E.-W.

The storey below the S. portion of the nuns' dorter may have contained separate accommodation for the novices and for the lay sisters. According to the Rule, the abbess and nuns were to share a common dorter, without any individual cells. The abbess's bed was to be placed so that from it she could have an unimpeded view of all the nuns' beds, and a *clere and continuel* light was to illuminate the dorter all night. Each nun was to have her own bed, which was to consist of a sack filled with straw or hay or else a *cowche* instead of a sack, with a woollen cloth spread above, a linen-covered cushion stuffed with hay, straw, wool or feathers, and a top cover without *skynnes*. The sick, however, might have covers with skins.[42]

It is not known to what extent these provisions were observed by the London Minoresses. At least one recorded bequest of costly bed-furniture to an individual nun suggests a greater degree of luxury and privacy than the Rule allowed. In 1399 Eleanor, duchess of Gloucester, left bequests to her 16-year old daughter Isabella, then a nun and later to be abbess of the Minoresses, that included a bed of cloth of gold of Cyprus, *palez* black and red, with its entire complement of *celure*, *tester*, *coverlit*, *courtins*, and *tapittys*. [43]

The nuns' dorter was mentioned in provisions drawn up by Sir John Brugge in 1530 for the completion of the nuns' new 2-storey infirmary block. In his will Brugge, a philanthropic alderman and draper, explained that recently he had been at the Minories at various times and had seen that the nuns had 'greate necessite of the fermery new made and the things most nedfull to it not fynished nor doon'. Brugge determined to make a gallery from the nuns' dormitory to the new infirmary, 'substancially wrought and clenly for the rome which is 37 fotte from wall to wall and also to sele the fermery above round aboute up and downe which wilbe 1600 fote up and downe or theraboute and make there windows to it convenient'. This passage is somewhat ambiguous. The most likely interpretation is that the gallery connecting the dorter with the infirmary was to be 37 ft. (11.28 m.) long, and that the infirmary was to contain about 1600 square ft. (148.8 sq. m.). Brugge went on to say that he further intended to provide 12 beds 'of Flanders making' to be set up when needed and taken away and laid by when not required, so that the nuns might have the room 'to be in contemplacion there byfore the aulter' or otherwise use it to dry their linen in, so that it might be hung out of sight, 'to thentente they may be the more quiett amongs them selffs'. Brugge also intended to have the roof 'selid' with lime and hair ('here'), and to finish the storey below in similar fashion, partitioning it into 2 rooms of equal size. One room was to be made like that above, with boarded floor, beds, and an altar; the other room was to be a paved kitchen, presumably for infirmary use. Adjoining both storeys was to be an enclosed privy. Brugge hoped to carry out these improvements himself, but if not, he directed his executors to do so immediately after his death.[44]

Brugge's new infirmary probably is to be identified with a 2-celled medieval building excavated in 1986 (see Fig. 000). The building had external measurements of *c.* 57 ft. 9 in. (17.6 m.) N.-S., by *c.* 33 ft. 9 in. (10.3 m.) E.-W. A partition wall just over 2 ft. (0.65 m.) thick divided the building into a N. cell, with internal measurements of *c.* 26 ft. 6 in. (8.1 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 28 ft. (8.5 m.) E.-W., and a S. cell, with internal measurements of *c.* 22 ft. 6 in. (6.9 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 28 ft. (8.5 m.) E.-W. The overall area per storey thus would have been *c.* 1428 sq. ft. (146.63 sq. m.). The external walls below ground

level and the partition wall were of chalk blocks; the W. wall was continued to first-floor height (c. 25 ft.; 7.62 m.) in brick. The appearance of the brick (mostly red bricks with occasional yellow bricks) and of its brownish mortar suggest that this wall dates from the 15th or early 16th century. Above first-floor level the W. wall continued in 19th-century brickwork. The other walls of this building showed no medieval work above the chalk blocks.

The floor of the N. cell appears to have been at ground level, and was about 3 ft. (1 m.) above the floor-level of the S. cell. Access between the 2 rooms seems to have been provided by a doorway in the centre of the partition wall, from which a short wooden stairway presumably led down into the S. room. At the W. end of the partition wall was a brick-vaulted doorway that led from the N. room, down a flight of steps, through a dog-leg arrangement that partitioned this entrance off from the S. cell, and to a doorway with a pointed arch constructed of bricks keyed into the surrounding chalk wall. This pointed doorway was some feet below the floor-level of the S. room. It is not clear whether there was direct access from this partitioned area into the S. room, but it seems unlikely. The arrangement may have been influenced by that of earlier structures on the site. The only other possible points of entrance to the S. room were at the E. end of the S. wall and in the N. part of the E. wall, where the medieval masonry does not survive.

The medieval floor of the S. cell, which may have been stone-paved, showed a considerable degree of subsidence from N. to S., and the ground beneath it was found to have been artificially raised to compensate for the slope. The S. wall of the S. cell seems to have cut into an earlier masonry wall running parallel to it on the S. This apparently was part of the stone wall that in 1562 was said to border the N. side of the 'great court' (see below). A thin brick wall was inserted between the 2 walls, perhaps to hold back the core of the earlier wall during the building of the later wall.

Several pieces of evidence suggest that this 2-celled building was the 'new infirmary' of 1530. It matches the provisions of Brugge's will in its location (37 ft. (11.28 m.) from the presumed S.W. corner of the nuns dorter), in its division into 2 cells of approximately equal size; in its floor area (1428 sq. ft. (146.63 sq. m.), suggestively close to the ceiling area of 1600 sq. ft. (148.8 sq. m.) specified by Brugge); and in the possible stone flooring of the S. room. Its surviving brick wall links it with the distinctive reference in 1562 to the 'brickhouse called the Farmorye'. The description of this building given in 1562 seems to clinch the identification. It was then said to comprise a hall, kitchen, cellar, solars, chambers, vaults, garrets, closets, galleries, and other rooms and lodgings, and to have been inhabited previously by John Moore, who also had occupied lodgings on the stone wall that bordered the N. side of the great court, and under the gallery. The stone wall probably was the wall excavated to the S. of the S. wall, and the gallery probably was the one described by Brugge.[45]

Although the privies specified by Brugge probably emptied into the vaults mentioned in 1562, the kitchen of the new infirmary may have needed a water supply and drains, and this might provide a further clue to the building's location. The abbey had a conduit system supplied by water piped in from a spring in Stepney. The conduit head itself probably was in the abbey's cloister garth, which seems to be identifiable as the 'Corte where the Conduyt is' mentioned in 1562. The conduit head probably also supplied or served as the *lavatorium* where the nuns washed their hands before entering the refectory. The Minoresses' conduit system is discussed more fully below in section vi. Its plan is not recorded, but the possibility of a N.-S. drain running through the centre of the precinct is suggested by the configurations of the plots of **43/5/1** and **43/5/3**, and of **43/7/9C**, **11C** and **12A**, all of which seem to respect a line running roughly parallel to and c. 175 ft. (53.34 m.) to the E. of Minories street. Such a boundary line would be a natural place for a ditch, although no such ditch is recorded. Two parallel fragments of medieval chalk footings were found in 1965 on this same alignment. The 1873 and 1913 Ordnance Survey maps (scale 1:1056) show a slope in the ground level within the precinct from N. to S., and another slope from W. to E. that seems to begin somewhere near the W. end of Holy Trinity Minories church. It is possible that the latter slope began roughly along the above boundary line, and perhaps was itself a determining factor in the locations of the original plot boundaries.

If there was a N.-S. conduit and/or drain in this position running through the precinct, then a likely place for the new infirmary would have been near or beside it, in or adjacent to the S. range of the cloister.



There is no record of the infirmary that was superseded by the 'new' infirmary of 1530, but traces of burning were found in the N. cell and perhaps in the S. cell of the 2-celled building excavated in 1986. If this building was Brugge's 'new' infirmary, perhaps it was built on the remains of its predecessor, which might have been badly damaged or destroyed in a fire, possibly that of November 1518.

The E. half of the S. range of the cloister apparently was described in 1562 as 'all that lodging or building in the [conduit] court being under the gallery'. The gallery presumably was the one built by Brugge; the 'lodging or building' below it may have contained a library or study- or work-room for the nuns. If the abbess, contrary to the Rule, did have private accommodation, perhaps it, too, was here.[46]

To the E. of the abbey church was a large, empty plot. In 1562 it was described as a piece of void ground that formerly had been a garden, and in which lately there had been a bowling alley. It extended in length from the pale of the Minorettes' great garden on the N. to the S. precinct wall where the common privy and a garden demised to John Moore were on the S.; and in breadth from the E. wall of the same void ground on the E., to Moore's 'brickehouse' (probably the infirmary) and lodgings, and also to the brick wall of the 'prevy garden or walke of the said Minorette', on the W.

The great garden of the Minories lay to the N. of the building that became the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories; it is discussed below under section v. That leaves the area of the void ground (formerly a garden) as measuring *c.* 260 ft. (79.25 m.) N.-S. by *c.* 140 ft. (42.67 m.) E.-W., apparently with an extension westward that abutted the infirmary building. This westward extension would have measured *c.* 90 ft. (27.43 m.) E.-W., by perhaps 15 ft. (4.57 m.) N.-S.

The reference to the brick wall of the privy garden or walk of the 'Minorette' forming another part of the western abutment of the void ground suggests that the privy garden lay along the E. side of the dormitory building. If so, it probably measured *c.* 100 ft. (30.48 m.) N.-S., by *c.* 10 ft. (3.05 m.) E.-W. It is not known whether this privy garden dated from before or after the dissolution of the abbey, because the word 'Minorette' was used to mean both 'Minorettes' and 'Minories'.

It is possible that the privy garden mentioned in 1562 formerly had been the Minorettes' cemetery. The abbey was licensed in 1295 to bury nuns within the enclosure, but lay persons were buried there as well. Three requests for burial in the nuns' cemetery are recorded: Thomas Berewell, citizen and salter (d. 1407); Richard Scot, brewer (d. 1407 x 1411), who wished to be buried there near his daughter Anne, and Hugh Leveret (d. 1508-9).[47]

If the nuns' cemetery was not on the site of the privy garden, it probably lay to the E. of the abbey church at the N. end of the garden (the void plot of 1562). The remainder of the void plot site probably contained the gardens and orchards mentioned in a description of the precinct in 1539.

The common privy mentioned in 1562 lay at or near the S. wall of the precinct, between the void ground (formerly the garden) on the E. end a garden let in 1543 to John Moore on the W. It is possible that there had been a privy next to the S. wall by 1306, when Gilbert de Asshendon complained that the privy of the abbess and sisters adjoined his stone wall. The location of Gilbert's wall and messuage (at that time held for life by Henry de Stokes) is not given, but may have been immediately S. of the precinct at **43/7/18** (*q.v.*). The garden let to John Moore in 1543 extended westward along the S. precinct wall, abutting the corner of the 'brick house' (the infirmary) on the W. It would have had dimensions of *c.* 43 ft. (13.11 m.) N.-S., by *c.* 100 ft. (30.48 m.) E.-W.[48]

The S.W. part of the precinct was described in 1562 as comprising: a great court, extending from the brick house (the infirmary) to the gate house, and measuring 143 ft. (43.59 m.) in length (E.-W.) by 43 ft. (13.11 m.) in breadth (N.-S.); a little house within the court, adjoining the gatehouse and formerly used as the nuns' porter's lodge; the 'Longehouse' standing upon a stone wall on the N. side of the same court, with a cellar or vault below, and with all other lodgings and buildings upon the same wall, which of late were occupied by John Moore, and with the stone wall itself so far as the long house and lodgings and buildings extended; the gate adjoining the nuns' porter's lodge, with the lodgings and rooms over it; and the wall and enclosures to the S. and E. of these premises. This block of premises seems to have occupied the site of nos. 39-41 Minories on the 1858 Portsoken ward map. The specified N.-S. width of 43 ft. (13.11 m.) for the great court would leave a N.-S. width for the 'Longehouse' of *c.* 15 ft. (4.57 m.), approximately the site of no. 39 Minories. The use of the long

house is not known; if it antedated the dissolution of the abbey, it may have been used to house the abbey servants, with the cellar or vault below used for storage and/or as a cesspit.

The part of the precinct between the long house and stone wall on the S. and the later Sheppy Yard on the N. is not recorded, but it is possible that it contained a guesthouse of the Minoresses. The abbey had received long-term visitors since at least 1323, when Margaret, the widow of Bartholomew de Badelesmere (one of the rebel lords, hanged 1322), was maintained there by the Crown under some form of house-arrest. No guesthouse is explicitly recorded at the Minories, but short-term accommodation, either in an abbey guesthouse or in other lodgings, evidently was available there in 1537. On 3 September of that year Sir Thomas Palmer, the Knight Porter of Calais, arrived in London and immediately wrote to Lord Lisle 'from the Mynerz within half an hour after I came aland, at iiii of clock on Monday afternoon.' Four days later he again wrote to Lord Lisle from the 'Meners', mentioning that 'I will not make my abode here long for its costs a ryall a day, and money comes slowly.' Palmer dated further letters from the Minories on September 16 and 19. If the area to the N. of the 'Longehouse' contained the abbey guesthouse, then the latter may have been set in a stable-yard entered from the later Sheppy Yard, and with the abbey brewhouse and bakehouse (discussed above) at the N.E. corner of the yard.[49]

*v. The northern (secular) part of the precinct*

The northern part of the Minoresses' precinct evidently was outside the enclosure occupied by the nuns. It was entered from Minories street through the great gate of the abbey, which stood in the roadway known successively as the Little Minories (1612, 1747) and Church Street (1799, 1913), and currently as St. Clare Street. On both sides of the roadway stood dwellings that apparently were built between 1380 and 1487. These and were let by the nuns to their active and former officers, servants and retainers, and to other lay residents. At the E. end of the roadway stood the building that was to become the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories (discussed under section iii, above). From 1352 until the dissolution of the abbey and after there seems to have been a great mansion to the N. of this building that was occupied by a succession of aristocratic tenants. A second such establishment seems to have been created between 1380 and 1487 on the N. side of the roadway, opposite the laundry site. The remainder of the northern part of the precinct evidently consisted of gardens. Rentals of the properties leased within the precinct from 1487 to c. 1563 are shown in Table iii.[50]

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES (ABBEY OF ST. CLARE, 1293/4-1539): 1

Table iii. Rented properties within the Minoresses' precinct, 1487-1563

	A. Rental 1487-8	B. Rental 1538-9, 1539-40	C. Particulars and grant Oct. 1552, 4 Jan 1553	D. Rental 1554x1559 or 1562-3
1	Philip Fitz Lowys, steward, £2	[conventual premises gntd to bishop of Bath and Wells, 1539]	capital mansion called 'le Myniry house', 1 stable & 3 gardens, £10	ten. in which Robert Goodale dwells, £3
2	Thomas Richard, 16s. 8d.	Countess of Kildare's 'great palace', £6. 13s. 4d., by indenture	Countess of Kildare's mess. & garden, £6. 13s. 4d., by indenture	ten. in which Christopher Wylkynson dwells, £6
3	Elizabeth Billington, £2	Ralph Pylkyngton, 1 ten., £3. 6s. 8d. by indenture	Thomas Emery, kt., 1 mess. by indenture to Ralph Pylkyngton, £3. 6s. 8d.	ten. in which JOHN Deane dwells, 16s.
4	John Braye, £2	Thomas Dyer, 1 ten., £2. 13s. 4d.	Robert Broke, clerk, late of Anthony Cooke, esq., 1 ten., £2. 13s. 4d.	ten. in which Richard Powle dwells, £3. 6s. 8d.
5	Thomas Lawny, £2	Thomas Comberford, 1 ten., £1, by indenture	Richard Moore, late of Thomas Spryngell, 1 ten., £1. 6s. 8d.	ten. in which Ralph Pylkyngton dwells, [blank]
6	John Ferrys, esq., £3	John Borowe, 1 ten., £2	Michael Angelo Alen, late of William Curr', 1 ten., £2	a 'wodhouses' in occ. of Thomas Hyde, [blank]
7	Duchess of Norfolk, 'great inn', £10	Francis Denys or Deyns, alien, £2	Richard Atkinson, by indenture to Thomas Comberford, 1 ten., £1	ten. in which William Joyner dwells, £1. 6s. 8d.
8	John Cornysshe, £2	Hugh Glasier or Glasyer, clerk, £2	now late of Robert Oliver, 1 ten., £2	a stable in occ. of Christopher Wylkynson, [blank]
9	Lady [-] edwarde, £2	Alice Lupsett, widow, 2 chambers, 10s., & 1 garden, 1s., both by indenture	William Yonge, late of William Hale, 1 ten., £2	ten. in which John More dwells, 8s.
10	Richard Barker, tailor [for chamber over great gate], 16s.	Thomas Hylton, 1 ten., £1. 6s. 8d.	Ralph Pylkyngton, 2 tens. 1 called the friars' hall, with chambers, etc., late of Alice Lupset, £1. 17s. 8d. by indenture	ten. in which Robert Boswell dwells, 4s.
11	Henry Chicheley, ten. called steward's house, £1. 13s. 4d.	Roger Higham & John Robson, a brewhouse, £2 by indenture	Ralph Pylkyngton, 1 ten. called the bakehouse, 10s., by indenture	4 little tens. with a garden, in occ. of William Hyam, [blank]
12		Ralph Pylkyngton for the friars' hall & divers adj. chambers, £1. 6s. 8d., by indenture	Roger Higham, 1 ten. held for life gratis by letters patent	
13		Robert Newton, 1 chamber called the minister's lodging, 3s. 4d. by indenture	John More, 1 ten. & garden, 5s., by indenture	
14	Roger Higham, 1 ten. called the steward's house, £1. 10s. (rent-free for life by indenture)	John More, 1 ten. held by indenture gratis for 21 years (7 years have expired)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>£28. 6s. 0d. p.a.</b>	<b>£26. 11s. 0d. (less £1. 10s. 0d. = £25. 1s. 0d.) p.a.</b>	<b>£33. 12s. 8d. p.a.</b>	<b>£15. 1s. 4d. + ? p.a.</b>

Sources: A. PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395

B. PRO, SC11/955; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen8/2397, mm.9-15

C. PRO, E318/36/1986; *Cal Pat R 1530-3*, p. 406

D. PRO, SC12/11/38

The great gate stood at or near the W. end of the later Church Street. It is first recorded in 1374 in an abutment reference from **43/7/11A**. The tenement used in the 16th century as a porter's lodge (discussed below under the 'second house on the left') stood on the site of no. 1 Church Street and was said to lie within the gate. This places the gate within 20 ft. (7.62 m.) of the Minories street frontage. Its precise position is discussed in detail under **68/2/9**. Over the great gate was a chamber, which in 1487-8 was held for 6 months by Richard Barker, tailor, at a rent of 8s. (in arrears), and was vacant for the remaining 6 months. Richard may have been related to Thomas Barker, the Minoresses' rent-gatherer in that year.[51]

On the S. side of the roadway stood a house described in 1563, in an abutment reference from the 'little gatehouse' (discussed above in section iv), as the former dwelling of the late Roger Highame or Higham, gentleman. In 1537 Higham, in consideration of his 17 years of faithful service to the abbey, was appointed for life to be the Minoresses' receiver general and sub-steward. He was to receive for the joint office a fee of £8 p.a., a corrody (valued in 1539 at £4 p.a.) for himself and his servant of meat, 3 convent loaves (or perhaps 3 loaves each), and 2 gallons of convent ale daily, and a little tenement with appurtenances lying within the precinct. This tenement was then in the tenure of Dame Margaret Harvie or Harvey, widow, and it was still in her tenure in 1539, when the grant to Higham was confirmed by the Court of Augmentations. It was described in 1542 (when a lease in reversion was made) as a tenement with chambers and other houses and appurtenances, then held by Higham for life. Its dimensions are recorded in plans made in 1684 and 1694-5 for the Merchant Taylors' Company as c. 27 ft. (8.23 m.) E.-W., by c. 28 ft. (8.53 m.) N.-S. This N.-S. breadth included an encroachment northward onto the street of c. 9 ft. (2.74 m.), which would have reduced the width of the roadway and of the great outer gate from c. 25 ft. (7.62 m.) to c. 16 ft. (4.88 m.). For reasons discussed in greater detail under **68/2/10** (which concerns the history of this site from 1539 to 1670) probably this encroachment post-dated the dissolution of the abbey, and the site's pre-dissolution depth N.-S. was c. 19 ft. (5.79 m.).

Higham's tenement was called the steward's house or lodging in rentals of 1538-9, 1539-40 and 1540-1, when its rent (which Higham's life-grant exempted him from paying) was recorded as £1. 10s. 0d. p.a. It probably is to be identified with the tenement listed as the *hospicium senescalli* in the Minoresses' rental of 1487-8, which was held by Henry Chicheley for £1. 13s. 4d. p.a. Chicheley, however, was not himself the steward. That office was occupied in 1487-8 by Philip fitzLowys, who was listed at the beginning of the rental as holding a property within the close for £2. p.a. This may have been the so-called 'first house on the left' (discussed below).

The corner block, between the steward's house on the E. and the Minories street on the W., may have contained 2 residences in 1487-8, those of John Cornysse and Lady [blank] Edwarde, who each paid £2 p.a. However, there apparently was only 1 house on this site by 1563, fronting on the later Church Street. The site's dimensions (as recorded in the Merchant Taylors' plans of 1684 and 1694-5) were c. 31 ft. (9.45 m.) E.-W., by c. 28 ft. (8.53 m.) N.-S. For the reasons discussed above (under the steward's house) and under **68/2/9** (which discusses the history of this site from 1539 to 1670), the site's pre-dissolution breadth N.-S. may have been c. 19 ft. (5.79 m.)[52]

Across the roadway, on the N. side of the later Church Street, were additional houses. Six houses stood there in 1553, and they all seem to have pre-dated the dissolution of the abbey. Their histories from 1539 to 1670 are discussed under **68/2/3-8**. They were described in 1591 as the 6 houses 'on the left' as one entered the former precinct. The first 5 houses and part of the sixth stood on the site of a tenement acquired by the Minoresses between 1340 and 1365. Its history to 1380 is discussed as **43/7/11A**; in 1380 it was said to be worth 13s. 4d. p.a. In 1374 the Minoresses acknowledged that the parochial dues from this tenement were owed to Holy Trinity Priory as rector of St. Botolph Aldgate. Subsequently, however, the site of this tenement was incorporated within the precinct (except for the site of no. 25 Minories, which seems to have been outside the great outer gate), and was included within the parish of Holy Trinity Minories. The 6 'houses on the left' seem to be represented in sequence from W. to E. in a rental of 1487-8 by the names of the first 6 tenants listed *infra clausum*: Philip fitzLowys, steward (£2 p.a.), Thomas Richard (16s. 8d. p.a.), Elizabeth Billington (£2 p.a.), John Braye (£2 p.a.), Thomas Lawney (£2 p.a.), and John Ferrys, esquire (£3 p.a.). Lawney, a citizen and grocer, was the tenant of **43/7/9A** and **10** in 1492.

The 'first house on the left' apparently adjoined the gate. On the E. it abutted the 'second house on the left' (discussed below), which stood on the site of no. 1 Church Street, some 20 ft. (7.62 m.) E. of the Minories street frontage. This leaves the sites of the later nos. 25 and 26 Minories street as the maximum possible site for the 'first house on the left'. This may have been the property for which Philip fitzLowys, the Minoresses' steward, paid £2 p.a. in 1487-8. If so, then no. 25 Minories, or possibly no. 24, (which the Minoresses leased from Holy Trinity Priory in 1494 for 10s. p.a.; see under **43/7/10**) presumably is to be identified with the property described in a rental of 1531-2 as a small tenement let to Elena Bowyer at 10s. p.a., and situated outside the Minoresses' great gate. Elena Bowyer's tenure there may have prompted the purchase in 1553 of the 'first house on the left' by Francis Boyer or Bowyer (d. 1581), a grocer and later an alderman, and probably a relative of Elena.[53]

The 'second house on the left' was described in 1591 as having been reserved for the porter that kept the gate. In 1567 it was described as a tenement and appurtenances situated within the gate of the former monastery. The site of this tenement was identified in a mid 19th-century plan as no. 1 Church Street. This seems likely to have been the property for which Thomas Richard paid 16s. 8d. p.a. in 1487-8. It probably was the dwelling that the Minoresses in 1537 granted for life to John Foxe, their sick and aged porter and gardener, who was no longer 'able to do for hys lyving'. Their grant described the dwelling as a little house called the porter's lodge, lying within the precinct, with chambers, solars, cellars and appurtenances, and which Foxe, then had and for a long time had had. He was also to receive for life a corrody of meat, bread, and ale daily. This grant was confirmed by the Court of Augmentations in 1542, when Foxe's corrody of food and drink was valued at 4 marks (£2. 13s. 4d.) p.a. It is possible that Foxe's lodge instead adjoined one of the other precinct gates (in the later Sheppy Yard and Haydon Street; see above under section iv), but the reference to cellars may eliminate both.[54]

The third, fourth and fifth houses 'on the left' were in existence by 1553. They may have been the precinct properties held in 1487-8 by Elizabeth Billington, John Braye, and Thomas Lawney, respectively, for £2 p.a. each (Braye's property was vacant for half a year). The 1873 Ordnance Survey map shows 2 properties on this site: the western property (presumably the third house 'on the left') measuring 13 ft. (3.96 m.) E.-W., by 42 ft. (12.80 m.) N.-S.; and the eastern property (presumably the fourth and fifth houses 'on the left') measuring 29 ft. (8.84 m.) E.-W., by 42 ft. (12.80 m.) N.-S. The N.-S. length of both properties would have been equal to the N.-S. breadth of **43/7/11A**, which the Minoresses had acquired in 1340 x 1365, plus that of **43/7/10**, of which the nuns had obtained a 51-year lease in 1494, perhaps in order to extend the back parts of these houses. The 'fifth house on the left' had a small L-shaped extension eastward at its N. end to take in the E. end of **43/7/10**. This extension appears as a notch at the N.W. corner of the 'sixth house on the left' in plans of the latter dating from 1684 and later.[55]

The sixth house 'on the left' also was known in 1591 as the 'great house'. It was described in a lease of August 1538 as a messuage with yard, parlours, solars, cellars and galleries, lying within the precinct, and late in the tenure of Master Richard Pate, archdeacon of Lincoln. Pate, or Pates, was born about 1504; took his B.A. at Oxford in 1524; became archdeacon of Lincoln in 1528; was an M.A. of Paris by 1531; and was appointed ambassador to the court of Charles V in November 1533. On his recall, he left for England in June 1537, and was reappointed to the ambassadorship in April 1540. The period of his tenancy at the Minories thus is likely to have commenced either between 1524 or 1528 and November 1533, or else after June 1537. In August 1538 this messuage was let by the Minoresses to Ralph Pylkyngton or Pilkington, citizen and haberdasher, for a term of 40 years (to expire Michaelmas 1578), at a rent of £3. 6s. 8d. p.a. The Minoresses were to be responsible for all repairs and payment of quit-rents, and the lease was to become void if the rent fell 6 months in arrears. Pylkyngton had an exemplification of this lease made by the Court of Augmentations on 26 April 1539, and retained the tenure until February 1541.

Plans of 1684 and 1694-5 show that this property was roughly oblong in shape, with a notch in the N.W. corner. The site measured 58 ft. 6 in. (17.83 m.) E.-W. on the S. along the roadway, 46 ft. (14.02 m.) N.-S. on the E. side, 46-47 ft. (14.02-14.33 m.) E.-W. on the N. side, and 35-36 ft. (10.67-10.97 m.) N.-S. on the W. side. The plans show the property as consisting of some 7 houses (the largest and

westernmost house with a cellar below) built around a central courtyard with entrances to the S. and E., and this arrangement may reflect the pre-dissolution plan.

The origin of this large house is unknown. It must have been first built after 1374, when the westernmost 14 ft. (4.27 m.; comprising the portion to the S. of the notch) lay within **43/7/11A**, and the remainder (comprising the portion to the E. of the notch) contained an earthen wall at the boundary with **43/7/11A** and a small garden to the E. of that. The house probably had been built by 1487-8, when a rental shows that the 6th tenant listed within the precinct, John Ferrys, esquire, was paying £3 p.a. in rent for an unspecified property, the second-highest rent paid in that year for property within the precinct (see Table iii).[56]

The highest rent paid in 1487-8 for a house in the precinct was £10 p.a. from the duchess of Norfolk for the *mangno [sic] hospicio*. This probably was the great mansion built in 1352 by Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, to serve as her London townhouse. It seems to have lain to the E. of the sixth house 'on the left', between the later parish church of Holy Trinity Minories on the S. and the great garden on the E.

Elizabeth de Burgh, who was a granddaughter of Edward I and a first cousin of Edward III, was born at Acre c. 1291, and became Lady of Clare upon the death of her brother Gilbert, the 10th earl, in 1314. She was married 3 times: to John de Burgh (d. 1313), son of Richard de Burgh earl of Ulster; to Theobald, Baron Verdon (d. 1316), and to Roger, baron Damory (d. 1326). She was a substantial benefactress of University Hall, Cambridge, subsequently called Clare Hall (now Clare College) in her honour. Her household, wardrobe, and chamber accounts survive in a broken series from 1325-6 to c. 1361-2 (she died in 1360), and a selection of these accounts have been examined. The accounts for 1325-50 that have been searched (1328-9, 1334, 1339-40, 1343-4, 1346-7 and 1349-50) record no visits by Elizabeth to London. In 1352, however, she had a house built for herself in the Minoreesses' precinct, and the later accounts searched (1352-3, 1354-5, 1355-6, 1357-8, and 1358-9) all record visits by her to the Minories. Her reasons for choosing the abbey as her residence are not known, but possibly it was the association with St. Clare.[57]

During her stays she frequently entertained important guests. On 10 October 1355 she received the nuns themselves and Henry, duke of Lancaster, grandson of the Minoreesses' founder Edmund of Lancaster and brother of Elizabeth de Burgh's daughter-in-law Maud, countess of Ulster. He had been a visitor at the Minories since 1349, when he received papal dispensation to enter with a company of 10 persons. Another visitor (14 October) was Joan, countess of Kent, Elizabeth de Burgh's first cousin, who later married Edward the Black Prince. On 12 and 16 August 1356 all the Minoreesses again dined with Elizabeth de Burgh; on 13 September she was visited by her granddaughter and namesake Elizabeth, countess of Ulster (the wife of Edward III's son Lionel of Antwerp), and by Michael Northburgh, the bishop of London; and on 16 September by the countess of Ulster again.[58]

In 1358 Elizabeth de Burgh arrived in London on 12 May and remained until 10 September. Her accounts for that period name her guests as: Edward, prince of Wales and the (dowager?) countess of Warenne (17 May); the mayor and sheriffs of London (3 June); Richard fitzAlan, earl of Warenne (14 June); the king's judges (*Justic' domini regis*, 24 June); William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, Elizabeth's first cousin (30 June); the *Episcopi Armen'* (*sic*; possibly brothers Stephen and James *de Armenia Majori*, Basilian monks, said in April 1360 to have recently arrived in England) and Lionel of Antwerp (12 July); the prince of Wales (16 July); Lionel of Antwerp (24 July); Lionel of Antwerp and the countess of Warwick (25 July); the countess of Warwick (26 July); the earl of Northampton (29 July); the Prince of Wales (2 August); Lionel of Antwerp (21 August); and the earl of Northampton (29 August).[59]

The following year, 1359, Elizabeth de Burgh arrived in London on 14 May and, with the exception of a few days at Highbury in July, remained there until 26 August. Her guests at the Minories that year were named as: the prince of Wales (23 May, 4 June, 14 June); the earl of Northampton (27 June); the prince of Wales (28 June, 21 July, 28 July, 3 August, 14 August, 15 August); the abbess and convent of Minoreesses (18 August); the prince of Wales (20 and 21 August); Henry, duke of Lancaster (21 August); the (dowager?) countess of Warenne (24 August); and the prince of Wales and the (dowager?) countess of Warenne (25 August). During the year 1359-60 Elizabeth de Burgh and her counsel also represented the abbey in negotiations over the letting of a

block of property in London. The lease eventually was made by the 'common assent' of the lady of Clare (*domina de Clare*), her counsel, and the convent.[60]

Elizabeth de Burgh's house was built between March and September 1352 under the direction of Master Richard Carpenter, also called Richard de Felstede (Felsted, Essex), who was paid a total of £171. 14s. 5d. for the work. Richard de Felstede, citizen and carpenter, was active by 1322 and in London by 1337. In 1347 he contracted to roof the hall (measuring 89 ft. by 46 ft. (27.13 m. by 14.02 m.), pantry, buttery and kitchen of Kenilworth Castle, at that time owned by Elizabeth de Burgh's kinsman Henry of Lancaster.[61]

Richard de Felstede's work at Kenilworth provides a useful clue to the scale of his work for Elizabeth de Burgh. His contract with Henry of Lancaster's officers specified that for his work he was to receive 250 marks (£166. 13s. 4d.) and a robe of the earl's gentlemen (*gentils hommes*), a payment slightly less than that he received 5 years later for Elizabeth de Burgh's house. Further comparisons are provided by 2 other contracts. In 1335 a carpenter of York agreed to build a row of houses measuring 100 ft. (30.48 m.) in length, 18 ft. (5.49 m.) at one end and 15 ft. (4.57 m.) at the other, in 3 months, for a payment of 62 marks (£41. 6s. 8d.) and a robe. In 1438 the building of a timber-framed Guildhall was commissioned in Canterbury. It was to be 3 storeys high on the street side and 2 storeys high at the back, and was to measure 41 ft. 10 in. (12.74 m.) in length and 18 ft. (5.49 m.) in breadth. It was to be completed in 7 months, for a total payment of £43. 6s. 8d., exclusive of tiling and daubing.[62]

Elizabeth de Burgh's house thus was a very substantial affair. Her surviving account-rolls provide some information about her house and household at the Minories. They record, for example, that she paid a rent of £3 (on one occasion, £3. 6s. 8d.) per quarter to the Minoresses. Of this £2 was for the *meisons* and £1 for a garden, possibly the whole of the later 'great garden' (discussed below). In 1353 Elizabeth de Burgh paid £2. 12s. 6d. to have a chimney made there. Her hall and chamber accounts during her stays at the Minories in 1355-6 note purchases of rushes (*cirp'*); the scullery accounts mention the mending of the well-chain and the purchase of a *gernet'* for a *dresser*. Her pantry, buttery, and kitchen accounts list purchases of bread, apples, wine, ale, fish, crabs, shrimp, eels, beef, bacon, cheese, mutton, veal, piglets, capons, chickens, and milk, and wheat for making frumenty (*in fr'o pro frument'*). The accounts of her stable during the same period list payments for feed for 13 horses and one *hak'*, 49 horseshoes, and the wages of 1 valet, 6 boys (*g'*) and 3 pages (*pag'*).[63]

In her will, dated 25 September 1355, and proved at the Minories on 3 December 1360, Elizabeth de Burgh requested burial at the Minories but made no explicit mention of her house there. She left bequests to more than 100 servants, bailiffs, and members of her household, plus a further £10 to be divided among all the *pages de mon hostel* who wore *ma liverie*. To the Minoresses she bequeathed £20, plus £20 to the abbess, 13s. 4d. to each nun, and 6s. 8d. to each of the 4 friars, a crystal reliquary, a large silver-gilt chalice and 2 cruets, 3 clasps (*mors*) garnished with pearls, a russet robe, a vestment of black cloth of gold, 5 cloths of gold, a bed of black *tartaryn* with 8 *tapitz*, 6 large *tapits* of *delie leyne* from one of her other black beds (*lits noirs*), and 12 other *tapits*. These furnishings may well have come from her house in the precinct. Following her death on 4 November 1360 she was buried at the Minories. Lionel of Antwerp's accounts record his presence at her funeral. In 1363 Elizabeth de Burgh's executors founded a perpetual chantry for her at the Minoresses' church, paying 100 marks (£66. 13s. 4d.) to the Minoresses to supply the bread, wine, water, wax, chalice, vestments, book, and an assistant clerk, and paying £120 to the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate to supply the priest. The daily mass was to be sung at a certain altar near or beside (*iuxta*) Elizabeth de Burgh's tomb, or, if that were not convenient, elsewhere in the church (*vel alibi in dicta ecclesia si ibidem comode fieri non poterit*). This suggests that Elizabeth de Burgh's tomb originally was inside the church. According to the 16th-century list of burials, however, her tomb was outside the church, on the S. side, presumably in the cloister. A few years after her death John Hastings, earl of Pembroke (whose mother Agnes was buried in the Minoresses' choir, and whose cousin Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March, had married Elizabeth de Burgh's great-granddaughter Philippa of Ulster) directed that his tomb be made as like as possible to the tomb at the Minories of Elizabeth de Burgh.[64]

The only clue to the location of Elizabeth de Burgh's house in the Minories is given in a release dated 1374 by Abbess Katharine to Holy Trinity Priory of parochial rights in **43/7/11A**. The release

described the E. boundary of **43/7/11A** as an earthen wall lying next to the Minoresses' little garden opposite the gate leading to the dwelling in which the lady of Clare formerly lived (*murum terreum iacentem iuxta parvum gardinum nostrum ex opposito porte ducentis ad habitacionem in qua domina de Clara dudum inhabitavit*). This suggests that her house, entered by a gateway, lay to the N. of the building that became the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories (**68/2/0**), and that her private garden may have been all or part of the 'great garden' lying to the N. and E. of it, recorded in the letters patent of 1612 and plan of 1673, and mapped by Ogilby and Morgan. Her house, or portions of it, probably was occupied by a series of later aristocratic residents of the precinct.[65]

One of these probably was Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester (1355-97), the son of Elizabeth de Burgh's first cousin Edward III. In 1402 he was said to have had a house situated near the Minoresses' church, and, with the abbess's permission, to have had a door made through which he could enter the church from his house. In 1374 or 1376 Thomas of Gloucester married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Essex and Hereford (the son of Elizabeth de Burgh's first cousin William de Bohun, earl of Northampton). He then placed her younger sister Mary with the Minoresses, apparently in hopes that she would become a nun, leaving the entire estate to fall to Eleanor. Thomas's period of residence at the Minories thus might have begun in the 1370s. Mary de Bohun, however, married John of Gaunt's son Henry, earl of Derby (later Henry IV) in 1380 and died in 1394. Thomas's widow Eleanor de Bohun lived at Pleshey Castle, Essex, after Thomas's death in 1397, until her own death in 1399. One of her daughters, Isabel (b. 1383), was by that time a nun at the Minories (she later became abbess), and Eleanor left bequests both to the convent and to Isabel her daughter. To the convent she bequeathed £6. 13s. 4d. for their *pitance* and a *tonell* of good wine. To Isabel she bequeathed a bed of cloth of gold of Cyprus, paled black and red, with all its hangings; a Bible, a book of decretals, a book of *meistre histories*, a book of the lives of the fathers and the pastoral letters of St. Gregory, and 2 psalters, all in French; £40 in money; and a black leather girdle (*seinture*) with gold trappings that had belonged to Thomas of Gloucester. Perhaps the bed and its hangings had come from the house in the Minories.[66]

A possible resident of the precinct and of the Gloucester house at this time was Margaret, wife of Thomas Beauchamp, twelfth earl of Warwick. He was imprisoned and his title forfeited in September 1397. In September 1398 Margaret received a papal indulgence to enter the Minories house, or any other house of nuns, and to remain there for life or at pleasure. She may have lived in the Gloucester house at the Minories until her husband's restoration in 1399.[67]

By 1402 the Gloucester house was in the occupation of an unnamed 'temporal lady', who abused the use of Thomas of Gloucester's private door into the church, disturbing the nuns. They complained to the Pope, who authorized the abbot of Westminster to license them to wall up or lock the door.[68]

The next known aristocratic resident was Lucia di Visconti, widow of Edmund de Holand, earl of Kent (d. 1408). She was living in the precinct by July 1421, when she dated a letter *in Hospitio meo infra Monasterium sive Abbatiam Monialium Sante Clare, extra muros London*. In April 1424 she dated her will from her inn at the Minories, adding that she had dwelt there for a long time. She bequeathed to the Minoresses vestments, an altar cloth and altar vessels; and also 1000 crowns and part of the residue of her estate to found 2 perpetual chantries. Of the goods within her inn she left 500 crowns to Antonia de Arengo, *magistra mea* (?stewardess of her household), to pay debts owing for the rent of the inn, for bread and ale consumed there, for her servants' wages, and for any other debts. She also left lavish bequests to her household (about half of whom had Italian names), listing 7 gentlemen-in-waiting, 4 ladies-in-waiting (including Antonia her *magistra*), 12 male servants, 1 female servant, 2 butlers, 1 chamberer (female), 1 porter, 1 cook, 1 physician, 3 chaplains, 1 receiver, and 1 fool (*fole*) called Richard Hik. Her household at the Minories thus contained more than 30 people.[69]

The next known aristocratic resident was Anne, widow of Humphrey Stafford, 4th duke of Buckingham and grandson of Thomas of Woodstock. In her will (proved 1480) she left bequests to her children of plate, bedding, hangings, napery and books, at least some of which came from her house in the Minories, including the *Tapettes* and a bed of red cloth from *the greate chambre att the myneresse*. She also left bequests to members of her household, naming 4 gentlemen, 13



gentlewomen, and 2 clerks of her countinghouse, plus collective bequests to her yeomen, grooms of the chamber, and all other grooms of the household.[70]

By 1487-8 another widowed duchess was living at the Minories: Elizabeth, widow of John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk (d. 1476), daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and mother of Anne Mowbray. The duchess of Norfolk is listed in the rental of 1487-8 as the tenant of the *magnum hospicium* within the precinct at a rent of £10 p.a. She may have remained there for almost 20 years until her death in 1506-7 when she was buried, as she had requested in her will, in the Minoresses' choir. She made few bequests, and those minor, complaining that 'my poore substaunce ys litell ynough to pay and content my dettes and to recompense my servauntes'. Despite this plea of poverty, however, her household at the Minories seems to have included several gently-born women companions. Among them were 3 who also chose to be buried at the Minories: Anne Montgomery (d. 1498), whose husband John Montgomery, esquire (d. 1462), had been the first cousin of the duchess's brother-in-law Sir Thomas Butler, and whose niece Mary Turell or Tyrell was a nun at the Minories; Jane Talbot (d. 1505), widow of the duchess's brother Sir Humphrey Talbot; and Elizabeth Brakkynbury or Brackenbury (d. 1504), daughter of Sir Robert Brackenbury, who had been Lieutenant of the Tower under Richard III.[71]

Another member of the duchess of Norfolk's household was Margaret, wife of Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, a nephew of Edward IV. Edmund had left the country in 1501 and in 1502, upon the death of Prince Arthur, Margaret was committed to the duchess's care. Edmund was captured in 1504 and imprisoned at the Tower from 1506 until his execution in 1513, when he was buried in the Minoresses' church. Margaret may have continued to live at the Minories during that period; her daughter Elizabeth (elsewhere called Anne) made her profession as a nun at the Minories in 1510. (Her profession fee of 40 marks or £26. 13s. 4d. was paid in 2 instalments by Henry VIII.) Margaret died in 1515 and was buried, as she had requested, with her husband in the Minoresses' church. Her will contained only modest bequests, including 1 standing cup to her daughter the nun, and 3 gowns to the Minoresses to be made into vestments. Perhaps she died during the 'gret deth at the Menerys' that, according to the Greyfriars' Chronicle, killed 27 of the nuns in that year.[72]

Two further probable tenants of Elizabeth de Burgh's mansion are recorded. Before 1537 a great house had been let to Robert Radcliffe, earl of Sussex (cr. 1529). In July 1537 it was let by the Minoresses to Elizabeth, countess of Kildare (second wife of Gerald Fitzgerald, 9th earl of Kildare, and sister of Henry Gray, duke of Suffolk), in whose tenure it already was, for a term of 40 years, at a rent of £6. 13s. 4d. p.a. Elizabeth may have taken up residence at the Minories in 1534, following the committal to the Tower in April of her husband. She was permitted to visit him beginning in September; he died there on 13 December. The lease of 1537 described her house as the 'great place', containing chambers, lodgings, solars, cellars and garden. Part of this house was sub-let in 1555. The portion sub-let was described as consisting of: a cellar, a pantry, a coalhouse, a little hall, and a 'stilling house' adjoining the church and the church porch; one entry beginning at the stair which goes up to Mr. Isacke's (the lessor's) little gallery and ending at the stairs which go up by his kitchen into his house; one little garden plot within the precinct of the same entry of both sides (of) it; one little house with a jakes (privy) in it; one kitchen, a woodhouse and a larder adjoining the said entry on one side and the 'Minorise' great garden on the other side; two little closets to look into the church; one little chamber with a partition in the midst adjoining the closets; one little room at the top of the stairs next to the same room; the great chamber with the chimney commonly called 'my Lady Kildares dyning chamber'; a great chamber with a chimney and a post in the midst of it and a window looking into the little garden plot above named; a little chamber over the church porch with a chimney; a chamber with a chimney and a window looking into the street side of the Minories close; a little chamber within that; two little closets between the two chambers above mentioned; 6 small garrets in the highest storey of the house above the rooms specified above; and room sufficient to build a stable in the place where Mr. Isacke's stables stand, with the commodity of a well standing in the same yard.[73]

The references to the church and church porch place this very considerable establishment on the N. side of the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories. It is thus likely that the countess of Kildare's house

comprised or incorporated Thomas of Gloucester's house, which itself probably was the house built for Elizabeth de Burgh in 1352. For the later history of this house, see under **68/2/15**.

The remainder of the N. part of the precinct seems to have consisted of gardens. Abutment descriptions from properties that fronted on the high street described the N. edge of the Minoresses' precinct (formerly **43/7/12A-B**) as land (1297-8, 1305, 1311) and as garden (1384, 1388, 1418). A 'great garden' was said in 1555 to adjoin the larder of the house formerly held by the countess of Kildare. It presumably was the 'great garden' whose pales abutted S. on the void ground described in 1562 (see section iv, above), and the large garden recorded in 1612 and 1673 as occupying the N.E. quadrant of the precinct. From at least 1316 to at least 1374 abutment descriptions from properties that fronted on Minorities street usually described the W. edge of the precinct (N. of the later Church Street) as garden. After 1374 scattered abutment references record a garden or gardens in this part of the precinct behind **43/7/7A** (1438), **43/7/6** (1399, 1414), and **43/7/4** (1393, 1422-3, 1425).[74]

vi. *Drains, conduits, and wells*

The Minoresses at an unknown date established and owned a conduit system that piped water from a springhead in Stepney into the precinct. The same system apparently also supplied the precinct of the Austin Friars, situated on the W. side of Old Broad Street. The existence of this system is recorded in abbey accounts of 1531-2, which mention repairs *apud le conduyte hedde*. In 1567 the entire conduit system was granted by letters patent to William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, who in 1539 (as Lord St. John) had acquired part of the former Austin Friary to use as his London house. In 1562 he had bought the freehold of the Minoresses' precinct, and in 1563 had conveyed it to the Crown for use as an Ordnance Office.

The letters patent of 1567 granted to Paulet in fee simple the 'springhed', the 'conduyte hed', the spring water and the water course then or late rising and running in and through a field called 'Markhams' in the tenure of James Moore in Stepney, and in and through all other lands between the springhead and the monastery of 'le Mynores' next Aldgate, London, and also in and through all other lands between the springhead and Paulet's mansion house in London, formerly called the Austin Friars, and in and through all other lands through which it ran, formerly of the monastery of 'le Mynores'. Paulet also was granted all cisterns and lead pipes carrying water between the springhead and the monastery of the Minorities, and power to construct or alter all necessary conduit heads, pits, wells, cisterns, leads, and pipes for conveying water to his mansion house or any other place belonging to him. He was to have them as formerly they had been held by the prioress (*sic* for abbess) of the Minorities, or afterwards by the Crown. The purpose of this grant may have been to relieve the Crown of the maintenance of this conduit system, while the Ordnance Office continued to enjoy the benefits of it.

The course of these waterpipes into and within the Minoresses' precinct is not recorded. However, when Sir John Grey and George Medley made a division of their formerly joint freehold estate in the Minorities in February 1562, the 'corte where in the conduyt is' was in the share given to Medley and, from the reference to a gallery there (probably the gallery connecting the dorter with the infirmary), appears to be identifiable as the former cloister. The cloister garth was a common location for monastic conduit heads: examples are recorded at Canterbury, Durham, and the London Charterhouse.[75]

In 1370 the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London granted the Minoresses an easement of a subterranean gutter to carry water from the abbey to the city ditch opposite. The nuns were to make this gutter at their own expense, and the City reserved the right to move it if it disturbed passers by. A century later this gutter evidently had fallen into disrepair: the Portsoken wardmote presentments of 1465 and 1466 stigmatize the channel and gutter coming out of the *Menories* into the town ditch as perilous and as an annoyance to the ditch. Similarly, the great gutter at the *Mynores gate* was said to be perilous in the wardmote presentments of 1477, 1480, 1481 and 1482.[76]

In addition to this gutter, which evidently ran westward from the precinct (probably from the main gateway to the city ditch), there may have been a ditch or drain that carried water through the precinct

from N. to S., passing through the cloister. The evidence for this is discussed in section iv above, under the 'new infirmary'.

There was at least one well in the precinct by 1543. It was situated at the end of the passage that led from Church Street to Sheppy Yard, and is discussed above in section iv under the 'laundry'. Elizabeth de Burgh's Minories establishment contained a well in 1353, as did the Kildare house in 1555; both are discussed above in section v.

In 1682 there was a complaint that the sinks and drains near the Ordnance Office (which since 1562-3 had occupied the conventual part of the precinct) were not big enough upon any sudden rain to receive the water that came down the court, so that the water would run into the passage and so sink through and rot the timbers under, which would be very prejudicial to the house. A Doctor Barbon (presumably Nicholas Barbon, the speculative builder) and others were believed to have an interest in this passage, which seems most likely to have been either the later Sheppy Yard or the later Haydon Street. It is not known whether these sinks and drains were constructed by the Minoresses or by their successors.[77]

vii. *The quit-rent interest*

Three quit-rents are recorded as chargeable on properties within the Minoresses' precinct. The first of these was 9s. p.a. that in 1294 appears to have been charged jointly on **43/7/10** and **11A-C** by the priory of St. Helen. In 1487-8 the Minoresses paid an annual quit-rent of only 5s. to St. Helen's Priory for an unspecified tenement, possibly to be identified as **11A**, in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. Between 1488 and 1531 this payment too, seems to have lapsed; for a fuller discussion, see under, **43/7/11**. [78]

The second recorded quit-rent was of 16s. 9 1/2d. p.a. (from c. 1374 recorded as 16s. 10 1/2d. p.a.) payable to Holy Trinity Priory and chargeable on **43/7/9C** and **13-17**. This quit-rent was established by Holy Trinity Priory in August 1294, when the priory gave permission to Edmund of Lancaster to assign the properties to the Minoresses in free alms. The terms of this quit-rent were reiterated in 1303 in a grant by the priory to the nuns.[79]

A Holy Trinity Priory rental of c. 1374 records the third quit-rent chargeable on the precinct as 1s. p.a. payable by the nuns to Holy Trinity Priory. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* and in Holy Trinity Priory rentals of the 1530s and 1540s the second and third quit-rents are lumped together in one quit-rent totalling 17s. 10 1/2d. p.a., described as due at midsummer for tenements within the Minoresses' precinct. The third quit-rent probably was chargeable on **43/7/11A** (*q.v.*), which the Minoresses had acquired between 1340 and 1365 and later incorporated into their precinct. In 1374 the Minoresses released to Holy Trinity Priory all right in 1s. p.a. of oblations and obventions from this tenement, and all parochial rights in it. Either this or an otherwise-unrecorded quit-rent of 1s. p.a. chargeable on **11A** probably is the third quit-rent.

The combined quit-rent of 17s. 10 1/2d. p.a. remained payable to Holy Trinity until the priory's dissolution in 1532. It then was payable to the Crown until June 1535, when Sir Thomas (later Baron) Audley, the Lord Treasurer, acquired the quit-rents in the parishes of St. Katharine Cree and St. Botolph Aldgate that formerly had been due to Holy Trinity Priory. Audley retained these quit-rents until his death in 1544.[80]

For the subsequent history of the 17s. 10 1/2d. quit-rent, see under **68/2/1**, section ii.

NOTES

- 1 For examples of these designations, see PRO, LR14/93, 122, 209, 284, 285, 291, 298, 359, 472, 550, 1071; HR 140(61); *L & P Hen VIII* i, no. 5735, viii, no. 1068. A deed of 1418 refers to the abbey as 'le Nyeweabbeye', but this may be a fossilized usage: PRO, LR14/1085.
- 2 *VCH, London* i, 516-19; E.M. Tomlinson, *A History of the Minories, London* (1907), 4-79; *Butler's Lives of the Saints*, ed. H. Thurston and D. Attwater (1956), sub 26 February, i, pp. 427-8; D. Knowles and R.N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales* (1971), 286-7; 'The Rewle of Sustris Menouresses enclosid' in *Two Franciscan Rules*, ed. W.W. Seton (E.E.T.S. orig. ser., no. 148, 1914); *Cal Papal R* i, 562,

- v, 18; PRO, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955; M. Prestwich, 'The Piety of Edward I', in *England in the Thirteenth Century: Proceedings of the 1984 Harlaxton Symposium*, ed. W.M. Ormrod (1985, reissued 1986), p. 128.
- 3 *Valor* i, 397-8; *VCH, London* i, 519; PRO, SC6/Hen 8/2121.
- 4 PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395, SC6/Hen 8/2121-3; *VCH, London* i, 518-19; *Rot Parl* ii, 86a; *L & P Hen VIII* viii, no. 1068; A.F.C. Bourdillon, *The Order of Minoresses in England* (1926), 35, 48-9, 56, 66-7, 73; *DNB* under 'Lupset, Thomas' and 'Barton, Elizabeth'; Sir Thomas More, *The Dialogue Concerning Tynedale* (1557 edn.), ed. W.E. Campbell (1927), 57; *The English Works of Sir Thomas More*, ed. W.E. Campbell (1931), 20, 347. Many of these points are discussed more fully below. Information on Thomas and John Tymperley kindly supplied by Mr. Brian Spencer, Senior Keeper, Medieval Department, Museum of London.
- 5 *L & P Hen VIII* ii (ii), pp. 1446, 1450; ix, no. 1075; xiv (i), no. 680; xv, p. 543. *Cal S P Dom 1601-3, Addenda 1547-65*, p. 541; C. Wriotheley, *A Chronicle of England*, ed. W.D. Hamilton, i, Camden n.s. xi (1875), pp. 83, 94; A.B. Emden, *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford A.D. 1501 to 1540* (1974), under 'Walker, William'; C.L. Kingsford, *The Grey Friars of London* (1915), 219, 221-2; BL, Add. MS 8102, m. 6; PRO, PROB11/15, ff. 273-4; HR 96(198); *Two London Chronicles From the Collections of John Stow*, ed. C.L. Kingsford, Camden Miscellany xii, Camden 3rd series xviii (1910), p. 11 (from BL, Harl. MS 540).
- 6 *Cal Pat R 1292-1301*, p. 24
- 7 PRO, LR14/219, 264, 558; HR 22(63), 22(66), 23(61), 23(62), 23(63), 23(64); *Aldgate Cart*, no. 920.
- 8 *Cal Pat R 1292-1301*, p. 106.
- 9 *Cal Pat R 1292-1301*, pp. 86, 105
- 10 *DNB* under 'Lancaster, Edmund earl of'; PRO LR14/1071, 1083; *Cal E M C*, 6; M. Powicke, *The Thirteenth Century* (1953, rpt with corrections 1954), 241.
- 11 PRO, E40/14726; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 955.
- 12 PRO: C66/1956, no. 21; C66/3120, no. 5; C66/3167, no. 15; MPE/479.
- 13 Tomlinson (as in n. 2, above), 81-2; *HMC Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, p. 229 (1885). PRO: C66/746, m. 5; E318/11/514; LR14/291. Bodl MS Rawl D796B (= GL, microfilm 427), f. 93v; GL, MS 2630, opp. f. 133.
- 14 PRO: C66/1956, no. 21; LR14/284; SP12/21, no. 58; SP16/13, no. 92. *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957. For the precinct walls, see also under **68/2/1**, sections v and vii.
- 15 *Cal Papal R* i, 560; *Cal Inq Misc* i, no. 1702; *Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobae... A.D. MCCXCIX & MCCC*, ed. John Topham *et al.* (1787), pp. 32-3, 46-7.
- 16 PRO: C66/1956, no. 21; SC6/Hen 8/2427; van den Wyngaerde.
- 17 Seton (as in n. 2, above), pp. 88, 105, 107-8, 110.
- 18 BL, Lansdowne MS 205, f. 19, printed in Tomlinson (as in n. 2, above), pp. 68-9; PRO, PROB11/15, ff. 273-4.
- 19 The Minories tiles, which measured *c.* 4 3/8 in. x 4 3/8 in. x 11/16 in. (*c.* 11 cm. x 11 cm. x 1.8 cm.) were of the types pictured in Fig. 77, no. 4, and Fig. 83, no. 79, in the London Museum's *Medieval Catalogue* (1954, rpr. 1967).
- 20 A.R. Martin, *Franciscan Architecture in England* (1937, rpr. 1966), p. 264, Pl. facing pp. 22, 46; L. Beaumont-Maillet, *Le Grand Couvent des Cordeliers de Paris* (1975), p. 251, Pl. VI-VII.
- 21 Tomlinson (as in n. 2), pp. 68-75; HR 94(142); *Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.*, ed. W. Stubbs i (RS, 1882), p. 128; *Registrum Simonis Langham Cantuarensis Archiepiscopi*, ed. A.C. Wood (Canterbury and York Society, Canterbury and York Series liii, 1956), pp. 344-5. PRO: PROB11/2B, f. 126v; PROB11/14, ff. 163v-164, 302v-303v; PROB11/15., ff. 173v-174, 196v-197, 273-4; PROB11/18, ff. 44v-45; PROB11/25, ff. 160v-161. For the Lady Maud Trussel, see T. Stapleton, 'A brief summary of the wardrobe accounts of the tenth, eleventh, and fourteenth years of King Edward the second,' *Archaeologia* xxvi (1836), p. 339 and n.
- 22 R. Ellis, 'Excavations at 9 St. Clare Street', *London Archaeologist* v, no. 5 (Winter 1985), 115-21.
- 23 Unpublished plan of St. Clare Street excavation, 1964-5 (supplied by R. Ellis of the Dept. of Greater London Archaeology, Museum of London); P. Jones, 'Anne Mowbray', in *Richard III: Crown and People*, ed. J. Petre (1985), 86-9; R. Warwick, 'Anne Mowbray: skeletal remains of a medieval child', *London Archaeologist*, vol. v, no. vii (Summer 1986), pp. 176-9.
- 24 Tomlinson (as in n. 2), p. 69; Ellis (as in n. 22), pp. 119-21; Seton (as in n. 2), pp. 105-9.
- 25 *Chronicles of Edw I and Edw II* (as in n. 21), p. 128; HR 94(141), 94(142); PRO, PROB11.15, ff. 273-4.
- 26 J. Evans and N. Cook, 'A statue from the Minories', and F.J. Collins, 'The church of Holy Trinity, Minories', *Arch J*, cxiii (1956), 102-7; F.J. Collins, 'Notes on the church of Holy Trinity Minories', *Trans LMAS* xx (1961), 160-5; unpublished watercolour of N. face of N. wall of Holy Trinity Minories Church by Philip Norman, autumn 1904, Museum of London, Dept. of Pictures, Prints and Drawings, accession no. C621; RCHM, v, *East London* (1930), 72; unpublished plan and elevation of church by F.J. Collins, scale 1/4 in. = 1

- ft., c. 1956-8, prepared for the Historic Buildings Division of the Architects Department of the London County Council, now the London Division of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, ref. HB/824; R. Ellis (as in n. 9).
- 27 J. Evans and N. Cook, 'A statue from the Minories', *Arch J*, cxiii (1956), 102-5.
- 28 HR 94(142), 138(43), 140(53), 159(11), 236(14); *The Register of Henry Chichele*, ed. E.F. Jacob with H.C. Johnson, Canterbury and York Society, Canterbury and York Series 42 (1937), 278-83; *VCH, London i*, 517. PRO: PROB11/7, ff. 14v-15v; PROB11/14, ff. 163v-164, 302v-303v; PROB11/15, ff. 173v-174, 273-274; PROB11/25, ff. 160v-161.
- 29 HR 94(141), 94(142). PRO: PROB11/11, ff. 142-144v; PROB11/14, ff. 302v-303v; PROB11/15, ff. 173-174, 273-274; J. Nichols, *A Collection of the Wills... of the Kings and Queens of England...* (1780), 22-43.
- 30 HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, p. 227 (1885), p. 252 (1914); PRO, E315/100, ff. 282-3; J.T. Smith, *Ancient Topography* (1815), pp. 8-9 and 2 unnumbered plates of Minories ruins; *Holden's Triennial Directory for 1805, 1806, 1807* (Mansfield). See also W. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. J. Caley et al. (1817-30), vi, 1553.
- 31 The site of no. 55 Church Street is given as an abutment in a 19th-century MS planbook of the Merchant Taylors' Company, p. 30. HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, pp. 227-8 (1885), p. 252 (1914). PRO: E315/100, ff. 359v-360; E315/102, f. 143r-v; E328/122; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Eliz/1380; SC6/James I/630; SC11/955. Bourdillon (as in n. 4), p. 68; *DNB* under 'Lupset, Thomas'.
- 32 HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, p. 229 (1885), p. 255 (1914); PRO, PROB11/23, ff. 166-168v.
- 33 CLRO, Rep 3, ff. 245v-6 (5 November 1518); Drapers' Company, Cullum Trust MS, T.4.
- 34 HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, p. 229 (1885) p. 255 (1914)
- 5 ■
- 36 HMC (12) *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, p. 229 (1885); PRO, SP12/21, no. 58. Drapers' Company: Cullum Trust MSS T.1, T.4; Pl. 65, p. 15.
- 37 Tomlinson (as in n. 2, above), p. 117; Drapers' Company, Cullum Trust MS T.4; PRO, C66/1956, no. 21.
- 38 PRO, E328/122.
- 39 Seton (as in n. 2), pp. 88-9; PRO, SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16.
- 40 Tomlinson (as in n. 2), p. 69; *Handbook of British Chronology*, ed. F.M. Powicke and E.B. Fryde (Royal Historical Society, 2nd edn., 1961), 475; H. Fly, 'Some account of the abbey of nuns...', *Archaeologia* xv (1806), 113.
- 41 PRO: C66/1956, no. 21; C66/3120, no. 5; MPE/479.
- 42 Tomlinson (as in n. 2), pp. 52-3 (transcribing PRO, PROB11/23, ff. 166-168v); Seton (as in n. 2) , pp. 85, 101.
- 43 Lambeth, MS register of Archbishop Thomas Arundel, i, ff. 163-164.
- 44 PRO, PROB11/23, ff. 166-168v; transcribed with some errors in Tomlinson (as in n. 2), pp. 52-53.
- 45 PRO, SP12/21, no. 58. Information on the 2-celled building excavated in 1986 kindly supplied by R. Ellis and K. Wooldridge of the Dept. of Greater London Archaeology.
- 46 Seton (as in n. 2), p. 102; PRO, SP12/21, no. 58.
- 47 *Cal Papal R* i, p. 562; Tomlinson (as in n. 2), p. 75; PRO, MPE/479, PROB11/16, f. 119v; SP12/21, no. 58; HR 138(43).
- 48 Tomlinson (as in n. 2), p. 81; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, p. 229 (1885), p. 255 (1914); *London Assize of Nuisance 1301-1431*, ed. H.M. Chew and W. Kellaway, LRS x (1973), nos. 80, 102; PRO, SP12/21, no. 58.
- 49 PRO, C66/1956, no. 21; *Cal Close R 1318-23*, p. 627, 1323-7, pp. 46, 48; Bourdillon (as in n. 4), p. 66, n. 1; *L & P Henry VIII* xii (ii), nos. 637, 661, 704, 721.
- 50 The modern St. Clare Street is called 'the common street within the Mynoryes' in 1567 (Merchant Taylors' Company, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.4 (Box 254)); 'the little mynoryes' in 1612 (PRO, C66/1956, no. 21); the Little Minories on Rocque's map of 1747; and Church Street on Horwood's map of 1799, the ward map of 1858, and the O.S. map of 1913.
- 51 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957; PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395.
- 52 PRO: E315/100, ff. 282-3; E326/12134; E328/122; SC6/Hen 7/395; SC6/Hen 8/2396-7; SC11/955. Merchant Taylors' Company: Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8, 16; Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, E.25 (Box 254).
- 53 Tomlinson (as in n. 2), p. 182; *L & P Henry VIII* v, no. 1663; Merchant Taylors' Company, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F. 27 (Box 254); PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395; Beaven, ii, 40.
- 54 PRO: E315/102, f. 141r-v; SC6/Hen 7/395; SC6/Eliz/1380. Merchant Taylors' Company, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F. 27 (Box 254).
- 55 Merchant Taylors' Company: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F. 27 (Box 254); Ancient MS Bk 24, pp. 8, 16; late 18th-cent. plan book, n.p.; late 19th-cent. plan book, p. 31. PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395.

- 56 Merchant Taylors' Company: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, B.10, B.11, F.27 (Box 254); Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8, 16. A.B. Emden, *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford A.D. 1501 to 1540* (1974), under 'Pates, Richard'; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957; PRO, SC6/Hen 7/395.
- 57 PRO: E101/91/21; E101/92/2, 12, 24, 30; E101/93/4, 6, 12, 15, 17-20; E101/94/1, 2, 9, 12; *DNB*, under 'Clare, Elizabeth de (1291?-1360)'.
- 58 PRO, E101/93/18; *Cal Papal R, Petitions* i, p. 166.
- 59 PRO, E101/93/20; *Cal Pat R 1358-61*, p. 353. Geoffrey Chaucer seems to have been attached to the household of Lionel of Antwerp and his wife Elizabeth, countess of Ulster, from at least April 1357 to October 1360, joining the king's household by June 1367. *Chaucer Life-Records*, ed. M.M. Crow and C.O. Olson (1966), 20-1.
- 60 PRO, E101/95/9; HR 94(142).
- 61 PRO, E101/93/12; J. Harvey, *English Mediaeval Architects* (1984), p. 107.
- 62 J. Harvey, *English Mediaeval Architects* (1984), p. 107; L.F. Salzman, *Building in England* (1967), pp. 430-4, 436-7, 510-12.
- 63 PRO, E101/93/12, 15, 18.
- 64 Nichols, *Wills* (as in n. 14, above), pp. 24-43, 92; Tomlinson (as in n. 2, above) pp. 68, 71; PRO, E101/510/9; HR 91(97), 91(98). Nichols notes (pp. 23-4) that an epitaph recording Elizabeth de Burgh's burial with her 3rd husband Roger Damory formerly was to be seen in the church of Ware, Herts.; perhaps this was a cenotaph or a heart burial.
- 65 *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957, checked against transcript of orig. MS in GL, MS 122, vol. iv, ff. 724-6.
- 66 *Cal Papal R* v, p. 544; Tomlinson (as in n. 2, above), pp. 43, 71; G.A. Holmes, *The Estates of the Higher Nobility in Fourteenth-Century England* (1957), 24; M.A.E. Green, *Lives of the Princesses of England from the Norman Conquest* (1849-55, rpt. 1957), iii, 305; Nichols, *Wills* (as in n. 14, above), 177-85.
- 67 *Cal Papal R* v, p. 177; C.L. Kingsford, *Chronicles of London* (1905), 18, 26.
- 68 *Cal Papal R* v, p. 544.
- 69 *The Register of Henry Chichele*, ed. E.F. Jacob with H.C. Johnson, Canterbury and York Society, Canterbury and York Series 42 (1937), 278-83.
- 70 PRO, PROB11/7, ff.14v-15v.
- 71 PRO: PROB11/14, ff. 163v-164, 302v-303v; PROB11/15, ff. 196v-197; SC6/Hen 7/395. *Cal Fine R 1485-1509*, 259. Mary Turell or Tyrell evidently was the daughter of a sister of Anne Montgomery (daughter of Robert Darcy of Maldon, Essex). Mary's parents were either William Tyrell of Gipping, Suffolk, and Margaret Darcy, or Sir William Tyrell of Heron, Kent, and Eleanor Darcy. This information was kindly provided by Mr. Brian Spencer, Senior Keeper, Medieval Department, Museum of London.
- 72 *DNB* under 'Pole, Sir Edmund de la'; Tomlinson (as in n. 2), pp. 73-5; Bourdillon (as in n. 4), p. 100; PRO, PROB11/18, ff. 44v-45; *L & P Henry VIII* ii (ii), pp. 1446, 1450; *Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*, ed. J.G. Nichols, Camden Society xxxi (1852), p. 29. Stow ascribed the mortality at the Minories in 1515 to a 'plague of pestilence': Stow, i, 126.
- 73 Merchant Taylors' Company, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, B.10, C.18 (Box 254); Tomlinson (as in n. 2), p. 84, n. 2; *DNB* under 'Fitzgerald, Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare'; *Handbook of british Chronology*, ed. F.M. Powicke and E.B. Fryde (1961), p. 461.
- 74 HR 28(15), 40(134), 45(70), 59(106), 67(6), 74(58), 93(85), 121(68), 130(27), 142(23), 167(15); BL, MS Cott. App. xix, ff. 6v-10, 29r-v, 32r-v; *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957, Bodl MS D 763, f. 7v; Merchant Taylors' Company, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, C. 18 (Box 254). PRO: LR14/298, 472, 1061, 1085; C66/1956, no. 21; MPE/479; SP12/21, no. 58.
- 75 *Cal Pat R 1566-9*, p. 54; PRO, SC6/Hen 8/2121, SP12/21, no. 58; M. Wood, *The English Mediaeval House* (1965), p. 374. Harben, 35.
- 76 *LBG* 266-7 (f. 255v); CLRO, Portsoken ward presentments, 1465-82 (shelf ref. 242a).
- 77 BL, Sloane MS 1048, f. 62.
- 78 PRO, LR14/264, SC6/Hen 7/395.
- 79 *Aldgate Cart*, nos. 920, 955.
- 80 PRO: E36/162; E36/1986; E164/18, f. 24; E315/279, ff. 1-13; SC12/26/61, f. 6v. *Valor* i, 397-8; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406.

## 68/2 (General Introduction)

### HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 2

#### (GENERAL INTRODUCTION)

The parish of Holy Trinity Minories was formally created between 1548 and 1552. It corresponded to the former precinct of the abbey of St. Clare (the Minoresses), the history of which, until its suppression in 1539, is given in **68/1**. In 1401 Henry IV had exempted the abbey precinct from all lay jurisdiction, except in cases of treason or felony touching the Crown. This placed the precinct outside the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, and thus detached it from the ward of Portsoken. With the dissolution of the abbey in 1539, however, the county affiliation of the precinct came into question. In 1652 Parliament explicitly re-attached the former Crown estate in the precinct to the liberties of London, and in 1655 the Court of Aldermen assigned it specifically to the ward of Portsoken. In 1660, however, Charles II reclaimed the estate, revoking its annexation to Portsoken, and thus by default establishing it in the county of Middlesex. The county affiliation of the precinct is discussed under **68/2/0** and **68/2/1**, section vi.

After the dissolution of the abbey the ownership of the precinct passed successively to the bishopric of Bath and Wells (1539); the Crown (1548); Henry, duke of Suffolk (1553); 4 grantees of Suffolk (his 2 brothers, a half-brother, and an associate, 1553); and the Crown, temporarily, by the attainder of Suffolk's brothers (1554). During the period 1548-53 the freeholds of much of the N.W. part of the precinct were alienated. In 1562 William Paulet, marquis of Winchester and Lord Treasurer, purchased the residue of the freehold from Suffolk's brother (Sir John Grey) and nephew (Henry Medley). The intent of this purchase was to provide new quarters for the expanding Ordnance Office, which until that time had been accommodated in the Tower. Paulet established an annexe of the Ordnance Office in his portion of the precinct in 1562, and conveyed the property to the queen in 1563. The Ordnance Office annexe or 'Storehouse' remained on the site until 1673, except for the years from 1649 or 1653 to 1660, when it was used, probably as a workhouse, by the Corporation of the Poor of London (see under **68/2/1** section v).

The organization of **68/2** is as follows: **68/2/0** is the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories. **68/2/1** is the capital estate, the part of the precinct that was known and used successively as Bath Place, the 'Myniry house', and the Ordnance Office 'Storehouse'. **68/2/2-15** are the properties in the N.W. part of the parish that were alienated from the capital estate and descended separately. For drains and water-supplies within the parish, see under **68/1**, section vi.





68/2/0

**CHURCH AND PARISH OF  
HOLY TRINITY MINORIES**

**(1563-1670): 2/0**

The parish of Holy Trinity Minories came into formal existence at some time between 1548 and 1552. It corresponded to the former precinct of the abbey of St. Clare (the Minoresses), the history of which, from its foundation in 1293-4 until its suppression in 1539, is given in **68/1**. The history of the other properties within the precinct from 1539 to 1670 is treated in **68/2/1-15**.

Until 1303 the Minoresses' precinct had been part of the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. In that year, however, the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, as rector of St. Botolph Aldgate, quitclaimed to the Minoresses all the priory's parochial rights in the abbey precinct, thus detaching the precinct from the parish. Upon the suppression of the abbey on 31 March 1539 the precinct ought, in theory, to have re-joined the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate. This, at any rate, was the contention of the lessee of the rectory, William Grene, citizen and merchant tailor, who was also an official of the Court of Augmentations. Grene leased the rectory from the Crown in February 1543 for a term of 21 years. In 1546 he complained that the bishop of Bath and Wells, William Knight, whose predecessor had acquired the freehold of the precinct in 1539, told his servants and the inhabitants of the precinct to attend services at St. Botolph Aldgate, but had allowed John More or Moore, then keeper of the Minories, to set up an altar and font in the recently-defaced church there. Grene claimed that this had so reduced his income that he was unable to pay the farm of the rectory of St. Botolph Aldgate. He then made another complaint, this time against both Moore and Roger Higham, who had been the Minoresses' sub-steward and receiver general. A royal commission was appointed in November 1547 to settle the problem of tithes, oblations and other emoluments, but its decision is not known. When, however, Knight's successor Bishop William Barlow granted the precinct to the king on 21 May 1548, he described it as his messuage called Bath Place, formerly called 'le myneryes', in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London.[1]

By 26 October 1552 the parish of Holy Trinity Minories seems to have been formally established, for particulars made on that date of a request by Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, to purchase the precinct, listed an annual rent of £2. 13s. 4d. that was chargeable on the precinct to maintain a chaplain there serving the cure of the inhabitants. The letters patent of 13 January 1553 that granted the precinct to Suffolk described this charge as £2. 13s. 4d. p.a. for the stipend and sustentation of a chaplain to celebrate the divine offices and to administer the sacraments and *sacramentalia* to those dwelling within the circuit and precinct of the late monastery.[2]

The dedication of the parish church of the Minories may have originated with, or commemorated, an image of the Holy Trinity mentioned in 1507 in the will of Laurence Harreis, citizen and merchant tailor. He bequeathed 4 tapers to remain in the Minoresses' church, one of which was to be placed 'bifore the Trynitie in the parisshe chapell'. In its early years the parish was known by at least 3 designations. A foot of fine of 1556 referred to it as the parish of St. Clare within the precincts of the late house or priory (*sic*, for abbey) of the Minories. The testaments of Julius or Julinus Morgan, gentleman (proved 1557-8), Thomas Hydes, tailor (proved 1563), Joan Dodde (proved 1565), and Cornelius Henrick (proved 1571) described the testators simply as 'of the Minories' (that is, of the Minories precinct or parish; the street to the W. of the precinct was not so called until *c.* 1608: see discussion under **43/7/1**). However, the churchwardens' accounts of 1566-7 and 1572-4 referred to the

parish as 'the paryshe called the trinete within the menorys', and a patent roll entry of 1570 named it as the parish of Holy Trinity in 'lez Mynories'.<sup>[3]</sup>

The dissolution of the abbey threw into question not only the parochial status of the precinct, but also its county affiliation. In 1401 Henry IV had exempted the abbey precinct from the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, thus detaching it from the ward of Portsoken. After the dissolution of the abbey it seems to have been unclear whether the precinct should be transferred to Portsoken or to the county of Middlesex. Opinion evidently favoured the reversion to Portsoken. Stow included the parish and precinct under the ward of Portsoken in his *Survey of London* (1598, 1603). Residents of the precinct were included in the Portsoken ward subsidy return of 1544 (Roger Higham, John More, William Draper, and Ralph Pilkington), and probably also in the return of 1541 (Roger Higham), and were entered as a block at the end of the return of 1582. An affray that took place in the parish in 1570 was described in a patent roll entry as having occurred in the ward of Portsoken. One property (**68/2/8**) situated in the street later known as Church Street was described as lying in the ward of Portsoken in a trespass suit of 1591, and another (**68/2/11**) was said to lie in the parish of Holy Trinity, London, in deeds of 1605, 1606, 1613, and 1644. The latter property, however, was described in deeds of 1604 and 1650 as lying in the parish of Holy Trinity in the county of Middlesex; the porter's lodge (**68/2/4**) was described in deeds of 1588 and 1601 as situated in the Minories precinct or parish, Middlesex; and in the 1560s and 1570s John Hide, who dwelt at **68/2/8**, and William Yonge, who dwelt at **68/2/9**, were described in deeds as of the Minories, Middlesex, so there evidently was some confusion on this point.<sup>[4]</sup>

This uncertainty was reflected in the letters patent, deeds, and other documents concerning the capital estate at this period, which commonly described it simply as lying 'without Aldgate'. The status of the capital estate became still more ambiguous in 1563, when the Crown acquired it for use as an annexe of the Ordnance Office (see under **68/2/1**). The capital estate became, at least in practice, an enclave under the control of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and seems in the 17th century to have been considered part of the 'Liberties of the Tower'. In 1642 the estate was seized by Parliament, which in 1649 declared it to lie in the parish of 'Trinity Minories', in the county of Middlesex. In 1653 Parliament granted the capital estate to the President and Governors of the Poor of London, specifying that thenceforth it should be deemed part of the liberties of the city, though without assigning it to any particular ward. In 1655 this oversight was amended by the Court of Aldermen, who assigned the estate to the ward of Portsoken. In 1660, however, Charles II reclaimed the capital estate. This apparently extinguished its annexation to Portsoken; in 1666 the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, Sir William Legg, was able to prohibit the hearth tax assessors from viewing the greater part of the premises. In 1671 Charles II granted a lease to Legg's son of part of the capital estate. The letters patent described the premises as situated in the parishes of Holy Trinity Minories, St. Botolph Aldgate, and St. Mary Matfelon, Middlesex, 'or some of them', suggesting that the estate's parish affiliation remained ambiguous, but that its county affiliation had become established as Middlesex. The remainder of the parish evidently was carried with it, and from the 1670s on, as maps such as those of Ogilby and Morgan (1676) and Morgan (1682) show, the entire parish of Holy Trinity Minories was considered part of the county of Middlesex. Strype, however, also mapped the entire parish as lying within the extra-jurisdictional 'Liberties of the Tower'.<sup>[5]</sup>

The main source for the early history of the church of Holy Trinity Minories is a volume of churchwardens' accounts and vestry minutes for the years 1566-1686 (now Lambeth Palace Library MS 3390), useful extracts from which were printed by E.M. Tomlinson in *A History of the Minories, London* (1907). However, it contains detailed accounts only for the years 1567-85; after 1585 there is little information on payments for church maintenance and repairs. A brief description of the church was given by John Stow in his *Survey of London* (1598, 1603), to which his later editors Anthony Munday (1618) and John Strype (1720) added additional and updated information.

The building that in the mid 16th century became the parish church of Holy Trinity lay on the N. side of the former conventual church of the Minories, and probably had been a chapel of it. Its medieval fabric and history are discussed under **68/1**, section iii. It seems likely that it was the 'parisshe chapell' mentioned above, which in 1507 had contained an image of the Holy Trinity.

From the 16th to the 18th century the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories was a small, L-shaped, masonry building with a tiled roof. The church had an internal length of *c.* 65 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 20 m.) from E. to W. The chancel and choir, forming the narrow, vertical part of the 'L', measured *c.* 18 ft. 4 in. (*c.* 5.6 m.) internally in breadth from N. to S.; the body of the church, forming the broad, horizontal foot of the 'L', had an internal N.-S. breadth of *c.* 25 ft. 3 in. (*c.* 7.7 m.). There was no separate vestry; vestry meetings were held in the chancel. The plan of the church is shown in Fig. 00. In 1706 the church was substantially rebuilt, and the chancel extended southwards to make the church rectangular instead of L-shaped.

Until that rebuilding the main entrance was at the W. end of the church. This faced onto a small churchyard (discussed below), which lay at the E. end of the single street of the parish. This street was known in the 17th century as the 'Little Minori(t)es' (the later Church Street), and led into the former abbey precinct from the high street that in the 17th century came to be called 'the Minories street' or the 'Great Minories' and eventually simply 'the Minories'. The street called the Little Minories contained a short northern extension to the E. of **68/2/8**.

To the N. of the parish church stood a great private mansion (discussed under **68/1**, section v, and **68/2/15**). This had been occupied in the 1530s and early 1540s by Elizabeth Grey, countess of Kildare, and probably comprised or incorporated the house built in 1352 for Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of Clare. In the last quarter of the 14th century Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, occupied a house (probably this same house) adjoining the Minoresses' church and received permission from the Minoresses and, allegedly, from the pope to make a private door from his house into the church. In 1402, however, the Minoresses complained to the pope that a subsequent tenant was disturbing the nuns through her use of this door, and they asked permission to lock it or to wall it up. No further details of the house concern the church until 1555, when a lease of part of the Kildare house mentioned that a 'stilling house' and, probably, other rooms adjoined the church and the church porch, and that the house also contained 2 little closets 'to look into the church', and a little chamber over the church porch with small garret(s) above. The Kildare house thus adjoined and lay over the church porch, and probably wrapped around the N.W. corner of the church, perhaps as far as the garden wall. In 1577 a step 'at the church door' was raised; this probably was the door in the porch. The church porch and the chamber above it seem to have survived until at least 1670, when a conveyance of parish properties to new parish trustees included 'all that room or place lying over the porch of the said parish church where an old chamber or building lately stood'.<sup>[6]</sup>

There were at least 2 additional doors in the church. At the E. end of the N. wall was a medieval doorway that was later blocked up with rubble and pieces of broken medieval sculpture (discussed under **68/1**, section iii). This blocking up probably was done in the years between 1539 and 1567; it is not identifiable among the churchwardens' expenditures of 1567-85.

Opposite this doorway, in the S. wall of the chancel, was a second door. This was in existence by 1612, when it was mentioned in a lease of part of the Crown estate. It survived until the rebuilding of the church in 1706.<sup>[7]</sup>

The churchwardens' accounts record payments in January 1568 for a frame, lock, keys, and staple for a door leading into 'Mr Pellams place'. William Pelham (later knighted) was then Lieutenant of the Ordnance and was dwelling in the lieutenant's house in the Ordnance Office annexe. This annexe had been established in 1562 in the former conventual part of the Minoresses' precinct (discussed under **68/2/1**). The door leading from the parish church to Pelham's 'place' may have been the S. door discussed above, or it may have been a separate door situated in the common wall between the parish church and the former abbey church, which by 1612 was being used by the Ordnance office as a saltpetre storehouse. The latter location, which is shown in Fig. 000, is suggested by an entry in the accounts for 1568 of the burial of child 'at the door of the aisle', since there seems to be no other possible position for a door and an aisle in such a small church.<sup>[8]</sup>

The churchwardens' accounts also provide considerable information about the internal fittings and arrangement of the church. In 1566-7 the churchwardens sold 'sarten things' out of the church. These presumably were fittings and ornaments that either were worn out or were condemned as idolatrous. They consisted of 2 forms, loads of stones, freestones, 'hard' stones, and gravestones, and various boards, planks, timbers, and 'stuff'. In December 1566 a bricklayer was hired to pave the floor of the

nave and choir with 150 bricks, perhaps to patch the areas where the gravestones and other fittings had been. The choir and the 'upar part' of the church next to the choir also were paved in that year with tiles. A ceiling was made in the upper part of the choir in 1567.

By 1566 the church contained a number of private pews and a servants' pew. The choir seems at that time to have contained seats rather than pews: the accounts mention the 'hyeste seat' and the 'sacond seat' on the N. side of the choir, and one other seat on the S. side of the choir. The private pews were held by individual parishioners, or by pairs of parishioners sharing a single pew. All the pew-holders named in 1566-7 were women: 7 women (all married) each had individual pews, and 6 married women shared 3 pews. No references to pew money appear in the accounts. Collective references to the 'wemens piwes' suggest that the women's pews were in one side or part of the church, and the men's pews or seats in another. The pews had doors, wooden seats covered with rush mats, and 'lening bordes' covered with rush mats to kneel on; some 'hasockes' were purchased in 1575-6. The pews may have had boarded floors: payments were made in 1566-7 to 'borde the wemens pywes in the bottoms' and to 'borde out the reste of the pywes under nethe'. In that same year new pews were made in the choir and the body of the church, and all the pews were given balustrades of turned pillars to which were nailed wooden 'crests'. A pew balustrade composed of such pillars appears in a water colour sketch of the interior of the church made in 1881 and published by Tomlinson (facing p. 264). In 1596 a new pew was made for the churchwardens and collectors, and in 1620 two 'longe new seats' were made in the 'lower end' of the church for the use of non-parishioners.[9]

A pulpit was set up in 1566-7. It had a 'sylinge' (sounding-board or canopy?) and was reached by stairs with turned pillars for balusters. These or similar stairs also appear in the water colour sketch of 1881. In 1559 an hourglass was bought; presumably it was clamped to the pulpit like the hourglass shown in 1616 at Paul's Cross in John Gipkyn's painting known as 'Farley's Dream'. [10]

Additional turned pillars were set up in 1566-7 'in the side of the chyrche', but their purpose is unknown. The same accounts mention a payment of 4d. for laths and loam to make up the side of the 'closet', but the use and location of this closet also are unknown. The accounts of 1575 also record the making of a 'closit'. A wainscot partition was made in 1567 between the choir and the church 'at the tope', and a partition (perhaps the same one) was taken down in 1569.[11]

The paved floor of the church was strewn from time to time with rushes and herbs. The accounts of 1567, for example, note purchases of rushes in July, August, and October, and the accounts of July 1568 record the payment of 4d. for a bundle of rushes on the day that Mr. Rawlins was married, and 3d. for strewing herbs the same day. Payments for rushes also were made in 1575-6.[12]

The walls of the church seem to have been whitewashed on the inside, and possibly also on the outside. Lime was purchased in 1568 for whitewashing the church walls, and in 1574 the walls were painted with 6 'tables', the queen's name, and a rose (presumably the Tudor rose). A table of the Ten Commandments had been purchased in 1573 to hang in the church. Some of the wainscoting purchased by the churchwardens in 1567 may have been fixed to the lower walls of the church; some of it was used for making or repairing the ceiling over the choir and the women's pews; and some of it was sawn up to make 'creastes' around the choir.[13]

There were 3 pre-18th-century windows in the N. wall of the church (described under **68/1**, section iii), and there probably also was a window in the E. end. Repairs to old window glass and purchases of new glass are mentioned in the accounts of 1568 and 1573, and 21s. were spent in 1575 on making and glazing casements in the church. Further repairs to the windows were made in 1577 and 1579, and in 1580 the glass in the choir was mended. In February 1584 the glass window on the N. side of the choir was mended; this would have been the easternmost of the 3 windows in the N. wall (see Fig. 000). In August of that year a plasterer was hired to 'whiten' the uppermost window, but the location of this window is not known. The following year 3 windows were glazed, and the plasterer was again paid for 'whiting' windows.[14]

In 1568 the 'lofte' (perhaps a rood loft) 'wch was over twarte the chyrche' was pulled down. The following year a gallery was built. It was furnished with deal forms, and was reached by a flight of elm stairs. The gallery was enlarged in 1575. In 1573 a steeple was built (at a cost of only about £4, contributed by various parishioners), and 2 bell ropes were purchased. The new steeple thus must have been very small, and perhaps contained 2 bells. In that same year the churchwardens sold one

bell and some lead from the font for 11s. There is no record of the purchase of bells; new bell ropes were again purchased in 1575-6.[15]

Other furnishings and fittings inside the church were the font, mentioned in 1573, when lead from it was sold, and in 1580, when its cover was mended; and the communion table, mentioned in 1580. A chest with 3 locks was made in 1568-9; it stood in the church (which lacked a vestry) and held the church's few valuables. These were regularly inventoried; in 1580 they consisted of about £2 in cash; 1 silver communion cup; a tablecloth and napkins; 1 Bible; 1 service book; 1 parish register; 1 carpet for the communion table; 1 box of muniments; 2 pewter basins; 2 wooden platters; 6 wooden candlesticks; and 1 lantern and a chain. The church also contained numerous funerary monuments. The churchwardens' accounts of 1566-7 record the sale of some gravestones, but other memorials soon replaced them. Three survived until the 20th century: a monument to Sir John Pelham (d. 1580) and his son Oliver (d. 1585); one to Colonel William Legge (d. 1670); and one to Legge's son George, who became the first Baron Dartmouth (d. 1691). Five others dating from before 1670 were described by Strype: a stone in the chancel to Constantia Lucy (d. 1597, aged 11), daughter of Thomas Lucy the younger, knight banneret, and Constantia his wife; a monument in the body of the church to Henry Nowel (born 1598, d. 1599), son of John Nowel, M.D.; a stone in the chancel to Francis Martun, gentleman (d. 1606); a monument to Katharine Davenport, widow (d. 1634); and a monument in the body of the church to Elkanah Downes (d. 1651), son and namesake of the minister of Holy Trinity Minorities and of Katharine his wife.[16]

Strype reported that the church underwent 3 renovations in the early 17th century. In 1618 the roof timbers were repaired and the roof was re-tiled. Two years later the tiles were removed from the steeple, its timbers were repaired, and the steeple was then covered with lead. In 1628 the interior of the church was 'well and very commendably beautified'.[17]

Four vaults were constructed under the church sometime in the mid to late 17th century. Some or all of them probably were made for the general use of the parishioners. These vaults are not mentioned in tables of burial fees made in 1580, 1619, or 1635, but Colonel William Legge was buried in 1670 in the vault below the N. side of the chancel (which is later recorded as his family's private vault), and a table of burial fees drawn up in 1702 also mentions vaults under the S. side of the chancel, the N. side of the church, and the S. side of the church.[18]

Until the construction of the vaults parishioners were buried under the church floor in the chancel, choir, nave, and porch, and in the 2 small parish churchyards that lay at either end of the church and are shown in Fig. 000. The churchyard at the W. end of the church seems to have been the original parish churchyard, which was mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts of 1569, 1574, and 1576, and in the table of burial fees drawn up in 1580. In 1602 the vestry, noting that the parish churchyard was small and would be inadequate in a time of mortality, directed that in future only 'ancient' householders of the parish, male or female, were to be permitted burial in the church or churchyard. Other persons were to be buried in the public cemetery that had been established in 1569 at Bedlam Hospital. A revised table of burial fees, allegedly made in 1619 and reissued in 1680, mentioned fees for burial in the 'old' and 'new' churchyards. This suggests that the eastern churchyard was established between 1602 and 1619. It may, however, have dated from 1580 x 1590: the parish register recorded the burial in February 1590 of Thomas Streame, dwelling in Edgeworth, Middlesex, in 'the new churchyard'. It is not known whether this refers to the eastern churchyard in the Minorities or to the Bedlam churchyard. A third reference suggests that the eastern churchyard was either created or extended in 1623-4: in September 1623 the parishioners petitioned the Merchant Taylors' Company, which owned the freeholds of **68/2/4**, **8**, **9**, and **10**, for a contribution towards their charge in enlarging their churchyard, which was to cost £20. The Merchant Taylors agreed to give £5, but no further details are known. A third churchyard, on the S. side of the church, was added between 1690 and 1700. Within the western churchyard, probably on the S. side, were 2 houses and 2 sheds that were owned by the parish and were let to tenants; these are discussed under **68/2/12-14**. [19]

The churchwardens' accounts of 1567-86 provide useful information about the original (western) churchyard. A door and lock were made for it in 1567, and the churchyard was paled (or perhaps repaled) in 1569. This paling presumably ran across the W. end of the churchyard, since its other sides abutted standing buildings. In 1573 the churchyard was raised with earth, and the following year the

churchoyard's walls and/or palings were whitewashed and one or more scriptural texts painted on them. In 1575 3 more 'tables' were painted, perhaps of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. In 1584 wooden seats were made at the church door, presumably beside the porch. In 1584 and 1585 a gardener was paid to 'dress' (manure?) the churchoyard, and in 1586 he was paid 6d. for setting vines there. According to Strype, the churchoyard was paled with boards until 1623, when it was re-walled in brick, with a 'very handsome entrance into it', at the cost of the parishioners.[20]

The churchwardens also oversaw the public water supply within the parish. This consisted of a pump, which was in existence by 1569, and was mended in that year and in 1573 and 1580; and a well, which was made for £3. 12s. 8d. in 1575. The location of neither is recorded; perhaps both were in the later Church Street. A 'washing stole' was repaired at the expense of the churchwardens in 1586.[21]

A drainage channel, mentioned (as the 'canell') in 1580, and again (as 'the common drayn or sewer') in 1678, apparently carried surface water westward to the grated 'sink' that lay at the Church Street gate. The sink was repaired by the churchwardens in 1580, 1584, 1585, and 1586. Somewhere in the public or common area of the parish (just outside the Church Street gate, or in Church Street, or in the churchoyard) were trees, around which the churchwardens had seats made in 1575, and a set of stocks, which were mended in 1584.[22]

Church Street itself, like the Minories street, had no known name in the 16th century. Properties lying in Church Street usually were described in 16th-century deeds as lying within the Minories precinct or parish, or within the gate of the Minories. A deed of 1543 described the street itself as 'the way of the north side of the said late monastery' (of the Minoreesses), and a deed of 1567 described it as 'the common street within the Mynories'. These descriptions suggest that the street was not a public highway, but a private roadway to which access was controlled by a gate, and this suggestion is reinforced by the alienation in 1567 by the parishioners of 2 small pieces of ground that had been part of the street. Although a deed of 1593 referred to Church Street as 'the highway leading to the church there', the private character of the street was again emphasized in a deed of 1635, which referred to it as 'a court there entering into the said parish church'.[23]

During this period (between *c.* 1601 and 1612) the street also came to be called the 'Little Minories'. This distinguished it from the precinct as a whole, which was known until at least the mid 17th century as 'the Minories'; and also from the public highway outside the precinct, which *c.* 1608 began to be named as 'the Minories street', and subsequently as the 'Great Minories' or simply 'the Minories'.

The street within the precinct continued to be called the Little Minories until at least 1747, when it was so shown on Rocque's map. By the time of the publication of Horwood's map in 1799, however, its name had been changed to Church Street, a name it retained until the 20th century, when it became St. Clare Street.[24]

Outside the Church Street gate was the parish laystall, which the churchwardens had reboarded in 1575 and rebuilt in 1579. The individual property-holders along the later Church Street were responsible for maintaining the paving and sweeping the street before their properties, but from 1583 the parish hired a scavenger or raker on an annual basis to remove the rubbish from the parish laystall. In 1596, for example, the churchwardens hired the raker of the neighbouring parish of St. Botolph Aldgate at 11s. per quarter to collect the rubbish every Saturday, and more often if necessary.[25]

The gate at Church Street (known as the 'outward gate') was kept by a gatekeeper chosen by the vestry. Vestry minutes of 2 July 1596 recorded that it had been customary to assign this post to the parish victualler, who also was appointed by the vestry. The victualler paid 5s. or 6s. into the poor box for his victualling monopoly, and was responsible for opening the gate in the morning (the time is not stated), and for locking it at 10 p.m. in summer and 9 p.m. in winter, 'and at noe other hour' except in emergencies. This arrangement evidently was still in effect in 1612 when the victualler, with the consent of the vestry, hired a gatekeeper at his own cost to keep the gate for a salary of £2 p.a.[26]

There was a second gate into the precinct on the site of the later Haydon Street, and probably another on the site of the later Sheppy Yard, but these entrances were the responsibility of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and are discussed under **68/2/1**. The churchwardens had wooden seats built at the Church Street gate in 1575, repaired in 1579, and rebuilt in 1584.[27]

In the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the parish officers, in addition to the two churchwardens, two collectors for the poor, the raker, and the victualler-gatekeeper, also included the constable and the parish clerk. The constable, who is first mentioned in 1584, was not paid, although in 1585 the parishioners voted to grant a former constable 5s. 'in that he was imprisoned'. The clerk was paid an annual wage of 33s. 4d., and the curate £4. 10s. 0d. to £5 p.a. A 'Cryer' and a 'Belman' were paid 18s. and 12d., respectively, in 1593. In 1662 John Stackhouse, a merchant tailor, paid £8 to the use of the parish to exempt him from service in all parish offices. These were listed as overseer of the poor, headborough, constable, sidesman, and churchwarden.[28]

During the reign of Elizabeth I Holy Trinity Minories seems to have been a notably puritan parish. Stow wrote that in the summer of 1567 there were many congregations of Anabaptists in London, who called themselves 'Puritans' or 'Unspotted Lambs of the Lord', and who 'kept theyr churche in ye Mynorys with out Algate'. From at least 1566 until at least 1596 the churchwardens' accounts recorded that outside preachers were hired to read lectures at the church. Between 28 October 1566 and 18 January 1567, for example, some 22 such sermons were given, of which 15 were preached by 'Mr. Coverdel' (Miles Coverdale, D.D., the Bible translator and puritan divine; d. 1568). The others were preached by an anonymous Scotsman, and by Mr. Standen, Mr. Wylkenson, Mr. Browne (?Robert Browne, founder of congregationalism, 1550?-1633?), and Mr. Patteson. In 1568 a Mr. Field (John Feilde or Field, puritan extremist; 1545-88) gave 4 sermons, and Coverdale preached two (18 April and 23 October). In 1574 a Master Bateman (?Stephen Batman, translator, author, and domestic chaplain to Archbishop Parker; d. 1584) was paid 33s. 4d. for 'readinge the leacturs' from Midsummer to Michaelmas. In 1575-6 the churchwardens paid £6 to the preachers (unnamed), and in 1577-8 they paid £19. 10s. 0d. to preachers for 9 quarters of preaching at £2. 3s. 4d. per quarter. In 1579 the preachers were named as Master Eaten and Master Cobhed. By 1582 the parish was paying the unnamed preacher(s) £12 p.a. In 1535 this payment rose to £17 p.a., and from 1586 to 1596 it seems to have been £16. 10s. 0d. p.a., after which records of preachers and their salaries apparently do not survive until the 18th century. Tomlinson listed an additional 14 preachers who lectured at Holy Trinity Minories between 1567 and 1596.[29]

Until 1661 the parishioners also appear to have chosen their own minister, and to have paid him a fixed quarterly wage. Mr. Haynes, who served in 1567, received £1. 5s. 0d. per quarter (£5 p.a.); in the early 1580s his successor received £4. 10s. 0d. p.a. In 1597 John Fulthorpe the younger contracted to serve for an initial quarter's wage of 40s., and 33s. 4d. (£6. 13s. 4d. p.a.) per quarter thereafter. He was also to have the customary profits of burials, marriages, and christenings 'and none other', and also licence to keep a school for children within the parish church. This is the only reference that has been found to the keeping of a school within the parish. Another schoolmaster, John Evans, presumably, was dwelling in the parish in October 1589 when the parish register recorded the burial of his daughter Rebecca; in 1596 Evans was dwelling at **68/2/11**.

In 1630 the minister's wage was set at £4 per quarter plus all profits from churchings, marriages, and burials, but the following year this was revised to £5 per quarter only. By 1650 it had been reduced to £16 p.a.

In 1639 Sir John Heydon, the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, was appealed to by two external petitioners as the patron of the living. There is, however, no evidence that Heydon or his predecessors ever presented anyone to the living, and in 1650 the parishioners asserted, in response to a Parliamentary query, 'that the church lyving is not presentative for that the choyce hath allwayes been in the inhabitants'. In 1660, however, the king both recovered his title to the capital estate (which had been given by Parliament to the Corporation of the Poor), and asserted a right to present to the living. In March 1661 the then incumbent was reappointed to his living by the king, and thenceforth the Crown's right of patronage was never challenged.[30]

## NOTES

- 1 M.C. Rosenfield, 'The Disposal of the Property of London Monastic Houses, with a special study of Holy Trinity, Aldgate' (unpub. Ph.D thesis, University of London, 1961), pp. 187-8; Tomlinson, p. 109.
- 2 PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400.
- 3 *Cal Feet of Fines* ii, p. 93. PRO, PROB11/15, ff. 273-4 (PCC, 34 Adeane); PROB11/42A (PCC, 54 Welles); PROB11/47 (PCC, 10 Stevenson); PROB11/48 (PCC, 14 Morrison); PROB11/53 (PCC, 35 Holney). Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1, 42; *Cal Pat R 1569-72*, p. 318.
- 4 Tomlinson, p. 44. PRO, E179/144/120, m. 5; E179/144/123, m. 50; E179/251/16, m. 50. *Cal Pat R 1569-72*, p. 318. MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.2, A.5, A.8, D.20, D.51, F.26 (Box 254). HR 320(15); Drapers' Company, Cullum Trust MSS T.6, T.17, T.18, T.22, T.29, T.45.
- 5 For the history of the capital estate after 1539, see under **68/2/1**. The dispute between the city and the Lieutenant of the Tower over the jurisdiction and extent of the Liberties of the Tower is discussed in Strype's Stow, bk 1, pp. 64-8.
- 6 The history of the etymology of the street called the Minories is discussed more fully under **43/7/1**. MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, C.18 (Box 254); Tomlinson, pp. 255, 329; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 52v.
- 7 PRO, C66/1956, no. 21. On the rebuilding of the church in 1706, see Tomlinson, pp. 258-64.
- 8 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 14, 20; Tomlinson, p. 249.
- 9 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 6v-14, 48, 92; Tomlinson, pp. 242-9. 254, 256-7.
- 10 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 8, 11v, 14; Tomlinson, pp. 243-4, 247, 249, 252. Gipkyn's painting is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London.
- 11 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 7, 12v, 14, 48; Tomlinson, pp. 242, 248, 249, 252, 254.
- 12 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 6v-7v, 22, 48; Tomlinson, pp. 243, 250, 254.
- 13 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 9, 13v, 14r-v, 22, 44, 45v; Tomlinson, pp. 243-50, 253, 254.
- 14 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 22v, 44, 48, 65v, 68v, 69; Tomlinson, pp. 251, 253, 254-6.
- 15 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 22v, 30v, 43, 45v, 48; Tomlinson, pp. 251, 253, 254.
- 16 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 30, 43, 55, 56v; Tomlinson, pp. 251, 254, 255, 270-2, 282-3; Strype's Stow, bk 2, p. 15.
- 17 Strype's Stow, I, ii, p. 15; Tomlinson, pp. 257-8.
- 18 Tomlinson, pp. 402, 406-9.
- 19 Tomlinson, pp. 292, 326-7, 405-8; GL, MS 9238 (reg. of burials); MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, f. 186.
- 20 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 11v, 43, 44, 45, 48v, 65v, 68v, 71v; Tomlinson, pp. 253, 254, 255; Strype's Stow, bk 2, p. 15.
- 21 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 43, 44, 48, 55v, 65v, 71; Tomlinson, p. 340.
- 22 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 55v, 65v, 68v, 71, 155v; Tomlinson, pp. 337, 342.
- 23 Drapers' Company, Cullum Trust MSS T.1, T.34; HMC(12), *Tenth Report, App.III (Wells)* (1885), p. 229, vol. II (1914), p. 225; MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.4, E.25 (mistakenly described in the calendar as E.23) (Box 254). Deeds from this last collection that describe Church Street properties as within the Minories precinct, parish, or gate include B.10 (1538), A.1 (1553), A.8 (1579), E.23 (1595), and D.22 (1601).
- 24 PRO, C66/1956, no. 21. For the history of the terminology of the Minories street, see under **43/7/1**.
- 25 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 63v, 70, 85, 89, 92; Tomlinson, pp. 316-17, 341-2.
- 26 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 85, 98v, 99, 108; Tomlinson, pp. 320-22.
- 27 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 48, 54, 65v.
- 28 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 22v, 42, 63, 65v, 66, 68v, 70v, 72v, 80v; Tomlinson, pp. 311, 312, 316-18.
- 29 *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, ed. J. Gairdner (Camden new series 28, 1880), p. 143; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 5r-v, 19r-v, 45, 48, 52v, 54r, 63, 68v, 70v, 92; Tomlinson, p. 220. On John Field, and on the radically puritan character of the parish at this time, see P. Collinson, *Godly People: Essays on English Protestantism and Puritanism* (1983), Chapter 9, esp. pp. 259-60, and Chapter 13, esp. pp. 335-41. Chapter 9, on 'The Elizabethan Puritans and the Foreign Reformed Churches in London', originally appeared in *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London* xx (1964), 528-55; Chapter 13, on 'John Field and Elizabethan Puritanism' originally appeared in *Elizabeth Government and Society: Essays Presented to Sir John Neale*, ed. S.T. Bindoff, J. Hurstfield, and C.H. Williams (1961), 127-62.
- 30 Tomlinson, pp. 190-204; GL, MS 9238 (reg. of burials; s.a. 1589). For lists of the incumbents of Holy Trinity Minories, see Tomlinson, pp. 220-4, and Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, pp. 429-30.



## 68/2/1

### HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

#### (1539-1670): 2/1

**68/2/1** consists of the capital estate within the former Minoreesses' precinct (after 1548x1552 the parish of Holy Trinity Minories). The precinct in general continued to be known into the mid 17th century as 'the Minories'; the capital estate within it was referred to successively as Bath Place, the Minories House, and the Ordnance Office. The discussion of **68/2/1** is organized as follows:

- i. Descent of the freehold, 1539-1674
- ii. The quit-rent interests
- iii. Bath Place or the 'Myniry house', 1539-1563
- iv. Leasehold and other tenant interests within the capital estate (**68/2/1A-H**), 1539-1563
- v. The Ordnance Office, 1562-1642
- vi. Haydon House and the Workhouse, 1642-1660
- vii. Residences within the Crown estate (**68/2/1G, I-CC**), 1660-1674
- viii. The Crown estate and its disposal, 1666-1674

For a guide to the history of the remainder of the precinct, see **68/2** (General Introduction).

#### i. *Descent of the freehold, 1539-1674*

Upon the suppression of the abbey of St. Clare on 31 March 1539 the abbey precinct was taken into the king's hands. On 23 April Roger Higham successfully applied to the Court of Augmentations for a confirmation of his lifetime-appointment by the Minoreesses as receiver general and sub-steward, and of his life-grant of a tenement and corrody (all discussed under **68/1**, section v). On 28 April 1539 the former monastery was confirmed to the Crown by Act of Parliament. Another Act dated the same day (31 Henry VIII, c. 25) confirmed the site of the precinct to John Clerk, bishop of Bath and Wells, and his successors for use as a town house, in exchange for the former episcopal residence, Bath Place in the Strand, which was given to the earl of Southampton. The Act described the site as the precinct of the late monastery commonly called the 'minoresse', with its houses, edifices, buildings, tenements, courts, gardens, orchards, rents, and commoditites, lying within the 'uttermost walles' of the monastery.[1]

The freehold of the Minories precinct was retained by the bishopric until 20 May 1548 when Bishop William Barlow, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, conveyed it to Edward VI and his successors as part of a large exchange of properties and emoluments. Barlow's grant described the site as his messuage called *Bathe Place quondam vocatum le Myneryes* in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London. The freehold remained in the possession of the Crown for about 4 1/2 years, although the tenths of £4. 6s. 4d. p.a. formerly payable by the bishop of Bath and Wells were paid from 1547-8 by Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset (see below under section iii). Then, in 1552, Grey (now duke of Suffolk; husband of the king's first cousin Frances Brandon) made a request to purchase a parcel of the possessions of the late house or monastery called 'le Myneris extra Aldegate London'. The particulars of the grant (dated 26 October 1552) described this parcel as consisting of a capital mansion house called 'le Myniry house' with a stable and 3 gardens, a great messuage with a garden and appurtenances, another messuage with appurtenances, and 12 tenements, 1 with garden, all within the ambit of the former monastery, plus 2 tenements in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, and 2

messuages and 3 shops elsewhere in London. All these properties were rented to tenants, either by indenture or year-to-year, for a total of £46. 2s. 8d. p.a., of which £33. 12s. 8d. came from the properties within the precinct (see below under section iv). The annual payments that were chargeable on these properties were listed as: £4. 6s. 8d. to the king for tenths; 17s. 10 1/2d. to the heirs of Lord Audley for quit-rents of tenements within the precinct (see below under section ii); £2. 13s. 4d. to maintain a chaplain serving the cure of the inhabitants within the precinct (see **63/2/0**); £2 to John Moore and Elizabeth his wife, keepers of the said mansion house, and £2 to the rent-collector, all of whom held those offices for their lives by letters patent; and £1 to the auditor. These payments totalled £12. 17s. 10 1/2d. p.a., leaving a net income from the properties of £33. 4s. 9 1/2d. p.a. Suffolk's request to purchase was approved, a subscription on the particulars noting that it was the king's pleasure that the duke of Suffolk should have in fee simple to himself and his heirs forever the whole house called the 'Minories' without Aldgate in London, with the tenements thereto belonging, with the arrears from Michaelmas 1547. The chief house was to be held in chief, and the rest in socage. Suffolk himself signed and sealed a further subscription stating that he was to have these properties of the king's 'gyfte'.

The letters patent were issued on 13 January 1553 granting to Suffolk, his heirs and assigns the foregoing messuages and tenements within the precinct of 'le Mynoresse', all other premises within that precinct, and all the walls and partition walls enclosing them; the foregoing premises that lay in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate and elsewhere in London; and all the issues thereof as from Michaelmas 1547. The capital house was to be held of the king in chief by the service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee, and the other premises were to be held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only and not in chief.[2]

Suffolk immediately sold the freeholds of a number of houses in the N. part of the precinct. On 12 January 1553, actually antedating by one day the letters patent recording the gift to him of the freehold of the precinct, he made a bargain and sale to Thomas Ackworthe or Ackworth of London, gentleman (described in 1591 in a memorandum of the transaction as the duke's draper), of the 3 messuages within the precinct then or late in the several tenures of Thomas Emerye, Robert Olyver, and William Yonge. Emerye's house was described in 1591 as the '6th house on the left' (on the N. side of the later Church Street); Yonge's house and perhaps Olyver's stood at the S.W. corner of the later Church Street, between the Minories street and the steward's house. Suffolk also sold the freeholds of the first, third, fourth and fifth houses 'on the left': the first to Francis Bowyer, afterwards alderman of London; the third, fourth and fifth to one Cole who was described in the memorandum of 1591 as the duke's grocer. The freehold of the 'second house on the left' was said in the same memorandum to have been retained by the king, and reserved for the porter who kept the gate, although no exclusions are mentioned in the letters patent to Suffolk. The sites of these houses are described under **68/1**, section v; their histories from 1553 are discussed under **68/2/3-10**. Suffolk must also have alienated the freehold of the 'great palace' that had been leased in 1537 to his sister Elizabeth, countess of Kildare; its history from 1539 is discussed under **68/2/15**. [3]

Either Suffolk or the Crown (during the king's ownership of the precinct in the years 1548-52) also must have alienated the freehold of the remainder of the N.W. quadrant of the precinct, between the great garden on the E. and the later Church Street on the S. This part of the precinct did not form part of the Crown's estate in the Minories in 1612, and probably had not been included in that estate at the time of its conveyance to the Crown in 1563 (see below). Two recorded grants of property in the precinct must have concerned this sector. The first took place in Hilary term 1556, when John Wetheryll acquired certain unspecified premises within the precinct by fine from Thomas Devyn (also known as Deane) and Elizabeth his wife. She was the widow of Giles Harrison (d. 1551), who had purchased, and perhaps developed, Ship Alley (*q.v.*, under **43/7/7A**, section v). At some date between 1548 and 1670 a plot of land approximately 26 ft. (7.92 m.) square was annexed to the E. end of Ship Alley, behind the site of the later no. 4 Fountain Court. To the S. of this plot a second plot, measuring about 52 ft. (15.85 m.) square, appears to have become attached to the neighbouring Well Alley estate at some time between 1539 and 1638 (discussed under **43/7/9A**, section v). Perhaps Giles Harrison or his widow Elizabeth had acquired from the Crown or Suffolk both plots, the larger of which was then alienated to Wetherhyll in 1556, leaving the smaller to be attached to Ship Alley.

The second grant of property in what must have been the N.W. part of the precinct took place in 1589, when Humphrey Strette acquired by final concord from Thomas Taylor and Martha his wife a thirtieth part of 18 messuages and 2 gardens, with appurtenances, in the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, Middlesex. It is possible that these messuages and gardens represent part or all of the former Kildare house, the site of which is discussed under **68/1**, section v; for its history from 1539 to 1670, see under **68/2/15**.<sup>[4]</sup>

Suffolk, who had held the Minories precinct under some form of tenancy since at least 1547-8 (see below under section iii), did not retain the freehold for long. In 1553 he was granted the former priory of Sheen (in Richmond, Surrey) and made it his residence. Only 4 months after acquiring the Minories precinct he paid £3. 6s. 8d. to the hanaper for a licence to alienate it to 4 other men. Three of the nominees were Suffolk's kinsmen: Sir Thomas Grey and Sir John Grey, his younger brothers, and George Medeley or Medley, esquire, his older half-brother, the son of Suffolk's mother Margaret and her first husband William Medley of Whitnash, Warwickshire and Tilty, Essex. The fourth nominee was John Harington or Harington, esquire, a former servant of Henry VIII who had married the king's bastard daughter Etheldreda. Since her death he had served the princess Elizabeth, who subsequently stood godmother to his son John Harington (knighted 1598). The licence to alienate was granted to Suffolk on 23 May 1553, and on 25 May 1553 he sold the site for £400 to his 4 nominees, to be held to them, their heirs and assigns, to their own use, forever, of the Crown in chief, for the service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee. The deed of sale described the precinct as the capital house called 'le Mynery howse' with a stable, 3 gardens, and appurtenances; another messuage and tenement, with appurtenances, in which John Moore dwelt; and all other messuages, houses, edifices, tenements, gardens, barns (*horrea*), stables, dovecotes, *ortos*, orchards, curtilages, void plots (*vacua funda*), lands, soils and hereditaments whatsoever lying within the precinct, together with all walls (*muros et parietes*) enclosing the premises, and all reversions, rents and profits of the same premises, as wholly as they had come into the hands of the king or his father by reason of the dissolution of the monastery.<sup>[5]</sup>

Within 2 months of this sale Suffolk's daughter Lady Jane Grey had acceded to and been deposed from the throne (6-19 July 1553), and 6 months later all 4 purchasers, together with Suffolk, were implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion (January/February 1554). Suffolk left Sheen on 25 January 1554 in order to join Wyatt, and sent a message to his brothers to leave London that evening and follow him. This they did, taking Harington with them and spending the night with a Mr. Wroth at Cheshunt, but the following day Harington left them and returned to London. On 27 January Bishop Stephen Gardiner (then Lord Chancellor) wrote that he had searched the 'Mynoresse' and 'Medles lodging there' for letters, and among others had found one from Harington, whom he had arrested and examined that evening.

Harington was sent to the Tower on 6 February, as were Suffolk and his brother John Grey; Thomas Grey was imprisoned on 20 February, and Medley on 26 February. Harington remained a prisoner until January 1555, when he was released on surety of £1000 for his good behaviour. Suffolk was executed along with his daughter on 12 February 1554. John and Thomas Grey were attainted by Act of Parliament and their estates were forfeited to the Crown. Thomas Grey was executed on 28 April 1554; his brother John also was condemned but on the pleas of his wife he was released from the Tower on 30 October 1554, and on 17 January 1555 he received a pardon for his share in the insurrection at Leicester on 29 January 1554. Medley seems to have been freed fairly quickly: the patent roll for 1553-4 recorded a pardon to George Meddley, late of Tilty, Essex, esquire, alias of London, alias of 'le Menoryse extra Algate London', alias George Medley, of all treasons and offences committed before 1 February 1554.<sup>[6]</sup>

Two of the 4 parts of the freehold of the Minories precinct thus had reverted again to the Crown upon the attainders of Thomas and John Grey. Harington and Medley, however, evidently retained their freehold interests. Three years later Harington sold his share to John Grey (who was still technically under attainder) and to the latter's wife Mary for £100, leaving the Crown with a half-share of the freehold, and Grey and Medley with a quarter-share each.<sup>[7]</sup>

Sir John Grey's attainder was reversed by Elizabeth I's first Parliament (January-May 1559), enabling him to inherit and bequeath the property, but not, apparently, restoring to him any lands he had

purchased, or allowing him to claim any property that had passed to the Crown by his brother's attainder. In April 1559, however, the queen granted him various houses and lands in tail-male, and, in fee simple, the two parts of the 'capital house messuage or mansion commonly called the Mynoresse house with the appurtenances', of the messuage in which John Moore dwelt, and of all other lands in the same site which had come to the Crown by reason of the attainders of himself or his brother Thomas, lord Grey, together with all the issues thereof from the time of the attainders. The yearly value of these two parts was said to be £5. Grey was to hold them in free socage as of the manor of East Greenwich. Sir John Grey thus was possessed of a three-quarters share of the freehold of the precinct and George Medley of a one-quarter share.

Despite this grant, the Crown evidently reserved the right to any 'concealed lands' (undeclared former monastic or chantry properties) within the precinct. In May 1561 Thomas Paynell, the queen's servant, received a grant by letters patent of various concealed lands, including 3 messuages or tenements lying within the precinct of the late house of the Minories *vocat' the utter wall*, together with all the houses, edifices, structures, shops, cellars, solars, gardens, and easements pertaining to or leased with the same. Of these 3 tenements, one late had been in the tenure or occupation of William Heigham (or Higham), another was then or late in the tenure of Arthur Harris, and the third was then or late in the tenure or occupation of Ralph Pilkington. Together the 3 tenements had a yearly value of £1. 17s. 2d.

It is difficult to identify these 3 tenements because Paynell himself is not otherwise recorded. It seems likely, however, that Pilkington's tenement was the steward's house, since the disposition of all of Pilkington's other leasehold interests (described below under section iv) can be accounted for. The history of the steward's house is discussed under **68/2/10**.

William Higham may subsequently have purchased the freehold of his former tenement from Paynell. If so, it probably consisted of the brewhouse, bakehouse, and/or the minister's lodging (described below under section iv), all of which were held on lease for 10s. p.a. Tomlinson reported that William Higham sold them to the marquis of Winchester c.1562-3 for £100, but his account (which is undocumented) does not make it clear whether Higham sold a freehold or a leasehold interest. Arthur Harris's tenement remains an enigma. If the above identifications are correct, it would have had a rental value in 1561 of 12s. 2d. p.a.[8]

On 28 February 1562 George Medley and Sir John Grey, who until that time had been seised as tenants in common of the undifferentiated freehold, made a formal partition by indenture of their freehold interests in the precinct. This partitioning probably was done in anticipation of Winchester's impending purchase of the site (see below). Under the terms of their indenture Medley received as his one-quarter share, the freeholds of: the brick house called the 'Farmorye' (infirmary) in which John Moore of late had dwelt, with the hall, kitchen, cellar, solars, chambers, vaults, garrets, closets, galleries, and other rooms and lodgings belonging to it, late occupied by Moore; the court in which the conduit then was; all the lodging or building in the same court under the gallery; the great court, extending from the said brick house to the gatehouse, and measuring 143 ft. (43.59 m.) by 43 ft. (13.11 m.); the little house in the nuns' porters' lodge; the long house on the N. side of that court, with the cellar or vault under it and the stone wall on which it stood, and with all other lodgings and buildings on the same wall, which of late had been occupied by John Moore, together with the stone wall as far as they extended; the 2 roomed house (formerly the abbey buttery) on the N. side of the kitchen (the lower room occupied since the suppression of the abbey by Henry, late duke of Suffolk, as a buttery, and the upper room or lodging late occupied by George Colles and Anthony Welles); the little court on the S. side of the same house, between the said house and the kitchen, with the stone wall on the W. side of the court; the little piece of ground on the N. side of the 'greate hall of the Mynoresse', measuring 30 ft. (9.14 m.) by 24 ft. (7.32 m.), the little house standing within it (used by the said late duke as a porter's lodge, and by Sir John Grey as a coal house), with the stone wall on the N. side of the ground; the garden adjoining the E. side of the brickhouse, late in the occupation of John Moore; the piece of void ground (sometime a garden, and late containing a bowling alley), extending from the pale of the 'Myneresse' great garden on the N. to the wall on the S. where the common privy then was, and to the garden by the south wall late demised to John Moore, and from the E. wall of the same void ground on the E. to the said brick wall of the privy garden or walk of the

'Mineresse' [on the W.]; the gate adjoining the said former nuns' porter's lodge, with the lodgings and rooms over the same gate; and all the walls and enclosures that enclosed these premises. These properties are mapped in Fig. 000, and are discussed in greater detail in **68/1**, section iv. Grey's three-quarters share was to be the residue of the freehold, whatever had not been allocated to Medley (no further details given).

Two weeks later, on 15 March 1562, William Paulet, marquis of Winchester and Lord Treasurer, wrote to Sir William Cecil, then Secretary, to say that part of the Ordnance House in the Tower had collapsed and the queen's chambers were in danger of collapse, all through overburdening. There was no other available storage space in the Tower, and the queen's armour, weapons, and powder would deteriorate without 'good kiping'. These considerations had made him 'buye the Mynoresse' on his own initiative, because Cecil had written that the queen 'wold none of it'. Winchester further argued that it would be a 'great commoditie to the tower and a great safeguard to the stone bridges' to remove the smiths, carpenters, timber, wheels, 'lades' (side boards or rails of a cart), axle-trees, 'cullem cleves' (?), bowyers and common repairs from the Tower to the Minories, and that if the queen deferred this decision the delay would increase her costs. He himself wanted only to be reimbursed for his outlays, not any profit, 'for I ment the house for her grace at the bygynning'. He asked Cecil to urge the queen to assent, saying that otherwise even for £3000 she would not be able to obtain such suitable and available premises.[9]

One week later, on 22 March 1562, Grey and his wife Mary sold their 3 parts of the Minories to Winchester and his heirs for £1000. On 1 June 1562 John and Mary Grey made a final concord with Winchester by which they quitclaimed to him, for £200, all their right in the capital messuage *de le Minoresse* and 3 gardens, with appurtenances. On 10 June 1562 Henry Medley, son and heir of the late George Medley, sold to Winchester for £400 in hand all his one-fourth part of the capital messuage and mansion house commonly called 'the Mynory house', with its appurtenances; of 1 stable and 3 gardens pertaining to it; of all messuages, houses, edifices, gardens, barns, stables, dovehouses, courtyards, curtilages, void grounds, lands, soils, and hereditaments within the site and precinct walls; of all the stone walls and walls enclosing the same; and of the reversion(s) of all the said premises. Henry Medley reserved to himself and his assigns the residue of his late father's leasehold term in the 'laundry' tenement, and he and Winchester covenanted that Medley also should hold 2 adjacent properties for a similar term (see under **68/2/11**). Winchester also bought up the leases of the friars' hall (for £100), the brewhouse, bakehouse, and minister's lodging (for £80), and perhaps of 2 other tenements held by Ralph Pilkington (all discussed below under section iv).

On 2 July 1562 Winchester wrote to Christopher Smyth, clerk of the pipe, to ask what fine had been made for the lease of the parsonage of Aldgate, which was 'to be given in recompense of such land as I have of Pilkington for the Quene in the Minorits'. In November 1562 a porter was appointed for the queen's house called the 'Minorites', which was then intended to hold munitions belonging to the Ordnance Office in London. On 22 September 1563 Winchester sold his entire estate in the Minories to the queen 'for diverse good and reasonable causes and consideracions him specially movinge'.

The Crown retained possession until 1642 when the Ordnance Office premises were seized by Parliament. In 1653 Parliament granted the former Crown estate in the Minories to the Corporation of the Poor of London, which established a workhouse there. With the restoration of Charles II in 1660, however, the Corporation of the Poor was dissolved and the Minories estate was reclaimed by the Crown. The Ordnance Office annexe was re-established there, but only until December 1673. In January 1674 Charles II granted the Crown estate in the Minories to Sir Thomas Chichely, knight, then Master of the Ordnance, and the following March Chichely sold the estate for £4,300 to Sir William Prichard, knight, alderman of London.[10]

## ii. *The quit-rent interests*

The annual quit-rent of 16s. 10 1/2d. that the Minorettes had owed to Holy Trinity Priory for **43/7/9C, 11C, 13, 14, 15, 16** and **17**, plus 1s. p.a. for **43/7/11A** (all discussed under **68/1**, section vii), evidently remained chargeable on the freeholder(s) of the precinct after the dissolution of the abbey. The particulars and the grant to Suffolk in 1552-3 of the freehold of the precinct specified that 17s. 10 1/2d. p.a were owed to the heirs of Thomas, Lord Audley (who had died in 1544) from tenements within the ambit of the house.

References to this combined quit-rent have not been found after the grant to Suffolk; it probably was extinguished in 1554-9, when half the undifferentiated freehold interest of the precinct was held by the Crown.[11]

### iii. *Bath Place or the 'Myniry house', 1539-1563*

Bishop Clerk was granted the Minories precinct in April 1539 to use as a town house, but he himself can have stayed there only briefly. Two indentures of lease of portions of the former conventual premises were granted in his name in June 1540 (see below under section iv), but the printed descriptions of these leases do not record if the bishop granted them while in residence there.

In the summer of 1540 (probably in July), Clerk was sent on a diplomatic mission to Cleves; on his return he fell ill at Dunkirk and, expecting to die, made his will (dated 23 September 1540). He recovered sufficiently, however, to be taken to the Minories, and was staying there by 3 December 1540, when he dated a licence *in hospicio nostro London' extra Algate*. On 3 January 1541 Clerk died at the Minories and apparently was buried in the church of St. Botolph Aldgate, which at that time would have been the parish church for residents of the Minories precinct.[12]

Clerk's successor as bishop, William Knight, was consecrated on 29 May 1541 'in the chapel of the said bishop of Bath's house situate in the Minories without Aldgate'. This chapel presumably was either the former abbey church, or the adjoining structure that by 1550s had become the parish church of Holy Trinity Minories (discussed under **68/2/0**).

All of the former conventual premises were available for occupation by the bishop, except those that were not let out to tenants. During the years 1540-5 Bishops Clerk and Knight let out the following former conventual premises: the friars' hall and garden (1540; Bishop Clerk reserved to himself a life-interest in 2 of the chambers and the garden whenever he stayed at the Minories); Alice Lupset's 2 lower chambers and kitchen (1540); the minister's lodging (1542); the brewhouse and bakehouse, with adjacent chamber and shed (1542); the reversion of the steward's lodging (1542); the 'laundry' site, with a garden abutting the S. wall of the precinct (1543); and the 'brick house' or infirmary (in 1543 said to be part of the bishop's lodging or manor place; leased out c. 1544-5). These premises are marked in Fig. 000; the leases are discussed below in section iv.

The remainder of the former conventual premises may have been occupied sporadically by the bishop. Bishop Knight stayed at the Minories from May to August 1541, and then returned to his diocese. Thereafter, he seems to have made little use of his London house. His last stay at the Minories probably was from January to April 1543. He was staying at Wiveliscombe in March 1544 when he appointed John Moore and Moore's wife Elizabeth to the wardenship of his house called 'le Mynorette' for their lives, with a stipend or annuity of £2 p.a. In 1546 the farmer of the rectory of St. Botolph Aldgate complained that Knight had allowed Moore to set up an altar and font without authority in the recently defaced church there (see under **68/2/0**).[13]

Bishop Knight died on 29 September 1547, probably at Wiveliscombe. His successor, Bishop Barlow, was nominated by the Crown on 3 February 1548, and the following May he conveyed the precinct to the king and his successors as part of an exchange of properties and emoluments. The *scriptum* by which he granted the precinct to the Crown described the property as his messuage called *Bathe Place quondam vocatum le Myneryes* in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London. During the following 4 1/2 years the freehold of the site remained in the possession of the Crown. In November 1552 the king approved a grant of the precinct to his kinsman Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, and the particulars of the grant note that the capital mansion house called 'le Myniry house', with its stable and 3 gardens, was let to an unspecified tenant for £10 p.a. The tenant presumably was Henry Grey himself who, as marquis of Dorset, had been paying to the Crown the annual tenths for the

precinct of £4. 6s. 4d. since at least the year Michaelmas 1547-Michaelmas 1548. It seems likely that Grey became the tenant of the precinct either between April 1543, when Bishop Knight probably departed Bath Place there for the last time, and Knight's death on 29 September 1547; or else between the time of Knight's death and the nomination of Bishop Barlow in February 1548.[14]

Henry Grey may have become interested in the Minories in the 1530s-1540s when his sister Elizabeth, countess of Kildare (d. 1543 x 1553), was the tenant of the 'great place' there (discussed under **68/2/15**). Grey definitely maintained some sort of residence within the precinct, for in 1562 he was said to have used the buildings to the E. and S. of the 'laundry' site as a porter's lodge and buttery, respectively (discussed under **68/2/11**). He also increased the lifetime annuity of John Moore and his wife Elizabeth, the keepers of the mansion house, by £4. 1s. 4d., to a total of £6. 1s. 4d. p.a.[15]

Another clue to the premises used by Grey during his tenancy and ownership of the precinct lies in the differences between the description of the precinct made in 1539 and those made in 1552-3 (see above under section i). In 1539 the precinct was described as containing houses, edifices, buildings, tenements, courts, gardens, orchards, and rents; in 1552 and 1553 it was described as the capital house called the 'Mynerery house', with 1 stable, 3 gardens, and houses, edifices and chambers; together with tenements and gardens let to tenants (details given); and all other houses, edifices, gardens, barns, stables, dovecotes, enclosed gardens, orchards, curtilages, empty plots, and separate lands. Thus, by 1552, the capital house called the 'mynerery house' had associated with it a stable and 3 gardens, and barns, stables and dovecotes had been added to the precinct.[16]

The most likely location for the stable of the capital house would have been the area to the S. of the later Sheppy Yard, where it has been conjectured that a guest-house of the abbey may have stood (discussed under **68/1**, section iv). The 3 gardens appertaining to the 'mynerery house' may have been the great garden, the garden to the S. of it, which may also have contained the orchards and dovecotes, and the privy garden, all mentioned in 1562 and discussed above in section i. The barns mentioned in 1552-3 may have been in the suggested stable-yard (S. of Sheppy Yard), and/or within the former abbey church itself, which in 1612 was used by the Ordnance Office as a saltpetre storehouse (see below under section v). These features are marked on Fig. 000.

Henry Grey sold the precinct in May 1553 to his brothers Thomas and John Grey, knights, his half-brother George Medley, esquire, and to an associate, John Harryngton or Harington, esquire. The deed of sale described the property as the capital house called 'le Mynerery house' with a stable, 3 gardens, and appurtenances, and all the other premises within the precinct walls, including gardens, barns (*horrea*), stables, dovecotes, orchards and curtilages.[17]

The history of the capital house following this sale is unclear. Two of the 4 parts of the freehold had been forfeited to the Crown following Wyatt's rebellion (see above under section i). The house seems for a time to have been given or let by Queen Mary to the new Catholic bishop of Bath and Wells, Gilbert Bourne, who was consecrated on 1 April 1554 and received the temporalities of the see on 20 April 1554. By 30 April he had taken possession of the Minories as his London residence, and he stayed there until at least 20 May 1554.[18]

Of Henry Grey's 4 grantees, only John Grey and George Medley are known to have had lodgings at the Minories. John Grey took over at least part of his brother Suffolk's house: in 1562 he was said formerly to have used a timber house standing on the site of the W. end of the abbey church as a coalhouse, which Suffolk before him had used as a porter's lodge. John Grey may have resided at the Minories only briefly, however: his pardon of January 1555 described him, *inter alia*, as 'late of the Mineries without Algate, London'. Medley, who had had a lodging in the precinct by January 1554, is not recorded as a tenant or occupant of the capital house. In November 1554 he purchased the residue of John Moore's term in the garden by the S. precinct wall and in Moore's newly-built mansion house on the 'laundry' site. Thenceforth Medley probably used the 'laundry' house as his dwelling in the precinct; in 1562 and 1563 he, his son, and his widow obtained tenancies of small adjacent properties to the E. (the former coalhouse and porter's lodge), S. (formerly Suffolk's buttery) and W. (the 'little gatehouse'). The later history of the 'laundry' tenement is discussed under **68/2/11**. [19]

In December 1561 Medley (then described as being of Tilty, Essex) purchased from John Moore, for £1. 10s. 0d. down and £38. 10s. 0d. to come, all of Moore's estate in the custodianship or keepership of the house called 'the Minores', the associated annuity of £6. 1s. 4d., and Moore's

dwelling house called 'the fyrmayre'. This sale was completed on 12 February 1562, when Medley paid the balance due. Two weeks later Medley and John Grey made a formal partition of their respective shares in the Minories, presumably in anticipation of the marquis of Winchester's acquisition of the site. This partition is discussed above in section i; Medley's leasehold interests are described more fully below in section iv.[20]

A rental of the precinct that probably dates from the period 1553 x 1563, includes 7 tenements, 4 little tenements with a garden, a wood house, and a stable that seem likely to have been parts of the 'Myniry house'. They are described below under section iv.

*iv. Leasehold and other tenant interests within the capital estate (68/2/1A-H), 1539-1563*

The sources for tenant interests within the capital estate of the Minories at this period consist principally of leases by the bishop of Bath and Wells (1540-5), 4 rentals (1538-41 and 1553 x 1563), and the particulars and letters patent of the grant of the estate to Suffolk (1552-3). The premises let within the capital estate are discussed below in the following order: **68/2/1A** the friars' hall; **1B** Alice Lupset's dwelling; **1C** the minister's lodging; **1D** the brewhouse and bakehouse; **1E** the 'brick house' alias the infirmary, with its adjacent lodgings; **1F** John Moore's garden by the S. wall; **1G** the 'little gatehouse'; and **1H** the premises listed in the rental of 1552 x 1563. All of these properties (with the apparent exception of **1F**) became part of the estate conveyed by Paulet to the Crown in 1563. Their subsequent histories are discussed below under **68/2/1A-H**. The properties lying in the later Church Street, except for the 'little gatehouse' (**1G**) became detached from the capital estate during this period and are discussed under **68/2/2-15 (68/2/4**, which had been the porter's lodge, was not alienated from the capital estate until 1574). The locations of **1A-G** are shown in Fig. 000.

**1A** *The friars' hall*

The friars' hall and its location are discussed in detail in **68/1**, section iv, where it is suggested that it lay between the later Church Street and Sheppy Yard. In the rental of 1538-9 it is described as 'divers' chambers held by Ralph Pilkington by enrolled indenture for £1. 6s. 8d. p.a. The rental of 1539-40 describes his holding as a tenement or messuage called 'le Frears Hall', and divers chambers adjacent, occupied by the late abbess. The word 'occupied' is ambiguous: it may mean that the adjacent chambers had been used before the dissolution by the abbess, or that their use had been under her disposal, or even that she herself was occupying them in 1539-40.

Pilkington evidently surrendered his original indenture (perhaps a life-interest) to the bishop, and in June 1540 he obtained a new lease of the premises for 40 years (expiring 1580) at the same rent. The new lease described the premises as the hall called the friars' hall, with parlour, buttery, 4 chambers called the friars' chambers, an adjoining garden, and appurtenances. The bishop reserved to himself a life-interest in the use of 2 of the chambers and the garden, with free ingress and egress, whenever he should stay at the Minories. A year and a half later, in November 1541, Pilkington had his lease extended to 89 years (expiring 1629?).

The particulars and grant of 1552-3 lump together this lease of Pilkington's with that of the premises that formerly had been held by Alice Lupsett or Lupset (see below), describing them jointly as 2 tenements, one called the friars' hall, together with divers chambers and appurtenances formerly in the tenure or occupation of Alice Lupset, and demised to Ralph Pilkington by indenture for £1. 17s. 8d. p.a.

Pilkington, however, seems already to have sold his term in part of these premises. In September 1549 he signed and sealed a receipt for £20 paid by William Harris of Southminster, Essex, esquire, in part payment of £40 for the bargain and sale of a lease of 2 houses in the Minories. The lease itself was then in the hands of the Recorder of London, who was entrusted with assuring and conveying it from Pilkington to Harris. One or both of these houses evidently comprised the friars' hall block, for c. 1562-3 William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, paid £80 for the lease of the friars' hall, with parlour, buttery, and friars' chambers, to a Mr. William Harris, whose father had bought the lease from Pilkington. By this purchase Paulet extinguished the lease and returned the use of the property to the capital estate.[21]



**1B** *Alice Lupset's dwelling*

Alice Lupset or Lupset, widow, had been a considerable benefactress of the Minoresses. In 1538 the nuns had granted her for life a corrody and lodging in the precinct (described under **68/1**, section iv), and she had this grant confirmed by the Court of Augmentations on 18 June 1539 (the corrody was then converted to an annuity of £6. 13s. 4d.). The rentals of 1538-40 list her as holding 2 chambers by indenture for 10s. p.a., and 1 garden by indenture for 1s. p.a.[22]

In June 1540 Bishop Clerk demised to her 2 'low' chambers, a kitchen, and appurtenances near the church, all of which she already held, for a term of 28 years (expiring 1568) at a rent of 10s. p.a. Presumably, she had surrendered her original lease of the 2 chambers (and perhaps of the garden, which is otherwise unrecorded) in exchange for the new lease. She evidently then surrendered all her holdings in the Minories by November 1541, when Bishop Knight demised to Ralph Pilkington the 2 lower chambers, 2 upper chambers and kitchen that formerly had been held by Alice Lupset. The lease to Pilkington was for a term of 99 years (to expire Michaelmas 1640), at a rent of 10s. p.a. Alice Lupset herself was dwelling in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry by March 1543 when she made her will (proved February 1544).[23]

Pilkington seems to have assigned his lease in these premises to Paulet in 1562, but for a compensation that proved unsatisfactory, for c. 1566 Pilkington petitioned the queen either to restore to him the lease of 2 tenements, the value of which he estimated at 200 marks (£133. 6s. 8d.), or else to compound with him for it. These 2 tenements probably were Alice Lupset's lodging, and/or the steward's house (discussed under **68/2/10**), since the dispositions of Pilkington's other holdings seem to be accounted for. An undated Minories rental of 1553 x 1563 refers to a tenement in which Pilkington then dwelt; this probably is to be identified either with Alice Lupset's lodging or the steward's house. These 2 tenements also probably were the property referred to in a note dated 2 July 1562 by Paulet to Christopher Smyth, clerk of the pipe, in which Paulet asked what fine had been made 'for the lease of the parsonage of Algate to be given in recompense of such land as I have of Pilkington for the Quene in the Minorits.' The lease of the rectory of St. Botolph Aldgate was due to expire at Michaelmas 1563, and a fine of £60 was paid in 1563-4 by the new farmer.[24]

Alice Lupset's dwelling seems to have remained in tenant occupation at this time, though the annual rent of 10s. was not being received by the Crown: a Crown rental for the year ending at Michaelmas 1569 contains an allowance for 65s. representing 6 1/2 years of the farm of the 2 upper chambers, 2 lower chambers and kitchen late in the tenure of Alice Lupset, currently in the tenure of one Pike, a musician, and demised to Pilkington in 1541 for 99 years at 10s. p.a. The rental noted that the rent of 10s. p.a., which had not been received for the 6 1/2 years ending at Michaelmas 1569 (and thus beginning at Lady Day 1562), had been established by virtue of an indenture of bargain and sale made by William [Paulet], marquis of Winchester, and others, for [blank], to the use of the queen.

The identity of the second party to this indenture is given in a Crown rental for the year ending at Michaelmas 1579, which states that the bargain and sale had been made by Winchester and others for Henry Medley, son and heir apparent of George Medley, late of Tilty, Essex, esquire (d. 28 February x 10 June 1562), to the use of the queen. By the time of this rental the 10s. p.a. rent was being received by the Crown. Pike the musician was again named as the tenant, but this is likely to have been an obsolete reference copied from the earleir rental(s). Pike probably is to be identified with Richard Pike, a royal lutanist from 1553 to 1568, and also with Richard Picke, who was buried in the church of Holy Trinity Minories in 1568, and probably was dwelling at **68/2/8** in 1567-8.[25]

Together this information suggests 2 arrangements respecting Alice Lupset's former dwelling. Around 25 March 1562 Paulet and 'others' made an indenture of sale with Henry Medley, presumably in anticipation of Paulet's purchase on 10 June 1562 of George Medley's one-fourth share in the freehold of the capital estate. This otherwise unknown indenture in some way concerned the Lupset property. Perhaps Henry Medley, whose father George had the lease of the nearby 'laundry' tenement (see under **68/2/11**), was by this means expanding his family's holding there, possibly in expectation of George Medley's death. By 2 July 1562 Pilkington, whose lease of the property was not due to expire until 1640, had surrendered or arranged to surrender to Paulet that lease (and perhaps the lease

of a second 'tenement' as well), in exchange for the fine soon to be paid by the next farmer of the rectory of St. Botolph Aldgate.

However, at the end of 1563 or the beginning of 1564 the new farmer of the rectory paid a fine of only £60, and Pilkington, dissatisfied, complained to the queen *c.* 1566. He, or his heir(s) or assign(s), evidently recovered or reactivated the lease between 1568-9, until which time no rent had been received by the Crown, although the property was held by a tenant, and 1578-9, by which time the Crown was again receiving the annual rent of 10s. This rent continued to be paid to the Crown until 1609, when James I granted the freehold of the site to George Salter, John William, and their heirs and assigns forever, by enrolled letters patent dated 22 May 1609.[26]

This grant of the freehold in 1609 introduces a difficulty into the locating of Alice Lupset's chambers, garden and kitchen. They were said in 1540 to lie near 'the church', presumably the former abbey church. Alice's kitchen may have been the former conventual kitchen itself. If so, the most probable location for the chambers would be at the S.E. corner of the friars' hall block. However, this area was part of the Crown estate by 1612, so either the Crown regained the freehold of these premises between 1609 and 1612, or else they lay elsewhere, presumably in the N.W. part of the precinct.[27]

### **1C** *The minister's lodging*

The rental of 1538-9 recorded Robert Newton as holding an unspecified property by enrolled indenture for 3s. 4d. p.a. This apparently was the property listed in the rentals of 1539-41 as a chamber called the minister's lodging, held for 3s. 4d. p.a.[28]

In April 1536 the Minoresses had granted for life to their aged and ill servant John Fulcher, citizen and tailor, a corrody of food and drink and a chamber, described as a little, low chamber divided for a shop and a lodging, and lying together in a frame under a chamber called the 'Mynsters Chambre'. Both Fulcher's grant and the minister's chamber are discussed under **68/1**, section iv. Fulcher had his grant confirmed by the Court of Augmentations in June 1542; subsequently it probably was absorbed into the minister's lodging.[29]

Robert Newton's lease of the minister's lodging must have expired or been surrendered by February 1542, when Bishop Knight demised to Ralph Pilkington the brewhouse/bakehouse premises (discussed below under **1D**, together with a chamber with a 'Study' late called 'the Ministres Lodging', with the rooms and chambers appurtenant to the same, both below ground and over the said chamber, and with all other appurtenances. Pilkington's lease of these premises was for a term of 50 years (expiring Christmas 1591) at a rent of 10s. p.a. (payable quarterly). The lessee was to be responsible for all repairs; the lessor had the right to re-enter if the rent fell 2 months in arrears.[30]

From the evidence cited above it appears that John Fulcher's partitioned chamber lay in one 'frame' below the minister's lodging, which had appurtenant chambers and rooms above it and below ground. These details suggest a timber-framed building with at least 3 storeys above ground and a cellar beneath. Its location is discussed under **68/1**, section iv, where it is suggested that it stood on the N. side of Sheppy Yard, at the corner adjoining the Minorities street. In the 1660s the site and perhaps also the timber building of **1C** probably is to be identified with **1M** (discussed below under section vii).

The particulars of October 1552 subsume these premises under the entry for the tenement called the bakehouse, demised to Ralph Pylkyngton by indenture for 10s. p.a. (see below under **1D**). The letters patent to Suffolk of January 1553 similarly list them as a messuage and tenement, with appurtenances, called the bakehouse, then or formerly in the tenure of Ralph Pilkington. Pilkington evidently had assigned or surrendered his lease by 1562, for William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, paid £100 to William Higham for various tenements including the brewhouse, the bakehouse, and a chamber with study called the minister's lodging, with the rooms at Chambers pertaining to it.

Higham may have obtained tenure of this combined property by 1561, for in May 1561 the queen granted to her servant Thomas Paynell the fee simple of various concealed lands, including 3 messuages worth together 37s. 2d. p.a., situated within the outer wall of the Minorities precinct. One of these messuages late had been in the tenure or occupation of William Heigham. Higham subsequently may have bought the freehold from Paynell, and in 1562 sold it to Paulet for £100.[31]

**1D** *The brewhouse and bakehouse*

The rental of 1538-9 listed Roger Higham and John Robson as holding an unspecified property by indenture for £2 p.a. In the rentals of 1539-40 and 1540-1 this was entered as 'a brewhousse' within the site of the monastery, held for £2 p.a. In February 1542 Bishop Knight leased this property to Ralph Pylkyngton or Pilkington, citizen and haberdasher, for a term of 50 years (to expire at Christmas 1591) at a rent of 10s. p.a. (payable quarterly). It is not known why the rent was reduced so considerably from its former value. The lease described the property as a chamber late in the occupation of John Andrewes, an old house adjoining it called 'the Bruhows and Bakhouse', and a shed at the S. end of the same, with appurtenances, together with the minister's lodging (discussed above under **1C**). The lessee was to be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the premises; the lessor was to pay all, 'chief and annual rents and annuities' due from the premises. The lessor reserved the right of re-entry and repossession if the rent fell 2 months in arrears.[32]

Between October 1552 and 1562 the brewhouse/bakehouse and minister's lodging came into the possession of William Higham or Heigham. He may have been a tenant of the property before May 1561, and may have purchased the freehold after that date from the queen's servant, Thomas Paynell. In 1562 William Higham sold this combined property to Paulet for £100. This sequence of events is discussed more fully above under **1C** and n. 31.

The location of the brewhouse/bakehouse is discussed under **68/1**, section iv, where it is suggested that it and its adjacent shed and chamber lay in the later Sheppy Yard, perhaps on the S. side, opposite the abbey kitchen.

**1E** *The 'brick house' alias the infirmary*

The particulars and grant of 1552-3 list 2 tenancies that do not appear in the rental of 1538-41. Both first were held by John Moore or More, who subsequently assigned his interests to George Medley. The first of these 2 tenancies was that of the site of the former conventual laundry, which is discussed under **68/2/11**. This tenancy also included a garden by the S. wall of the precinct, which is discussed below under **1F**. The second of these 2 tenancies seems to be identifiable as the former conventual infirmary.

This building appears to have been retained for the bishop's use until at least May 1543, when it was described in an abutment reference as the brick house, parcel of the manor place or lodging of the bishop of Bath and Wells. In March 1544 John Moore and Elizabeth his wife, who probably were then living in their tenement on the laundry site, were appointed wardens for life of the Minories house by Bishop Knight, with a yearly fee of £2. In November 1544 Moore (described as John More of London, parish clerk) sub-let the laundry tenement to an under-tenant for a term of 10 years (see under **68/2/11**). The particulars of October 1552 listed Moore as holding a second property, described as a tenement and appurtenances held by John More by indenture for a term of 21 years, rent-free, of which term 7 years had expired. Moore's lease must, therefore, have been made between October 1544 and October 1545. It seems likely, since he had sub-let his other house in November 1544, that this second lease to Moore was made in October or November 1544. This lease may have been granted to Moore in lieu of increasing his and his wife's fee for their wardenship of the Minories house.[33]

This second holding of Moore's was described in January 1553 as a messuage or tenement with appurtenances, then or late in the tenure of John More; in May 1553 as a messuage and tenement, with appurtenances, in which Moore then dwelt; in November 1554 as Moore's lodging; and in April 1559 as the messuage then inhabited by Moore. In December 1561 Moore (described as citizen of London) assigned to George Medeley or Medley of Tilty, Essex, esquire, for £40, his life-estate in the keepership of the Minories house, his annuity of £2 (increased by Henry, duke of Suffolk, to £6. 1s. 4d. p.a.), and his estate in his dwelling house called 'the Fyrmayre' lying within the Minories precinct. Moore's wife Elizabeth, who also had had a life-interest in the keepership and annuity, was dead by this time. Moore bound himself in £50 not to demand any arrears of the annuity, and to deliver seisin of the house, discharged of all encumbrances, on or before 25 March 1562. This double sale presumably was made in anticipation of the purchase of the capital estate by William Paulet, marquis of Winchester (see above under section i). Medley paid Moore £1. 10s. 0d. down, and the

remaining £38. 10s. 0d. on 12 February 1562 by the hands of Henry Medeley of the Middle Temple, gentleman.[34]

On 28 February 1562 George Medley and Sir John Grey, who had been tenants in common of the undifferentiated freehold of the capital estate (see above under section i), made a formal division of their respective interests. Medley received as part of his one-quarter share of the freehold the 'Brickhouse called the Farmorye' which John Moore late had inhabited, with the hall, kitchen, cellar, solars, chambers, vaults, garrets, closets, galleries, and other rooms and lodgings belonging to it, all of late occupied by Moore. The brick house or 'fyrmayre' is identifiable as the former abbey infirmary, which had been built or rebuilt *c.* 1530. Its location and history are discussed under **68/1**, section iv.

George Medley also received the freehold of the garden that Moore had held by the S. wall (discussed below under **1F**); the lodgings and buildings that had been occupied by Moore upon 'the stone wall'; and the 'longehouse' lying on the same wall, with the cellar or vault below. This stone wall, which is shown in Fig. 000, ran along the N. side of the great court. Excavations in 1986 revealed that it extended eastward along the S. side of the building that can be identified as Moore's brick house. Footings of a wall running parallel to it were found *c.* 8 ft. (*c.* 2.5 m.) to the S. This suggests that a narrow building ran along the S. side of this section of the stone wall, and this may have been the lodgings and buildings occupied by Moore. It probably then continued westward as the 'longehouse' for the length of the great court. It is possible that these premises on the stone wall are to be identified with the 'tenement in which John More dwells' listed at 8s. p.a. in the rental discussed below under **1H**. [35]

#### **1F** *John Moore's garden by the S. wall*

In May 1543 Bishop Knight leased to John Moore of London, yeoman, the site of the former conventual laundry, which Moore was to rebuild into a dwelling house (discussed under **68/2/11**). In addition, the bishop leased to Moore a garden place within the precinct, lying in length by the S. wall of the late monastery, and extending eastward towards the common draught house (privy), and westward to the corner of the brick house (discussed above under **1E**). Moore was to hold the laundry site and garden for a term of 60 years (expiring May 1603) at a rent of 5s. p.a. (payable quarterly), plus the payment of all other suits and services belonging to those premises.[36]

In November 1544 Moore (described as John More of London, parish clerk) sub-let the laundry tenement and the garden by the S. wall to Dame Agnes Clerke, widow, who had paid him £20 for the lease. She was to hold the tenement and garden for a term of 10 years (expiring Christmas 1554) at a rent of 10s. p.a. (5s. at midsummer and 5s. at Christmas). Moore reserved the right to re-enter and re-possess the premises if the rent fell 15 days in arrears. He was to be responsible for all repairs and maintenance, and he covenanted to defend the lessee against the bishop of Bath and Wells and all others for demands concerning non-performance by Moore of his own covenants.

In November 1554 Moore (described as John Moore, yeoman of London) sold his estate in the laundry tenement and the garden to George Medeley or Medley, esquire, for £30 down and £10 to be paid the following Christmas. Moore covenanted that the property was free of encumbrances except the annual rent of 5s. that had been payable by Moore. The lease made to Agnes Clerke must, therefore, have been surrendered before its expiration date of Christmas 1554, unless Medley was not, in fact, expecting to take possession until Christmas.[37]

When George Medley and Sir John Grey made a formal division of the freehold of the capital estate in February 1562 (see above under section i), the freehold of this garden was among the properties that Medley received as his one-quarter share. It was described as the garden late in the occupation of John Moore, and joining to the E. side of the brick house, and abutting the void ground that previously had been a garden, and which lately had contained a bowling alley.[38]

In June 1562 Henry Medley, son and heir of the late George Medley, sold to William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, for £400, all his estate in the Minories precinct, except his father's unexpired term in the laundry tenement, and an equivalent term of years in 2 properties adjoining it (discussed under **68/2/11**). For these premises he was to pay the reduced rent of 2s. p.a. The unexpired term in the garden by the S. wall was not mentioned in this indenture of sale, and thus theoretically was not reserved by Medley. When Paulet sold the capital estate to the queen in September 1563 his indenture

of sale recited the reservation of Medley's term in the laundry tenement and the 2 adjacent properties, and did not mention the garden.[39]

Nevertheless, the tenants of the laundry tenement seem to have retained the garden by the S. wall, or at any rate continued to claim tenure of it. In June 1567 Mary Medley of Tilty, Essex, widow of George Medley, leased her mansion house 'sometime called the lawnderye' to Gabriel Percyvall of London, gentleman, for a term of five years (expiring at Midsummer 1572), at a rent of £8 p.a. (details given under **68/2/11**). Among the associated premises included in the lease were the 'gardens' belonging to the property. In December 1572 the same Mary Medley, together with her late husband George's executor Henry Medley of Tilty, Essex, esquire (who presumably is to be identified with George Medley's son Henry), assigned their term in the house and other premises to John Danett of Sible Hedingham, Essex, esquire, for 100 marks (£66. 13s. 4d.).[40]

Between December 1572 and May 1581 the property came into the joint tenure of John Dannett or Danett of Croydon, Surrey, esquire, and William Marberye. It appears that they were brothers or half-brothers or brothers-in-law; an endorsement on the indenture of December 1572 (described above) reads: 'The Indenture of sale of my house and my brother Merburyes in the Mynoresse'. It seems likely that they inherited the property jointly from John Danett of Sible Hedingham. In May 1581 William Marberye's son Edward Marberye of Grasby, Lincs., who had inherited his late father's moiety of the tenancy in common of the estate, assigned it, for £50, to John Dannett of Croydon, who was the tenant in common of the other moiety. In June 1581 John Danett of Croydon assigned his entire estate in the property to Thomas Gill of London, gentleman, for an unspecified sum of money.[41]

In April 1587 the queen granted the freehold of the laundry tenement and of the garden by the S. wall (both described as they had been in 1543) to Sir Francis Walsingham and to Francis Mylles of London, gentleman. They were to hold the property as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief or by knight service, for a perpetual annual rent of 5s. (payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day). The following month (May 1587) Walsingham released his estate in the property to Mylles 'for divers good causes and considerations'.[42]

The following year the property was conveyed to Thomas Gill of London, gentleman. On 13 June 1588 Gill, who apparently held the unexpired term of the lease granted in 1543 (to expire 1603), assigned his estate in that term to Henry Richardson, citizen and vintner, 'for certain good considerations'. On 20 June Francis Mylles sold the freehold of the property, including the garden, to Gill for an unspecified sum, and covenanted that it was free of all encumbrances committed by Mylles except for the annual rent of 5s. An endorsement on the indenture of sale records that seisin was delivered on 12 August 1588. A final concord dated 20 October 1588 completed the conveyance: Francis Milles of London, gentleman, and Alice his wife acknowledged that they had given a messuage, curtilage and garden in the parish of Holy Trinity Minories to Thomas Gill, gentleman. Francis and Alice now quitclaimed their interest in the property to Gill and warranted Gill against themselves and their heirs forever, and in return Gill gave them £40.

This is the last explicit reference that has been found to the garden by the S. wall. If possession of it had, in fact, actually passed between 1562 and 1588 to the sequence of tenants and freeholders listed above, then the freehold must have been acquired by the Crown between 1588 and 1612. In Thomas Gill's will (dated 27 August 1601) he described his estate in the Minories precinct as 'lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments', with no reference to a garden. This description probably refers only to **68/2/11**; if so, then either the references to this garden in the post-1562 deeds were anachronistic, or else Gill himself alienated the garden between 1588 and 1601. In either event, by 1612 the site of the garden had become part of the Crown's estate in the Minories, the history of which is discussed below under section v.[43]

### **1G** *The little gatehouse*

The little gatehouse lay between the steward's house (**68/2/10**) on the W. and the tenement called the 'laundry' (**68/2/11**) on the E., at the N. end of the N.-S. passage that connected the later Church Street with the later Sheppy Yard. In 1543 this passage was described as 'the way that leads towards the old gate by the well'. but it is not known whether the 'old gate' is to be identified with the little gatehouse

or with a gate in Sheppy Yard. In March 1563 William Paulet, marquis of Winchester, at that time the freeholder of the capital estate, demised the 'litell gate house roome in bothe stories' to Mary Medley, widow, who had a life-interest in her late husband's lease of the adjoining 'laundry' tenement (68/2/11). She was to hold the litte gatehouse at will to herself and her assigns, paying no rent but being responsible for all repairs and for leaving the premises in good repair at her departure.[44]

It is not known for how long Mary Medley held the little gatehouse; by 1612 it had been converted into the kitchen of a dwelling house (discussed below under section v).

#### **1H** *The premises listed in the rental of 1553 x 1563*

An undated rental in a mid 16th-century hand, headed 'Dyvers tenements within the Mynores', lists 11 tenancies within the precinct. The last entry, of 4 little tenements with a garden, in the occupation of William Hyham, probably represents the brewhouse/bakehouse/ minister's lodging tenancy that William Higham acquired after January 1553 and sold to the marquis of Winchester in 1562-3 (see **1C-D**, above). If so, it would date the rental itself to the period 1553 x 1562/3. The 6th entry, which lists 'a wodhowses' in the occupation of Thomas Hyde, supports the *terminus ante quem* of 1563, because the will of Thomas Hydes, tailor, of the 'Mynores', was proved in that year. In addition, the tenancies listed seem to exclude the 6 houses 'on the left' and, probably, the other properties in the N.W. part of the precinct (discussed under **68/2/2-15**). This supports the *terminus post quem* of 1553, when the duke of Suffolk sold the freeholds of most or all of those properties. If this was a Crown rental, it probably dates from 1554 x 1559, when the Crown held half of the undifferentiated freehold of the precinct as a result of the attainders of John and Thomas Grey. Possibly, however, it dates from the period of Sir John Grey's and George Medley's joint ownerships (1559-62), or from 1562-3, when the marquis of Winchester bought the freehold in anticipation of conveying it to the Crown.

The entries in this rental are as follows: a tenement in which Robert Goodale dwells (£3 p.a.); a tenement in which Christopher Wylkynson dwells (£6 p.a.); a tenement in which John Deane dwells (16s. p.a.); a tenement in which Richard Powle dwells (£3. 6s. 8d. p.a.); a tenement in which Ralph Pylkynnton dwells (blank); a 'wodhowses' in the occupation of Thomas Hyde (blank); a tenement in which William Joyner dwells (£1. 6s. d. p.a.); a stable in the occupation of Christopher Wylkynson (blank); a tenement in which John More dwells (8s. p.a.); a tenement in which Robert Boswell dwells (4s. p.a.); and 4 little tenements with a garden in the occupation of William Hyham (blank).

It seems likely that most if not all of these holdings represent former conventual premises that, after the dissolution of the abbey, made up part or all of the mansion house called Bath Place or the 'Myniry house'. Pilkington's dwelling seems to be the one possible exception: it probably was either the lodging formerly held by Alice Lupset (discussed above under **1B**, or the steward's house (68/2/10). John Moore's dwelling throughout this period was the 'brick house' (alias the 'Fyrmayre'), which he held rent-free; the rent of 8s. p.a. listed here may have been for the lodgings that he held on the adjacent stone wall (discussed above under **1E**). If so, this rental dated from before February 1562. William Hyham's (or Higham's) 4 little tenements and garden probably were the brewhouse/bakehouse and minister's lodging (discussed above under **1C-D**). Richard Powle probably is to be identified with Richard Poole or Powle, who occurs in the parish churchwardens' accounts for 1567 and 1568 as a parishioner paying tithes of 2s. 8d. per quarter (presumably representing a house rental value of just under £4 p.a.). By that time he probably was dwelling at **68/2/2** (*q.v.*).

The rents that are given total £15. 1s. 4d. p.a. At least one rent seems to be missing from this list: that of 5s. p.a. for the 'laundry' tenement and the garden by the S. wall. This rent was payable by John Moore until November 1554, when he sold his interest to George Medley, and was payable by Medley thereafter (see above under **1F** and under **68/2/11**). Possibly, then, this was one of Medley's own rentals, dating from November 1554 x June 1562.[45]

There are casual references to 3 other dwellers within the capital estate at this period. George Colles and Anthony Welles were named in June 1562 as the former occupants of the room lying over the duke of Suffolk's buttery on the N. side of the kitchen (discussed under the 'laundry' tenement, **68/2/11**); and William Draper, 'dwelliung in the Mynoris', was mentioned in a will of 1543.[46]

v. *The Ordnance Office, 1562-1642*

The Tower of London probably had housed a royal armoury as well as other stores from its earliest days, and certainly by the reign of King John. By the early fourteenth century the Tower had emerged as a specialized store for royal weapons. Until the 15th century the Keeper of the Privy Wardrobe was responsible for these military supplies, but in 1414 a new official appeared: the 'Master of the works of the King's engines and guns and of the ordnance'. In 1450 Tower Wharf was granted to the Master of the Ordnance as a storage place for the ordnance, and a year or two later ordnance began to be made there as well. By 1495 the Ordnance Office also occupied at least one building of its own within the Tower. In 1543 a new post, the Lieutenancy of the Ordnance, was established, and the accounts of the Masters, Lieutenants, and Treasurers of the Ordnance survive from 1546 (PRO, E351/2599-2713). In 1545-7 funds were issued to the Lieutenant to build a new house in the Tower for the Ordnance stores, comprising artillery, ordnance (including 'goonstokkes'), and other munitions. Weapons racks were made, and a special room with racks for the king's personal weapons. By March 1562, however, this new building was collapsing from overburdening. Because additional space was not available in the Tower, and fearing that the queen's armour, weapons, and powder would deteriorate if not properly housed, William Paulet, marquis of Winchester and Lord Treasurer, purchased the capital estate in the Minories to be used as an annexe to the Ordnance Office.[47]

The history of the Ordnance Office annexe at the Minories is largely unknown. It was not discussed by the authors of the *History of the King's Works*, and a full examination of the records of the Ordnance Office is outside the scope of this work. A partial but very useful account appears in Tomlinson (pp. 120-55).

Paulet purchased the freehold and leasehold interests in the capital estate of the Minories (discussed above under sections i and iv) between February and June 1562 (or thereabouts). In November 1562, ten months before Paulet actually conveyed the Minories estate to the queen, William Allen was appointed for life to the office of porter of her Majesty's house called the 'Minorites', then intended to hold munitions belonging to the Ordnance Office in London. In October 1565 Allen's life-grant was renewed or reiterated, perhaps because the queen had not been in formal possession of the premises until September 1563. The new grant stated that Allen was to hold (as from Michaelmas 1562) the office of porter or keeper of the gate of a house called the 'Mynorytes', 'which house the queen intends to stock with arms, guns, and other munitions belonging to the Office of Ordnance'. This suggests that the transfer of Ordnance stores from the Tower to the Minories had not yet taken place.[48]

In July 1566 Edward Randolphe, the queen's servant, was appointed for life as Lieutenant General of the Ordnance of England and Berwick, keeper of the 'messuage or mansion house called Le Storehouse' belonging to the Office of the Ordnance without the Gate of Aldgate next London, and custodian of all the houses, edifices, curtilages, orchards, enclosed and open gardens belonging to it. Randolphe held this office for less than a year, for on 10 May 1567 he was succeeded by William Pelham, the queen's servant (knighted 1576 x 1579). Pelham was in residence at the Minories by 20 May, when his son William was baptized there.

On 9 June 1567 a royal commission was appointed to survey the ordnance and armour in the Tower 'or the house called the Minorites', and to consider the needs of the offices of the Ordnance and the Armoury. The commissioners also were to ascertain what repairs were required for the storehouses there, and what other houses needed to be built.[49]

The long-established administrative arrangements of the Ordnance Office at the Tower and the Minories were described c. 1630 by 4 of the officers (the Surveyor, the Clerk of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and the Clerk of the Deliveries). In a treatise addressed to the king, entitled 'The ancient institution and form of your majesty's Office of the Ordnance', they wrote that the business of the Office consisted principally in the providing, receiving, keeping, and delivering of all ordnance, powder, shot, matches, and other munitions and habiliments of war. These were entered into journals and ledger books in such a manner that accounts of the king's expenditures and provisions could be made when required. The senior officer was the Master of the Ordnance, 'who for the most part was a great noble man and privy Councillor'. Disputes among the other officers concerning Ordnance Office affairs were referred to the Master. The actual business of the Office was managed by the Lieutenant, the Surveyor, the Clerk of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and the Clerk of the Deliveries,

who met twice a week to agree what provisions were in store and what were to be provided. The money for wages (which were not to exceed £6,000 p.a.) generally was received and disbursed by the Lieutenant, but sometimes by one of the other officers. Nothing was to be taken out of the stores except by the common consent of the officers, and under warrant of the King and 6 lords of Council or the Lord Admiral, directed by them to the Master and from him to the Lieutenant and other officers. Stores returned to the Ordnance Office were to be viewed; if they were to be repaired, they were to be delivered to artificers who were to give security to repair them and bring them back.

A list of the personnel attached to the Ordnance Office in the Tower and the Minories shortly before this time is given in a survey of the Tower made in December 1623 (discussed below). It records 6 'Officers of the Ordnance', 23 'inferior officers and artificers', and 20 labourers. The officers were the Master, the Lieutenant, the Surveyor, the Clerk, the Keeper of the Stores, and the Keeper of the Deliveries. The inferior officers and artificers consisted of the keeper of the small guns (James Paulfreyman, mentioned below), 6 gun founders, a founder of shot, a stoneshot maker, a 'casemaker' (maker of case-shot?), 2 gunmakers, a crossbowmaker, a bowyer, a fletcher, a bowstringmaker, a carpenter, a wheelwright, a purveyor for arms, a purveyor for lumber, a master smith, a rope- and matchmaker, and the porter of the Minories (Hugh Price, mentioned below). In addition, the survey lists 89 gunners 'belonging to the Tower', who were 'to be commanded upon any occasion of service'. Of these, 6 were said to dwell in the Tower itself, a further 30 lived in and around London, and the rest dwelt elsewhere in England, except for 1 in Ireland and 1 on Guernsey.[50]

The physical organization of the Ordnance Office at the Minories in its early years was described c. 1625 in 2 statements by a Mr. Johnson (probably Edward Johnson, esquire, who was Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance Office in December 1623) and a Mr. Fulkener concerning the peculations of Sir Roger Dallison, (Lieutenant of the Ordnance 1608-15). According to Mr. Johnson, the king's premises at the Minories had contained a large storehouse for armour and habiliments of war, and a house and rooms had been provided for each of the following artificers: the king's carriage maker (for making all manner of carriages for the king's great ordnance), the king's wheelwright (for making all manner of wheels for the king's service), the king's smith (for making the 'ladles' for the king's great ordnance), and the king's gunmaker (for making and repairing the king's muskets and 'Calivers').

According to Mr. Fulkener, the 'house called the Mynories' purchased by Queen Elizabeth had been used to accommodate a number of artificers. These were the gunmaker for small shot and the 'ladle-maker', with houses and shops convenient for their work, and also the carriagemaker and wheelwright for great ordnance and other carriages who, besides their shops and dwelling houses, had a large timberyard. The charge and oversight of the place had been granted by patent to the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, who had appointed certain large rooms for a storehouse, and had placed the Ordnance officers in some dwelling houses there. A porter (William Allen) had been appointed at 8d. per day to keep the gate.[51]

The Crown estate in the Minories thus was divided into 4 different types of occupation: (i) the dwellings, workshops and timberyard of the artificers and labourers employed at the Minories, with the gatehouse and porter's lodge; (ii) the storehouses for weapons and other materials; (iii) the mansion house of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, with the gardens and orchards mentioned in 1566; and (iv) the dwellings of the Ordnance officers.

A fuller description of the Ordnance Office premises at the Minories was given in May 1616 in a memorandum concerning the 'Portershippe of the Mynnores in time paste'. The writer, William Barroway, who seems to have been an officer or paymaster of the Ordnance Office, listed the terms in office of the porters, from the first porter, William Allen, to the third and current porter, Hugh Prize or Price. Allen's office as porter at first was served by a deputy, Anthony Eaton. His duties included ringing a bell at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. to call the carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, sawyers, and labourers to and from their work. Eaton dwelt within the gate in a house known as the porter's lodge. It stood on the left-hand side of the entrance into the yard 'towards the Smythe and the whelewrights wourkhouses or shops'. At the end of the porter's lodge near the gate were 2 windows (still in existence in 1616), the upper to answer out at when anyone knocked at the gate early or late, and the lower for 'looking to the gate' in the daytime, and for setting a basin in for the gatekeeper's offering at Christmas. This gratuity was solicited from the officers, artificers, merchants and others belonging to and serving provisions into the stores of the Ordnance Office, and 'repairing thether' for



their money, 'for the same a used victualling and lodging of werkman etc.' This appears to mean that the gatekeeper himself arranged for or undertook the board and lodging of these workmen: Barroway reported later in his memorandum that he had paid to the second gatekeeper, Richard Olive, much money for boarding and lodging 'whellers' (presumably wheelwrights) and others impressed into work in 1599. The site of the lodge was occupied in 1666 by **68/2/1V** (discussed below under section vii).[52]

The artisans' workshops and yard lay at the S.W. corner of the precinct, and seem to be identifiable as the 'long house' and 'great court' described in 1562 (see Fig. 000 and above under section i). Access to these premises from the Minories street was controlled by the porter's lodge and the adjoining gatehouse there, also described in 1562. By 1612 a 'second gate' (described in a lease dated July 1612; see below) stood some 44 ft. 6 in. (c. 13.56 m.) to the E. of the street, some 20 ft. (6.10 m.) to the E. of the indented site of the modern ward and parish boundary (see Fig. 000).

The 'long house' was further described in April 1598, when Robert Buck, gunmaker, acknowledged that he had received some bellows, anvils, vices, irons, etc., belonging to and remaining in the 'long working house or shop' in the Minories, lately in the use of Thomas Laverock, gunmaker (presumably Thomas Laverock the elder, citizen and armourer, who died in 1612). Buck had received these tools by the hand of John Lee, keeper of the Ordnance Office stores, by order of the earl of Essex. He promised, under pain of £10, that they would be safely kept and maintained in their present condition, and that he would leave these tools and all else remaining in the shop whenever he should be dismissed from it.[53]

The remainder of the Crown estate contained the Ordnance Office storehouses, the Lieutenant's house, and the dwellings of his officers and of some of the workmen. Information about these premises is very scarce, but details from a lease of 1612 (discussed below) suggest that the main storehouse, where saltpetre was kept, was in the former conventual church, and that most or all of the offices and houses lay in the buildings surrounding the former cloister garth and in the area between the Minories street on the W., the former refectory on the E., and the precinct wall on the S.

One house about which something is known is the house that was occupied in 1612 by Thomas Lavarock or Laverock the elder, gunmaker. The lease of 1612 mentions that the kitchen of Laverock's house occupied the site of the former 'little gatehouse' (discussed above under **1G**). This kitchen had internal measurements of 14 ft. 6 in. (4.42 m.) N.-S. by 18 ft. (5.49 m.) E.-W. Laverock's house evidently lay in part of the former premises or site of the friars' hall (discussed above under section **1A**), and the N.-S. passage that formerly had led to the little gatehouse had, by 1612, become all or part of his yard. Laverock, a citizen and armourer, died in 1612 and probably was succeeded as tenant or occupant of this house by his son Thomas Laverock the younger, a gunsmith (d. 1621). By 1625 the house in which Thomas Laverock the king's gunmaker (probably the younger) had dwelt was said to have been pulled down or 'altered', but the structure of the little gatehouse may have survived. Its later history is discussed below under section vii.[54]

William Pelham's residence (from at least 1578, intermittent) at the Minories is attested by the baptism there of his son in 1567, the Easter communion there of his first wife, Lady Eleanor (daughter of the earl of Westmorland), in 1568, and by letters written from the Minories by Lady Eleanor Pelham (1571) and Sir William himself (1585). On 13 June 1567 Pelham gave a rowdy banquet at the Minories for the ambassadors of the emperor (Maximilian II) and of the regent of Flanders (Margaret of Austria?), which was attended and partly or wholly paid for by Katharine Bertie, the dowager duchess of Suffolk. It is not known what premises Pelham occupied at the Minories, but they may have consisted of or overlapped with those occupied by his successors Haydon and Legg (see below under sections vi and vii, **68/2/1I**). In 1586 Pelham joined the earl of Leicester's forces in the Low Countries and was severely wounded. It may have been he who brought back the body of Sir Philip Sidney to the Minories, where it lay in state 'under a martiall hearse' for 3 months until Sidney's funeral in St. Paul's on 16 February 1587. Pelham himself returned to the Netherlands and died at Flushing in November 1587.[55]

His successor as Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance was Sir Robert Constable, who died in November 1591 and was buried in the chancel of the church of Holy Trinity Minories. Constable was succeeded by Sir George Carew (1605 cr. Baron Carew; 1626 cr. Earl of Totnes; d. 1629). From 1596

he was serving abroad frequently or continuously, and a Mr. Harvey fulfilled his duties of the Lieutenancy of the Ordnance. In 1608 Carew was promoted to the office of Master General of the Ordnance, and the Lieutenant-Generalship at the Minories was granted in July 1608 to Sir Roger Dallyson or Dallison, knight (later baronet).

Dallison held the office until 1615, and seems to have devoted those years to exploiting it for financial gain. In July 1612 he arranged for a lease of part of the premises to be made by the king to Thomas Merrye of Walthamstow, Essex, esquire. The premises so leased consisted of all the houses, edifices, buildings, courts, yards, gardens, waste ground, and soil lying within bounds of which measured descriptions were given, and which are mapped in Fig. 000. These bounds may be paraphrased as follows: from the S. end of the rails standing in the high street, along by the outside of the houses, edifices, and buildings there, to the N. end of the rails there, 206 ft. 6 in. (62.94 m.). Then E. along by 'the little mynores' there to a kitchen, parcel of the then dwelling house of Thomas Lavarocke the elder, gunmaker, *c.* 50 ft. (*c.* 15.24 m.). Then N. in the said kitchen, *c.* 14 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 4.42 m.). Then turning E. again, *c.* 18 ft. (*c.* 5.49 m.). Then S. along by the said kitchen and a yard there, parcel of Lavarocke's said house, adjoining the land then or late of Francis Covell, skinner, *c.* 55 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 16.92 m.). Then turning E. by Covell's said land into an 'under room', then or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Aldridge, wheelwright, *c.* 43 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 13.26 m.). Then N. in the said under room ('as well over which under room as over part of the other edifices there is a fair, long gallery') to the 'uttermost part of the wall thereof', *c.* 19 ft. (*c.* 5.79 m.). Then turning E. through the said under room and the yard there, by the S. side of a great storehouse 'wherein saltpetre now lies', *c.* 141 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 43.13 m.). Then N. along by the storehouse door and the church door there, *c.* 44 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 13.56 m.). Then turning E. along by the said church, *c.* 25 ft. (*c.* 7.62 m.). Then N. to the garden wall there, *c.* 20 ft. (*c.* 6.10 m.). Then by the W. side of the said garden, *c.* 210 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 64.16 m.). Then turning E. by the N. side of the said garden, *c.* 169 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 51.69 m.). Then S. by the E. side of the said garden, *c.* 186 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 56.85 m.), 'where there is a door opening into Goodmans Feild there', near the S.E. corner. Then W. by the S. side of the said garden, *c.* 170 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 51.97 m.). Then turning E. from the church wall there along by the brick wall and garden door, *c.* 12 ft. (*c.* 3.66 m.). Then S. from the said garden into a piece of waste ground there, 'now lying void', in length N.-S. *c.* 140 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 42.82 m.). Then W. from a brick wall there through 'certain buildings' there, *c.* 127 ft. (*c.* 38.71 m.). Then N., *c.* 10 ft. (*c.* 3.05 m.). Then turning W. within the said 'under room' of Thomas Aldridge, *c.* 24 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 7.47 m.). Then S. from the S. end of the said under room, by a door there, *c.* 31 ft. (*c.* 9.45 m.). Then W. by the end of the brick wall, *c.* 8 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 2.59 m.). Then S. to the 'fair passage leading to the mansion house there', *c.* 43 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 13.26 m.). Then turning W., *c.* 34 ft. (*c.* 10.36 m.). Then S. along by the 'second gate', *c.* 27 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 8.41 m.). Then W. to the S. end of the said rails, 'as the same has been lately measured and marked forth', *c.* 64 ft. 6 in. (*c.* 19.66 m.). Included in the lease were a little garden house standing in the W. side of the garden, near the door entering into the garden; and all the waste ground, with appurtenances, lying in the street side between the rails on the W. and the buildings on the E., leaving the same to continue as a common and clear way or passage, without setting any edifice there. Also included were all the houses, edifices, and buildings, with their appurtenances, erected in and upon the said premises; and all the gates, walls, and enclosures of the said premises. These premises were situated in the parishes of Holy Trinity Minories, St. Botolph Aldgate, and St. Mary Matfelon alias Whitechapel, Middlesex, 'or some of them'. The king reserved from this lease the 'long, fair gallery'; a passage 20 ft. (6.10 m.) broad and 12 ft. (3.66 m.) high from the outer gate in the street to the second gate leading to the mansion house; a passage to and from the church; a passage to and from the saltpetre storehouse; and a passage for horses, carts, and carriages to and from the yard then or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Aldridge.

Merrye's lease of these premises was for a term of 60 years (expiring 23 June 1672). He was to hold them rent-free until the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance (then held by Dallison) should become void, and thereafter paying £10 p.a. (at Michaelmas and Easter) to the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance for the time being, or to the king if the office was vacant. If the rent fell in arrears for 40 days or more, he was to pay an extra £5 for every Michaelmas and Easter that he was in arrears, and the king could enter and distrain until the rent and arrears were fully paid. Merrye was to be responsible for maintaining and repairing the premises during this term, and he covenanted not to

build any house or edifice on the waste ground lying on the street side to the E. of the rails, but to leave it as a common and clear way or passage.[56]

Merrye's lease thus consisted of the great garden in the N.E. part of the precinct; the former cloister and its surrounding buildings to the E., S., and W.; and the premises lying between the street on the W. and N., the former refectory on the E., and the precinct boundary on the S. That left in the tenure of the Crown only the gallery over Aldridge's room (probably in the former abbey refectory); the great saltpetre storehouse (formerly the abbey church), the waste ground to the S. of the great garden; and the area to the S. of the S. range of the former cloister (which in 1562 and probably also in 1612 contained a small cluster of buildings and much open ground; see Fig. 000).

Although the lease was in Merrye's name, it evidently was made for Dallison's benefit. It will be remembered that the lessee was to pay no rent at all for the premises until the office then held by Dallison became vacant. Later statements concerning Dallison's maladministration refer to the lease as having been 'procured' and 'obtained' by and for Dallison, and in 1663 the lease was said to have been made to Merrye 'in trust' for Dallison. According to the statement made *c.* 1625 by Mr. Fulkener, Dallison obtained the lease, gradually removed all the workmen and officers, except the porter, from their dwellings, and then farmed out their houses to others. Between 1612 and 1616 the 'stone house, square court and great garden' were let to one Anthony Lowe; and William Barroway reported in May 1616 that the porter, Hugh Price, had obtained a lease of all the other houses between the outer gate and the second gate, with 'certen shoppes [and?] workhouses' in which the 'wheelers', smiths, and handgunmakers formerly had worked.

The consequences of Dallison's exploitation seem to have been drastic. According to Mr. Johnson's statement of *c.* 1625 a long, stone wall, 'being the main forefront and guard of your Majesty's storehouse called the Minorites', was sold for use as street-paving stones. The large storehouse for armour and the houses and rooms that had been used by the king's carriagemaker, wheelwright, smith, and gunmaker apparently had been converted to other uses; the king's muskets and 'calivers', which formerly had been repaired at the Minorities when they came from sea, now were 'dispersed about the city, and many times some of them come short home or not at all'.[57]

Another statement of the same date, whose author is unknown (possibly Johnson again, from the reference to the stone wall; see below) described the results of Dallison's defalcations in greater detail. Under the heading 'Howses ruinated and pulid downe of the Kings Majestys in the Minorites' it listed: (1) First, a long, stone wall, being the main forefront guard of his majesty's houses and storehouses in the 'Minorites'. (2) Item, the porter's lodge, either absolutely pulled down, or altered to the nature of a tenement (discussed below in section vii under **68/2/1V**). (3) Next to that a fair house pulled down wherein Mr. Richard Paulfreyman, clerk to the Lord Carew, sometime dwelt. (In March 1607 James Palfreyman received a grant of the office of Keeper of the Armoury in the Tower and in the Minorities, in reversion after his father, Richard Palfreyman; Richard died *c.* 1610 and was described in his will as of the Trinity Minorites, London.) (4) Next to that a little tenement wherein formerly dwelt one Simon Ward, sometime a labourer belonging to the Office of the Ordnance. (5) Next to that a fair tenement wherein one Mrs Lant sometime dwelt. (6) Then a tenement wherein dwelt one John Pavey or Pavy, a clerk in the Office of the Ordnance. (John Pavey was resident at the Minorities by 1591 when his son Randall was baptized there; he died in January 1618 and was buried at the Minorities. He was described in his will as 'gentleman', and in the parish burial register as 'servant' to Sir Richard Morrison.) (7) Near adjoining to that a little, low tenement, wherein dwelt one Alonzo Gonsilio, a late servant to the lord Carew. (8) Then a fair tenement wherein Mr. George Hooker dwelt. (9) A house wherein dwelt Thomas Laverock, his Majesty's gunmaker (probably Thomas Laverock the younger, citizen and armourer, who died in 1621; his house probably was Thomas the elder's house, described above); either all pulled down or altogether altered. (10) A house wherein dwelt and wrought Thomas Aldridge, the king's wheelwright, with a shop to it. (11-12) Two shops, very large, belonging to his majesty's gunmaker, with (13) a fair tenement belonging to the gunmaker, all altered into private tenements.[58]

The long stone wall, as the 'main forefront and guard' of the king's 'storehouse called the Minorites' (as the Ordnance Office premises there were known), probably lay along the Minorities street frontage. A less likely identification is as the long stone wall that bordered the N. side of the 'great court' in

1562 (see above under section i). Walls still stood on the N., E., and S. boundaries of the Crown's estate in the 1670s (see below). If the stone wall razed by Dallison had stood on the Minories streetfront, it had been demolished by July 1612, when the lease to Merrye described the streetfront as consisting of houses, edifices and buildings. Barroway reported in 1616 that the porter's lodge and the adjacent outer gate still remained, but by the time of the anonymous statement (*c.* 1625) the lodge had either been pulled down or converted into a tenement.

The 2 large shops belonging to the king's gunmaker (Thomas Laverock the younger) probably made up part or all of the 'long house' or 'long working house or shop' that lay on the N. side of the 'great court'. In 1598 Laverock was said formerly to have been responsible for this long workshop and the tools within it, and perhaps his responsibility later was renewed. The lease of 1612 locates the premises of Thomas Aldridge, wheelwright, in the long 'under room' (formerly the abbey refectory or its undercroft) and in the adjacent yard (the former cloister garth). By that date a passage large enough for horses and carts had been cut through Aldridge's long room to connect his yard with the later Sheppy Yard.[59]

These identifications allow locations to be suggested for the remaining buildings listed above. The suggested locations are shown in Fig. 000.

Dallison's corrupt stewardship caused him to be charged with committing a breach of trust as an officer of the king. He was removed from office in 1615, and died in prison some years later. His successor as Lieutenant of the Ordnance was Sir Richard Morrison, knight (later baronet), who was appointed on 1 January 1616 and was in residence at the Minories by May 1617, when his son Robert was baptized there. Morrison attempted to undo the damage caused by Dallison. In April 1617 he arranged for Anthony Lowe to sell to the king, for £220, all of Lowe's leasehold interest in the 'stone house, square court, great garden, ways, passages, and other premises'. However, Lowe's interest covered only part of the premises leased to Merrye; the remainder (details of which are not known) had been let to sub-tenants whose interests apparently would not expire until 1672 (see below under sections vii and viii).

One of these sub-tenants may have been Thomas Laverock the elder (d. 1612) or younger (d. 1621). In April 1619 a certificate of new buildings illegally erected 'at the Mynorits' reported that Thomas Laverock [the younger], gunsmith, had built there upon new foundations a large building that he was using for a workshop, but which could easily be converted into a dwelling house. This building, together with a 'cross pale' and wall, stopped and hindered the passage for carriage needed by the Ordnance Office, and the officers of the Ordnance were complaining greatly about it. Laverock's new building presumably partly blocked either the later Sheppy Yard or the later Haydon Street passages, probably the former.[60]

In July 1620 the Privy Council reviewed a report by Sir Edward Coke of abuses (for which Dallison was responsible) that had crept into the management of the Tower, the Minories, and the adjacent houses, which formerly had been reserved for the artificers of the Ordnance Office. The Council ordered that these premises, the leases of which to Dallison were (as Coke had affirmed) void in law, were to be restored to their former and ancient uses, and not converted to any private use. Despite this order, however, in December 1623, a survey of the Tower and of the Minories premises revealed that 'nothing at all' at the Minories had been returned to the king's use, 'but much more since built, which tendeth greatly to the prejudice of his majesty's service'. The surveyors (Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower; Sir Richard Morrison, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, Sir John Ogle, and Sir John Kaye, Surveyor of the Ordnance) advised 'that there be some speedy course' for the execution of the Council's former order. Meanwhile, Morrison himself had leased out his own residence in the Minories: in November 1623 John Chamberlain, in one of his letters to Sir Dudley Carleton, mentioned that the earl of Northumberland had come to town, 'having hired Sir Richard Morisons house in the Minorites by the Tower. His coach is drawn with eight horses, to surpasse his sonne Carlisle, and the Spanish ambassador with his sixe carion mules.'[61]

Morrison died in 1625 and was succeeded as Lieutenant of the Ordnance by Sir William Harrington, knight. During this time the Minories premises leased out by Dallison seem still to have remained in private hands, according to the 3 statements of *c.* 1625 described above. Harrington died about a year later and was succeeded by Sir William Haydon or Heydon, knight. In July 1626 Haydon was ordered to prepare lodgings and workshops at the Minories for 'Cornelius' (Cornelis) Drebbel or

Drebbel and Arnold Rotsipen, and also to provide them with part of the storehouses there 'for the safe and private keeping' of all such artifices, engines, munitions, and habiliments as they should contrive. The following year the king issued a warrant to Haydon to pay Drebbel and Rotsipen £100 in reward 'for forging divers water engines'. Drebbel, the Dutch-born inventor of the telescope, microscope, and thermometer, was employed in 1630 as 'engineer' for draining the levels in East Anglia and the Fens. He may, however, have retained a residence at the Minories, for when he died in October 1633 he was buried in the church or churchyard there, his entry in the parish burial register describing him as the king's 'Cheife Ingenneere'.<sup>[62]</sup>

Sir William Haydon himself had been drowned in July 1627 during the landing of troops under the duke of Buckingham at the Isle of Rhe. He was succeeded as Lieutenant of the Ordnance by his brother, Captain (Sir) John Haydon or Heydon (knighted 1620), whose residence at the Minories between February 1628 and August 1640 is attested by letters sent to and from him there, (February 1628, June 1631, December 1633, December 1637), and by the birth there of 8 children to his wife Mary (Anne, September 1629; Charles, March 1631; John, November 1632, d. June 1633; Rivitt or Rivett, June 1634, d. April 1635; William, May 1636, d. November 1637; another William, June 1638; Marable, July 1639; and Mary, August 1640).<sup>[63]</sup>

Sir John Haydon set himself to reorganize the apparently chaotic affairs of the Ordnance Office. In June 1628 he sent a long report to the Duke of Buckingham in which he noted that nearly 400 sheets of the accounts of the 4 previous Lieutenants had not yet been audited, and that the personal and office accounts of those officers remained 'perplexed and intermixed'. He then proceeded to investigate the office's financial history himself, seeking to prove that his brother (against whose estate the Crown was claiming £8,000) had been defrauded by his servants and by other Ordnance officers. He also attempted to institute new rules for the administration of the Ordnance Office, but was resisted fiercely by the other officers (the Surveyor, the Clerk of the Ordnance, the Keeper of the Stores, and the Clerk of the Deliveries) who, *c.* 1630, appealed for support to the King. They attached to their petition a treatise, entitled 'The ancient institution and form of your majesty's Office of the Ordnance' (described above), in which they outlined the administrative organization of the office as it had been until Sir John Haydon's lieutenancy.

Haydon responded that he was only trying to reform the 'inveterate and manifold abuses of the office', and the controversy raged on. In June 1633 the king ordered Haydon and the other officers to 'meet and agree upon some course for regulating the King's service', but no concord was reached and the parties evidently remained unreconciled.<sup>[64]</sup>

Haydon continued in his attempts at reform; in December 1633, for example, he made an expedition to the north to track down pieces of ordnance that had been 'embezzled' from the Crown. Haydon, who was interested in scientific research, also came to the aid of one Richard Delamain, who in 1637 had been granted a royal warrant to make mathematical instruments for the king, but had not been paid or provided with the metal supplies promised to him. Haydon apparently furnished Delamain with workshops for his 'many labourers' in 1637-8, and took a keen personal interest in their work.<sup>[65]</sup>

The affairs of the Ordnance Office, however, seem to have remained in a less than satisfactory state. This must have been due at least in part to the activities of Mountjoy Blount, earl of Newport, who in August 1634 was granted the Mastership of the Ordnance for life. For the next 5 years Blount exploited the office for his private gain, in various ways, including selling powder to the Spanish ambassador (September 1639) for a personal profit of £1,000. In August 1638 Blount queried Haydon about the state of the Ordnance stores, asking, for example, how many pieces of ordnance could be provided to march with an army within a month; what stores were needed to supply an army of 10,000 musketeers and 6,000 pikemen; whether 12 pieces of ordnance, completely mounted and furnished, could be shipped the following week with all necessary provisions; what numbers of pickaxes, shovels, and spades were in store; what officers were necessary to march with a train of artillery, with their 'entertainments'; what would be the charges of, and shipping necessary for, 50 tons of match and 50 tons of lead shot; and what shipping would be required to transport the 12 pieces of ordnance with 1000 rounds of shot. Blount also asked Haydon what readiness the train of artillery was in, for fitting of which 'I have given directions so long since'. In his response, the hapless Haydon admitted the inability of the Ordnance officers to execute many of these demands, 'the surveyor being sick, the

clerk restrained of his liberty, and one of his clerks absent, the clerk of the deliveries out of town, and his clerk absent, the master gunner dead, the yeoman of the ordnance never present, nor any of the gunners attendant, and the stores for ordnance empty'.[66]

From 1639 to 1642 Haydon was constantly engaged in sending military stores to the north and to Portsmouth. In June 1642 he was ordered by the king, then in York, to send ordnance and munitions 'for the defence of our person' to York or Newcastle secretly by sea, 'in as much as it will not be safe to do so by land'. Soon after, Haydon left the Minories, to which he was never to return (he died in October 1653), to join the king in the north. Of those who were resident in the Crown estate or in the households of the successive Lieutenants of the Ordnance between 1562 and 1642 the names of only a portion are known. Some of these persons have been discussed above; other names are to be found in the parish registers of Holy Trinity Minories, of which only the extracts printed by Tomlinson have been examined for this purpose.

Katharine, dowager duchess of Suffolk, and her husband Richard Bertie, who had returned to England after Queen Mary's death, evidently were living at the Minories (presumably in the Crown estate, since they were not listed among the parish tithe-payers) in 1567-8: the duchess attended and apparently paid for Captain Pelham's ambassadorial banquet there in June 1567; her servant Mrs. Alice Hatcher of Cambridge, gentlewoman, was buried at the Minories in July 1567, and a letter was written from the Minories by Richard Bertie in August 1567. The duchess gave 10s. to the Minories church in 1568, and Richard's brother Thomas Barteu or Bertie, gentleman, was buried there in April of that year. Other burials included those of Jane Eton or Eaton, wife of Anthony Eaton, porter of the 'farther minories' (the Ordnance Office premises; March 1581); Mr. William Jordayne, esquire, surveyor of the Queen's Ordnance of the Tower of London (March 1584, aged 59); Sir Robert Outred, knight, of 'Kixley' (Kexby?), Yorkshire, out of the Queen's house called the 'further minories' (November 1590, aged 100 years and more); Mathew Joseph, servant to Sir George Carew (February 1594); Mrs. Anne Merrie, 'a gentlewoman from Sir Roger Dallison' (probably Thomas Merrye's wife or sister; December 1610); Joyse Legg, wife of William Legg (probably the first wife of the later Colonel Legg; October 1617); and Thomas Damford (March 1625), servant to Sir Richard Morrison; John Heydon (June 1633), and Mr. Christopher Parr, gentleman, who died at Sir John Haydon's house (March 1638). John Haydon himself was married at the Minories to Mrs. Mary Phillips of Westminster in November 1628.[67]

#### vi. *Haydon House and the Workhouse, 1642-1660*

On 20 August 1642 Parliament ordered the officers of the Ordnance and Armour Offices in the Tower to deliver up their keys and stores. On 23 August 1642 three men were appointed by Parliament 'to repair to Sir John Heydon's house; and to view the arms, ammunition, and other warlike provisions, that are there; and to remove them from thence; and to lay them up in some safe place in the city.' Following this order Parliament seems not to have used the Minories for the storage of munitions.

It is not known to what use, if any, the Minories property was put during the war years. It is next recorded in June 1649, when the President and Governors of the Poor of the city of London evidently petitioned Parliament for it. The Corporation of the Poor had been established by Parliamentary ordinance in December 1647 with powers to set up workhouses and houses of correction. In May 1649 it was re-founded by act of Parliament, and was to have the same powers. In June 1649 a 'humble petition' of the President and Governors of the Poor was read in Parliament. Its text is not reported but, apparently as a result, Parliament ordered that the former royal Wardrobe near Blackfriars be employed by the Corporation as a workhouse. In addition, it was resolved 'that the house in the Minories, wherein Sir John Heydon, Master [*sic*, for Lieutenant] of the Ordnance, formerly dwelt, be employed for the use of the poor,' and it was ordered that an act be brought in to that purpose.[68]

However, although Parliament granted the use of the Minories premises to the Corporation of the Poor, it did not at that time grant the property itself. A month later, in July 1649, Parliament approved an act for the sale of former royal estates, but amongst the properties specifically excepted from it and reserved for the use of the state was the house in which Sir John Heydon formerly had dwelt,

belonging to the office of the Ordnance, situated in the parish of Trinity Minories, Middlesex, with all its appurtenances, out-houses, orchards, gardens, yards, and ways.[69]

It is not clear to what use, if any, the Corporation of the Poor put the Minories premises. In 1650 the president and governors established a day-school for children who were in the care of the parish Overseers of the Poor. This school, however, seems to have been in the former Wardrobe, for in 1655 a newspaper account reported that 80 children were maintained and taught there. In May 1651 the officers of the Ordnance, reporting on what the profits of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance formerly had been, estimated that the Lieutenant's house in the Minories, with the orchards, gardens, 'etc.', belonging to it, were worth £140 p.a., but the basis for this estimate is not given.[70]

In April 1652 the office of Lieutenant of the Ordnance was abolished, and in the summer of 1653 the entire former Crown estate in the Minories, described as 'all that house called the storehouse, situated in the Minories, in which Sir John Haydon formerly lived', with all the outhouses, gardens, orchards, backsides, yards, and buildings belonging to it, was vested by act of Parliament in the President and Governors of the Poor. One of the Ordnance officers, however, refused to yield a room there to the president and governors, and in September 1653 he had to be ordered to deliver up the room at once, or else to show the cause of his refusal to the Council.[71]

The act that granted the former Crown estate in the Minories to the Corporation of the Poor specified that the premises be 'laid to the liberties of the city, to be forever deemed part of the same'. This provision detached the property from the county of Middlesex and re-attached it to the city, but did not assign the property to a particular city ward. This oversight was amended in February 1655 by the Court of Aldermen. The court, citing the petition of 'sundry' inhabitants of Portsoken, and wishing to prevent any 'disorders' that, 'for want of good government therein', might otherwise be committed within the premises, which consisted of 'several tenements inhabited by several persons', ordered that thenceforth the property was to be part of the ward of Portsoken forever.[72]

This vague description of the premises provides no clue as to what the President and Governor of the Corporation of the Poor were doing with the property. However, in 1656 an official broadside stated that 'for some years together' the Corporation had employed about 1000 poor at work, besides the poor children who were educated in 'learning and the arts'. John Strype, in his edition of Stow's *Survey of London* (1720), stated that during the Commonwealth period a 'great workhouse' was set up at the Minories by the Corporation of the Poor. In June 1657 an act 'for preventing the multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs of London' made a special exception for the Corporation of the Poor, permitting it to 'improve a small parcel of ground lying within the walls of the workhouse, in the Minorites ... by building'. This would allow the corporation to employ the 'increase of the revenue' so derived 'for the education of poor children, and employing and relieving the poor belonging to the said corporation'.

Together these references suggest that the Corporation of the Poor was using the Ordnance Office premises as a 'workhouse', probably for the most part as a store house for supplies rather than as a factory in which large numbers of people worked. The corporation also apparently intended to increase its revenues by putting up new buildings in the Minories and renting them out, but there is no evidence that this was ever done.[73]

It is possible that the Ordnance officers in some way obstructed the corporation's plans: in March 1658 the president and governors were involved in a dispute of some kind with the Ordnance officers, but the subject of the dispute and its resolution are not known. Possibly, however, the corporation simply ran out of time: in 1660 Charles II reclaimed the Wardrobe and Haydon House. On 15 June 1660 the court of Common Council appointed a committee to examine the accounts of the Corporation of the Poor, and the latter's recent petition to the king concerning Haydon House and the Wardrobe. On 28 June Common Council ordered that the children belonging to the late corporation be taken into the hospitals and the money and stock paid to the treasurer, and on 31 December the treasurer of Christ's Hospital reported that he had taken in 119 children. The transfer of the Minories premises back to the Crown presumably had taken place in June, when the corporation apparently was dissolved. This transfer also presumably extinguished the annexation of the property to the ward of Portsoken, and established it in the county of Middlesex.[74]

vii. *Residences within the Crown estate (68/2/1G, I-CC), 1660-1674*

The use of the Minories premises seems to have reverted to the Ordnance Office, which apparently re-established its storehouses and offices there. Some properties, however, seem to have been retained by tenants claiming to have obtained leases from the City, and some apparently remained in the possession of sub-tenants claiming under the 60-year lease that had been granted in 1612 to Thomas Merrye for the benefit of the corrupt Lieutenant, Sir Roger Dallison (discussed above under section v).

In October 1663 Colonel William Legg, a former royalist officer and at that time Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, petitioned the king to grant him a lease for 60 years of certain houses and ground in the Minories, belonging to the Ordnance, upon the expiry of the lease to Merrye in 9 years' time (1672). The properties that Legg sought thus must have been sub-let for the full term of Merrye's lease. This sub-letting presumably was done by Dallison between 1612 and his removal from office in 1615 (see above under section v).[75]

Legg's petition apparently passed slowly through several stages of consideration and report. Meanwhile, he remained in charge of the Minories establishment. In 1666 he refused to permit the hearth tax assessors to view the premises, leaving them to estimate the number of hearths there, aside from the streetfront houses, which they were able to view, at 'about 90', an assessment that Legg evidently refused to pay.[76]

In that same year (1666) a survey, accompanied by a simple sketch-plan, was made for the Crown of the premises requested by Legg. The surveyor, Jonas Moore, recorded the bounds of these premises, which lay between the Minories street on the W. and the saltpetre storehouse (the former abbey refectory) on the E. Moore then described the premises, which comprised 20 tenements, in detail, discussing first the streetfront properties ('tenements to ye street'; **1J-V**, followed by **1G** and **1W**), and then the 6 'back tenements' (**1X-CC**) that lay in an alley behind **1N-U**.

Moore's survey recorded that most of these properties consisted of modest, uniform houses with 2 rooms on each floor (1 facing front and 1 facing back) and back yards. The properties fronting on the Minories street typically measured about 15 ft. (4.57 m.) in breadth N.-S. by about 52 ft. (15.85 m.) in length E.-W. Most of them contained 2 cellars; 2 rooms (the front room a shop) on the ground floor; 2 chambers, sometimes with a closet, on both the first and second floors, and 2 garrets on the third floor. The back alley properties for the most part were slightly narrower and shorter than the streetfront properties, and typically contained a hall and kitchen on the ground floor; 2 chambers on the first floor; and 2 garrets on the second floor. Each had a yard, but none had a shop or cellar. Most of these houses presumably had been built c. 1612-15, following the sub-letting of the properties on which they stood. Some, however, such as the timber-framed houses **1M** and **1N**, may have been survivals of or conversions from earlier structures.

Schematic elevations of these houses, based on the information in Moore's survey of 1666, are shown in Figs. 000 and 000. The locations of these properties, shown in Fig. 000, can be identified from Moore's survey, supplemented by information from a measured plan of the Crown estate made by Moore c. 1673 and from the Portsoken ward map of 1858 (although the area did not lie within Portsoken). The properties surveyed in 1666 (**68/2/1G, J-CC**), together with Legg's own residence (**1I**), are discussed below (there is no **68/2/1O** (capital o), to avoid confusion with **68/2/10** (numeral ten)). Unless otherwise stated, the sources for the discussions of these properties are the survey of 1666 and hearth tax returns of 1666.[77]

**1G** *The former 'little gatehouse'*

The previous history of this property is discussed above under section iv. The survey of 1666 described it as the house of Robert Lilly or Lylly, which measured 18 ft. (5.49 m.) 'in front' E.-W. along the street called the 'Little Minoritts' (the later Church Street), and 15 ft. (4.57 m.) in depth N.-S., with a little yard of 5 ft. (1.52 m.; evidently N.-S.). The house itself consisted of 3 small rooms on the ground floor and 2 chambers over them, with a closet, and the entire property was valued at £6 p.a. Lilly's house may thus have consisted of the 2-storeyed 'little gatehouse' of 1563, with the former 2 rooms now divided or rebuilt into 5. In the hearth tax returns of 1666 Lilly possibly is to be



identified with Robert 'Rille' of 'Riles', who was assessed for 2 hearths (unpaid; no distraint). Surveys of the Crown estate made in 1671 and 1674 respectively recorded **1G** as a house then or late in the possession of Robert Lilly (1671), and as 'now' (in 1674) in the possession of Thomas Lunn, clerk. Lunn had become the minister of Holy Trinity Minories in May 1666, and in that year was listed in the hearth tax return of the precinct as having paid for 4 hearths. He may have become the tenant of **1G** c. 1670-1, about the time that he also became the tenant of the adjoining **68/2/11A** (*q.v.*).[78]

### **II** *Colonel Legg's residence (formerly Haydon House)*

This property did not form part of the premises requested by Legg, and so is mentioned only indirectly in the 1666 survey. Legg's 'great' dwelling house or mansion house lay at the E. end of the passage of which the later Haydon Street marked the northern edge. The access to this passage evidently was controlled by the 'inner' or 'second' gate, which was mentioned in 1612 (see above under section v) and again in the survey of 1666. The sketch-plan of 1666 shows 'Coll. Leggs house' as lying between the saltpetre storehouse (the former refectory) on the N. and the precinct walls on the S. and E. The measured plan of the Crown estate made c. 1673 shows that the 'great house' lay on the site of the ranges of buildings that surrounded the former abbey cloister garth on the S. and E. Attached to the great house, in the S.E. quadrant of the precinct, was a large garden, and a yard with stabling, a hayhouse, and a shed. These features are shown in Fig. 000. An annotation recorded that the great house, together with the yard, outbuildings, and garden, covered 1 acre, 1 rood, and 27 perches (0.57 ha.). Nothing is known of the internal arrangement or contents of the great house. The hearth-tax assessors' estimate of 90 hearths in Legg's premises sounds like a punitive assessment, although presumably it included forges and industrial hearths used by the Ordnance Office as well as the hearths and ovens within Legg's private residence. This assessment may also have been intended to include the porter's lodge (**1W**) and the houses **1V-CC** in the 'back alley', of which houses only one tenant (of **1CC**) is identifiable in the hearth tax returns.

Of those who dwelt within the great house between 1660 and 1674 the names of only a few are known. Colonel William Legg seems to have taken up residence in 1660 as Lieutenant of the Ordnance and to have remained there until his death in October 1670. His wife Elizabeth Washington (niece of George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham) and some or all of their 3 sons and 2 daughters presumably also lived there. Colonel Legg's eldest son Captain George Legg (b. 1648; captain 1667; cr. Baron Dartmouth 1682; d. 1691) and his wife Barbara Archbold (d. 1717) evidently were dwelling there in October 1668 and September 1670 when their daughters Mary and Elizabeth (d. 1688) were baptized, respectively, in Holy Trinity Minories church.[79]

### **1J**

This property lay on the S. side of **68/2/9-10**, approximately on the site represented on the 1858 Portsoken ward map by no. 28 Minories. In 1666 it was the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Udall or Youdall, an 'upholder' (upholsterer), and consisted of a brick messuage or tenement, measuring 16 ft. (4.88 m.) in front next to the street and 35 ft. (10.67 m.) in depth E.-W. Behind it was a yard 15 ft. (4.57 m.) in depth. The house contained a shop and a parlour on the ground floor with 2 cellars below; 2 chambers and a closet on the first floor; 2 chambers and a closet on the second floor; and 2 garrets above. The surveyor assessed the value of **1J** at £20 p.a. Thomas Udall, the occupant of **1J**, was listed in the 1666 hearth tax return of the Minories precinct as having paid for 6 hearths. Two later descriptions of the Crown estate, made in 1671 and 1674, recorded **1J** as then or late in Udall's possession.

### **1K**

This property lay on the S. side of **1J**, approximately on the site represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 29 Minories. In 1666 **1K** was a brick tenement with a yard, inhabited by James Orbell. It was virtually identical to **1J** in size, features, and valuation. The only difference in the descriptions of the 2 properties was that **1K**'s parlour was called 'a fair parlour' and the number of cellars below **1K** was not stated. James Orbell paid for 7 hearths in 1666.

### **1L**

This property, a brick messuage or tenement with a yard or 'backside', inhabited in 1666 by Henry Standish, lay approximately on the site represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 30 Minories. It had the same dimensions as **1J** and **1K**, and much the same features, consisting of a shop and a 'fair back room' on the ground floor, with 2 cellars below; 2 chambers and a closet on the first floor and the same on the second floor; and 2 garrets above. In the yard was a shed or wash house, which perhaps contributed to the somewhat higher valuation of **1L** of £24 p.a. Henry Standish paid for 5 hearths there in 1666. He probably is to be identified with the citizen and cordwainer of that name who was the tenant of **68/2/4** and **8A** from 1662 until at least 1670-1, and who died between 1670-1 and 1674-5.

### **1M**

This property abutted N. on **1L** and S. on 'the passage' (Ogilby and Morgan's 'Shipleys Yard'; 'Sheppy Yard' on the 1858 ward map). The survey described **1M** as a timber messuage or tenement inhabited by Michael Hartshorne. It measured 15 ft. (4.57 m.) 'in front' next to the Minories street and 30 ft. (9.14 m.z) in depth E.-W. The tenant or occupant of **1M** also had the use of a little yard, which perhaps was part of **1W** (discussed below). The site of **1M** probably was occupied in the mid 16th century by **1C** (discussed above under section iv); on the 1858 ward map the approximate site of **1M** is represented by no. 31 Minories. In 1666 the dwelling itself consisted of a shop and a 'fair back room' on the ground floor, with 2 cellars below; 2 chambers each in the first and second storeys; and 2 garrets above. The surveyor valued **1M** at £21 p.a.; Michael Hartshorne paid for 3 hearths in 1666.

### **1N**

Opposite **1M**, on the S. side of the later Sheppy Yard, was another timber messuage or tenement, in which Mr Arthur Rowland dwelt in 1666. On the 1858 ward map the approximate site of **1N** is represented by no. 33 Minories. **1N** measured 16ft.(4.88 m.) 'in front' next to the Minories street and 54 ft. (16.46 m.) in depth E.-W. The property consisted of a 'fair shop' and a kitchen and a small yard, with a 'convenient back room' with a chamber over it (perhaps a detached block in the yard). Above the shop and kitchen were 2 chambers on the second floor, with 2 garrets above. The surveyor valued the property at £25 p.a.; Rowland paid for 6 hearths in 1666.

### **1P**

To the S. of **1N** was a messuage or tenement inhabited by John Clarke, and measuring 16 ft. (4.88 m.) in front next to the street, by 53 ft. (16.15 m.) in depth E.-W. On the 1858 ward map its approximate site is represented by no. 34 Minories. **1P** consisted of a shop and kitchen on the ground floor, with a yard and a shed behind. Above the shop and kitchen were 2 chambers on the first floor, 2 chambers on the second floor, and 2 garrets above. The property was valued at £24 p.a. in 1666; Clarke paid for 5 hearths in that year.

### **1Q**

To the S. of **1P** lay a messuage or tenement in the tenure or occupation of Joseph Watts. It measured 15 ft. (4.57 m.) in front next to the street and 53 ft. (16.15 m.) in depth E.-W. On the 1858 ward map its site is represented by no. 35 Minories. **1Q** consisted of a ground-floor shop and kitchen, behind which lay a yard with a 'fair' shed or wash house in it. Above the shop and kitchen were 2 chambers and a closet on the first floor and the same on the second floor, with 2 garrets above. Watts paid for 7 hearths in 1666; the surveyor valued his house at £24 p.a.

### **1R**

The messuage or tenement to the S. of **1Q** was held or occupied by Nicholas Roberts, and measured 11 ft. 6 in. (3.51 m.) in front next to the street, and 53 ft. (16.15 m.) in depth E.-W. Its approximate site is represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 36 Minories. It consisted of 2 ground-floor rooms with 2 cellars below and a yard or 'backside' behind; 2 chambers on the first floor; 2 chambers on the

second floor; and 2 garrets above. The surveyor valued **1R** at £18 p.a. The 1666 hearth tax return listed only 1 house, which was said to be empty, between **1Q** and **1T**; another empty house was listed between **1M** and **1N**. It seems likely that these 2 empty houses are to be identified with **1R** and **1S**, although, if so, either the sequence of tenants in the survey or that in the hearth tax return is wrong.

### **1S**

**1S** resembled its neighbour **1R** in size and arrangement. The survey of 1666 described **1S** as a messuage or tenement in the tenure or occupation of William Barracliffe, measuring 11 ft. (3.35 m.) in front next to the street and 52 ft. (15.85 m.) in depth E.-W. It lay approximately on the site represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 37 Minories. **1S** consisted of a ground-floor shop and kitchen with a yard or 'backside' behind and 2 cellars below. The first and second storeys each contained 2 chambers, and above the second storey were 2 garrets. The surveyor valued **1S** at £16 p.a. **1S** is not identifiable in the hearth tax returns, except, perhaps, as an empty house; this is discussed above under **1R**.

### **1T**

To the S. of **1S** lay a tenement in the tenure or occupation of one Hollis. He is identifiable in the hearth tax returns as Thomas Hollis or Holles, who paid for 5 hearths. Hollis's tenement measured 14 ft. (4.27 m.) in front next to the street and 52 ft. (15.85 m.) in depth E.-W. Its site is represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 38 Minories. **1T** consisted of a shop and a parlour on the ground floor, with a kitchen and cellar below and a yard or backside behind. There were 2 chambers on the first floor, 2 chambers on the second floor, and 1 garret above. The surveyor valued **1T** at £22 p.a.

### **1U**

**1U** was an irregularly-shaped property that seems to have lain on the S. side of the stone wall that in 1562 had enclosed the N. side of the 'great court' (discussed above under section i). **1U** occupied part of the site represented on the 1858 ward map by no. 39 Minories. In 1666 it was described as a tenement held or occupied by Elizabeth Andrewes, widow, measuring 7 ft. (2.13 m.) in front next to the street and 52 ft. (15.85 m.) in depth E.-W. On the ground floor **1U** contained a small room at the front, behind which were a kitchen and parlour that measured 13 ft. (3.96 m.) in breadth (N.-S.), and a 'little yard'. There was one chamber over the 'middle room' (the kitchen or parlour), and no garret. The hearth tax returns listed 'Mr' Andrewes as having paid for 5 hearths, which seems an unusually large number for this property. The surveyor valued **1U** at £6 p.a.

### **1V**

**1V**, a tenement held or occupied by Edward Snape, adjoined the S. side of **1U**. The front of **1V**, however, faced S., abutting the passage leading to Colonel Legg's mansion house, and lying near the gate. This fixes the N.-S. depth of **1V** on the W. (street) side as approximately 33 ft. (10.06 m.). The survey of 1666 recorded that the S. side of **1V** measured 21 ft. (6.40 m.) E.-W. On the 1858 ward map the site of **1V** is represented by the S. part of no. 39 Minories and the W. end of Haydon Street. In the 16th and early 17th centuries the porter's lodge (discussed above under section v) occupied all or part of the site. The surveyor valued **1V** at £5 p.a. but gave no details of the arrangement or features of the property. The hearth tax returns listed Edward Snape or Snapp as having been assessed for 2 hearths (unpaid; no distress taken).

### **1W**

This property was described in the survey as 'the coopers workhouse and a yard and the long shed or shop by the gate of 8 foot' (2.44 m.), 'under-valued' at £2 p.a. Its location is uncertain. In the survey, the sequence of tenement descriptions is as follows: **1J-V**, **1G**, **1W-CC**. This suggests that **1W** lay between **1G** (the former 'little gatehouse') on the N. and **1X** (discussed below), which lay on the S. side of the later Sheppy Yard, on the S. Thus, the most likely location for **1W** seems to be an irregularly-shaped site on the N. side of the later Sheppy Yard. All or part of the yard of **1W** probably was the 'little yard' that lay behind **1M** (*q.v.*). The site of **1W** probably had been occupied in the 1530s-1540s by the Minoresses' kitchen, Alice Lupset's dwelling, and part of the friars' hall (all

discussed above in section iii under **1A-B**, and under **68/1**, section iv). A fire in 1797 exposed medieval walls in the area to the S. of **1G** and **68/2/10**; these walls are discussed under **68/1**, section iv. If this indeed was the location of **1W**, then the gate mentioned in the survey would have been the gate at the W. end of the later Sheppy Yard. This gate is marked on the plan of *c.* 1673 (mentioned above under **1I**) and on Ogilby and Morgan's map, but its existence before 1673 has not otherwise been securely documented.[80]

### **1X**

This, the first of the 'back tenements', was situated in the 'back passage or alley' that evidently ran N.-S. behind **1N-U** and abutted N. on 'the passage from the high street to his majesty's saltpetre storehouse' (the later Sheppy Yard). The survey described **1X** as a tenement or dwelling house held or occupied by Robert Gale (or Beale?). It measured 23 ft. (7.01 m.) 'in front, to the west', and 45 ft. (13.72 m.) in depth 'to the saltpetre storehouse' (the former abbey refectory). The distance between the streetfront properties **1N-U** on the W. and the saltpetre storehouse on the E. was approximately 58-60 ft. (17.68-18.29 m.). The width of the N.-S. 'back alley' behind **1N-U** must, therefore, have been *c.* 13-15 ft. (3.96-4.57 m.). **1X** contained a 'convenient yard or backside' that was 24 ft. (7.32 m.) deep. The house itself must, therefore, have measured 21 ft. (6.40 m.) E.-W. It contained a hall, a kitchen, and a buttery on the ground floor; 3 chambers on the first floor; and 2 garrets above. The surveyor valued **1X** at £8 p.a. Gale's (Beale's?) name is not identifiable in the hearth tax returns of 1666.

### **1Y**

This tenement or dwelling house adjoined the S. side of **1X**. In 1666 it was held or occupied by Susan Chapman, widow, and measured 10 ft. (3.05 m.) 'in front, to the west' and 45 ft. (13.72 m.) in depth (E.-W.). On the ground floor of **1Y** were a hall and a kitchen, behind which was a yard or backside containing a shed. There were 2 chambers on the first floor and 2 garrets above, and the entire property was valued at £6 p.a. Susan Chapman is not identifiable in the hearth tax returns of 1666.

### **1Z**

Adjoining **1Y** was a tenement or dwelling house held by one Deboyce. It measured 13 ft. 6 in. (4.11 m.) 'in front' and 45 ft. (13.72 m.) in depth (E.-W.), and had the same features and arrangement as **1Y**. **1Z** was valued at £7 p.a.; its tenant or occupant, Deboyce, is not identifiable in the hearth tax returns.

### **1AA**

**1AA**, a tenement or dwelling house, adjoined **1Z** and was held or occupied in 1666 by Adam Ball. It had the same dimensions as **1Z** and largely the same features. The yard of **1AA**, however, was described as 'fair', and the first floor contained a closet in addition to the 2 chambers. The surveyor valued **1AA** at £7 p.a. Adam Ball, the tenant or occupant, cannot be identified in the hearth tax returns.

### **1BB**

**1BB**, which adjoined **1AA**, was a tenement or dwelling house held or occupied by Mrs. Norfolk, a widow, who also cannot be identified in the hearth tax returns. **1BB** measured 14 ft. (4.27 m.) 'in front' and 40 ft. (12.19 m.) in depth (E.-W.) 'unto ye passage into a cellar belonging to the mansion house'. This passage presumably measured 5 ft. (1.52 m.) wide, and lay between the E. end of **1BB** and the W. wall of the saltpetre storehouse. On the ground floor of **1BB** were a hall and kitchen, with a yard or backside behind. There were 2 chambers on the first floor, and 2 garrets over them, and the entire property was valued at £7 p.a.

### **1CC**

This, the final tenement or dwelling house surveyed in 1666, adjoined **1BB** and was held or occupied by Mary Shortred, widow. She probably is to be identified in the hearth tax returns with Mrs. Shortrigh, a widow, who was assessed for 3 hearths (unpaid; no distraint). **1CC** measured 18 ft. (5.49 m.) 'in front' and 40 ft. (12.19 m.) in depth (E.-W.) to the passage to the cellar described above under

**1BB.** The survey described **1CC** as containing a hall, a parlour, and a kitchen, with a little yard, 'and at the south-west corner next the front, and between the said house and the inward gate to the mansion house' (*sic*). It is not clear what the last 2 clauses were intended to mean. The survey did not mention upper storeys, but this may have been an inadvertent omission. **1CC** was valued at £8 p.a.

viii. *The Crown estate and its disposal, 1666-1674*

At the conclusion of his survey of 1666 of the premises that had been requested by Colonel Legg in 1663, Jonas Moore recommended that Legg should be granted his requested lease of **1G** and **1J-CC**, reserving only the passage, 20 ft. (6.10 m.) wide, leading to the 'great mansion house' where Legg (as Lieutenant of the Ordnance) then dwelt, and also the passage to the saltpetre storehouse (the later Sheppy Yard). The latter passage was to be 20 ft. (6.10 m.) wide and 12 ft. (3.66 m.) high to allow for its use by horses and carts. Moore also recommended that Legg's lease should include the void parcel of ground that adjoined the N. side of the parish church. This ground had been described in 1562 as the 'great garden' (see under **68/1**, section v), and in Merry's lease of 1612 as a garden. In 1666 it retained the dimensions and walls recorded in 1612, but the door at the S.E. corner, leading to Goodmans Fields, had been removed or blocked up. Moore suggested that this walled parcel of ground be divided into gardens for the tenants of **1G** and **1J-CC**. He valued it at £8 p.a., bringing the total valuation of all the premises surveyed to £284 p.a. Moore believed, however, that the remainder of the premises that had been let to Merry 'for the use of Sir Roger Dallison' should not be re-let. These premises consisted of storehouses, yards, and buildings that were used by the present Lieutenant (Legg) or by the Ordnance Office, or lay waste 'to turn carts and to set wagons in'. Legg had not requested them, and indeed had charged Moore to 'be careful that the same should not pass' out of the Crown's use.[81]

In March 1667 two reports were made on Legg's petition of 1663 and Moore's survey of 1666. Sir Charles Harbord, Surveyor-General to the Lord Treasurer, following Moore's recommendations, reported that part of the houses and ground let to Merrye should not be separated from the Ordnance Office, and that therefore Legg did not wish for those; the remainder were 'in or near the Minories', and were worth £276 p.a., together with the void ground worth £8 p.a. Harbord advised that Legg be granted a lease of these latter premises in reversion (that is, commencing in June 1672), for a term of 26 years, at a rent of £70 p.a., which was one-fourth of the value, the current rent being £10 p.a. Jonas Moore and 3 other Ordnance officers, having perused Harbord's report, wrote that a great part of the mansion house, the saltpetre and carriage storehouses, and much of the gardens and backsides were reserved for the Ordnance Office, and that the properties that Colonel Legg petitioned for he had recovered at great cost from those who possessed them 'on pretence of the City's right'. They recommended that a grant be made to Legg on the lines advised by Harbord, as this would be no prejudice to the service, and would augment the salary of the current Lieutenant-General (Legg) and his successors.[82]

Despite these recommendations, no lease in reversion had yet been made by October 1670 when Legg died, aged about 80. He was buried in the north chancel vault of Holy Trinity Minories, and his funeral there was attended by many of the principal nobility, including Prince Rupert and the dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, Monmouth, Newcastle, and Ormond.[83]

Three weeks later, on 14 November 1670, Colonel Legg's eldest son, Captain George Legg, petitioned the king to grant him the lease sought by his late father. This, at last, had an immediate response: a warrant was issued the same day for a lease to Captain George Legg of the premises described in the 2 reports of 1668, which belonged to the Crown, the title having been cleared by the late Colonel Legg at his own expense.[84]

The lease itself was dated 19 January 1671. It granted to Captain George Legg, in consideration of the late Colonel William Legg's great services to the Crown and his trouble and expense in clearing the king's title to the premises therein described, a term of 29 years (beginning 23 June 1672, on the expiration of the lease made to Merrye) in 2 parts of the properties that had been leased to Merrye: **68/2/1G** and **J-CC**, which were separated from the street by a row of rails, and the site of the former great garden, which was now waste ground. The two passages 20 ft. (6.10 m.) wide and leading,

respectively, from the street to the mansion house and from the street to the saltpetre storehouse, were reserved to the Crown, as was the passage between the row of rails standing in the high street and the fronts of **68/2/1J-V**.

The premises described in the lease are mapped in Fig. 000. The bounds of the streetfront block began with the row of rails standing in the Minorities street, outside the houses and buildings there, and which measured *c.* 206 ft. 6 in. (62.94 m.) from S. to N. The bounds then turned E., along the N. side of **1J** for *c.* 50 ft. (15.24 m.). The bounds then turned N. for 14 ft. 6 in. (4.42 m.), and then E. by the walls of **1G** for 18 ft. (5.49 m.). The bounds then turned S. 'in certain yards there' for 55 ft. 6 in. (16.92 m.), then E. for 43 ft. 6 in. (13.26 m.) through those yards to the king's storehouse there. They then turned S. along the W. side of the same storehouse and the E. side of several other of the king's houses and edifices, which lately had been in the possession of Colonel William Legg or his assigns, to the passage leading from the streetfront ('outward') gate to the 'inner gate' of the mansion house of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, in which Colonel Legg lately had dwelt. The bounds then turned W. in that passage, as far as the row of rails in the high street, for *c.* 110 ft. (33.53 m.).

The site of the former great garden, with its walls, fences, and enclosures, was described as a parcel of waste ground and wall, lying in the backside of 'the little minorities' (the later Church Street), adjoining the Little Minorities church, and measuring *c.* 210 ft. 6 in. (64.16 m.) on the W. side; *c.* 169 ft. 6 in. (51.66 m.) on the N. side; *c.* 186 ft. 6 in. (56.84 m.) on the E. side, with a door into Goodman's Fields at the S.E. corner, and *c.* 170 ft. 6 in. (51.97 m.) on the S. side, where it adjoined the garden that belonged to the mansion house and lately had been in Colonel Legg's possession.

All of these premises were said to be situated in the parishes of Holy Trinity Minorities, St. Botolph Aldgate, and St. Mary Matfelon alias Whitechapel, 'or some of them'. Captain Legg was to hold them to himself, his heirs, and assigns, from 23 June 1672 for a term of 29 years (expiring 1701), paying the old rent of £10 p.a. and also an increased rent of £60 p.a. (twice-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer), beginning at Christmas 1672. If the rent were in arrears for 40 days a fine of £5 would be charged at every feast at which the rent was in arrears, and the Crown reserved the right to enter and distrain until the arrears were fully paid. The lessee was to be responsible for all maintenance and repairs, and he was forbidden to build on the waste ground lying between the rails in the high street on the W. and the buildings on the E.[85]

A plan of the Crown estate in the Minorities, made *c.* 1673, marks out the streetfront buildings and garden ground 'in Captain Leggs lease'. Also shown are a garden and stableyard on the site of the 'waste ground' in the lease of 1612; 'an old storehouse' on the site of the former saltpetre house (previously the abbey church); a 'back-yard' on the site of the yard of 1612 (formerly the cloister garth) and part of the range to the S. of it; the 'scite of the great House' on the site of 'certain buildings' in 1612 (formerly claustral buildings, gardens and void ground); and 'the saltpetre house' on the site of the galleried 'under room' of 1612 (formerly the abbey refectory). The details from this plan are incorporated into Fig. 000.[86]

The portions of the Crown estate that had not been leased to George Legg had been, since November 1670, in the custody of David Walter, esquire, by virtue of his appointment, upon William Legg's death, as Lieutenant of the Ordnance. The letters patent to Walter had described the Crown estate as 'all that messuage or mansion house called the storehouse ... and ... all houses, edifices, curtilages thereunto belonging'. About 3 years later, however, it was decided that the Ordnance Office should give up its premises in the Minorities, perhaps in order to consolidate its operations elsewhere. On 10 January 1674 letters patent were issued, citing the lease of 1671 to George Legg, esquire; noting that David Walter had 'lately' surrendered the custody of the 'storehouse' and the houses and other premises belonging to it; and granting the entire Crown estate to Sir Thomas Chichely, knight, Master of the Ordnance, his heirs and assigns, in consideration of Chichely's service to the king and for 'other good causes'.

The letters patent described the estate as the messuage or mansion house called 'the Storehouse, otherwise Heyden House', situated in the 'Minorities' without Aldgate, sometime the habitation of the Ordnance, with all the tenements, houses, storehouses, buildings, gardens, and waste grounds, including the premises let to Legg, lying within certain bounds. These premises are mapped in Fig. 000. The bounds began, as they had in the leases of 1671 and 1612, with the row of rails standing in

the Minories street, and measuring c. 206 ft. 6 in. (62.94 m.) from S. to N. The bounds then turned E. on the N. side of **68/2/1J** for c. 50 ft. (15.24 m.). They then turned N. for 14 ft. 6 in. (4.42 m.), and then E. as far as the walls of **1G**. The bounds then turned S. for 55 ft. (16.76 m.), and then turned E. to the old building called 'the saltpetre Storehouse', through several yards. They then turned N. by the said saltpetre house and by the end of the great storehouse for 45 ft. (13.72 m.). Then they turned E. by the side of that storehouse and by the church for 124 ft. (37.80 m.). Then the bounds turned N. by the end of the church for 23 ft. (7.01 m.), and then [W.] by the N. side of the chapel for 42 ft. (12.80 m.). Then they turned N. by the old wall of the garden, behind several houses then erected in the 'Little Minorites' (Church Street), for 210 ft. 6 in. (64.16 m.). Then the bounds turned E. by another old wall of the same garden for 169 ft. 6 in. (51.66 m.), and then S., by a wall fencing this house and ground from Goodman's Field, for 436 ft. (132.89 m.). The bounds then turned W. by the fence wall (on the S. side of the precinct) to the S. end of the row of rails in the high street for c. 405 ft. (123.44 m.). Chichely was to have this estate to himself and his heirs, to the use of himself, his heirs and assigns forever, and was to hold it of the Crown as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage, for an annual payment of 5s. at Michaelmas.[87]

Two months later, on 3 March 1674, Chichely sold all his interest in this estate to Sir William Prichard, knight, alderman of London, for £4,300 paid in hand. A condition of the sale was that it would become void if the Crown should at any time thereafter be evicted by Chichely, his heirs and assigns, or by anyone claiming under Chichely or under Jeremy Blackman, esquire, late deceased, out of possession of any of the messuages, lands or tenements bargained and sold to the king on that same day by Prichard, Daniel King, citizen and skinner, and John Ulthwaite of Deptford, Kent, or any of them. Chichely covenanted that he was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of and in all the premises thus sold, of a good estate of inheritance in fee simple, and that he had full power to sell the same, which was free of all encumbrances except the lease to George Legg (which was due to expire in June 1701).[88]

The buyer, William Prichard, had been one of the king's officers in the Tower in 1662. He apparently was a parishioner of Holy Trinity Minories, for in 1662 he was chosen to be the parish constable. In 1672 he was one of the two sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and is recorded as providing cordage and matches to the Ordnance Office. He was mayor of London in 1682, and kept his mayoralty at the Minories, where he retained his residence until his death in February 1705.[89]

Despite the disposal of the Crown estate in the Minories in 1674, in 1687 the entire parish of Holy Trinity Minories, was said to be part of the Liberty of the Tower, together with the space 23 ft. (7.01 m.) wide, enclosed by rails and trees, lying between the channel in the Minories street on the W. and the houses on the E., and extending from Heydon Yard Gate on the S. to the Little Minories (the later Church Street) on the N.[90]

#### NOTES

- 1 Tomlinson, pp. 80-4, 97; PRO, E315/100, ff. 282-3; *Cal S P Dom 1601-3, Addenda 1547-65*, p. 541; *L & P Henry VIII* xiv (i), no. 867.
- 2 Tomlinson, pp. 109-10; *Foedera*, ed. T. Rymer (1704-35), xv, pp. 171-2; PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400, LR6/61/2. LR6/61/4; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406.
- 3 Merchant Taylors' Company, *Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII*, A.1, F.26, F.27 (Box 254), Beaven ii, p. 40.
- 4 *A Calendar to the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex 1196-1569*, ed. W.J. Hardy and W. Page, ii (1893), p. 93; GLRO, Acc. 58/5.
- 5 PRO, E326/12133, E328/399, E329/415-416; Drapers' Company (hereafter DC), Cullum Trust MS T.4; *Cal Pat R 1553*, p. 5; Tomlinson, pp. 112-13; *DNB* under 'Harington, John' and 'Harington, Sir John'.
- 6 Tomlinson, pp. 113-16; *Cal Pat R 1553-4*, p. 382; *Cal Pat R 1554-5*, p. 151; *Cal S P Dom 1547-80*, p. 57.
- 7 Tomlinson, pp. 115-16 (this reference is undocumented).
- 8 Tomlinson, pp. 116-17; *Cal Pat R 1558-60*, p. 82; *Cal Pat R 1560-3*, pp. 159-60; PRO, C66/972, mm. 17-18.
- 9 *Cal S P Dom 1547-80*, pp. 195, 196; *Cal S P Dom 1601-3, Addenda 1547-65*, p. 541; Tomlinson, pp. 118-19. PRO: SP12/21, no. 58; SP12/30, no. 3; *OED* under 'lade'.

- 10 *Cal S P Dom 1547-80*, p. 230; *Cal S P Dom 1601-3, Addenda 1547-65*, pp. 528, 541; DC, Cullum Trust MS T.4; Tomlinson, pp. 117, 119, 154; Hardy and Page (as in n. 4), p. 118; PRO, E326/12776, E310/3/17, no. 55. For details of the period 1642-74, see below under sections vi and vii.
- 11 PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406.
- 12 Tomlinson pp. 80-98; P.M. Hembry, *The Bishops of Bath and Wells, 1540-1640* (1967), p. 69; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, (1885), pp. 227-8; vol. II (1914), pp. 252-3; John Stow *The Survey of London*, ed. Anthony Munday (1618), p. 226.
- 13 Tomlinson, p. 105; Hembry (as in n. 12), pp. 71-3, 77; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, (1885) p. 231; vol. II (1914) p. 256; M.C. Rosenfield, 'The Disposal of the Property of London Monastic Houses, with a Special Study of Holy Trinity, Aldgate' (unpub. Ph.D. thesis, University of London, 1961), pp. 187-8.
- 14 Hembry (as in n. 12), p. 77; *Handbook of British Chronology*, ed. F.M. Powicke and E.B. Fryde (1961), p. 206; T. Rymer, *Foedera* (1704-35), vol. xv, pp. 171-2; PRO, E318/36/1986, LR6/61/2, 4.
- 15 PRO, E318/36/1986, E326/12133, SP12/21, no. 58.
- 16 Tomlinson, pp. 80-85; PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406.
- 17 PRO, E328/399, E328/415-416; *Cal Pat R 1553*, p. 5.
- 18 Hembry (as in n. 12), pp. 89-90.
- 19 PRO, E326/12134, SP12/21, no. 58; *Cal Pat R 1554-5*, p. 151; Tomlinson, p. 114; DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.3, T.4.
- 20 PRO, E326/12131. E326/12133, SP12/21, no. 58; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 20.
- 21 HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, (1885), p. 227; vol. II (1914), pp. 252, 254; PRO, E326/12096; Tomlinson, p. 117.
- 22 PRO: E315/100, ff. 359v-360; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC11/955.
- 23 HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, vol. II (1914), pp. 227-8; (1885), p. 252. PRO: E318/36/1986; E328/400; PROB11/30, f. 30r-v; SC6/Eliz/1380.
- 24 Tomlinson, pp. 117-18. PRO: E310/3/17, no. 55; SC6/Hen 8/2364; SC12/11/38. *Cal Pat R 1563-6*, p. 187.
- 25 PRO: SC6/Eliz/1380, 1390; W.L. Woodfill, *Musicians in English Society, from Elizabeth to Charles I* (Princeton Studies in History ix, Princeton, 1953), p. 299; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 20.
- 26 PRO: SC6/Eliz/1400, 1410; SC6/James 1/630.
- 27 PRO, C66/1956, no. 21.
- 28 PRO: SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SC11/955.
- 29 PRO, E315/102, f. 143r-v.
- 30 PRO, E328/122.
- 31 PRO: C66/972, mm. 17-18; E318/36/1986. *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406; *Cal Pat R 1560-3*, pp. 159-60; Tomlinson, p. 117.
- 32 PRO: E328/122; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 1-9; SC11/955. HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, vol. II (1914), p. 254.
- 33 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.1; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, (1885), p. 231; vol. II (1914), p. 256; PRO, E318/36/1986.
- 34 *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406; *Cal Pat R 1558-60*, p. 82; PRO, E326/12131, E326/12133, E328/399, E328/400; DC, Cullum Trust MS T.3.
- 35 PRO, SP12/21, no. 58. Information on excavation kindly supplied by Mr. R. Ellis and Mr. K. Wooldridge of the Department of Greater London Archaeology, Museum of London.
- 36 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.1; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)*, (1885), p. 229; vol. II (1914), p. 255.
- 37 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.2, T.3.
- 38 PRO, SP12/21, no. 58.
- 39 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.4; PRO, SP12/30, no. 3.
- 40 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.6, T.7.
- 41 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.7, T.8, T.10.
- 42 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.11, T.31.
- 43 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.12, T.13, T.14; PRO, C146/9323.
- 44 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.1; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)* (1885), p. 229, vol. II (1914), p. 255; PRO, E326/12134.
- 45 PRO, PROB11/47 (10 Stevenson: testament of Thomas Hydes); SC12/11/38. Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18.
- 46 *London Consistory Court Wills, 1492-1547*, ed. I. Darlington, LRS iii (1967), no. 182.
- 47 T.F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England* ii (1937), pp. 52-3, 58; S. Barter, 'The Board of Ordnance', in *The Tower of London: its Buildings and Institutions*, ed. J. Charlton (1978), pp. 106-10; see also n. 9 above.
- 48 *Cal S P Dom 1601-3 and Addenda 1547-65*, p. 528; Tomlinson, p. 120; *Cal Pat R 1563-6*, p. 303.



- 49 *Cal Pat R 1563-6*, p. 377; *Cal Pat R 1566-9*, pp. 108, 125; Tomlinson, p. 122. According to the *DNB*, William Pelham was knighted by Sir William Drury (knighted 1570; d. 1579). In the churchwardens' accounts of Holy Trinity Minories, Pelham is referred to as 'Master Pellame' in 1576, and as 'Sir' William in 1583 (Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 47v, 62 r).
- 50 Tomlinson, pp. 139-40; *Cal S P Dom 1629-31*, p. 436; PRO, SP14/156, no. 13.
- 51 *Cal S P Dom 1625-6*, p. 202; Tomlinson, p. 121. PRO: SP14/156, no. 13; SP16/13, nos. 91, 92.
- 52 *Cal S P Dom, Addenda 1580-1625*, p. 377; *Cal S P Dom 1611-18*, p. 365; Tomlinson, pp. 132-3.
- 53 *Cal S P Dom 1598-1601*, p.39. GL MSS: 9050/5, f. 17v; 9052/3.
- 54 PRO: C66/1956, no. 21; PROB11/137 (PCC 28 Dale: will of Thomas Laverocke, pr. 1621). GL, MS 9052/3 (will of Thomas Lavarake or Laverucke, pr. 1612).
- 55 Tomlinson, pp. 121-2, 125-6, 280; *Cal S P Dom 1547-80*, p. 416; *Cal S P Dom 1581-90*, p. 251; *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, ed. J. Gairdner (Camden new series 28, 1880), p. 142.
- 56 Tomlinson, pp. 128-9. PRO: C66/1761, no. 26; C66/1956, no. 21.
- 57 PRO: SP14/116, nos. 5-6; SP14/156, no. 13; SP16/13, nos. 91-2; *Cal S P Dom 1611-18*, pp. 365, 456; *Cal S P Dom 1625-6*, p. 202, nos. 91-2; *Cal S P Dom 1670 and Addenda 1660-70*, p. 685; Tomlinson, pp. 121, 130, 133.
- 58 PRO, SP16/13, no. 93; *Cal S P Dom 1603-10*, p. 350; *Cal S P Dom 1625-6*, p. 202, no. 93. PRO: PROB11/115 (PCC 5 Wingfield: testament of Richard Paulfreyman). Tomlinson, pp. 394, 400; GL, MS 9050/5, f. 97v.
- 59 PRO, C66/1956, no. 21; *Cal S P Dom 1598-1601*, p. 39.
- 60 Tomlinson, pp. 130-1, 394; *Cal S P Dom 1611-18*, pp. 342, 456, 526; *Cal S P Dom 1619-23*, pp. 36, 160. PRO: SP14/91, no. 5; SP14/108, no. 38; SP14/116, nos. 5-6.
- 61 *Cal S P Dom 1619-23*, p. 160; *Cal S P Dom 1623-5 and Addenda 1603-25*, pp. 110, 137, 399. Tomlinson, p. 133. PRO, SP14/116, nos. 5-6; SP14/156, no. 13.
- 62 Tomlinson, pp. 135-6, 400; *DNB*, under 'Drebbel, Cornelis'; *Cal S P Dom 1625-6*, p. 367.
- 63 Tomlinson, pp. 134-5, 394-5, 400; *Cal S P Dom 1627-8*, p. 568; *Cal S P Dom 1631-3*, p. 92; *Cal S P Dom 1633-4*, p. 328; *Cal S P Dom 1637-8*, p. 9; *DNB*, under 'Heydon, Sir John'.
- 64 Tomlinson, pp. 137-41; *Cal S P Dom 1629-31*, p. 436.
- 65 Tomlinson, pp. 141, 143; *Cal S P Dom 1637-8*, p. 282; *Cal S P Dom 1638-9*, p. 243; *Cal S P Dom 1639*, p. 34; *Cal S P Dom 1640*; p. 629.
- 66 *DNB*, under 'Blount, Mountjoy'; *Cal S P Dom 1637-8*, p. 594; Tomlinson, p. 141.
- 67 Tomlinson, pp. 121, 142-3, 394-5, 397, 400; *Cal S P Dom 1547-80*, p. 297; *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, (as in n. 55), p. 142.
- 68 Tomlinson, pp. 142-3. *The Journals of the House of Commons* ii (1803), pp. 730, 732; iv (1803), p. 652; vi (1803), p. 226; *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660*, ed. C.H. Firth and R.S. Rait (1911), i, 1042-5, ii, 104-10.
- 69 Firth and Rait (as in n. 68), ii, pp. 168-91.
- 70 V. Pearl, 'Puritans and poor relief: the London workhouse, 1649-1660', in *Puritans and Revolutionaries*, ed. D. Pennington and K. Thomas (1978), p. 225; Tomlinson, p. 145; *Cal S P Dom 1651*, p. 222.
- 71 *Journals of the House of Commons* vii (1813), p. 126; CLRO, Rep 63, ff. 259v-260; *Cal S P Dom 1653-4*, p. 144; *Handbook of British Chronology*, (as in n. 14), p. 537.
- 72 CLRO, Rep 63, ff. 259v-260.
- 73 Pearl (as in n. 70), p. 226; Strype's *Stow*, I, ii, p. 15; Firth and Rait (as in n. 68), ii, 1232-3.
- 74 *Cal S P Dom 1657-8*, p. 316; CLRO, Jor. 41x, f. 235v; Pearl (as in n. 70), p. 229.
- 75 *Cal S P Dom 1670 and Addenda 1660-70*, p. 685.
- 76 PRO, E179/252/32/21/1, m. 23.
- 77 The survey of 1666 is PRO, C107/80. The hearth tax returns of 1666 for the Minories precinct are PRO: E179/252/32/21/1, mm. 23-24v; and E179/232/32/21/2, mm. 43-44.
- 78 PRO: C54/4410, no. 33; C66/3120, no. 5; MPE/479; SP14/108, no. 38. Henessy, *Novum Repertorium*, 430.
- 79 Tomlinson, pp. 282-3, 402; *DNB*, under 'Legge, George, first Baron Dartmouth'.
- 80 The plan of c. 1673 is PRO, MPE/479.
- 81 PRO, C107/80.
- 82 *Cal S P Dom 1670 and Addenda 1660-70*, p. 528.
- 83 Tomlinson, pp. 151-2.
- 84 *Cal S P Dom 1670 and Addenda 1660-70*, p. 528; Tomlinson, p. 152.
- 85 PRO, C66/3120, no. 5, mm. 17-20.
- 86 PRO, MPE/479. This plan, signed by Jonas Moore, probably was made during the negotiations for Chichely's letters patent (granted 10 January 1674).
- 87 PRO, C66/3167, no. 15

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES (1539-1670): **2/1**

88 PRO, C54/4410, no. 33, mm. 1-3.

89 Tomlinson, pp. 154, 401.

90 Tomlinson, p. 187.

68/2/2

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 2

This property lay on the E. side of the street now called Minories, between **43/7/10** on the N. and **68/2/3** on the S. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map its site is represented by no. 25 Minories. It previously had formed part of **43/7/11A**, under which its history until 1531-2 is discussed. By that date the site of no. 25 Minories seems to have become detached from the remainder of **43/7/11A**, and probably is to be identified with a small tenement outside the Minoresses' great gate that was let by the Minoresses to Elena Bowyer for 10s. p.a.[1]

The site of **68/2/2** evidently was included within the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, and is shown as part of the parish in Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676, and in the Ordnance Survey maps. Its history after the 1530s is uncertain. However, lists of householders in Holy Trinity Minories who paid tithes in 1567 and 1568 included 3 persons whose positions in the sequence of names suggest that they may have been dwelling at **2**. They were, respectively, an unnamed 'basketmaker' (so called in the list for Lady Day 1567; thereafter this tithe was paid by Richard Powle or Poole); an unnamed 'French damasker', who probably is to be identified with Adrian Melian; and an unnamed 'French widow', so called until Michaelmas 1568, when the payer of this tithe was named as Jacobin Leche, widow.

Richard Powle was resident within the parish by May 1565, when his son John was baptized there. Another son, Angell, was baptized in June 1566. In 1568 Powle gave 6s. 8d. towards the repair of the parish church. In 1567 and 1568 he paid tithes of 10s. 8d. p.a. If these were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then Powle's dwelling had a rental value of £3. 17s. 6d.[2]

The French damasker paid 14d. per quarter in tithes. If these were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then he evidently was paying £1. 18s. 9d. p.a. in rent. The French damasker probably is to be identified with Adrian Melian, who in 1567 gave 2s. 6d. towards the repair of the parish church. He in turn probably is to be identified with Andrew Myllyne, denizen, who was named in a return of aliens in the Minories in 1568 as dwelling with his wife Jacomyne, his daughter Barbara, and his servants Leonard and John. They all had been born in Guelderland, attended the French church, and were tenants to Mr. John Wetherall, goldsmith. Wetherall thus may have been the freeholder or principal tenant of **2**. The churchwardens' accounts for 1570 record the burial in the parish churchyard of 2 children out of the damaskmaker's house. [3]

The 'French widow' (who probably is to be identified with Jacobin Leche), together with her daughter and another Frenchman and his wife who were lying in her house, was listed among the Easter communicants at Holy Trinity Minories in 1567. She paid tithes of 2s. p.a., suggesting that the rental value of her dwelling was only 14s. 6d. p.a. She is not identifiable in the aliens return of 1568.[4]

The return of aliens of 1568 did, however, name 3 other households of Wetherall's tenants, and they also may have dwelled at **2**. They were: James Walary, Margaret his wife, and Sara his maid, all born in Italy, and attending the parish church; John Covene, buttonmaker, Mary his wife, and Peter his man, all born in Tournai, and attending the French church; and John Myllyne, crossbowmaker, born in 'Hynna' (Hainault?), and Odigon his wife, both attending the French church.[5]

If all of these persons dwelled at **2**, then the property would have contained at least 6 households, consisting of at least 18 persons (or 21, if Powle's wife and 2 sons are included).

In 1640 **2** probably is to be identified with the dwelling house of Anthony Hartley, citizen and joiner, which stood on the S. side of the messuage held by Thomas Mills, butcher (probably at no. 24 Minories). The site of Mills' house is discussed under **43/7/9A**, section vi. In October 1640 Mills

leased to Hartley a 'chimney room' or piece of ground at the E. end of Mills' messuage. This plot, which Hartley added to his dwelling house, measured 7 ft. (2.13 m.) by 3 ft. (0.91 m.). Hartley was to hold it for 10 years (until Michaelmas, 1650), for 2d. p.a. Hartley himself was dead by June 1655.[6]

The subsequent history of **68/2/2** is not known.

#### NOTES

- 1 The identification of this tenement with Elena Bowyer is also briefly discussed under **68/1**, section v.
- 2 GL, MS 9238 (register of baptisms, s.a. 1565-6); Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3, 250.
- 3 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18, 29v; Kirk and Kirk, iii, p. 422; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3, 250.
- 4 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 17-18.
- 5 Kirk and Kirk, iii, p. 422.
- 6 GL, MS 10818, no. 9.

## 68/2/3

### HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

#### (1539-1670): 3

This property lay between **68/2/2** on the N., **68/2/4** on the E., the street now called Minories on the W., and the street shown on the 1858 Portsoken ward map as Church Street on the S. Abutment references from **68/2/4**, for which measured plans survive, place **3** on the site of no. 26 Minories, which is shown on the 1858 ward map as measuring 14 ft. (4.27 m.) N.-S., by 22 ft. (6.71 m.) E.-W.

In the 16th century **68/2/3** formed the first of a row of 6 houses that stood on the N. side of the later Church Street; this row probably was in existence by 1487-8. The history of **68/2/3** until 1539 is discussed under **43/7/11A** and **68/1**, section iv.

**68/2/3** possibly is to be identified with a tenement listed in rentals of 1538-41 as held, apparently at will, by John Borowe for £2 p.a. The next reference to **68/2/3** possibly occurs in 1552-3, as a tenement late in the tenure of William Curr', and in 1552-3 in the tenure of Michaelangelo Alen, who held it from year to year at £2 p.a. William Cure was named in a subsidy return of 1549 as one of 7 'strangers' in the Minories precinct. He was assessed to pay 8s. on a valuation of £8 in goods. Three of his fellow-aliens also were surnamed Cure (Derick Cure, Adrian Cure, and Harman Cure, servant), and may have dwelled with him.[1]

In 1553 the freehold of **3** passed to the duke of Suffolk when he purchased the Minories precinct. A memorandum made in 1591 reported that the first house on the left hand as one entered the precinct had been sold by the duke of Suffolk to Francis Boyer or Bowyer, afterwards alderman of London. Suffolk owned the freehold of the precinct only from January 1553 to the following May, so his sale to Bowyer of the freehold of **3** must date from that period. Bowyer, a citizen and grocer, may have been related to Elena Bowyer, who in 1531-2 probably was the tenant of **68/2/2**. Francis Bowyer served as master of the Grocers' Company in 1575-6; alderman of Castle Baynard ward from 1576 to 1581; and sheriff in 1577-8. He died in June 1581 and his will (dated July 1580) was proved in July 1581.[2]

The parish churchwardens' accounts for 1567 and 1568 contain lists of householders who paid 'church dewtes' (tithes) in those years. From their positions in the sequence of names, it is possible that a 'Lady Sheffelde' was occupying **3** in the first half of 1567, and was succeeded by a Mr. James Pargeter or Pargerter, gentleman, in the latter half of 1567 and in 1568. Nothing is known of Lady Sheffelde; Pargeter was a churchwarden in 1568. He gave £1 toward the repair of the church in 1568, and his son John was buried in the church in that year. Both Lady Sheffelde and Pargeter paid tithes of 2s. 4d. per quarter. If this was charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. p.a. in the pound, then the house they occupied was assessed at a rental value of approximately £3. 8s. 0d. p.a.[3]

The memorandum of 1591 (mentioned above) stated that the first house 'on the left' was occupied at that time by 'Mr. Doctor Nowell'. John Nowell or Nowel, M.D., probably was resident in the parish by January 1588, when his son John was christened there. A second son, Anthony, was baptised in November 1590; and a third son, Henry, in August 1598. A daughter, Elizabeth, died in July 1590, and Henry in August 1599. Henry's funeral monument in Holy Trinity Minories, described by Strype, eulogized the child as his father's only solace, which suggests that Nowell's wife and other children also had died by that date. Nowell's signature appears on vestry minutes of 1593, 1596, and 1599.[4]

The subsequent history of this property is not known. Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 show **3** as the corner tenement of a still-surviving row of 6 'houses on the left'.

#### NOTES

1 PRO: E318/36/1986; E328/400 (*Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406); SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SC11/955; SP16/230, no. 17 (*Cal SP Dom 1631-3*, p. 497, no. 17). Kirk and Kirk, i, p. 176.

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES (1539-1670): 3

- 2 PRO, E328/400 (*Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406); MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254); Beaven, ii, pp. 40, 173, and citing Bowyer's will as PCC 27 Darcy. For Suffolk's ownership of the freehold of the Minories precinct, see under **68/2/1**, section i.
- 3 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18, 20; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3, 250, 309.
- 4 GL, MS 9238 (registers of baptisms and burials), s.a. 1588-99; Strype's Stow, I, ii, p. 15; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 80v, 85, 97r-v.

68/2/4

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 4

This property lay on the N. side of the street later known as Church Street, between **68/2/2** on the N., **68/2/3** on the W., and **68/2/5** on the E. A memorandum made in 1591 described **4** as the 'second house' on the left-hand side as one entered the precinct, and noted that it had been reserved for the porter who kept the Church Street gate. Three 17th-century plans provide dimensions for this property of 15 ft. 6 in. (4.72 m.) N.-S. by 12 ft. 6 in. (3.81 m.) E.-W., and a 19th-century plan places it on the site of no. 1 Church Street, abutting no. 26 Minories (**68/2/3**) on the W., and no. 2 Church Street (**68/2/5**) on the E. By at least 1604, and probably by 1553, the freehold of a cellar to the E. of **68/2/4**, below **68/2/5**, had come into the possession of the owner of **68/2/4**. From at least 1604 until 1616 this cellar was let separately, but from 1616 it was let as part of **68/2/4**, and is discussed below.[1]

### *i. Ownership and occupation of 4, 1539-1601*

The history of the porter's lodge until 1539 is discussed under **43/7/11A** and **68/1**, section v. Its history in the years immediately following the dissolution of the abbey is uncertain. It possibly is to be identified with a tenement listed in rentals of 1538-41 as held by Thomas Comberford by enrolled indenture for £1 p.a. In the particulars and grant of the freehold of the precinct made to the duke of Suffolk in 1552-3 this tenement was held by Richard Atkynson for £1 p.a. by virtue of the indenture made to Comberford. According to the memorandum of 1591, however, the porter's lodge 'was not sold by the king', so if Comberford's tenement was indeed the porter's lodge, its inclusion in the grant to Suffolk was a mistake.[2]

From 1567 the history of **68/2/4** becomes much more certain. A Crown rental of 1568-9 records the receipt of 6s. 8d. for the farm of a tenement with appurtenances, then or late in the tenure of Alexander Burkinshawe or his assigns, and situated within the gate of the later monastery of the Minoreesses. It had been demised by letters patent made in June 1567 to John Beane, esquire, John Blooke or Bloke, grocer, and John Hide or Hyde, or their assigns to hold for a term of 21 years (expiring 25 March 1588) at a rent of 6s. 8d. p.a., payable quarterly. Beane, Bloke, and Hide were householders of Holy Trinity Minories, probably dwelling at **68/2/15**, **7**, and **8** respectively.[3]

Alexander Burkinshawe (Birkenshaw, Brykynshawe) presumably was resident in the parish by May 1566 when his son Francis was baptized there. Alexander, his wife, and his maid occur in the list of Easter communicants of Holy Trinity Minories in 1567. 'Goodwyffe' Burkinshawe shared a pew in the church with goodwife Goddart, wife of the carpenter Edmund Goddart, who probably dwelled at **68/2/6**. In the parish's lists of tithe-payers of 1567 and 1568 'Goodman' Alexander Burkinshawe was entered as paying 3s. 4d. p.a. If these tithes were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, his annual rent would have been £1. 4s. 3d. Burkinshawe had departed from **68/2/4** by March 1574, when particulars for a grant of the freehold of the property to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, described it as demised to Beane, Blooke, and Hide, and late in Burkinshawe's tenure.[4]

The actual grant of the property in fee simple to Leicester was made by letters patent dated 5 April 1574. He was to hold it in socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, with issues as from Michaelmas 1573. Leicester, in turn, sold it in February 1579 for an unspecified sum to John Smythe and Edward Fettyplace of London, gentlemen.[5]

The lease to Beane, Bloke, and Hide seems to have remained in force until its designated expiration date of 25 March 1588, for on 11 July 1588 Smythe (now described as of Hackney,

Middlesex, gentleman) leased it to John Hide, citizen and merchant tailor, for 25 years (to expire 25 March 1613). Hide was to pay a rent of £1 p.a., and he bound himself in £5 to keep the premises in repair. This lease described the property as a messuage or tenement with shops, cellars, chambers, yards, backsides, and other easements, late in Hide's tenure. Hide's endorsement called it 'my lease from Mr Smith of the howse neare to the gate in the Mineries'.[6]

Three years later, in 1591, a memorandum noted that the 'second house' on the left-hand side of the street as one entered the precinct, which had been reserved for the porter who kept the gate, was at that time in the occupation of Laurence Thomas, a grocer. Thomas's signature appears on the parish vestry minutes of January 1594 and March 1596. By July 1597 he had died, and the parish arranged for his daughter Helen Thomas to be apprenticed for 9 years to Helen Cockerill, a seamstress, for the sum of £3. Laurence Thomas had, however, departed **4** by October 1595, when John Hide sub-let it to Jasper Brighte, citizen and salter, for a term of 9 years (expiring Michaelmas 1604) at a rent of £4 p.a. This lease described **68/2/4** as a messuage within the Minories precinct, formerly in the tenure of Laurence Thomas the younger, grocer, and currently of Henry Marre. Included in the lease were some unspecified 'implements' and a 'settle of wainscot' with a back some 9 ft. (2.74 m.) long. Brighte bound himself in £10 to carry out repairs within 4 months of warning, and to pay the due tithes, clerk's wages, and scavengers' wages.[7]

By this time **68/2/4** evidently was no longer used as a porter's lodge. Vestry minutes of 2 July 1596 (discussed under **68/2/0**) recorded that it had become customary to assign the keys of the gate to the parish victualler, who was responsible for opening the gate in the morning and locking it at night but not, apparently, for keeping watch at it. This arrangement evidently was still in effect in 1612 when the victualler was permitted to hire a gatekeeper at his own cost to fulfill this obligation.[8]

By September 1600 Edward Fettyplace had died and John Smythe had acquired his interest in the property. Smythe, now described as of 'Maston' (?Marston) Northamptonshire, gentleman, made a bargain, sale, and feoffment of **68/2/4** to his son Bartholomew Smyth or Smythe of Hackney, Middlesex. The property was described as a tenement within the gate of the Minories, with houses, structures, buildings, chambers, shops, solars, cellars, and gardens, and then or late in the tenure of John Hide of London, merchant tailor. Seisin was delivered to Bartholomew Smythe on 14 November 1600.[9]

Six months later, in May 1601, Bartholomew Smythe of Hackney, gentleman, sold **68/2/4** to William Dodd of London, gentleman, and Stephen Streete, citizen and grocer, in consideration of an unspecified sum paid by Dodd, Streete, and John Hide. The indenture of bargain and sale described the property as a messuage sometime in the occupation of Alexander Burkinshawe and currently of Thomas Baylie, and declared it to be free of all encumbrances except the lease made in 1588 to Hide. Smythe and his wife Elizabeth covenanted to assure the property to Dodd and Street within 5 years at Hide's request.[10]

ii. *John Hide's estate in the Minories precinct (**68/2/4**, **8**, **9**, **10**) and its acquisition and management by the Merchant Taylors' Company, 1601-1670*

John Hide soon acquired Dodd's and Streete's interests in **68/2/4**, for at his death on 8 October 1604 it was included among his freehold properties in the Minories precinct. Under the terms of his will (dated 8 September 1604 and proved in the P.C.C. on 24 October 1604) his freehold lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the precinct (**68/2/4**, **8**, **9**, and **10**) were to be held by the Merchant Taylors' Company during the life of Hide's son Edward (who had been baptized at Holy Trinity Minories in February 1567). Out of the profits the company was to pay perpetual bequests of £2 p.a. to the parson and churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft for coals, and £1. 10s. 0d. and 16s. p.a., respectively, to the parishes of St. Bride and Holy Trinity Minories for the same. The company also was to pay £1 p.a. to the clerk for his pains, 10s. p.a. to the beadle, £3. 6s. 8d. p.a. for the relief of the company's almshouses, and £5 p.a. towards the wages of the minister of the chapel of Hayfield in the parish of Glossop, Derbyshire. These bequests totalled £14. 2s. 8d. p.a., and the legatees (excluding the clerk and beadle) were to have power of distress. Any excess profits were to be paid by the company to Edward Hide.



After the deaths of John Hide's wife Katharine and son Edward these properties were to remain successively to Edward's first son and that son's male heirs; then to Edward's 2nd 7th sons and their male heirs; and in default of them to the Merchant Taylors' Company. Whoever inherited after Edward was to pay the annuities listed above, with the bequests to the Merchant Taylors' almshouses and to the minister of Hayfield chapel rising to £5 p.a. and £10 p.a., respectively, after Edward Hide's death. If the company inherited, it was to use any surplus profit to discharge poor prisoners in the Counters and Ludgate who were held for debts of £5 or less.[11]

The Merchant Taylors' Company duly administered John Hide's Minories estate under these conditions. In November 1606, two years after Hide's death, two of his executors bound themselves to the company in a 'reasonable' sum, in return for which the company agreed that Edward Hide might receive the rents in the Minories as the company's receiver, on condition that he render an account of them at least once a year. John Hide's widow Katharine died on 14 December 1607, and in June 1608 the Merchant Taylors decided that Edward Hide might be employed as their renter warden's 'servant' to collect the rents, but he was not to make acquittance in his own name to the tenants.[12]

Edward Hide died on 14 September 1614, shortly after receiving the midsummer quarter's rents, but without making any account to the company for them. The company granted the next quarter's rents from the Minories to Edward's widow towards the relief of herself and her children. Because, however, Edward died without male issue, the title to the Minories properties passed to the Merchant Taylors, and the company began taking the rents at Christmas 1614.[13]

John Hide evidently had let some of his Minories properties on lease and others, particularly parts of **8**, at will, and the Merchant Taylors made no immediate changes to this arrangement. A number of the company's tenants or under-tenants were very poor, and in 1620 the parish churchwardens petitioned the company to contribute to the relief of these tenants, fearing that otherwise they would be chargeable on the parish. The Merchant Taylors replied that this had nothing to do with them, and that the parish was responsible for such relief. Nevertheless, they ordered the renter warden to give £2 towards the relief of one of their tenants and his children, and in 1626, upon a similar petition, they gave £3 towards the relief of the poor.[14]

By this period many of the company's tenants were in arrears with their rent, and in the plague year 1625-6 a number of rents were not paid at all. In January 1626 the Merchant Taylors resolved to examine their leases in the Minories precinct, and to find some way to reduce them to 4 habitations. It is not clear whether these 4 habitations were to correspond to **68/2/4**, **8**, **9**, and **10**, or whether (perhaps more probably) this directive was intended to concern only **8**. The following March the company beadle was ordered to warn the tenants to depart their houses by Midsummer so that the company might rebuild and relet them. The tenants, however, did not depart, and in January 1627 the company again resolved to find 'some fit course' for removing the tenants and reletting the houses. In 1628 the company evidently attempted to pursue this policy by letting a substantial block of **8** (comprising **8B-D**) to a single tenant, but he immediately fell into arrears, and the leases of the various part of **8** were not successfully reduced (to 3) until 1652.[15]

In October 1627 the Merchant Taylors' 'committee on Mr Hide's gift' reported that between Christmas 1614 and Lady Day 1627 the company had received £1000 from its houses in Fleet Street and the Minories, and in addition had received £220. 8s. 11d. in rents and fines of houses in the Minories. Of this latter sum the company had spent £46. 6s. 0d. on repairs, leaving £174. 2s. 11d. to be spent on rebuilding or repairing the houses in the Minories. In fact, the company presumably would have been required to repair only those properties that were let at will. The company's leaseholders normally were responsible for all repairs, maintenance, paving, and cleansing of the properties that they held, and in some cases they covenanted to rebuild as well, in exchange for longer leases or reduced rents or fines. A number of the Merchant Taylors' leases contained clauses that prohibited tenants from subdividing their premises or accepting inmates, but these injunctions do not seem to have been enforced.[16]

iii. *Tenants and occupants of 4, 1604-1670*

The company's archives record the sequence of tenants of **68/2/4** from Christmas 1604, the quarter-day following John Hide's death. Thomas Baylie or Bayly was the tenant at that time, at a rent of £4 p.a. He probably was living there in May 1612 when he undertook to keep the keys of the gate for a year at a salary of £2, which was to be paid by Oliver Herson, evidently the parish victualler. Baylie remained the tenant of **4** at £4 p.a. until Lady Day 1615, and then sub-let the tenement to John Page until at least Lady Day 1616. In July 1616 Baylie, described as Thomas Baylie of the Trinity Minories, yeoman, obtained from the Merchant Taylors a 21-year lease (to expire at midsummer 1637) of the house and the cellar 'near adjoining' that were then in his occupation. The cellar lay on the E. side of **68/2/4**, below **5**. Baylie was to hold this combined property at a rent of £6 p.a.; there probably was no fine. His under tenant Page, however, continued to be listed in the company rentals as paying £4 p.a. for **68/2/4** until 1617-18, when Baylie himself was named as paying £6 p.a. for the property (including the cellar below **68/2/5**).[17]

Thomas Baylie was listed as the tenant of **68/2/4**, which from 1616 on included the adjoining cellar, until 1626, when he also became the tenant of **68/2/9**. He presumably was dwelling at **4** in 1623-4, when he was listed in a subsidy return as having been assessed to pay 8s., which represented a personal valuation of £8 in goods. Thomas died in 1626 and was succeeded by his son and executor George Baylie. George Baylie remained the tenant at £6 p.a. until 1639, two years beyond the expiration of the lease to his father, although by 1633-4 he had gotten into considerable arrears, and in 1638-9 he owed £37. 10s. 0d. on his 2 tenements, **68/2/4** and **9**.

In October 1639 the company granted a new lease of **68/2/4** to Roger Seney, citizen and butcher. He was to hold it for 21 years (expiring midsummer 1660), paying rent of £6 p.a. and a fine of £4, and he was to give security for the rent, the fine, and covenants and repairs.[18]

Seney remained the tenant until 1643-4, when he was succeeded by his widow. She continued to hold the tenement until 1659-60 (although her rent had not been paid for the preceeding 2 years), following which there is a 2-year gap in the records until October 1662, when a new lease was granted to Henry Standish, citizen and cordwainer.

The lease to Standish encompassed **68/2/4**, the cellar below the adjacent **68/2/5**, and the nearby tenement **68/2/8A**. **68/2/4** (including the cellar) was described as the messuage or tenement then or late in the tenure of Roger Seney, late citizen and butcher. Standish was granted the lease in consideration of his spending £100 on repairs. He was to hold the 2 tenements for a term of 41 years (expiring Lady Day 1704) at a rent of £10 p.a., and he was to be responsible for repairs (which he was to carry out within 6 months of warning), paving and cleansing. He was forbidden to remove any wainscot, portal, ceiling, or glass windows, or to receive inmates or divide the house. The company retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell 28 days in arrears.[19]

Standish, who in 1666 probably dwelt at **68/2/1L**, continued as tenant of **68/2/4-5** at £10 p.a. until at least 1670-1. By 1674-5 his executor was listed as tenant in his place.[20]

The cellar below **68/2/5** passed in 1604 to the administration, and in 1614 to the possession, of the Merchant Taylors' Company with the rest of Hide's Minories estate. It is not known when its freehold became detached from that of **68/2/5**, but this probably had occurred by the time of the lease of **68/2/4** to Hide in 1588, and may well have taken place in or before January 1553, when the duke of Suffolk acquired the freehold of the precinct from the Crown, apparently excluding the freehold of **68/2/4**.

From 1604 to 1607 the cellar below **68/2/5** was let for £2 p.a. by the Merchant Taylors to Margaret Rayner, widow, who occupied it herself. From 1607 to 1613 it was let to Bartholomew Boise (or Boyes, or Boyse) at £2. 10s. 0d. p.a. He was succeeded in 1613 by John Scott at the same rent, but in 1614-15 this rent was reduced to £2 p.a. In 1616 the cellar was let at £2 p.a. to Thomas Bayly, the tenant of **68/2/4**, and thenceforth it was included in the leases of **68/2/4**. [21]

NOTES

- 1 MTC: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254); expired leases, Box 45 (indenture dated 8 February 1698/9); Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8, 16; 19th-century plan book, p. 28. For the adjoining cellar, see text below.
- 2 PRO: E318/36/1986; E328/400 (*Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406); SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SP16/230, no. 17 (*Cal S P Dom 1631-3*, p. 497, no. 17); MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254).
- 3 PRO, SC6/Eliz/1380.
- 4 GL, MS 9238 (reg. of baptisms), s.a. 1566; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1r-v, 2-4, 7, 17-18; PRO, E318/45/2413.
- 5 *Cal Pat R 1572-5*, pp. 181-5; MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, D.19 (Box 254).
- 6 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, D.20 (Box 254).
- 7 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, E.23 (misidentified in calendar as E.25), F.27 (Box 254); Tomlinson, p. 368; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 81, 84v, 96.
- 8 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 85, 98v, 99, 108; Tomlinson, pp. 320-22.
- 9 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, D.21 (Box 254).
- 10 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, D.22 (Box 254).
- 11 MTC: Anc MS Bk 9, pp. 232-6; Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 309v-310. GL, MSS 4149; 9238 (register of baptisms), s.a. 1566-7.
- 12 MTC: Ct Min Bk 5, pp. 241, 309; Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 309v-310.
- 13 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vol. 11; Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, G.29 (Box 254); Anc MS Bk 28, p. 15; Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 309v-310.
- 14 MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 22, 271v.
- 15 MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 267v, 272, 288v; see also **68/2/8B-D**.
- 16 MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 309v-310.
- 17 Merchant Taylors' Hall: F5 (account book for John Hide's trust). MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-12; Ct Min Bk 7, pp. 236, 386; Ct Min Bk 8, f. 405v; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 193. Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 108; Tomlinson, p. 311. For the history of the adjoining cellar until 1616, see under **68/2/5**.
- 18 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 12-18; Ct Min Bk 9, ff. 78v, 83v; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 193. PRO: E179/251/17.
- 19 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 17-21; expired leases, Box 45 (indenture dated 20 October 1662).
- 20 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 22 *et seqq.* (to 1675).
- 21 Merchant Taylors' Hall: F5 (account book for John Hide's trust). MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-11.

## 68/2/5-7

### HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

#### (1539-1670): 5-7

These 3 adjacent properties lay between **43/7/9A** on the N. and the street known in the 19th century as Church Street on the S. **68/2/5**, the westernmost of the three, abutted **68/2/2** and **4** on the W. and **6** on the E. By 1604, and probably by 1553, a cellar below **5** had come into the freehold possession of the owner of **68/2/4**, and the history of this cellar is discussed under the latter property. **68/2/7**, the easternmost of the three, abutted **6** on the W. and **8** on the E., and had a small, L-shaped extension eastward that corresponded to the E. end of **43/7/10** and formed a notch at the N.W. corner of **68/2/8**. In the 19th century the site of **5** was represented by no. 2 Church Street (the street number of the Vine public house), and the sites of **6** and **7** by no. 3 Church Street (the street number of the Sieve public house). For a detailed description of their measurements, see under **68/1**, section v.[1]

The history of these properties until 1539 is discussed under **43/7/10-11A** and **68/1**, section v. In 1591 they were described in a memorandum as the 3rd, 4th, and 5th houses of a row of six that stood on the left-hand side as one entered the precinct. This row of houses may have been in existence by 1487-8.[2]

**68/2/5** probably is to be identified with a tenement held in 1538-41 by Thomas Hylton from year to year at £1. 6s. 8d. p.a. In 1552-3 it was said to be held on the same terms by Richard Moore, and formerly by Thomas Spryngell. Moore evidently continued to occupy **5** until at least 1568 (see below).

**68/2/6-7** perhaps are to be identified with a tenement held in 1538-41 for £2. 13s. 4d. p.a. by Thomas Dyer, probably from year to year. In October 1538 the Minoresses had granted to Thomas Dyer, esquire, an annuity of 4 marks (£2. 13s. 4d.) in consideration of his *gratitudo* to the abbey, and Dyer had this grant confirmed by the Court of Augmentations in July 1539. In 1552-3 Dyer's property probably is to be identified with a tenement said to have been late in the tenure of Anthony Cooke, esquire, and currently in the tenure of Robert Broke, clerk, from year to year, at £2. 13s. 4d. p.a.[3]

In January 1553 Edward VI granted the freehold of the entire former precinct of the Minoresses, including **68/2/5-7**, to his kinsman Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, who kept it only until the following May. During the 4 intervening months Suffolk alienated the freeholds of **68/2/5-7**. According to a memorandum made in 1591, Suffolk sold the 3rd, 4th, and 5th houses 'on the left' to one Cole, his grocer. Cole then mortgaged or sold them to 'one owlde Boyer without Allgate'. He is identifiable as Robert Bowier, citizen and bowyer, who perhaps was a kinsman of Elena and/or Francis Bowyer (see under **68/2/2-3**).[4]

Robert Bowier, in his will dated October 1557 and proved in October 1559, bequeathed **68/2/5-7** to his son and executor William Bowier, citizen of London. Robert's will described these properties as 3 messuages or tenements with shops, cellars, solars, and appurtenances, lying within the great gate of the late house called the Minories without Aldgate, and in the tenure of Thomas Hide or Hydes, tailor, [Richard] Moore, a freemason, and 'Frowe' Taillour.[5]

About 'Frowe' Taillour nothing other than her apparent Lowlander or German background is known. Thomas Hide or Hydes, who may have been the father of John Hide, citizen and merchant tailor (see under **68/2/4**), was resident in the parish at his death, c. 1563 (when his will was proved). Frowe Taillour and Thomas Hide presumably occupied **68/2/6-7**. Richard Moore or More, who seems to have occupied **5** since at least 1552 (see above), contributed 10s. to the repair of the church in 1567, was a churchwarden in 1568-9, and evidently is to be identified with the 'Mr. Moore' whose

wife, daughter, and 2 maids paid Easter offerings in 1567, and whose wife shared a pew with Mrs. Yonge (who lived at **68/2/9**) in that year. Moore paid tithes in 1567 and 1568 of 5s. 4d. p.a. If these tithes were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then Moore was paying rent of £1. 18s. 9d. p.a. He was named in the lists of tithe-payers in a position in the sequence of names that suggests that he was dwelling at **5**. Moore was still living in the parish in 1569, when his will was made, but had died in or before 1580, when it was proved.[6]

The tithe-lists of 1567 and 1568 suggest that in those years **68/2/6** was occupied at first by 'Goodman' Edmund Goddard, a basketmaker. Between Lady Day and Midsummer 1567 he seems to have moved to **68/2/8** and to have been succeeded at **6** by Goodman Maddyson or Maddeson. Goddard was dwelling in the parish by April 1566, when his twin sons Edward and John were baptized there. Another son, Edmund, died in July 1566. Goddard, his wife, and his maid were listed among the Easter communicants at Holy Trinity Minories in 1567. In that year Goodwife Goddard shared a pew with Goodwife Birkenshaw (who lived nearby at **4**). In 1566, 1567, and 1569 Goddard worked for some days on the renovations to the parish church at a wage of 13d. per day, and he also supplied nails, wainscot leaves, and forms to the church. In 1570 he worked on the seats at the gate at a wage of c. 14 1/2d. per day. In 1568 Goddard contributed 5s. towards the repair of the church, and he was a churchwarden in 1572-4. His successor, Goodman Maddyson, probably is to be identified with the 'ould father Maddison' who in 1569 worked for some days on the church repairs at a wage of 14d. per day. Both Goddard and Maddyson paid tithes of 10d. per quarter. If these were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. p.a. in the pound, then **6** was assessed as having a rental value of approximately £1. 4s. 3d. p.a.[7]

The same tithe-lists indicate that in 1567 and 1568 **7** was occupied by Mr. John Bloke or Blowke or Blooke, a citizen and grocer. At some date between 1559 (when Robert Bowier died) and 1589 the freeholds of **68/2/5-7** descended to Robert Bowier's 'cousin' and legatee Lettice and her husband John Bloke. Bloke and his wife and 3 of his servants were listed among the Palm Sunday communicants at Holy Trinity Minories in 1567. In 1567 and 1568 Bloke paid tithes of 6s. 8d. p.a. If they were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, the rental value of **7** would have been assessed at £2. 8s. 6d. p.a.[8]

Bloke, who also was a co-lessee of **4**, contributed £1. 10s. 0d. in 1567 towards the repair of the church, in which his wife had a private pew, and in 1577 he went to Fulham to see the bishop of London on church business, but otherwise he does not seem to have been active in the affairs of the parish church. According to the memorandum of 1591, John Bloke predeceased his wife, and she herself died c. 1589. **68/2/5-7** then descended 'by marriage' to William Gamage by right of his wife, who presumably was the daughter or kinswoman of the Bloses.[9]

In 1591 John Hide, who owned the freehold of **68/2/8**, brought a suit of trespass against Philip Ansley and Christopher Ascue, who may have been the occupants of **68/2/7**. Hide alleged that on 6 July of that year the defendants had broken into a room of **68/2/8**, which belonged to him. The defendants in turn claimed that the room in question was part of and set within the frame of **68/2/7**, which was the freehold of William Gamage. The outcome of this case is not recorded.[10]

Nothing further is known of the tenants and freeholders of **68/2/5-7** until the second half of the 17th century, when part or all of **68/2/5-7** probably was the site of the 'Sieve', evidently an alehouse or tavern. A halfpenny trade token in the British Museum, probably dating from 1648 x 1672, was issued by Richard Harris 'at ye Siev/In Trinity Minories', and Tomlinson reports that the Sieve is mentioned frequently in the parish records as a meeting place of the leading parishioners. The Sieve is not mentioned by name in the churchwardens' accounts and vestry minutes of 1566-1686, so Tomlinson's account must refer to the late 17th century and later. In 1737 Edward Hooker of Winchester bequeathed to his children 'his house in the Minories London called the Seive alehouse being three houses or tenements'. This description may comprehend all three tenements of **68/2/5-7**. In the late 18th and 19th centuries, however, the site of **68/2/5** (no. 2 Church Street) seems to have been occupied by the Vine public house, and the Sieve stood next door on the sites of **68/2/6-7** (no. 3 Church Street).[11]

The Vine (in 1591, the site of the 3rd house 'on the left') is shown on the 1873 O.S. map to have measured *c.* 30 ft. (9.14 m.) N.-S., by *c.* 13 ft. (3.96 m.) E.-W., with a yard behind it measuring *c.* 13 ft. (3.96 m.) from N. to S.

In the 1890s Philip Norman published sketches of the exterior of the neighbouring Sieve (which had been (reproduced in Figs. 000-000) closed in 1886) and of the massive chimney piece in its taproom. These sketches, used together with the 1873 O.S. map, show a 2-storeyed building about 30 ft. (9.14 m.) square, under a pair of tiled roofs with ridges running at right angles to the street. This building appears to have been timber-framed, and may have incorporated the 2 houses described in 1591 as the 5th and 6th houses 'on the left'. The first floor seems originally to have jettied out over the ground floor at the front. The setback below the jetty had a later infilling of 2 bay windows and a central doorway. Behind the building there seems to have been an open space some 13 ft. (3.96 m.) deep from N. to S., which was divided into 1 or more yards or plots. The eastward extension of **68/2/7** into the notch at the N.W. corner of **68/2/8** appears to be represented by a wooden lean-to, the dimensions of which seem from the O.S. map of 1873 to have been *c.* 13 ft. (*c.* 3.96 m.) N.-S., by *c.* 18 ft. (*c.* 5.49 m.) E.-W. The appearance of the Sieve, as sketched by Norman, suggests that the greater part of it dated from the 17th century or earlier, but presumably not earlier than 1374, when the site was described as a plot with a little house on it.[12]

Tomlinson reports that the Sieve 'had very large cellars, which extended far beyond the limits of the house itself'. The date(s) and extent of these cellars are not known, although, as stated above, cellars are mentioned below **68/2/5-7** in Robert Bowier's will of 1557, and below **68/2/5** from 1604.[13]

#### NOTES

- 1 MTC, late 19th century plan-book (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), p. 28 (plan of no. 1 Church Street, showing abutment at no. 2); *The Business Directory of London and Provincial Trade Guide, 1877* (15th edn.), p. 580: 'Selby John L[icensed] V[ictualler], 'Sieve', 3 Church st Minories E'.
- 2 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254). For the dating of the 6 houses 'on the left', see under **68/1**, section v.
- 3 PRO: E315/100, ff. 362v-363; E318/36/1986; E328/400 (*Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406); SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15.
- 4 PRO, E328/399-400 (*Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406; *1553 and appendices*, p. 5), E329/415-416; MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254); HR 250(65).
- 5 HR 250(65).
- 6 PRO, PROB11/47 (PCC 10 Stevenson: Thomas Hydes); GL, MS 9051/4, f. 193v (Richard Moore); Lambeth, MS 3390, ff.1r-v, 2-4, 7, 15v, 17-18, 24; Tomlinson, pp. 192, 243, 250, 309.
- 7 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 6, 14, 15v, 17-18, 42; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3, 242-5, 249-52.
- 8 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1, 2-4, 17-18; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3.
- 9 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 7, 15v, 53; Tomlinson, p. 243; MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254).
- 10 MTC: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.26, F.27 (Box 254).
- 11 Tomlinson, pp. 158-9. The Vine is marked in a late 18th-century plan book belonging to the Merchant Taylors' Company (n.p.). For the street numbers of the Vine and the Sieve, see n. 1, above.
- 12 Philip Norman's sketches of the Sieve were published in the *English Illustrated Magazine* (1890), and in Charles Welch's *The Modern History of the City of London* (1896); copies of these sketches are in the Museum of London's Department of Pictures, Prints, and Drawings, Power Collection, box labelled 'City, East VI. MAM-R'. For the description of the site in 1374, see *Aldgate Cart*, no. 957 and discussion under **43/7/11A**.
- 13 Tomlinson, p. 158.

68/2/8

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 8

This property lay on the N. side of the street known in the 19th century as Church Street, between **68/2/7** on the W. and the northern extension of Church Street on the E. A memorandum made in 1591 described **68/2/8** as the 'great house' or as the 6th and last house of a row of houses that stood 'on the left' as one entered the former precinct of the Minoresses. There are 4 extant measured plans of **8**, dating from the late 17th century to the 19th century. One of these shows the plot's outline only; the other 3 show internal divisions. The measurements of all 4 agree, with only minor discrepancies, and they have been used to reconstruct the plan of **8** that is shown in Fig. 000. They record that **8** was a roughly rectangular property, with a notch 13 ft. (3.36 m.) square (occupied by an extension of **68/2/7**) in the N.W. corner. By the 1680s (the date of the earliest plan) the property had overall measurements of 46 ft. (14.02 m.) N.-S., by 58 ft. 6 in. (17.83 m.) along the S. side E.-W. and contained 7 buildings of unequal size grouped around a central courtyard. These are shown in Fig. 000. Four of the buildings (labelled **A-D** in Fig. 000) fronted on the E.-W. section of Church Street. An entry approximately 5 ft. (c. 1.52 m.) wide between **B** and **C** gave access to the courtyard. This entry was known in the late 16th and early 17th centuries as the 'Yellow Porch'; a plan of 1684 labels the courtyard of **8** as the 'Yellow Port Court'. The remaining 3 buildings (**E-G** on Fig. 000) stood on the N. side of the courtyard. A second entry, also c. 5 ft. (c. 1.52 m.) wide, between the N. side of **D** and the S. side of **G**, gave access to the courtyard from the northern extension of Church Street.

For reasons that are discussed more fully below, it seems possible that buildings **D** and **G** were additions made in the 2nd quarter of the 17th century to the earlier site of **68/2/8**, represented by buildings **A, B, C, E,** and **F**. It is not known whether the sites of **D** and **G** had always formed part of **68/2/8**, or whether they represent encroachments eastward onto the northern extension of Church Street. If the latter, then the original site of **68/2/8** would have had overall measurements of 46 ft. (14.02 m.) N.-S., by c. 46 ft. (c. 14.02 m.) E.-W.[1]

The history of **68/2/8** until 1539 is discussed under **43/7/11A-B** and **68/1**, section v. In August 1538, shortly before the suppression of their house, the Minoresses leased **68/2/8** to Ralph Pylkyngton or Pilkington, citizen and haberdasher, for a term of 40 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1578), at a rent of £3. 6s. 8d. p.a. The lease described the property as a messuage with yard, parlours, solars, cellars, and galleries, lying within the precinct, and late in the tenure of Master Richard Pate or Pates, archdeacon of Lincoln. The Minoresses were to be responsible for all repairs and payment of quit-rents, and the lease was to become void if the rent fell 6 months in arrears.[2]

This large house probably had been built between 1374 and 1487 (see discussion under **68/1**, section v.) Pilkington, who obtained leases of other properties in the precinct after the dissolution of the abbey (see under **68/2/1**, section iv a, b, g), had an exemplification of his lease of **68/2/8** made by the Court of Augmentations in April 1539, and retained his tenure of it until February 1541. He then assigned his lease to Alice Bromewych of London, widow, for £20. The lease at that time had an unexpired term of 37 1/2 years.[3]

Alice Bromewych assigned the lease on 20 June 1546 to John Sutton of London, yeoman, and Jane his wife, and they in turn assigned it on 29 July 1546 to George Forman, citizen and skinner, for £13. 6s. 8d. Two and a half years later, on 29 February 1549, Forman assigned the lease for the same sum to Thomas Emery, citizen and merchant tailor. Emery retained the lease until his death. He evidently occupied the house himself, for in his will (proved 1556) he bequeathed the utensils and household stuff in the property, as well as the remaining term of years, to his executor Robert Dycons,

citizen and grocer. On 6 May 1556 Dycons conveyed the lease to John Dutton, citizen and merchant tailor, and on 21 August 1556 Dutton assigned both the lease and the contents (unspecified) of the premises to Julius or Julinus Morgan of London, esquire, for £66. 13s. 4d. The lease at that time had an unexpired term of 22 years.[4]

Julius or Julinus Morgan of the 'Minoras', London, gentleman, died soon after (his will, in which he left £1 to the parish church, was proved in 1557 or 1558), but the administrators of his goods, Thomas Onley of Catesby, Northants., gentleman, and his wife Jane, did not dispose of the lease and contents of **68/2/8** until 9 May 1562. On that date they assigned the lease and the goods for an unspecified sum to John Hide (or Hyde or Hides) of the Minories, tailor, who paid a further £5 on delivery of the original lease.[5]

During this period, the freehold of **68/2/8** had descended with that of the capital estate (see under **68/2/1**) until 1553. On 12 January 1553 Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, sold the freehold of **68/2/8** to Thomas Ackworthe or Acworth of London, gentleman, who was described in a memorandum of 1591 as the duke's draper, and in an indenture of 1564 as a citizen and merchant tailor. Nine years later, on 17 February 1562, Ackworthe sold his freehold interest to John Hide, so that Hide's purchase of the lease in May 1562 effectively extinguished the latter (which had been due to expire at Michaelmas 1578).[6]

John Hide, who was described in a lease of 1588 as a citizen and merchant tailor (see under **68/2/4**), retained the freehold of **8** until his death in 1604, and probably occupied part of the premises himself until c. 1569. His residence in the parish after 1562 is attested by the baptisms there of his sons John (July 1565) and Edward (February 1567). In 1567, 'Mr. Hydes', his wife, and his 7 men and 1 maid were listed among the Easter communicants at Holy Trinity Minories, where Mrs. Hide enjoyed a private pew. In 1567 Hide contributed £2 towards the repair of the church (only one other parishioner, Thomas Beane, contributed so large a sum), and he served as a churchwarden in 1567-8, but thereafter he seems to disappear from the parish records. Perhaps it was at this time, c. 1569-70, that he left the Minories, probably for the parish of St. Bride or of St. Andrew Undershaft. In his will (made 4 September 1604 and proved 24 October 1604) he left bequests of £2 p.a. for coals to the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft (where he evidently then resided), £1. 10s. 0d. p.a. to St. Bride's, and 16s. p.a. to Holy Trinity Minories, in that order. The last bequest is the earliest known perpetual legacy to the parish of Holy Trinity Minories.[7]

In 1567 and 1568, when he seems to have been dwelling at **8**, Hide paid tithes of 9s. 4d. p.a. If these were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then his dwelling was assessed as having a rental value of £3. 7s. 10d. p.a., only 14d. p.a. more than the rent charged under the 1538 lease. This suggests that Hide occupied only part of **8**, a suggestion strengthened by the inclusion in the tithe-lists of 3 probable tenants of **8** at this time. These were, respectively, Mr. Pycke or Picke, who was succeeded at Midsummer 1568 by Mr. William Chapman; Peter Demote or Lemote (or Laymote or Lamote); and 'Lady Jaslen', who was succeeded at Midsummer 1567 by 'Goodman' Edmund Goddart.

Pycke probably is to be identified with Richard Picke, who was buried in the nave of the parish church in 1568. Chapman was living in the parish by May 1565, when his daughter Vane was baptized there. In 1567 he and his wife were among the Palm Sunday communicants at Holy Trinity Minories, where Goodwife Chapman had her own pew. Together, Pycke and Chapman gave £1 towards the repair of the church in 1568. They paid tithes of 6s. p.a., suggesting that the rental value of their dwelling was £2. 3s. 4d. p.a. Peter Lemote, a buttonmaker, born in Flanders, was living in the parish by February 1566 when his son Samuel was baptized there. Another son, Gideon, was baptized in February 1567. A return of aliens made in 1568 recorded that Peter, his wife Jacomyne, their children Jacomyne, 'Pole' (Paul?), and 'Annes' (Agnes?), and their servant Giles Frank, all born in Flanders and attending the French church, dwelled together in the Minories as tenants to John Hide. Although they attended the French church, Lemote and his wife and 'another wife lying there' were listed among the Easter communicants at Holy Trinity Minories in 1567. In 1568 Lemote gave 2s. towards the repair of the parish church. In 1567 and 1568 he paid tithes of 6s. 8d. p.a., suggesting that the rental value of his dwelling was £2. 8s. 6d. p.a. Lemote may still have been resident at **8** in 1570, when the churchwardens' accounts record the burial in the parish churchyard of a Dutchman and his



child out of Lamote's house. Of 'Lady Jaslen' nothing is known. Her successor Edmund Goddart, a basketmaker, apparently moved to **8** from **68/2/6**, under which he is discussed. Both paid tithes of 6s. p.a., suggesting a rental value for their dwellings of £2. 3s. 4d. p.a. The 4 tithe payments that have been assigned to **8** thus represent a total rental valuation of £10. 3s. 0d. p.a.[8]

There probably were more than 4 households dwelling at **8**, however. In the return of aliens of 1568 the entry for Peter Lemote's household was followed by entries for 3 other households, also tenants of John Hide, and probably all dwelling at **8**. These were: Maliard Lemotho (Lemote?), trussmaker, with Christian his wife, Peter his son, and Peterkyn his daughter, all born in Flanders and attending the Dutch church; James Harrison, basketmaker, born in Holland and attending the parish church; and John Lizhe, arrasmaker, Dutchman, with his wife Levena, his mother Elizabeth, his 'brethren' John and Vrion, his children Trian, 'Barbore' (Barbara?) and Joren, and 2 apparently unrelated men, James Fallmallsake and William Degorgon, all of whom were counted as Dutch.

Seven other aliens, all men, who were dwelling in Hide's 'rentes' in 1568 cannot be identified with any of Hide's other Minories properties and also possibly lived in **8**. They were: Richard Tockyng, merchant, denizen, born in Friesland; James Johnson and Nicholas Emerson, tailor, both born in Friesland; James Malpo, buttonmaker, born in Bruges; Peter Basularia, crossbowmaker, a Frenchman; John Demure, cobbler, a Dutchman; and Cornelius Jacob, a minister of the Dutch church, born in Holland. The first 4 attended the parish church; Basularia and Demure attended the French church; Jacob the Dutch church. Only Tockyng is mentioned subsequently: he probably is to be identified with one 'Tuckyn', in whose house in the parish 5 persons (2 bakers, a Frenchwoman, her child, and another child) died in 1570.[9]

Nothing certain is known of the occupants of **8** between 1568 and 1591. However, 2 returns made in November and December 1571 of aliens dwelling in the Minories precinct named a group of 30 'strangers' dwelling in the house of Rowland Hetrewe there. This group cannot be assigned to any other property in the parish, and it seems possible that Hetrewe was leasing **8** from Hide. This group consisted of Rowland (also called Laurence) Hetrewe himself, silkweaver, born in 'Valencia' (Valence), dwelling with his wife Katharine and 4 children, all of whom had come 'for religion' 3 1/2 years previous. They were counted as French, and attended the French church. With them dwelt 6 servants, Hetrewe's father, and 4 other families, one with 3 servants. Nicholas Brame, one of Hetrewe's servants, a Frenchman born in Valence, had come to England 4 years previous to work and attended the French church. Simon Bockowe and Nicholas Lyons, also Hetrewe's servants, had been born in Flanders, had come to England 3 months previous to work, were counted as Dutch and attended the French church. Sable Depoys, Hetrewe's maidservant, born in Valence, had come to England for religion 2 years previous, and dwelt with her daughter Katharine, who also seems to have been Hetrewe's servant. Both were counted as French and attended the French church. Margaret Depone, another of Hetrewe's maidservants, had been born in Flanders, had come to England to dwell 5 years previous, was counted as Dutch, but attended the French church. Arnold Hetrewe, silkweaver, Rowland's father, born in Valence, had come to England 3 months previous for religion, was counted as French and attended the French church. John Vandeflite, carver, born in Antwerp, had come to England for religion 4 years past with Katharine his wife. Both were counted as Dutch and attended the Dutch church. Peter Mutton, silkweaver, born in Flanders, had come to England for religion 3 1/2 years previous with Katharine his wife. Both were counted as Dutch but attended the French church. John Guyte, silkweaver, Mutton's manservant, born in Valence, and another John Guite or Guyte, also Mutton's servant, had come together to England for work 3 months previous; Margaret, Mutton's woman servant, also born in Valence, had come for religion 3 months previous. All three were counted as French and attended the French church. Adrian Adrians, sailor, born in Holland, had come to England for religion 4 3/4 years previous with his wife Marie and 3 children. All five were counted as Dutch and attended the Dutch church. Barbara de Laitor or Delator, silkweaver, born in Valence, and Baldwin de Latore or Delator, her son, had come for religion 4 years previous, were counted as French, and attended the French church.[10]

After this possible attribution of occupants in 1571, the history of **8** is unknown until 1591. In July of that year 2 men, who evidently were the tenants or agents of the owner of the neighbouring house at **68/2/7**, broke into a room of a house called Crampe's house, which was in the occupation of Robert

Crampe. This room lay in **68/2/8A** or **E**, abutting **68/2/7**. John Hide, the owner of Crampe's house, sued the 2 men for trespass. They alleged that the room in question lay within the frame of the adjacent house (**68/2/7**). Hide, however, produced witnesses to prove that the room had been continuously occupied as part of Crampe's house.[11]

Robert Crampe or Cramp probably was resident in the parish by October 1581, when the parish register records his marriage to Avery Smallwood. Subsequent entries report the burial of his daughter Mary (August 1583) and the baptism of his son Mark (October 1584). It thus is possible that Crampe's tenancy of at least the western part of **68/2/8** had begun in or by 1581.[12]

Nothing further is known of the occupation of **68/2/8** until 1604, when Hide died and his Minories estate passed to the Merchant Taylors' Company. Initially, the Merchant Taylors held the property in trust for Hide's son Edward; when Edward died in 1614 without male issue, the company inherited the freehold in remainder. The terms of Hide's will, the descent of his estate to the Merchant Taylors, and the administration of the estate by the company are discussed in detail under **68/2/4**.

The rentals and other accounts of the Merchant Taylors' Company, which begin for the Minories properties in 1604, reveal that by that date **68/2/8** had been parcelled up among 10 tenants, some or all of whom may have had under-tenants. These 10 tenancies seem to correspond with later tenancies that in turn can be assigned to various parts of buildings **A-C** and **E-F**, which are shown in Fig. 000. These buildings, together with the apparently later buildings **D** and **G**, are discussed below in alphabetical sequence.

### **68/2/8A**

This property lay between **68/2/7** on the N. and W., the street later known as Church Street on the S., and **68/2/8B**, the courtyard, and **8E** on the E. It was by far the largest property in **68/2/8**. Plans of the late 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries (discussed above) record that it measured 33 ft. (10.06 m.) N.-S. by 18 ft. (5.49 m.) E.-W., with a notch 5 ft. (1.52 m.) square at the N.E. corner where **8A** abutted **8E**. A plan of **8A** is given in Fig. 000.[13]

Of the tenancies listed in the Merchant Taylors' Company rentals of properties in the Minories precinct, none can be assigned to **8A** on the basis of internal evidence or abutment references. However, there are some 7 tenancies that cannot be assigned to any of the other Hide estate properties there, and so by process of elimination they have been assigned to **8A**. One of these tenancies can be traced from 1604 to 1626. Of the remaining 6, 3 date from 1604 to 1614, and 3 from 1614 to 1626. Thus, for the period 1604-26 **8A** perhaps was parcelled into 4 tenancies. There is no explicit evidence for determining how these 6 tenancies should be linked, and the suggestions for this that are discussed below must be regarded as conjectural.

The first of the tenancies was that of William Mewse, who held 1 tenement at £1. 13s. 4d. p.a. from 1604 to 1608. He was resident in the parish by September 1600, when his son William was baptized there, and in 1603 he was serving as the parish clerk. Mewse was succeeded by John Cockett or Cocket, who paid the same rent from 1608 to 1614. From 1614 to 1619, however, he paid the much greater rent of £3. 17s. 4d. p.a. for what continued to be described in the rentals as 1 tenement. It seems likely that in 1614 Cockett became the tenant of an additional part of **8A**, increasing his holding from, perhaps, 1 room to 2 or possibly 3 rooms. This additional space seems most likely to have been part of the premises formerly occupied by Robert Hubbersted (see below). In 1619 Cockett was succeeded by Robert Maddox, who held the tenement for £3. 17s. 4d. p.a. until 1623. In 1623 he seems to have been succeeded by Edward Barsey or Barsley, who until c. 1620 had occupied 2 rooms in **8C** (*q.v.*). Barsley paid £3. 10s. 0d. p.a. for the tenement until 1626, after which the rentals contained no entry for it. A subsidy return of 1623-4 for the Minories precinct listed an Elizabeth Barsley as assessed at 4d. 'by pole (poll)' (the minimum assessment). Perhaps she was Edward Barsley's widow or daughter, and occupied his portion of **8A**. [14]

The second tenancy was that of John Shambroke, who held 1 tenement for £3. 10s. 0d. p.a. from 1604 to 1607. He was succeeded by Christopher Wake, who held the same tenement for £4 p.a. from 1607 to 1608, when he in turn was succeeded by Robert Hubbersted or Hubbersted, who held it for £4 p.a. from 1608 to 1614. This tenancy may have comprised 2 or possibly 3 rooms. In 1614 John Cockett's rent (discussed above) rose by £2. 4s. 0d. p.a., while all the other rents attributed to **8A** fell.

It seems likely that in that year Hubbersted's holding was divided, with 1 or 2 rooms being added to Cocket's tenancy. The remaining room probably was held by William Price, who held 1 room for £1. 13s. 4d. p.a. from 1614 to 1619 (the tenant of this room in 1615-16 was listed as Nicholas Price, probably in error for William). From 1619 to 1626 Price's room (now described as a tenement) was held by John Maunder at the same rent of £1. 13s. 4d. p.a.; his rent was not paid in 1625-6.[15]

The next tenancy attributed to **8A** was that of William Greene, who held a messuage or tenement for £2 p.a. from 1604 to 1608, when he was succeeded by his widow at the same rent until 1614. This tenancy probably consisted of one room. Widow Greene seems most likely to have been succeeded by one Myas, who held 1 room for the last 2 quarters of 1614-15 for 14s., which would have been £1. 8s. 0d. p.a. Between 1615 and 1626 this room was held by John Lobley at £1. 8s. 0d. p.a.; this rent was not paid in 1625-6.[16]

The last tenancy assigned to **8A** was that of Thomas Colman, who from 1604 to 1614 held a messuage (probably consisting of 1 room) for £2. 13s. 4d. p.a. He seems most likely to have been succeeded by Nicholas Foord, who held 1 room for £2. 1s. 4d. p.a. from 1614 to 1626, the last year's rent being unpaid.[17]

If these attributions are correct, then from 1604 to 1626 the total rent payable to the Merchant Taylors by the tenants of **8A** was as follows: 1604-7, £9. 16s. 8d. p.a.; 1607-14, £10. 6s. 8d. p.a.; 1614-23, £9 p.a.; 1623-6, £8. 12s. 8d. p.a. By the latter part of this period, 3 out of the 4 tenants of **8A** were in arrears with their rent, and in 1625-6 only 1 of the 4 tenants paid any rent at all, perhaps as a result of the plague of 1625. The total number of rooms in **8A** represented by these rents was perhaps 5 or 6, suggesting that in the period 1604-26 **8A** may have consisted of one structure containing 2 ground-floor rooms, 2 first-floor rooms, 1 or 2 garret rooms, and possibly a cellar below.

Between 1626 and 1662 all of **8A** came into the tenure of Richard Browne, citizen and joiner. He may have been related to Thomas Browne, also a joiner, who held **8B**, **D**, and part of **E** at about that time. In October 1662 the Merchant Taylors leased **8A** together with the nearby **68/2/4** to Henry Standish, citizen and cordwainer. **8A** was described in the lease as a messuage or tenement lately in the tenure of the late Richard Browne. Standish was to hold the 2 tenements for a term of 41 years (expiring 25 March 1704), at a rent of £10 p.a., in consideration of his spending £100 on repairs. He also covenanted to repair (within 6 months of warning), pave and cleanse the premises; not to remove any wainscot, portal, ceiling, or glass windows; and not to receive inmates or divide the house. The company retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell 28 days in arrears.

Standish remained the tenant of **4** and **8A** at £10 p.a. until at least 1671; by 1674-5 it was held by his executor (unnamed). A plan of 1684, however, names the lessee of **4** and **8A** as 'Mr. Standish'. The same plan shows **8A** with a single doorway, at the S.E. corner of the property. The plan of 1694-5 also shows only one doorway, situated at the centre of the S. side.

A list made in the late 17th or early 18th century of the tenants of the Hide estate properties records that Henry Standish had paid a fine of £80 in 1654 for the property let to him at £10 p.a. for a term of 40 years, commencing at Midsummer 1652 and expiring at midsummer 1693 (*sic*). This record seems to be an inaccurate reference to the lease granted to Standish in 1662; it is possible, however, that the reference to an £80 fine paid in 1654 may reflect a prior lease of the same property.[18]

### **68/2/8B**

This property lay between the courtyard on the N., the later Church Street on the S., **8A** on the W., and the entry known as the Yellow Porch on the E. A plan made in 1684 gives the N.-S. length of the W. side of **8B** as 19 ft. (5.79 m.), and a late 19th-century plan gives the E.-W. breadth of the S. side of **8B**, together with the breadth of the entry, as 16 ft. 7 in. (5.06 m.) From the scale included with the latter plan, the E.-W. breadth of the entry seems to have been about 5 ft. (1.52 m.), and that of **8B** about 11 ft. 7 in. (3.54 m.) These dimensions are shown in the plan of **8B** in Fig. 000.[19]

**8B** probably is to be identified with a tenement that was vacant in the first 2 quarters of 1604-5, and was said to have been late in the occupation of Henry Smith. From 1605 to 1614 it was held of the Merchant Taylors' Company by Oliver Herson (or Hersa(u)nt, Hearson, or Herdson), for £3 p.a. Herson, who was assessed as an alien in a lay subsidy return of 1624, was described in an abstract of a

lease dated 1620 as Oliver Herdson of London, denizen. He may have been dwelling at **9B** in May 1612, when he agreed to pay Thomas Baylie, the tenant of **68/2/4**, £2 to keep the keys of the 'outward' (Church Street) gate for a year. This suggests that Herson was the parish victualler at that time, since it had become customary for the victualler to be responsible for keeping the gate. At the same time, Herson also agreed to pay £2 to Robert Folkes to discharge him (Herson) of the office of constable. In 1614-15 Herson was described as holding 2 tenements: one at £8 p.a, which can be identified as **68/2/9**, and the other at £4. 5s. 4d. p.a. This second tenement probably is to be identified with **8B** plus a shop in **8C** (*q.v.*). Herson continued to hold this second tenement at will for £4. 5s. 4d. p.a. until 1620.[20]

In June 1620 the company granted Herson a lease and described him as having been the tenant-at-will of a tenement (probably **8B**) and a shop (probably part of **8C**). The premises included in the lease consisted of 1 tenement and 2 shops, and seem to have comprised **8C** only. From 1620 to 1627 Herson held the property identified as **8C** for £6. 10s. 0d. p.a., and a tenement for £3. 5s. 4d. p.a. This latter tenement probably is to be identified as **8B**. Herson presumably was dwelling there in December 1622 (when his mother Julian, an alien, who perhaps had lived with him, was buried in the parish), and in 1623-4 (when he was valued as having £2 in goods and was assessed, as an alien, to pay 10s. 8d., twice the rate that Englishmen paid).[21]

In 1628 Herson surrendered to the company his lease of 2 rooms and 2 shops (evidently **8C**) in exchange for a lease of additional premises. The new lease seems to have included **8B**, the history of which from 1628 to 1670 is discussed under **8B-D**.

### **68/2/8C**

This property lay between the courtyard on the N., the later Church Street on the S., **8D** on the E., and the entry known as the Yellow Porch on the W. A plan of 1684 shows **8C** as containing approximately the same depth N.-S. as **8B** (19 ft. or 5.79 m.), and a late 19th-century plan records that **8C** had an E.-W. street frontage of 11 ft. (3.35 m.). These dimensions are shown in Fig. 000.[22]

**8C** probably is to be identified in the Merchant Taylors' Company's rental of 1604-5 with a tenement held by Edward Barsley, evidently at will, for £4. 10s. 0d. p.a., and a little shop held by Roger Parker for 16s. p.a. Barsley may have been related to William Barsely, whose son William was baptized at Holy Trinity Minories in February 1598, and whose wife Mary and son William were buried in the parish in March and April 1600, respectively. Roger Parker was living in the parish by July 1599, when his daughter Mary ('Merry') was baptized there (she died the following month). Two further children, Abraham and Rachel, evidently twins, were baptized in October 1600; Rachel was buried in November 1600. Parker's shop probably consisted of all or part of the ground floor of **8C**, and Barsley's tenement probably comprised the upper floor(s); in 1620 it was described as consisting of 2 rooms (see below).[23]

Barsley retained this tenement until 1620, paying £4. 10s. 0d. p.a. from 1604 to 1615, and £4. 11s. 4d. p.a. from 1615 to 1620. He subsequently became the tenant of part of **8A** (*q.v.*). Parker remained the tenant of the shop at 16s. p.a. from 1604 to 1608, when he was succeeded by Robert Bedford. Bedford held the shop at the same rent from 1608 to 1613. In 1613-14 it was held, also at 16s. p.a., by Peter Fludd or Floude or Flood or Floyd. He was a churchwarden of Holy Trinity Minories in 1599 and his wife Jane was buried in the parish in April 1600. Flood's signature appears frequently on the vestry minutes from 1600 to at least 1622, and he was a churchwarden from 1614 to 1616. In 1623-4 he was listed in a subsidy return for the parish as worth £3 in goods, on which he was assessed to pay 8s. He died *c.* 1626 (when his will was proved), leaving a widow named Rachel.[24]

From 1614 to 1620, however, the shop at **8C** was held by William Furner, still at 16s. p.a. In 1614-15 Furner also became the tenant of a room (sometimes described as a tenement) for which he paid £1. 7s. 4d. p.a. This room probably lay either in the garret of **8C** or in the small cellar below the back part of **8C**, both of which are mentioned in a lease of 1630 and a view of 1651 (see below). Furner remained the tenant of this room at £1. 7s. 4d. p.a. until 1626, although his rent was in arrears by 1623-4, and was not paid at all in 1625-6. In November 1620 the company had given £2 towards the relief of Furner and his children, who were in great want.[25]

A second shop in **8C** also seems to have been let by the company in 1614-15. The tenant of this shop was Oliver Herson, who also held a tenement identified above as **8B**. In 1614-15 the rent of Herson's tenement was increased from £3 to £4. 5s. 4d. p.a. Of this, approximately £1 p.a. evidently was due from a shop described in 1620 as lying under the same roof as Furner's shop and Barsley's tenement (see below). Herson's shop thus may have occupied the front portion of the ground floor of **8C**, while Furner's 'little' shop and tenement may have occupied the back part of the ground floor of **8C** and the small cellar below it, or perhaps a garret room. Herson held his tenement (**8B**) and shop (apparently in **8C**) at will for £4. 5s. 4d. p.a. from 1614-15 until 1620.[26]

Thus, from 1604-5 to 1614-15 the rents attributed to **8C** totalled £5. 6s. 0d. p.a.; from 1614-15 to 1619-20 they totalled *c.* £7. 14s. 8d. p.a.

In June 1620 Herson petitioned the company for a lease of the tenement occupied by 'Mr Barsey' (Edward Barsley), which contained 2 rooms; a shop occupied by Herson himself; and another shop occupied by William Furner; all lying under 1 roof. Furner's room, probably the cellar or garret of **8C**, was not included in this petition, nor was Herson's tenement (**8B**). Herson proposed to pay a rent of £6. 7s. 4d. p.a. and to spend £60 or thereabouts on repairs or rebuilding the property, which was in great decay. The company agreed to grant him a 31-year lease (expiring at Midsummer 1651) at a rent of £6. 10s. 0d. p.a., plus £60 to be spent by Herson within 5 years on repairs or rebuilding. This lease was dated 28 June 1620 and it was sealed the following 28 August.[27]

Herson retained this tenure until 1628. For the history of **8C** from 1628 to 1670, see under **8B-D**.[28]

#### **68/2/8B-D** (1628-1670)

In 1628 Oliver Herson surrendered his lease of 2 rooms and 2 shops in **68/2/8C** in exchange for a new lease of the same premises, plus an adjacent 'void room', and an adjoining shed that he lately had built. He was to hold all of these premises for the remaining term of his former lease (expiring Midsummer 1651), at a rent of £14. 10s. 0d. p.a.[29]

The 'shed' built by Herson was described in a view of 1631 (discussed below) as lying on the E. side of **8C**, and consisting of a cellar, a ground-floor room, and a first-floor room, each about 7 ft. (2.13 m.) square. This shed must have occupied part of the site of **8D**, abutting **8C**, perhaps towards the back. The void 'room' probably consisted of the remainder of the site of **8D**, which apparently had not yet been built upon. It is not known whether Herson's shed and this lease of the site of **8D** represent an encroachment by the Merchant Taylors and their tenant on what formerly had been the common street, or whether the site of **8D** had always been part of **68/2/8**.

Although there is no explicit reference to **8B** in the lease to Herson made in 1628, it evidently was included as well. This is suggested by two points: the disappearance in the company rentals of entries referring to **8B** after 1626-7, when Herson had held **8B** at will for £3. 5s. 4d. p.a.; and a view of **8B** made in September 1651 (discussed below) that described **8B** as a tenement formerly granted to Herson by a lease that had expired at midsummer 1651. The 1-room tenement that had been held by William Furner until 1625-6 may also have been included in this lease: by 1630 there was a garret storey in **8C** that formed part of Herson's premises, although the small cellar below **8C** evidently did not (see below).

The lease made in 1628 to Herson thus comprised **8B**, **8C** (excluding the cellar), a 3-storeyed 'shed' on part of the site of **8D**, and the remainder of the site of **8D**, which at that time was vacant ground. These premises are shown in Fig. 000. The approximate values of these properties, as reflected in the rent of £14. 10s. 0d. p.a., were: £3. 5s. 4d. p.a. for **8B**; £6. 10s. 0d. p.a. for **8C** (excluding the cellar, perhaps held at Furner's rent of £1. 7s. 4d. p.a.); and £4. 14s. 8d. p.a. for **8D** (including the shed).[30]

Herson himself probably lived at **8C** at this time. In October 1629 he addressed a petition to the Merchant Taylors' Company concerning the decay and reparation of the foundations of the house in which he lived. That this was **8C** is suggested by a view of **8C** made in June 1631 (discussed below), which found that the wainscot or portal in the parlour of **8C** belonged to the company and not to Herson.[31]

Within a year of Herson's obtaining the lease of **8B-D** he had fallen in arrears with the rent, and the following year he fell further behind. In May 1630 he agreed to the company's granting a lease of **8C**

to Francis Jackson, a haberdasher (who subsequently also became the tenant of part of **8E**). A memorandum of the terms of this lease described **8C** as a tenement containing 8 rooms, 2 on each floor. A cellar below was in the occupation of George Baily or Bailey, and seems not to have been included in the lease. The lease did, however, include a shed on the E. side of the tenement (this inclusion probably was a later insertion: see below); the use of a privy in the Yellow Porch (probably the entry into the courtyard between **8B** and **8C**, or possibly the courtyard itself); and a way through the Yellow Porch leading to the back part of the house, 'in common with the rest of the tenants'. Jackson was to hold this tenement for a term of 22 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1652) at a rent of £6 p.a., on condition that he repair it by Christmas 1630. In March 1631 the renter warden reported that Jackson had spent 'three score thousand' pounds (*sic*, probably for three score (60) pounds) on repairing the tenement and making it more habitable, which was half as much again as he had intended to spend. In consideration of this, the company granted Jackson a 30-year lease (expiring 25 March 1661) at the same rent of £6 p.a.[32]

In May 1631 Jackson complained that Herson was laying claim to a shed that adjoined Jackson's house and pertained to it, and in June 1631 the company had the shed viewed. The viewer(s) reported that the shed, which presumably was the shed mentioned in the lease, contained 2 rooms, one over the other, each about 7 ft. (*c.* 2.13 m.) square. These adjoined the E. end of Jackson's house and were occupied by Herson. Below was a cellar of the same size, which was occupied by Thomas Barsey. Although Herson claimed that this shed belonged to his house (**8B** and **D**; possibly **8B** only, since **8D** may not yet have been built), it belonged of right to Jackson's tenement and was to be inserted into Jackson's lease. The viewer(s) also noted that the ancient door or passage from Jackson's tenement into the passage was stopped up, and found that the wainscot or portal in the parlour of Jackson's tenement belonged to the company and not to Herson (the former tenant). Jackson held **8C** until 1639.[33]

In the meantime, Herson continued to hold **8B** and **8D** at the reduced rent of £6. 10s. 0d. p.a. He remained the tenant at this rent from 1630 (when **8C** was let to Jackson) until 1633, but throughout this period he continued to be in arrears. In February 1633 the company agreed to discharge him of the arrears on condition that he assign his lease to someone approved by the company, and soon after Herson duly assigned it to one Laurence Wilsмур or Wilsmore, cordwainer.[34]

Wilsмур held **8B** and **D** for £6. 10s. 0d. p.a in 1633-4 and then assigned the lease in turn to Thomas Browne, joiner, who held the joint property at that rent beginning in 1634. In 1639 Francis Jackson, the tenant of **8C**, assigned his lease to Browne, and the following year Jackson also assigned his lease of part of **8E** (*q.v.*) to Browne. Browne thus held **8B**, **C**, and **D**, paying £6. 10s. 0d. p.a. for **8B** and **D** and £6 p.a. for **8C**. He retained **8B** and **D** until 1651-2, and **8C** until at least 1660.[35]

In September 1651 a view was made of **8B-D**, apparently at the instigation of Mr. William Bailey or Baylie, merchant tailor, who wished to acquire a lease of **8B-G** as a single block. A schematic elevation of **8B-D**, based on the view of 1651, is shown in Fig. 000. The viewer(s) described **8C** as a tenement, formerly held by Francis Jackson, containing 3 storeys, a garret storey, and a small cellar. On the ground floor were a room, a buttery, and 2 little rooms 'within the same', in the occupation of Elizabeth Doley at £3. 10s. 0d. p.a. Below was a little cellar lying 'backwards' (that is, below the back part of the ground floor) under part of the little rooms, occupied by Philip Chandler at £1. 5s. 0d. p.a. On the first floor were 2 rooms occupied by John Brooker, smith, at £4 p.a., above which were 2 rooms, one occupied by Richard Cooke at £1. 12s. 0d. p.a., and the other by William Bailey, spectaclemaker, at £3. 16s. 0d. p.a. This William Bailey perhaps was related to the prospective tenant of **8B-G**. His rent included the rent of one of the two top-floor rooms or garrets, the other of which was empty. The undertenants of **8C** paid a total of £14. 3s. 0d.; the value of the empty garret presumably was an additional £1 to £2 p.a. Browne paid £6 p.a. to the Merchant Taylors for the entire tenement, which by this date evidently included the cellar as well. The viewer(s) rated it at £12 p.a., including the old rent.

**8B** and **8D** were described in the view as the tenement formerly granted to Oliver Herson, whose lease (which had been acquired by Browne) had expired at midsummer 1651. This terminology evidently reflects the fact that at the time when the lease was granted to Herson, **8D** was as yet unbuilt. In September 1651, however, **8D** consisted of 2 ground-floor rooms lying 'beyond the Yellow

Porch' and a cellar, all occupied by Arthur Kettleby at £4. 4s. 0d. p.a.; a first-floor room occupied by Thomas Harvey; a second-floor room occupied by one Wallis; and a third-floor room occupied by Edward Keate, silkweaver, who paid Browne £6. 10s. 0d. p.a. for the 3 upper rooms. There is no reference to the 3-storeyed shed built by Herson; by this date it evidently had been either torn down or incorporated into **8D**. In all, the undertenants paid Browne £10. 14s. 0d. p.a. for **8D**.

**8B** was described in the view as consisting of a room occupied by John Wright for £2. 15s. 0d. p.a.; a cellar below it, occupied by Philip Chandler (who also occupied the little cellar below **8C**) for £1. 7s. 0d. p.a.; and 2 first-floor rooms lying over Wright's room and the Yellow Porch, occupied by John Parker for £4 p.a., for a total of £8. 2s. 0d. p.a. Browne thus received £18. 16s. 0d. p.a. from his undertenants for **8B** and **D**, and paid £6. 10s. 0d. p.a. to the Merchant Taylors. The viewer(s) rated **8B** and **D** at £10 p.a., including the old rent.

The company determined to let **8B** and **8D-G** to Baylie for a term of 31 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1682), at a rent of only £7 p.a., on condition that he make substantial repairs. Browne evidently was unwilling to surrender his lease of **8C**, which was not due to expire until 1661.[36]

The company granted the lease of **8B** and **8D-G** in July 1652. At William Baylie's request it was made in the name of his son Simon Baylie, citizen and merchant tailor. Simon was to hold this joint property for a term of 41 years (expiring at Midsummer 1693) at a rent of £15 p.a., in consideration of William Baylie's rebuilding and repair of **8F-G**, and the repairing and rebuilding that were to be carried out by Simon in **8B** and **8D**. Among the usual covenants was one forbidding the tenant to harbour inmates in the property.[37]

Simon Bailie held **8B** and **8D-G** under this lease until at least 1675. In March 1662 he 'assigned' (in fact, mortgaged) this lease, together with a lease (expiring at Midsummer 1714) of 2 messuages that he also held of the Merchant Taylors, for £10 p.a., in St. Lawrence Pountney Lane in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, to 2 fellow merchant tailors, Thomas Nevill of London, esquire, and John Smart. The assignment was to be void if on 8 September 1662 Bailie repaid the £200 he had received from them, which he evidently did.[38]

A list made in the late 17th or early 18th century of the tenants of the Hide estate reported that Simon Baylie had paid a fine of £60 in 1641 for the property let to him at £15 p.a. for a term of 61 years, commencing at Christmas 1654 and expiring at Christmas 1715. This record seems to be an inaccurate reference to the lease granted to Bailey in 1652. It is not clear whether or not the £60 fine said to have been paid in 1641 should be identified with Baylie's property.[39]

The history of **8C** in the years following 1660, when Thomas Browne was last recorded as the tenant, is uncertain. It seems likely that he or his executor(s) or assign(s) held **8C** until the expiration of Browne's lease on 25 March 1661, and possibly for a time thereafter. A plan of **68/2/8** made in 1684, however, shows that by that date the entire block of **8B-G** was held by Christopher Johns, a citizen and merchant tailor.[40]

The occupants of **8B-D** after 1651 are not recorded. The 1666 hearth tax return for the Minories precinct, however, includes 3 names that possibly are to be associated with these properties: Francis Brooker (4 hearths), perhaps related to John Brooker, who had occupied 2 rooms in **8C** in 1651; Goody Parker (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), possibly the widow of John Parker, who had occupied 2 rooms in **8B** in 1651; and Goodman Wright (2 hearths, unpaid, no distraint), perhaps John Wright, who had occupied the ground-floor room in **8B** in 1651.

The plan of 1684 shows **8B**, **C**, and **D** with 2 doorways apiece. **8B** had one door near the middle of the S. side and another in the centre of the N. side; **8C** had a door at the W. end of the S. side and another in the middle of the N. side; and **8D** had a door at the E. end of the S. side and another near it on the E. side. The plan of 1694-5 showed the same 3 doors on the S., omitted the two on the N., and showed the door on the E. side of **8D** farther to the N.[41]

### **68/2/8E**

**68/2/8E** stood at the N.W. corner of the courtyard, and contained 3 storeys and a cellar. In 1650 the cellar measured 16 ft. (4.88 m.) N.-S., by 11 ft. (3.35 m.) E.-W.; and the garret measured 19 ft. (5.79 m.) N.-S. by 8 ft. (2.44 m.) E.-W. The dimensions of the adjoining **8F** suggest that the ground floor

had the same dimensions as the cellar, and the first floor those of the garret. From at least 1604-5 the cellar and garret of **8E** were attached to **8F**. These premises are shown in Figs. 000 and 000.[42]

From 1604-5 to 1613-14 the Merchant Taylors let the 2 first-floor rooms of **8E**, apparently at will, to John Ellis for £2. 2s. 0d. p.a. From 1613-14 to 1625-6 Ellis held them for £2. 5s. 4d. p.a. (unpaid in 1625-6). The company let the 2 ground-floor rooms, also apparently at will, to John Downes from 1604-5 to 1606-7 at £5. 3s. 0d. p.a. Downes, a haberdasher, died *c.* 1605 (his will was proved in that year); his widow Jane may have continued as tenant in his place until 1607. Downes may have been related to Thomas Downes, a tailor and householder of Holy Trinity Minories, who had died in January 1583 and seems to have dwelled at **68/2/12**. John Downes's 2 ground-floor rooms in **8E** were let to John Branch from 1607 to 1608 at £5. 4s. 0d. p.a., and to Valentine Penson or Pinson at the same rent from 1608-9 to 1613-14. From 1614 to 1627-8, however, his rent was only £4 p.a.[43]

Penson, who signed the parish vestry minutes in 1623, had died by 15 July 1628. On that date the company granted to Penson's widow Anne a 21-year lease (expiring 25 March 1649) of the 2 rooms that she then occupied, and of the 2 rooms above that were occupied by Ellis, who was to vacate them. Ellis may have moved out of the Minories precinct altogether: in February 1637 the will of a John Ellis, probably a parishioner of St. Botolph Aldgate, was proved by his widow Sybill. Anne Penson was to pay £5 p.a. for all 4 rooms, and she was required to make a 'substantial' stairway from the lower rooms to the upper, so that the 4 rooms might be used as a single tenement. This suggests that previously there had been no internal access between these two storeys. The upper rooms probably had been reached *via* an adjoining tenement (perhaps **8F**), of which all 4 rooms may once have been part.[44]

Anne Penson was listed in the Merchant Taylors' rentals as the tenant of **8E** until 1633. On 19 February 1633 the company ordered a view to be made of the tenement lately in the occupation of Anne Penson, widow, deceased, of which Francis Jackson, a haberdasher who was the tenant of **8C**, had requested a lease. On 10 April 1633 the viewer(s) reported that the tenement was in the occupation of Walter Gyles, and was fit to be let by lease to some able man who would covenant not to divide it or permit any inmates to be lodged there, since the parish churchwardens had been making 'great complaint' of inmates in the company's tenements there. Accordingly, the Merchant Taylors granted Jackson a lease of the tenement formerly occupied by Anne Penson. He was to hold it for a term of 31 years beginning at Lady Day 1630 (to expire 25 March 1661), at a rent of £2 p.a. and a fine of £12, of which £6 were to be paid within 1 month, and the remaining £6 within 1 year. This lease was sealed on 5 June 1633, and Jackson paid the 2 instalments of the fine in 1632-3 and 1634-5.

The terms of Jackson's lease suggest that Anne Penson or her assign(s) must have assigned or surrendered the lease made to her, which was not due to expire until Lady Day 1649. This assignment or surrender may have taken place at or near Lady Day 1630, when Jackson's lease was to have commenced. Possibly she assigned it to Jackson himself and continued to occupy the premises until her own death, when she was succeeded as occupant by Gyles. If so, then Jackson presumably surrendered Anne Penson's lease in 1633 in return for a more favourable one.[45]

Jackson held the ground floor and first floor of **8E** until January 1640, or shortly after, when a Merchant Taylors' Company leasebook noted that he was about to assign his lease to Thomas Browne, joiner. Browne remained the tenant from 1640 until 1651-2. In November 1650 the company viewed the neighbouring houses at **8F** (to which belonged the garret and cellar of **8E**) and **8G**. The viewer(s) mentioned that one John Scrivener occupied the ground floor of **8E**, and found that **8F** and **8G** were old and empty, and that one required rebuilding. The company resolved to acquire Browne's interest in **8E** so that the three properties could be let together. This resolution, however, was not put into effect.[46]

On 3 September 1651 **8E** was viewed by the company. It was found to contain 2 ground-floor rooms occupied by John Scrivernell (presumably the John Scrivener of the previous view) at £4 p.a., and 2 first-floor rooms occupied by John Duck at £4 p.a. All 4 rooms were held of the company by Thomas Browne at £2 p.a.; the viewer(s) rated the property at £5 p.a. including the old rent. A marginal annotation on the report suggests that the company intended to acquire Browne's interest for Mr. (William) Baily, or Baylie, a merchant tailor, to whom the company was about to let **8F** and **8G**. [47]



Baylie did, in fact, obtain the assignment of Browne's lease shortly thereafter, for on 12 May 1652 he was able to surrender it to the company in return for a new, joint lease of **8B** and **8D-G**. The new lease was dated and sealed on 15 July 1652, and was made out in the name of William Baylie's son Simon Baylie, citizen and merchant tailor. Simon, in consideration of rebuilding and repairs to **8B** and **D** and **8F-G**, was to hold **8B** and **8D-G** for a term of 41 years (expiring at midsummer 1693) for £15 p.a.[48]

Simon Baylie held **8E-G** under the terms of this lease until at least 1675; the details of the history of **8B-G** after 1652 are discussed above under **8B-D**. Both the plan of 1684 and that of 1694-5 show **8E** with one doorway, situated at the W. end of the S. side of the property.[49]

### 68/2/8F-G

**68/2/8F-G** lay on the N. side of the courtyard. **8F** abutted **8E** on the W. and **8G** on the E.; **8G** abutted the N. extension of Church Street on the E. From 1604 to 1648 the property was described in Merchant Taylors' Company rentals, and in a lease of 1620, as a single tenement or house; in a view of 1650 it was described as 2 old and dilapidated houses, one of which needed to be rebuilt. This suggests that the property may originally have consisted of **8F** only and that **8G** had been added to it at a later date. This addition may have taken place shortly after 1620, or it may be that the terminology of the rentals and lease of 1604-50 merely reproduce that of their 16th-century predecessors.[50]

The view made in 1650 recorded that **8F** consisted of a ground-floor kitchen and entry measuring 13 ft. (3.96 m.) N.-S. by 21 ft. (6.40 m.) E.-W.; a first-floor chamber divided into two, and a second-floor garret, each measuring 19 ft. (5.79 m.) N.-S. by 23 ft. (7.01 m.) E.-W. The first and second storeys of **8F** thus projected 6 ft. (1.85 m.) beyond the ground floor, and were flush with the 2 upper storeys of **8E**. Also attached to the tenancy of **8F** were the cellar and garret of the adjoining **8E**, which measured, respectively, 16 ft. (4.88 m.) N.-S. by 11 ft. (3.35 m.) E.-W., and 19 ft. (5.79 m.) N.-S. by 8 ft. (2.44 m.) E.-W. The same view reported that **8G** contained a ground-floor room measuring 16 ft. 6 in. (5.03 m.) N.-S. by 14 ft. (4.27 m.) E.-W.; and one room on the first floor and one on the second, each measuring 14 ft. (4.27 m.) by 12 ft. (3.66 m.) (orientation not given). These premises are shown in Figs. 000 and 000.[51]

From 1604 to 1620 **8F** (or **8F-G**), described as a tenement or messuage, was let by the Merchant Taylors to John Cheney or Cheyney, silkweaver, who probably held it at will, for £6 p.a. In March 1620 the company leased **8F** (or **8F**, plus the site of **8G**), described as a messuage or tenement and appurtenances, late occupied by Cheney, to Pierce Richardson, merchant tailor. He was to hold it for 31 years (expiring 25 March 1651) for a rent of £6 p.a and a fine of £12. This fine was paid, and the lease sealed, in June 1620. Richardson is named in the company's rentals as the tenant from 1620 to 1627, when his executors (unnamed) are listed in his place. From 1628 to 1631 Richardson's executor George Dowson or Dawson was named as the tenant, and from 1631 to 1639 William Humfricothe or Humfries, another executor of Richardson, was named. The following year, 1639-40, one Mr. Tufnell, Humfries' own executor, occurred as the tenant.[52]

In 1640 Richardson's lease evidently passed to one Thompson or Tompson (described in 1646-7 as Colonel Thompson). He was succeeded in 1646 by his widow (unnamed), who held the property until 1648. In August 1648 **8F-G**, by that date evidently consisting of 2 houses (see below), was said to be in the tenure or occupation of one Hide or his assigns, whose rent was in arrears. The company appointed an attorney to enter the messuage and distrain for the rent, but the amount of the arrears is not stated.[53]

The Merchant Taylors' accounts of 1650-1 note that by that time **8F-G** had been standing empty for two years, and in November 1650 the company had the premises viewed. The viewer(s) reported that **8F-G** consisted of 2 vacant tenements, of the dimensions cited at the beginning of this entry. The tenement corresponding to **8G** contained 3 rooms, one over the other, the ground-floor room having a chimney. The tenement corresponding to **8F** consisted of a kitchen and entry on the ground floor; a chamber above, divided into two, containing a chimney, a 'carpenters window', 2 'joiners windows', and a settle; and a garret above that; together with the cellar and garret of **8E**. A memorandum on the

report noted that these houses were very old and that one had to be rebuilt. The present rent was £6 p.a., and the tenements were rated at no more because they were out of repair.

The company decided to acquire the interest of the tenant of **8E**, and then to lease **8E-G** together; until that time, they believed, it would not be fit to dispose of **8F-G**.<sup>[54]</sup>

**8F-G** evidently were then let by the company at will to William Baylie, merchant tailor, in anticipation of a lease of **8B-G**. He appears to have held them until July 1652, when **8B** and **8D-G** were leased together, at William's request, to his son Simon Baylie, citizen and merchant tailor. Simon, in consideration of his surrender of the lease of **8E**, his recent rebuilding of part of one of the tenements of **8F-G** (probably **8F**), and his repair of the other (probably **8G**), and his anticipated repair or rebuilding of **8B** and **8D**, was to hold **8B** and **8D-G** for a term of 41 years (expiring at Midsummer 1693), for £15 p.a.<sup>[55]</sup>

Simon Baylie seems to have held **8B** and **8D-G** under this lease until at least 1675; the details of the history of **8B-G** after 1652 are discussed above under **8B-D**. The plans of 1684 and 1694-5 both show **8F** with one doorway at the W. end of the S. side; and **8G** with one doorway also at the W. end of the S. side, and another at the centre of the E. side.<sup>[56]</sup>

#### NOTES

- 1 MTC: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.27 (Box 254); Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan, 1694-5), 16 (plan, 1684); late 18th-century plan book, n.p.; late 19th-century plan book, p. 31.
- 2 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, B.10 (Box 254).
- 3 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, B.10-11 (Box 254). PRO: SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SC11/955; SP16/230, no. 17 (*Cal S P Dom 1631-3*, p. 497, no. 17).
- 4 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, B.12-14, F.27 (Box 254); PRO, PROB11/38 (PCC 4 Ketchyn: Thomas Emerye, 1556).
- 5 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, B.15 (Box 254); PRO, PROB11/42A (PCC 54 Welles: Julius Morgan, 1558); Tomlinson, p. 161.
- 6 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.2, F.27 (Box 254).
- 7 GL, MS 9238 (reg. of baptisms, s.a. 1565, 1567); Lambeth, MS 3390, front flyleaf, and ff. 1r-v, 2-4, 7, 15v, 17-18; Tomlinson, pp. 243, 250, 320; MTC, Anc MS Bk 9, pp. 232-6.
- 8 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18, 20, 29v; Tomlinson, pp. 242-3; GL, MS 9238 (reg. of baptisms, s.a. 1565-7); Kirk and Kirk iii, p. 423.
- 9 Kirk and Kirk iii, pp. 422-3; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 29v.
- 10 Kirk and Kirk ii, pp. 128-9, 146.
- 11 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, F.26-27 (Box 254).
- 12 GL, MS 9238 (regs. of marriages, s.a. 1581, burials, s.a. 1583, baptisms, s.a. 1584).
- 13 MTC: Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan, 1694-5), 16 (plan, 1684); late 18th-century plan book, n.p.; late 19th-century plan book, p. 31.
- 14 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-14; MS F.5 (account book for John Hide's trust; at Merchant Taylors' Hall). GL, MS 9238 (reg. of baptisms, s.a. 1600); PRO, E179/251/17; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 100v.
- 15 MTC: MS F.5 (as in n. 11); wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-14.
- 16 MTC: MS F.5 (as in n. 11); wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-14.
- 17 MTC: MS F.5 (as in n. 11); wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-14.
- 18 MTC: expired leases, box 45 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), indenture dated 20 October 1662; wardens' a/cs, vol. 22; Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan of 1694-5), 16 (plan of 1684); Anc MS Bk 30, n.p. For the company's response to the arrears at this time, see under **68/2/4**.
- 19 MTC: Anc MS Bk 24, p. 16 (plan, 1684); late 19th-century plan book, p. 31.
- 20 MTC: MS F.5 (as in n. 11); Ct Min Bk 8, p. 11; wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-12. Kirk and Kirk iii, p. 268; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 108; Tomlinson, p. 311.
- 21 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 12-14; Ct Min Bk 7, p. 574; see also under **68/2/8C**. PRO, E179/251/17; GL, MS 9238 (reg. of burials), s.a. 1622.
- 22 MTC: Anc MS Bk 24, p. 16 (plan, 1684); late 19th-century plan book, p. 31.
- 23 MTC, MS F.5 (as in n. 11); GL, MS 9238 (regs. of baptisms and burials).
- 24 MTC: MS F.5 (as in n. 11); wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-12; Tomlinson, p. 390; GL, MS 9050/5 (227). PRO, E179/251/17; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 98-112, *passim*.
- 25 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 11-14; Ct Min Bk 8, p. 22.

- 26 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 11-12.  
 27 MTC: Ct Min Bk 7, p. 574; Ct Min Bk 8, p. 11.  
 28 MTC, wardens' a/cs, vols. 12-14.  
 29 MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, f. 332v.  
 30 MTC: Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 332v, 422v; Anc MS Bk 20, pp.70-1.  
 31 MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 366, 422v.  
 32 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 14-15; Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 373v, 405v.  
 33 MTC: Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 418v, 422v; Anc MS Bk 14, p.191; wardens' a/cs, vols. 15-17.  
 34 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 15-16; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 192; Ct Min Bk 8, f. 466v.  
 35 MTC: Anc MS Bk 14, pp. 191-2; wardens' a/cs, vols. 16-21.  
 36 MTC, Anc MS Bk 20, pp. 70-1.  
 37 MTC: expired leases, Box 45 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), lease dated 15 July 1652; Ct Min Bk 9, f. 402v.  
 38 MTC: wardens' a/cs, s.a. 1652-75; expired leases, Box 45 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), indenture (mortgage) dated 7 March, 14 Charles II (1662).  
 39 MTC, Anc MS Bk 30, n.p.  
 40 MTC, Anc MS Bk 24, p. 16 (plan, 1684). See also a subsequent lease to Christopher Johns, citizen and merchant tailor, of 8B-G (simple plan annexed), dated 8 November 1692, in expired leases, Box 45, at Merchant Taylors' Hall.  
 41 PRO, E179/232/32/21/2, m. 44; MTC, Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan of 1694-5), 16 (plan of 1684).  
 42 MTC, Anc MS Bk 20, p. 57.  
 43 MTC, wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-14; GL, MS 9050/4 (293) (will of John Downes).  
 44 MTC, Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 333, 372; PRO, PROB11/173 (PCC 23 Grove: will of John Ellis); Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 111v.  
 45 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 14-16; Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 466v, 469v, 476; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 195.  
 46 MTC: Anc MS Bk 14, p. 195; Anc MS Bk 20, p. 57.  
 47 MTC, Anc MS Bk 20, pp. 70-1.  
 48 MTC: Ct Min Bk 9, ff. 398, 402v; expired leases, Box 45 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), lease dated 15 July 1652.  
 49 MTC, wardens' a/cs, s.a. 1652-75; Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan of 1694-5), 16 (plan of 1684).  
 50 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 12-19; Ct Min Bk 7, p. 575; Ct Min Bk 9, f. 299v; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 189; Anc MS Bk 20, p. 57.  
 51 MTC, Anc MS Bk 20, p. 57.  
 52 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-17; MS F.5 (as in n. 11); Ct MS Bk 7, p. 575.  
 53 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 17-19; Ct Min Bk 9, f. 299v.  
 54 MTC: wardens' a/cs, s.a. 1650-1; Anc MS Bk 20, p. 57.  
 55 MTC: Ct Min Bk 9, f. 398; expired leases, Box 45 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), lease dated 15 July 1652.  
 56 MTC, wardens' a/cs, s.a. 1652-75; Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan of 1694-5), 16 (plan of 1684).

68/2/9

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 9

This property lay at the W. end of the S. side of the street known in the 19th century as Church Street. On the 1858 Portsoken ward map its site is approximately represented by no. 27 Minories. Between 1694-5 and 1858, however, the street was widened by some 10 ft.-12 ft. (3.05-3.66 m.) at the expense of 9 and 10. In 1650 9 was said to measure 26 ft. (7.92 m.) N.-S. by 29 ft. (8.84 m.) E.-W. In a plan of 1684 it is shown as measuring a total of 27 ft. 6 in. (8.38 m.) N.-S. at its E. end, and in a plan of 1694-5 it is shown as measuring 31 ft. (9.45 m.) E.-W. and 28 ft. (8.53 m.) at its E. end. The northern boundary of 9 as defined by these 17th-century records appears to have been established as a result of 2 small encroachments on either side of the 'great outer gate' of the Minoresses' precinct, which in the 16th century seems to have abutted the N. side of 9. These encroachments and the likely position of the S. wall of the gate (which is not recorded) are discussed more fully below. The W. side of 9 would have formed part of the precinct boundary of the Minoresses' abbey and of the capital estate that succeeded it. This part of the precinct was walled until the early 17th century. The precinct walls are discussed more fully under 68/1, section ii. A plan of 68/2/9 is given in Fig. 000.[1]

### *i. Descent of the freehold*

The freehold of 9 descended along with that of the capital estate (discussed under 68/2/1, section i) until 13 January 1553, when the entire estate was granted by letters patent to Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk. On 12 January 1553 (anticipating this grant by 1 day) Suffolk sold 3 messuages in the Minories precinct for an unnamed sum to Thomas Ackworthe or Acworth of London, gentleman. The 3 messuages were described as then or late in the respective tenures of Thomas Emerye, Robert Olyver, and William Yonge. Emerye's messuage is identifiable as 68/2/8. Yonge's messuage formed all or part of 9. Olyver's messuage also seems likely to have formed part of 9, because Ackworthe cannot be identified as the freeholder of any of the other Minories properties.

Ackworthe, who was described in a memorandum of 1591 as the duke's draper, and in an indenture of 1564 as a citizen and merchant tailor, sold the freehold of 9 in November 1564 to John Hides or Hyde or Hide of the 'Myneresse' without Aldgate, Middlesex, tailor, for £28. The indenture of bargain and sale described 9 as a messuage with hall, kitchen, cellar, solars, and chambers within the Minories precinct, situated in the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, and in the tenure of William Yonge. If Robert Olyver's messuage had indeed formed part of 9 in 1553, then by 1564 it had been combined with Yonge's to form one messuage only. Hide was to hold this messuage to himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever, free of interruption by Ackworthe or his wife Anne. A deed of feoffment by Ackworthe to Hide stated that Hide was to hold the property as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only and not in chief. This deed of feoffment was made on the same day as the deed of bargain and sale, but seisin was not delivered until 12 May 1567.[2]

The livery of seisin in fact postdated by 2 days Hide's own sale of 9 for an unnamed sum to William Yonge of the 'Mynoresse', yeoman, and presumably was carried out to eliminate any ambiguities in the title. Yonge, the purchaser, had been the tenant of the property since at least 1553 (see below). Hide's deed of bargain and sale to Yonge repeated the description of 9 given in 1564 (see above), and noted that a bond in £60 for performance of covenants that had been given by the former vendor, Thomas Ackworthe, was to 'be of use' to Yonge. Hide and his wife Elizabeth covenanted to assure the premises to Yonge within 3 years if Yonge should require it; Yonge was to hold the

property to himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever. A deed of feoffment from Hide to Yonge dated 13 May 1567 described 9 as a messuage or tenement with curtilage, shops, cellar, halls, and easements; seisin was delivered the following 19 May.[3]

Two months before this, on 6 March 1567, 5 named parishioners of Holy Trinity Minories, acting with the consent of 'all' the parishioners, granted 2 small pieces of ground to Yonge. These pieces adjoined 9, and the grant evidently was made in anticipation of Yonge's purchase of 9. The first piece was a piece of void ground, parcel of the 'common street within the Mynories' (the later Church Street), containing 2 ft. 8 in. (0.81 m.) in breadth N.-S. and 3 ft. 6 in. (1.07 m.) in length E.-W. This plot was said to lie at the N.E. corner of 9, and was to be used to enlarge a 'shed' that was parcel of 9. The second piece of ground measured 4 ft. (1.22 m.) by 3 ft. 6 in. (1.07 m.; alignment not given), and was to be used to make a porch before the door of Yonge's dwelling house. This piece was said to lie at the S.E. corner of 9, but as the property to the S. of 9 belonged to the Crown's estate at this time, this description must be incorrect. It seems much more likely that both pieces lay on the N. side of 9, at the E. and W. corners, respectively, separated by the breadth of the adjacent 'great outer gate' of the precinct. Yonge was to hold these 2 pieces of ground to himself, his heirs, and assigns.

It seems likely that these plots marked the maximum N.-S. breadth of 9, since no subsequent northward encroachments are known. The gap between them probably was occupied in 1567 by the S. part of the great gate, giving the gate a depth E.-W. of c. 23 ft. 6 in. (c. 7.16 m.). The 2 little plots would thus have wrapped northward around each end of the S. side of the gate. It is not known, however, whether the gate protruded further southward into 9, or whether the gate's southern limit approximately matched those of the 2 little plots. In the former case, 9, of an unknown N.-S. breadth, would already have wrapped around the gate before 1567; in the latter case, the northern frontage of 9 before 1567 would have been approximately flush with the S. side of the gate, giving 9 a N.-S. breadth of c. 24 ft. 6 in. (c. 7.47 m.), and the gate a N.-S. span of c. 15 ft. 6 in. (c. 4.72 m.). Between 1567 and 1676 however, and probably by 1650, when the property was viewed (see below), 9 evidently encroached northwards c. 3 ft. 6 in. (c. 1.07 m.) onto the site of the S. part of the gate to achieve the rectangular shape shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676, and on the plans of 9 of 1684 and 1694-5.[4]

Yonge retained the freehold of 9 until 24 August 1581, when he sold it back to John Hide, now described as a citizen and merchant tailor, for an unnamed sum. The indenture of bargain and sale described the property as a messuage or tenement with hall, kitchen, cellar, solars, chambers, and easements.[5]

Hide retained the freehold of 9 until his death in 1604, when it passed to the Merchant Taylors' Company in trust for Hide's son Edward and Edward's son(s) and their male heirs. When Edward died without male issue in 1614 the freehold of 9 passed to the Merchant Taylors in remainder. For details of the descent of the freehold of John Hide's Minories estate to the Merchant Taylors, see under **68/2/4**.

## ii *The leasehold interests*

**68/2/9** possibly is to be identified with 2 unspecified properties listed in Minoress rentals of 1538-41 as held, respectively, by Francis Denys or Deyns, alien, and by Hugh Glazier or Glasyer, clerk, each at £2 p.a. In particulars of the freehold estate of the precinct drawn up in October 1552 and reiterated in January 1553, these 2 properties apparently were described, respectively, as a tenement then or late in the tenure of Robert Oliver or Olyver, who held it from year to year for £2 p.a.; and a tenement late in the tenure of William Hale, and in 1552-3 in the tenure of William Yonge, who held it from year to year for £2 p.a. As noted above in section i, if Denys's/Olyver's tenement previously had occupied part of the site of 9, by 1564 it had been amalgamated with Yonge's tenement to form a single property.[6]

William Yonge purchased the freehold of 9 in 1567 (see section i, above), when the property was described as in his sole tenure. Yonge himself may have dwelled at 9 until 1579. He and his maid servant (unnamed) occur in a list of Easter communicants in the churchwardens' accounts of 1567, and Mistress Yonge shared a private pew with her neighbour Mistress Moore, who lived at **68/2/5** x **7** (probably at **6**). In that same year Yonge made a donation of 15s. towards the repair of the church. In

1567 and 1568 Yonge paid tithes of 5s. 4d. p.a.; if these were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then Yonge's tenement was assessed at £1. 18s. 9d. p.a. From 1572 to 1574 William Yonge, yeoman, served as a churchwarden of Holy Trinity Minories and as 'debutie for the straungers' (?representative of the alien parishioners; this term does not seem subsequently to have been used). Yonge also seems to have served as churchwarden from 1574 to 1576.[7]

In December 1579 William Yonge, described as a yeoman of the 'Mynoresse', Middlesex, leased 9 to John Sturgeon of Bishopstoke, Hants., gentleman. The lease described 9 as a messuage with curtilage, shop, cellars, solars, and hall(s). In an annexed schedule of the wainscots the hall was said to be wainscoted round, with benches, turned pillars, a cupboard, and a settle, all of wainscot, and with locks and keys. The kitchen was said to contain 7 shelves, and 2 wooden racks to hang spits on, with an additional shelf in the coal house. Sturgeon was to hold 9 for a term of 21 years (to expire at Christmas 1600), for a rent of £5. 6s. 8d. p.a., and an unstated sum of money that Sturgeon already had paid. Sturgeon also bound himself in £20 to perform his covenants, which included the responsibility to repair the premises within 6 months of warning. Yonge reserved the right of recovery if the rent fell in arrears by the space of 21 days.[8]

In August 1581 Yonge sold the freehold of 9 back to John Hide (see section i, above); at that time the property was in the tenure of John Clerke, who held it under the terms of the lease made to Sturgeon. Between August 1581 and March 1593 the property came into the tenure of John Foster, and then into the tenure of Foster's widow Frances. By March 1593 the lease made to Sturgeon evidently had been surrendered to John Hide, the freeholder, for on 15 March Hide, in consideration of an unstated sum of money, granted a new lease of 9 to Thomas Shepparde, citizen and draper. Under the terms of the new lease Shepparde was to hold 9 for a term of 26 years (expiring 1619) at a rent of £7. 13s. 4d. p.a.; and he was to carry out repairs within 3 months of warning.[9]

Less than a year later, in January 1594, Shepparde surrendered his lease to Hide. Between that date and Christmas 1600 9 came into the occupation of Edward Phithion or Phithian or Pythian, a brewer's clerk, who dwelt there. Phithian was listed in the Merchant Taylors' rentals of 1604-14 as the tenant of 9 (described as a tenement) at a rent of £8 p.a. In July 1607 Phithian was appointed to be the parish victualler, evidently succeeding his neighbour, Hugh Price, who lived at 68/2/10. Between 1614 and 1626 9 passed in succession to 3 tenants, each holding the tenement, probably at will, for £8 p.a. These tenants were Oliver Herdson or Hearson or Herson (who also held parts of 68/2/8), who held 9 from 1615 to 1619; the widow Page (possibly Joan Page), who held it in 1619-20; and Edward Ashton, who held it from 1620 to 1626, and who had died by April 1627.[10]

In 1626-7 9 was held for £8 p.a. by Thomas Bayly or Baylie, who also held 68/2/4. He died during the course of that year (his will was proved in 1626) leaving a widow, Susan, and at least one son, George. In March 1627 Thomas's son George Bayly or Bailie or Baylie, merchant tailor (described in 1627-8 as Thomas's son and executor), requested the Merchant Taylors to grant him a lease of 9, and in April 1627 the company agreed to do so. The new lease described 9 as the house late in the tenure of Edward Ashton, deceased. Bayly was to hold it for a term of 21 years (expiring at Midsummer 1648), for a rent of £8 p.a. and a fine of £20 (payable £5 on sealing, and £5 each on 1 November 1627, and 1 May and 1 November 1628). He was also to give the master of the Merchant Taylors a buck or £3 against the latter's election day for security in payment of his fine. Subsequently, £5 of Baylie's fine were abated at the request of Humphrey Street, an 'ancient master' of the company, and the new lease was duly dated and sealed on 9 October 1627. Baylie paid £15 towards his fine (£10 in 1627-8 and £5 in 1528-9), and the remaining bond for £5 was struck through in the Wardens' accounts for 1630-1, probably because it had been abated at Street's request.[11]

George Baylie remained the tenant of 9 from 1627 until his death in 1648 x 1650, although he had begun to fall into arrears with the payment of his rent by 1636, and owed £39. 10s. 0d. in 1647-8. His lease expired at Midsummer 1648 but he evidently remained the tenant beyond that date because 9 was in the tenure of his widow Anne Baily in November 1650, when the Merchant Taylors had the property viewed. The viewer(s) reported that the property measured 29 ft. (8.84 m.) 'in front' from E. to W., and 26 ft. (7.92 m.) in depth from N. to S. A cellar below measured 28 ft. (8.53 m.) E.-W. and 13 ft. (3.96 m.) N.-S. The ground floor contained 3 rooms (a shop, a kitchen, and a parlour wainscoted 'round a stone mantle'), and a 'litttle room behind'. Above them were 4 chambers and 2 chimneys on the

first floor, and 4 garrets on the second floor. The viewer(s) noted that the current rent was £8 p.a., and rated the property at £10 p.a. including the old rent.[12]

In February 1651 the company agreed, for 'divers good causes', to lease 9 to Anne Baily of London, widow, its current tenant and occupant. She was to hold it for a term of 21 years (expiring 25 March 1672), at a rent of £12 p.a. for the first 15 years, until the repairs to the premises should be 'fully paid', and then at £8 p.a. for the remainder of the term. She covenanted to make repairs within 6 months' written notice; not to pull down principal timbers or remove wainscot from the parlour or elsewhere, nor any portal or ceiling or glass windows, unless she compounded with the company; not to receive or harbour any inmate in any part of the house, nor to divide it; and not to assign her lease without the company's permission. Anne Baily and her son Thomas Baily of the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, yeoman, gave a joint bond in £60 to perform these covenants, and the lease was dated and sealed on 25 June 1651. An abstract of this lease noted that there was also a clause requiring that the tenant employ the company's workmen.[13]

Anne Baily remained the tenant of 9, paying £12 p.a., until 1665-6, when she seems to have been succeeded by Grace Baily or Bayly, perhaps her son Thomas's wife or widow Grace Baily, who in 1668-9 was described as Grace Baily, widow, paid Anne's £3 arrears in 1665-6, and seems to have continued as the tenant of 9 at £8 p.a. (as specified by the lease to Anne Baily) until 1669. In 1669-70 Grace Baily was succeeded as tenant by John Philipps, citizen and merchant tailor. Either she or he surrendered the lease of 1651 to the company at this time, because in August 1669 the company granted a new lease of 9 to Philipps. Under the terms of this lease, which was dated 20 September 1669, Philipps was to hold the messuage for a term of 34 years (expiring 25 March 1703), for a fine of £60, which he paid in 1668-9, and a rent of £8 p.a. He was, however, to be exempt from paying any taxes after Midsummer 1672.[14]

Philipps may already have occupied 9 by 1666, when he was listed in the hearth tax return for the Minories precinct as paying for 4 hearths. He was named in the Merchant Taylors' accounts as the tenant of 9 at £8 p.a. in 1669-70 and 1670-1. By 1674-5, however, he had died, and the tenancy had passed to William Mattingley, who had married Philipps's widow. Mattingley occurs in a list made in the late 17th or early 18th century of the tenants of the Hide estate properties, in which he was said to hold an unspecified property (evidently 9) for a rent of £8 p.a., and to have paid a £12 fine in 1633 for a 40-year lease commencing at Midsummer 1652 and expiring at Midsummer 1693 (*sic*). This seems to be a garbled conflation of the leases of 1651 and 1669, and, perhaps that of 1627.[15]

A plan of 9 made in 1684 shows that by that date the property had been divided approximately in half from E. to W., creating 2 holdings, each with a door at its S.W. corner opening onto the 'Great Minories' street.[16]

#### NOTES

- 1 MTC: Anc MS Bk 20, p. 56; Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan of 1694-5), 16 (plan of 1684).
- 2 PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406; MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.2, A.3, F.27 (Box 254).
- 3 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.5-7 (Box 254).
- 4 MTC: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.4 (Box 254); Anc Ms Bk 24, pp. 8 (plan of 1694-5), 16 (plan of 1684).
- 5 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.9 (Box 254)
- 6 PRO: E318/36/1986; E328/400; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SC11/955.
- 7 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1r-v, 2, 4, 6v, 17-18, 42, 45, 47, 50.
- 8 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.8 (Box 254).
- 9 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.9, E.25 (described as E.23 in Calendar, but labelled E.25) (Box 254).
- 10 MTC: Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, A.8 (endorsement) (Box 254); MS F.5 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall); wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-15; Ct Min Bk 8, f. 297. Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 99.
- 11 MTC: Ct Min Bk 8, ff. 297, 310v; wardens' a/cs, vols. 14-15. GL, MSS 9051/6 (f. 255), 9050/6 (f. 10v), and 9052/7.
- 12 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 14-19; Anc MS Bk 20, p. 56.
- 13 MTC: Ct Min Bk 9, ff. 369v, 380; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 194; expired leases, Box 45 (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), indenture and counterpart of lease dated 25 June 1651.

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES (1539-1670): 9

14 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 21-2; Ct Min Bk 10, f. 253.

15 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vol. 22; Anc MS Bk 30, n.p. PRO: E179/252/32/21/1, m. 23v; E179/232/32/21/2, m. 43.

16 MTC: Anc MS Bk 24, p.16.



68/2/10

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 10

This property lay on the S. side of the street known in the 17th century as the Little Minories, and in the 19th century as Church Street. **10** lay between **68/2/9** on the W. and a 'little gatehouse' (discussed under **68/2/1**, section iv) on the E. The site of **10** is approximately represented on 19th-century maps by no. 56 Church Street, which is shown on the 1858 Portsoken ward map and in a late 19th-century plan as measuring *c.* 16 ft. (*c.* 4.88 m.) N.-S., by *c.* 24 ft. (*c.* 7.32 m.) E.-W. Plans of 1684, 1894-5, and 1701, however, show that at that time **10** projected northward into the street and eastward in front of the 'little gatehouse'. These plans show a property that measured 29-30 ft. (8.84-9.14 m.) E.-W. along the street; 9 ft. (2.74 m.) along each of the 2 sides of the projection in front of the 'little gatehouse'; 27 ft. (8.23 m; apparently *sic* for *c.* 24 ft. or *c.* 7.32 m.) E.-W. on the S. side; and *c.* 28 ft. (*c.* 8.53 m.) in depth N.-S. The adjacent corner property, **9**, seems to have achieved this maximum N.-S. depth in 1567; it is not known at what date **10** matched it. A plan of **10**, derived from the plans cited above, is shown in Fig. 000.[1]

**10** was listed in the Minories precinct rentals of 1538-41 as a tenement called the steward's house, of which the farm was £1. 10s. 0d. p.a., but which at that time was held rent-free for life by Roger Higham or Hygham, by indenture. In July 1537 the Minoresses, in consideration of Higham's 17 years of true and faithful service, had appointed him their receiver-general and under-steward for life. They also had granted him for life a corrody of food and drink (valued in 1539 at £4 p.a.), and a little tenement with appurtenances lying within the precinct, at that time in the tenure of Dame Margaret Harvie or Harvey, widow. This little tenement evidently was the steward's house, since in 1538-41 Higham held no other Minories property rent-free for life. Higham had this grant confirmed by the Court of Augmentations on 23 April 1539, when the tenement was again said to be in the tenure of Margaret Harvey.[2]

Five days later the freehold of the entire precinct, including **10**, was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. The descent of the freehold of the precinct is discussed under **68/2/1**, section i. In February 1542 Bishop William Knight demised several Minories properties, including the reversion of **10**, to Ralph Pilkington, citizen and haberdasher of London. Knight's indenture described **10** as a tenement with chambers and other houses and appurtenances, which Roger Higham at that time held for life by virtue of a grant by the Minoresses that had been confirmed by the Court of Augmentations. Pilkington was to hold it to himself, his executors, and assigns from the quarter-day following Higham's death for a term of 50 years, at a rent of 15s. p.a. (payable quarterly). Pilkington covenanted to repair and maintain the premises at his own costs during that term, and to pay all chief and annual rents and annuities due from the premises. The bishop retained the right to re-enter if the rent fell 2 months in arrears. This indenture was dated and sealed on 21 February 1542, and confirmed by the dean and chapter of Wells on the following 29 March.[3]

In January 1553 the freehold of the precinct was granted to Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk. **10** was listed in the particulars for Suffolk's grant (made in October 1552) and in the grant itself (dated 13 January 1553) as a tenement with divers chambers, buildings, an appurtenances, that was held for life, rent-free, by Roger Higham.[4]

The next reference to **10** may be in an undated rental of 1554 x 1559 or 1562-3, which refers to an unspecified tenement in which Ralph Pilkington then dwelt. This tenement probably is to be identified either with **10** or with a lodging within the Crown estate (discussed under **68/2/1**, section iv.b), since all of Pilkington's other holdings can be accounted for. If this unspecified tenement was **10**, then Roger Higham presumably had died and the tenure of **10** had reverted to Pilkington.[5]

A probable reference to **10** dates from May 1561, when the queen granted the fee simple of various concealed lands including 3 messuages or tenements lying within the 'utter wall' of the Minories precinct, to Thomas Paynell, described as the queen's servant. One of these 3 messuages was described as then or late in the tenure or occupation of Ralph Pilkington. This message probably is to be identified with **10**, since the freehold of **10** subsequently did not form part of the Crown's estate in

the Minories precinct, and thus presumably had been alienated from the capital estate before the marquis of Winchester's purchase of the latter for the Crown in 1562.[6]

After 1561 the history of **10** becomes uncertain for some 30 years. It was referred to in an abutment description of March 1563 as a tenement late in the possession of Roger Higham, gentleman, deceased, in which Higham had dwelt. In the first quarter of 1568 **10** may have been occupied by Richard Credocke, who paid tithes of 2s. 1d. in Lent of that year, and who cannot be identified with any other property in the parish. He was succeeded by Mr. Bartholomew Gylialum or Giulianum or Giulianini, who paid the same tithe at midsummer and Michaelmas 1568. If this tithe was charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then Credocke's and Giulianum's dwelling had a rental value of £3 p.a. Of Credocke all that is known is that an unnamed woman gave birth in his house in 1568 and was churched at Holy Trinity Minories. Giulianum possibly is to be identified with Bartholomew Williamson of Holland, preacher of the Dutch Church, who had come to England 'for religion' c. 1566. He and his wife Elizabeth, who had been born in England but was counted as Dutch, were listed as dwelling in the Minories precinct in a return of aliens made in 1568. He was still there in November 1571 when he was named in a similar list. By that date, however, his wife Elizabeth evidently had died, and he had married a woman called Katharine, also Dutch, who was said to have been in England for 20 years. With Williamson in 1571 lived Jacob Husman, silkweaver, born in Holland, and 'Gartrite' (Gertrude?) his wife, also Dutch, both of whom had come to England for religion 3 years previous, and attended the Dutch church.[7]

Between 1561 and 1593 the freehold of **10** came into the possession of John Hide, a citizen and merchant tailor, who also acquired **68/2/4**, **8** and **9**. In March 1593 an abutment reference from **9** described **10** as John Hide's tenement, then or late in the tenure of one Keble. Hide thus probably had acquired both the freehold of **10** and Ralph Pilkington's leasehold interest (expiring 80 years after Roger Higham's death in 1553 x 1561) by 1593.[8]

John Hide died in 1604, bequeathing his freehold estate in the Minories precinct to the Merchant Taylors' Company in trust for his son Edward, with remainder to Edward's eldest surviving son and that son's subsequent male heirs. Edward died in 1614 without male issue, and the estate passed in remainder to the Merchant Taylors' Company. The details of this descent are discussed under **68/2/4**. The Merchant Taylors' rentals for the Hide estate began in 1604. At an unknown date before that time, **10** was let for a term expiring at Michaelmas 1643, at a rent of £8 p.a. No other details of this lease are recorded; the lease itself evidently was unknown to the Merchant Taylors until 1641-2 (see below). In 1604 Hugh Price held **10** (described as a tenement) for £8 p.a., and he continued to hold it at that rent until the end of 1607. Hugh Price was resident in the parish, perhaps at **10**, by April 1598, when the parish register recorded the burial of his servant Elizabeth Bybee. The following month his son Thomas was buried. A daughter, Susanna, was baptized in October 1599, and another daughter, Edith, was buried in November 1599. In September 1601 Hugh Price was appointed to be the parish victualler of Holy Trinity Minories, and probably held this office until July 1607, when he was succeeded by his neighbour, Edward Phithian, who lived at **68/2/9**. Price was listed in the subsidy return of 1623-4 for the Minories precinct, in which he was rated at £3 in goods and assessed to pay 8s. He died c. 1629 when his will was proved by his daughter, Elizabeth Bull.[9]

About Christmas 1607 Price was succeeded as the tenant of **10** by Piers ('Peirce') Richardson, who held it at the same rent of £8. About 1619, Richardson may have obtained from the Merchant Taylors a lease of **10** for a term of c. 22 years (expiring 25 March 1641) at a rent of £8 p.a., for which lease he paid an unspecified fine in 1619-20. A late 17th- or early 18th-century list of leases of properties belonging to the Hide estate notes that a fine of £12 was paid in 1619 for a lease of **10**, and this entry may represent Richardson's fine. Both Richardson and the Merchant Taylors evidently were unaware that **10** had already been let for a term expiring at Michaelmas 1643 (see below). In 1627-8 Richardson died and was succeeded as tenant of **10** by his executors (unnamed). From 1628 to 1631 **10** was held by Richardson's executor George Dawson; from 1631 to 1639 by Richardson's executor William Humfricothe or Humfries; and in 1639-40 by Humfries' executor Mr. Richard Tuffnell, 'a brewer at Pickle herring' (in Southwark).[10]

In May 1638 Agnes Bourne, a widow, petitioned the Merchant Taylors for a lease of **10**. In August the company, having considered her petition and viewed the tenement, decided that it was not fit to grant her a lease before giving notice to Richard Tuffnell, the current tenant. In February 1639, however, the company decided to grant Agnes Bourne a 21-year lease of **10**, to commence at the expiration of the current lease, which was believed to be 25 March 1641. She was to pay a rent of £8 p.a. and a fine of £60 (£20 to be paid within a month, £20 at the end of the year, and £20 at the end of the next year), and she was to give the master a buck or £3 against his election day. Two months later,

in April 1639, the company granted her more time to pay her fine. Under the new arrangement she was to pay £20 at the sealing of the lease, £10 at the commencement of her term, and the residue by £10 p.a.[11]

Agnes Bourne was listed in the Merchant Taylors' rental for 1640-1 as the tenant of **10** at £8 p.a. This entry and subsequent rental entries until 1655 described **10** as 'two messuages'. Agnes Bourne probably held the property at that time as Richard Tuffnell's assignee, because her own lease of **10** was not sealed until April 1641, and was not to have commenced until 25 March 1641. However, it subsequently was discovered from an 'old lease made before the company's possession of the premises' (that is, made before 1604) that the prior term was not due to expire until Michaelmas 1643, and in June 1642 the company ordered that Agnes Bourne's lease be amended to commence at Michaelmas 1643 (expiring at Michaelmas 1664).[12]

From 1641 to 1644 **10** was held, at £8 p.a., by Richard Tuffnell's widow. It is not clear under which lease she held it, although presumably in 1643-4, and perhaps, erroneously, in 1641-2, she was holding it under the lease made to Agnes Bourne. Agnes Bourne paid £20 of her fine at the sealing of her lease in April 1641, and another £10 in 1644-5. She evidently died soon after, for her executors (unnamed) paid the rent of **10** beginning in that year. In fact, her interest seems to have passed to Mr. Robert Tailor or Taylor, who presumably was an executor. He paid £10 of the residue of Agnes Bourne's fine in 1646-7, and the remaining £20 in 1647-8. Agnes Bourne's unnamed executors were listed as the tenant of **10** from 1644 to 1649; Tailor was listed in 1649-50, and the executors were listed again from 1650 to 1655.[13]

About 1654 Tailor seems to have petitioned for a new lease of **10**, and a view was made of the property. The viewer(s) rated **10**, described as 'a tenement', at £22 p.a., including the current rent of £8 p.a. In January 1655 the old lease was surrendered and a new lease was granted to Tailor. He was to hold **10** for a term of 61 years (expiring at Christmas 1715), for a fine of £80 and a rent of £8 p.a.; a further clause required him to employ the company's workmen, probably in connection with repairs to the premises. Tailor paid the £80 fine in 1654-5, and was listed in the company's rental as the tenant of **10** in 1655-6. He evidently died soon after, for his executrix (named in 1666-7 as Mary Tailor) was listed as the tenant from 1656-7 until at least 1674-5.[14]

A plan of 1684 represents **10** as an undivided property with a central door opening on to the Little Minories (the later Church Street). The eastward projection of **10**, to the E. of the door shown in Fig. 000), is labelled 'Coffee House'. It is not known when this coffee house was established. There was a coffee house in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill in 1652.[15]

#### NOTES

- 1 MTC: Anc MS Bk 24, pp. 8, 16; late 19th-cent. plan book (at Merchant Taylors' Hall), p. 30; expired leases (at Hall), Box 45, indenture dated 14 November 1701.
- 2 PRO: E315/100, ff. 282-3; SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SC11/955.
- 3 PRO, E328/122.
- 4 PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406.
- 5 PRO, SC12/11/38.
- 6 PRO, C66/972, mm. 17-18; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, pp. 159-60. For the acquisition of the Crown estate, see under **68/2/1**, section i.
- 7 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 17-18, 19v; Tomlinson, p. 192; Kirk and Kirk i, pp. 178, 392; iii, p. 423.
- 8 Drapers' Company, Cullum Trust MS T.5; MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII,E.25 (cited as E.23 in Calendar but labelled E.25) (Box 254).
- 9 GL MSS: 9050/6, m.51v (will of Hugh Price); 9238 (registers of burials and baptisms, s.a. 1598-9). MTC, wardens' a/cs, vol. 9; PRO, E179/251/17; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 98v-99.
- 10 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 9-17; Ct Min Bk 9, ff. 59, 69; Anc MS Bk 30, n.p.
- 11 MTC, Ct Min Bk 9, ff. 43v, 59, 69, 70.
- 12 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vol. 17; Ct Min Bk 9, f. 15.
- 13 MTC: wardens' a/cs, vols. 18-21; a/cs for John Hide's trust, s.a. 1648-51; Anc MS Bk 14, p. 190.
- 14 MTC: Anc MS Bk 14, p. 190; Anc MS Bk 20, p. 87; wardens' a/cs, s.a. 1655-75.
- 15 MTC, Anc MS Bk 24, p. 16; F. Barker and P. Jackson, *London: 2000 Years of a City and its People* (1974), p. 173.

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

### (1539-1670): 11

This property lay on the S. side of the street known in the 17th century as the Little Minories and in the 19th century as Church Street. A lease of 1788 identifies the site of **11** as no. 54 Little Minories. At the dissolution of the Minoreesses' abbey in 1539 **11** abutted westward on a N.-S. passageway described in 1543 as 'the way towards the old gate by the well'; eastward on the abbey church; and southward on the conventual buttery, all of which are discussed under **68/1**, sections iii and iv, and **68/2/1**, sections iv and v.

Before the dissolution of the abbey, **11** seems to have been the site of the Minoreesses' laundry. Its history until 1539 is discussed under **68/1**, section iv. A fire in November 1518 probably caused considerable damage to the laundry and to the W. end of the abbey church, both of which may have remained in a ruinous condition for decades thereafter. A lease made in May 1543 described **11** as a parcel of ground containing old, deformed, and ruinous buildings; and an indenture made in February 1562 described the site of the W. end of the abbey church as a piece of ground containing a stone wall on the N. side and a little house made of timber and boards. This latter piece of ground was annexed to **11** in 1562, together with the site of the former abbey buttery, which lay on the S. side of **11**. A plan of **11**, showing its original site and the additions made in 1562, is given in Fig. 000.[1]

#### *i. Descent of the freehold, 1539-1670:*

The freehold of **11** descended with that of the capital estate from 1539 to 1587. Details of this descent are given under **68/2/1**, section i. In April 1587 the queen granted the freehold of **11**, together with the freehold of a garden lying along the S. wall of the precinct (the tenancy of which had been annexed to the tenancy of **11** in 1543: see section ii, below), jointly to her principal secretary Sir Francis Walsingham and to Francis Mylles of London, gentleman. The letters patent described **11** as a parcel of land with appurtenances, formerly called 'the lawndry', together with the garden by the S. wall, with the abutments described as they had been in 1543. The 2 properties annexed to **11** in 1562 were not mentioned in this or subsequent deeds, which continued to repeat the description given in 1543. The 2 annexed properties had been granted in 1562 to the tenant of **11** to be held for the remainder of his leasehold term in **11** (expiring 20 May 1603; discussed below under section ii). However, in 1603 they did not revert to the Crown's estate, but remained attached to **11**, and from 1587 the freeholds of these 2 properties evidently were merged with that of **11**.

Under the terms of their letters patent, Walsingham and Mylles were to hold **11** and the garden to themselves, their heirs, and assigns, to their own use, forever. The joint property was to be held of the Crown, as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief or by knight service. Walsingham and Mylles, were to pay 5s. p.a. (payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day) for all rents, services, exactions, and demands whatsoever.[2]

Less than a month later, on 16 May 1587, Walsingham released to Mylles all his interest in **11** and in the garden, in return for unspecified 'good causes and considerations'. Mylles now possessed the entire freehold, which he retained for about a year. On 20 June 1588 he sold the freehold of **11** and of the garden for an unnamed sum to Thomas Gill of London, gentleman, who from June 1581 to 13 June 1588 had had a leasehold interest in the property (see section ii, below). In the indenture of sale Mylles covenanted to acquit Gill of all encumbrances committed by Mylles except for the annual rent

to the Crown of 5s. Mylles also covenanted that he and his wife Alice would warrant the property against himself and his heirs. This deed was sealed on 20 June 1588; seisin was delivered the following 12 August; and on 20 October 1588 Mylles and his wife Alice made a final concord with Gill by which they quitclaimed to him their estate in **11** and in the garden, and warranted him against themselves and their heirs forever. The final concord described the joint property as a messuage, a curtilage, and a garden, with appurtenances, and stated that in return for this quitclaim and warranty Gill had given £40 to Mylles and his wife.[3]

Thomas Gill, who was described in his will as Thomas Gill of Mucking, Essex, esquire, retained the freehold of **11** until his death, which occurred between 27 August 1601, when his will was dated, and 21 May 1602, when it was proved. He bequeathed his estate in all his houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the parish of Holy Trinity Minories to his widow Elizabeth for her life, with remainder by equal portions to his daughters Elizabeth and Sarah. Sarah also was to have during the elder Elizabeth's lifetime part of **11**, consisting of the new tenement and house then inhabited by Sir Walter Mildmay (discussed below under section ii). Gill's estate in the garden is not explicitly recorded after 1588; it evidently had been subsumed formally or informally into the Crown estate by 1612 (see under **68/2/1**, section iv).[4]

In June 1604 a group of properties including a moiety of **11** was settled upon Elizabeth Gill the younger as her jointure, in anticipation of her marriage to William Holstock, gentleman, son and heir apparent of Henry Holstock of Orsett, Essex, esquire (see below), who before 1596 seems to have been the tenant of **11B**. The arrangements for this settlement were set forth in an indenture dated 1 June 1604. Henry Holstock, his wife Judith, William Holstock, and Elizabeth Gill were to levy one or more fines *sur cognizance de droit come ceo* in the Common Pleas to Sir Edward Butler of Birchanger, Essex, knight, and to Dence Hartredge of Mucking, Essex, esquire, and to Butler's heirs. The relationship of Butler and Hartredge to the other parties at this time is not known, but Hartredge probably already was the husband of Thomas Gill's widow Elizabeth (see below). By this (or these) fine(s) the Holstocks and Elizabeth Gill were to acknowledge that they had given the premises to Butler and Hartredge, and were to quitclaim their estate in the premises to Butler and Hartredge and Butler's heirs forever. The intent of the fine(s) was to be that Elizabeth Gill would hold these properties, including the moiety of **11** (described as the moiety of 4 messuages or tenements, with appurtenances), to the use of herself and her heirs until her marriage was solemnized, and thenceforth it would be held to the use of William Holstock and his heirs and assigns forever. Three days later, on 4 June 1604, the three Holstocks and Elizabeth Gill duly made a final concord with Butler and Hartredge, by which the former remised and quitclaimed their estate in the premises to the latter, and warranted the latter against themselves and their heirs forever, in return for which the latter gave the former £60 (probably a fictitious payment). This final concord described the moiety of **11** as the moiety of 4 messuages and 2 gardens, with appurtenances.[5]

The reversion of the other moiety of **11** had been bequeathed by Thomas Gill to his other daughter, Sarah. On 10 June 1605 Sarah and her husband John Vernon, citizen and draper, made an indenture respecting **11** with Robert Brewster of Staple Inn, London, gentleman, and Blaise ('Blaze') Adams of Barnard's Inn, London, gentleman. The Vernons covenanted to levy a fine in the Common Pleas to Brewster, Adams, and Adams's heirs, of properties including Sarah's reversionary interest in **11** (described as houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments). Brewster and the others were then to be seised to the use of John Vernon and his heirs for ever. Six days later, on 16 June 1605, the Vernons duly made a final concord with Brewster and Adams. By it the Vernons quitclaimed their estate in all the properties to Brewster and Adams, and warranted the latter for ever against themselves and their heirs, in return for which Brewster and Adams had given them £40. This final concord described **11** as 4 messuages with appurtenances.[6]

Elizabeth Gill the younger's reversionary interest in a moiety of **11** had passed at her marriage to the use of her husband, William Holstock. On 25 October 1606 William (described as William Holstock of Orsett, Essex, gentleman) sold his interest in **11** to Francis Covell, citizen and skinner, and Margery his wife, for an unstated sum paid in hand. The estate sold was described as the reversion of a moiety of 4 messuages or tenements, with appurtenances, and a moiety of all shops, cellars, solars, rooms, chambers, lights, easements, watercourses, yards, gardens, profits,

commodities, soil, ground, and hereditaments belonging to them, lately called 'the lawndry'. The Covells were to hold this interest to themselves and to Francis Covell's heirs and assigns, free of all encumbrances committed by William and Elizabeth Holstock or by Elizabeth's father Thomas Gill, except for the rents and services due to the chief lords of the fee; the life-interest in **11** of Gill's widow Elizabeth; and 4 leases of parts of the premises (discussed under section ii, below). On the same day William Holstock bound himself in £260 to Covell to perform the covenants set forth in the indenture of sale.[7]

Meanwhile, Thomas Gill's widow Elizabeth had retained her life-interest in **11** during 2 subsequent marriages. By 30 January 1605 (and probably by 1 June 1604) she had married Dence Hartredge. He died between 30 January 1605 and 12 August 1605, at which latter date Elizabeth was described as Elizabeth Hartridge (or Hartredge) of Mucking, Essex, widow. Between August 1605 and October 1606 she married Francis Downes of Hornchurch, Essex, gentleman. On 23 October 1606, 2 days before William Holstock's sale to Covell, Francis and Elizabeth Downes leased **11** to Covell (this lease is discussed below under section ii). Six months later, on 23 April 1607, Francis and Elizabeth Downes, together with John and Sarah Vernon, sold their respective estates in **11** (comprising Elizabeth's life interest in the 4 messuages or tenements, with appurtenances, and John Vernon's reversionary interest in Sarah's moiety of the same) to Francis and Margery Covell, for an unstated sum paid in hand by the Covells. The Covells were to hold these estates to themselves and to Francis's heirs and assigns, to their sole use, for ever. The vendors covenanted that the premises were free of encumbrances committed by them or by Thomas Gill or Dence Hartredge, except for the rents and services due to the chief lords of the fee, and except for the 4 leases mentioned above (discussed below under section ii). They also covenanted to assure the premises to the Covells and to Francis Covell's heirs and assigns during the next 3 years, at the Covells' reasonable request and at the Covells' cost. Five weeks later, on 1 June 1607, the Downes and the Vernons duly made a final concord with the Covells, quitclaiming to the latter their respective estates in **11** (described as 5 messuages with appurtenances; probably *sic* for 4), and in a messuage in 'Towerstreete', in the parish of All Hallows Barking; and warranting the Covells against themselves and against the heirs of Elizabeth Downes, John Vernon, and Thomas Gill for ever. In return, the Covells had given the Downeses and the Vernons £240.[8]

Francis Covell and his wife Margery thus obtained the entire freehold interest in **11** for themselves and Francis Covell's heirs. Francis was still alive at the end of December 1622, but both he and his wife Margery had died by 21 December 1643, when their son and heir Thomas Covell, also a citizen and skinner, made his will. In it he bequeathed all his inherited estate in **11** to his wife and executrix Helena Covell and to his cousin Richard Yong, a citizen and haberdasher, upon trust that they and their heirs would sell it for the best price they could get and use the proceeds towards the payment of his debts. The residue, if any, was to be added to Covell's personal estate, for the benefit of his wife and children. Accordingly, on 4 December 1644, Covell's widow Helena Covell (described as of Havering atte Bower, Essex) and cousin Richard Yong sold the freehold of **11**, for £450 paid in hand, to Thomas Cullum, esquire, alderman of London, to hold to himself and his heirs and assigns for ever. The indenture of sale described **11** as 4 messuages or tenements, with appurtenances, and with all shops, cellars, solars, rooms, chambers, lights, easements, watercourses, yards, gardens, profits, commodities, ground, and hereditaments belonging to them, laterly called 'the Laundrye'. The vendors covenanted that Thomas Covell had died seised in his demesne, to the use of himself and his heirs, of a good and absolute state of inheritance of and in **11**, without any encumbrances, and that they now had full power to sell the same. They also covenanted that the property was free of all encumbrances committed by them or by Thomas or Francis Covell, except for the rents and services due to the chief lords of the fee, and except for 3 leases of parts of the premises (discussed below under section ii, **11B-D**). Both also covenanted separately to further assure the premises to Cullum, his heirs, and assigns for ever, at his cost. Helena Covell also bound herself in £1000, in a bond made on the same date, to perform her covenants, and she gave Cullum a receipt on 4 December for £450 as the full payment to her for **11**. On 7 February 1645 she made a quitclaim to Cullum, his heirs and assigns for ever, of all her estate in **11**, and warranted them against all persons claiming by, from, or under her or her estate for ever.[9]

Cullum, who had been born *c.* 1587, was master of the Drapers' Company in 1643-4, alderman of Cordwainer ward from 1643 to 1652, sheriff in 1646-7, imprisoned as a royalist in 1647, and was created a baronet in June 1660. He retained the freehold of **11** until his death on 6 April 1664. In his will, dated 2 May 1662 and proved 20 May 1664, he bequeathed **11** (described as 4 houses) to the Drapers' Company, in trust that out of the issues from it (at that time amounting to £41. 10s. 0d. p.a.) the company would pay a total of £32. 10s. 0d. p.a. in charitable bequests. These bequests were to be as follows: £5. 10s. 0d. p.a. for bread for the poor of the parish of Hawstead, Suffolk; £5. 10s. 0d. p.a. to the churchwardens and overseers of All Hallows Lombard Street, for seacoal for the poor of the parish; £5 p.a. for the poor harboured in St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark; £3 p.a. for the poor 'distracted' people in Bedlam; £3 p.a. to the poor prisoners in Ludgate; £3 p.a. to the poor prisoners in the Poultry Counter; £5 p.a. to the poor of the Drapers' Company; and 10s. p.a. each to the 4 wardens and the clerk of that company. If the profits from **11** ever proved insufficient to pay the bequests in full, then the diminution was to be shared equally and 'proporcionably' among the beneficiaries. Any residue of the profits from **11** after these bequests were paid was to belong to the Drapers' Company.[10]

On 25 May 1664, 5 days after Cullum's will was proved, his son Thomas Cullum of Hawsted Place, Suffolk, baronet, released and quitclaimed his estate in **11** to the Drapers' Company, which already had obtained full possession and seisin of the property. The company's muniments concerning **11** date from 1543 to the end of the 19th century.[11]

Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 shows the site of **11** as consisting of 3 small streetfront buildings, behind which was a large, massive structure running E.-W. These features do not correspond with those that can be determined from documentary sources, and Ogilby and Morgan's map, which contains a number of surveying inaccuracies for this area of London, evidently misrepresents this site.

## ii. *The leasehold interests, 1539 to 1670*

As noted above in section i, the Minorettes' abbey suffered a severe fire in 1518 that probably damaged the conventual laundry and the adjacent W. end of the abbey church. Both may have remained in a semi-ruinous condition thereafter. On 20 May 1543 William Knight, bishop of Bath and Wells, leased **11** to John Moore or More of London, yeoman, whom Knight later appointed to the wardenship of the Minories estate. The lease described **11** as a piece of ground in the Minories precinct, lately called 'the Lawnder', containing old, deformed, and ruinous buildings, and measuring 40 ft. (12.19 m.) N.-S., by 36 ft. (10.97 m.) E.-W. Included in the lease was the garden by the S. wall of the precinct discussed above in section i). This garden was included in subsequent leases of **11** until *c.* 1562, and in conveyances of the freehold until 1588. Either *c.* 1562 or between 1588 and 1612 it evidently was taken into the Crown estate, its history from 1539 to 1612 is discussed in detail under **68/2/1**, section iv, and from 1612 to 1670 under **68/2/1**, sections v-vii.

Under the terms of his lease Moore was to re-edify and repair the buildings, and make an 'apt and convenient' mansion house to dwell in there, all at his own expense. He was to hold the laundry plot and garden to himself, his executors, and assigns for a term of 60 years (expiring 20 May 1603), at a rent of 5s. p.a. (payable quarterly) plus any other suits and services due for the premises. Moore covenanted to re-edify the old buildings, as specified in the lease, and to maintain them thereafter at his own cost in all things except principal timbers, and to leave them 'tenantable' at the end of his term. This lease was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Wells on 27 July 1543.[12]

By November 1544 Moore had duly made a dwelling house on the site. He and his wife Elizabeth may have occupied it briefly themselves, but on 18 November 1544 Moore (described as John More of London, parish clerk) sub-let the property (including the garden by the S. wall of the precinct) to Dame Agnes Clerke, widow. This lease described **11** as a tenement or mansion house with appurtenances, lately re-edified and repaired by Moore, and at that time in the tenure and occupation of Jane Skargell. Agnes Clerke was to hold the tenement and garden to herself, her executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of 10 years commencing at Christmas 1544. This suggests that Moore previously had let the house to Jane Skargell for a term expiring at Christmas 1544. Dame

Agnes was to pay a rent of 10s. p.a. (payable at Midsummer and Christmas), and £20 at the sealing of the lease. Moore reserved the right of re-entry if the rent fell 15 days in arrears; he covenanted to maintain and repair the premises at his own cost. He warranted Dame Agnes against the bishop of Bath and Wells and all others for the performance of his own covenants concerning the property.[13]

In November 1554 Moore (described as John Moore of London, yeoman) sold his remaining interest in **11** and in the garden to George Medeley or Medley, esquire, who was the elder half-brother of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, and one of the 4 men to whom Suffolk had granted the freehold of the capital estate in May 1553 (discussed under **68/2/1** section i). Medley had been living in the precinct by January 1554, when his lodging there was searched following his implication in Wyatt's rebellion (also discussed under **68/2/1**, section i). Possibly he was living at **11** at that time, either as Agnes Clerke's sub-tenant or assignee, or as Moore's. Her under-lease, which had not been due to expire until Christmas 1554, evidently had been assigned to Medley or surrendered to Moore by 5 November 1554, the date of Moore's sale of his own lease to Medley. Under the terms of the latter, Moore sold his estate in **11** and in the garden to Medley for £40: £30 paid at the sealing of the indenture of sale, and £10 to be paid the following Christmas at Moore's lodging (the 'brick house' or infirmary; discussed under **68/2/1**, section iv, **1E**). Medley was to hold the property to himself, his executors, and assigns, from that date until the expiration of Moore's lease (5 November 1554-20 May 1603). Moore covenanted that the property was free of all encumbrances except the annual rent (of 5s.) for the payment of which Medley was to save Moore harmless.[14]

George Medley held **11** until his death in 1562. Although he was posthumously described as George Medley, late of Tilty, Essex, esquire, he may have used **11** as his London house until he died. On 10 June 1562 George Medley's son and heir and co-executor Henry Medley sold his father's freehold estate in the Minories to William Paulet, marquis of Winchester and Lord Treasurer. However, Medley reserved to himself and his assigns his leasehold estate in **11** which was described as a tenement and certain ground lately called 'the lawndry'. As a further concession, Paulet covenanted that Medley, his heirs, and assigns should also reserve to themselves during the residue of Medley's term in **11** the 2 properties adjoining **11** to the E. and S. Paulet also reduced Medley's annual rent from 5s. p.a. to 2s. p.a. for the enlarged property, the original lease to John Moore notwithstanding.

The first of the annexed properties, which occupied part of the site of the W. end of the former abbey church, was described as a parcel of ground lying on the N. side of the 'greate hall of the Mynoresse' (the former refectory). It contained a little house made of timber and boards that (according to a later Crown account roll) was used as a small brewhouse; previously it had been used by Lord John Grey as a coal house, and before that by his brother Henry, duke of Suffolk, as a porter's lodge. A description of this plot made in February 1562 recorded that at that time there was a stone wall on the N. side of the plot. This evidently had been part of the N. wall of the abbey church. The description of 1562 gave the dimensions of this plot as 30 ft. (9.14 m.) in length (N.-S.; possibly excluding the thickness of the stone wall), by 23 ft. 6 in. or 24 ft. (7.16 or 7.32 m.) in breadth (E.-W.). Plans of 1691 and later record measurements of c. 35 ft. 7 in. (11.13 m.) N.-S. by c. 28 ft. (8.53 m.) E.-W.

The second property that was annexed to **11** in 1562 seems to have been the former abbey buttery. In February and June 1562 it was described as a house on the N. side of the kitchen, containing 2 rooms or lodgings: a ground-floor room that had been used by Henry, duke of Suffolk, as a buttery, and a room above it that 'late' had been occupied by George Colles and Anthony Welles. Plans of **11** made in 1691 and later show that this property must have measured c. 20 ft. (6.10 m.) N.-S. by c. 42 ft. (12.80 m.) E.-W.[15]

George Medley's widow Mary Medley may have occupied **11** as her London house at this time. In March 1563 Paulet granted to Mary Medley, at her special request, a rent-free tenancy at will of the 'little gatehouse', which adjoined the W. side of **11**. It is not known for how long she held it, but it did not become annexed to **11**. The history of the little gatehouse is discussed under **68/2/1**, section iv, **1G**.[16]

In June 1567 Mary Medeley or Medley (described as of Tilty, Essex, widow) sub-let her 'mansion house or messuage sometime called the lawndrye', with all its gardens, cellars, solars, chambers,



easements, profits, and commodities, to Gabriel Percyvall or Persivall of London, gentleman. He was to hold the property for a term of 5 years (expiring at Midsummer 1572), for 40s. paid in hand, and rent of £8 p.a. (payable quarterly). During the final year he was to pay his rent for the first 3 quarters only, and then to pay a peppercorn for the last quarter. Mrs. Medley reserved the right to re-enter if the rent fell 15 days in arrears. Percyvall covenanted to keep the premises in repair at his own cost, 'greate tymber onelye excepted', and to leave the premises in good repair at the end of his term. He also covenanted to leave them as well furnished with doors, locks, keys, glass windows, board windows, ceilings, wainscots, pavements, paved hearths, shelves, boards, and other furniture as appeared in an annexed schedule, which unfortunately is lost. The parish churchwardens' accounts recorded that at midsummer 1568 Percyvall paid £1. 2s. 0d. for the previous year's tithes of the house that he held of Mr. Medley for £8 p.a. This corresponds exactly to the statutory tithe rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound. It was Medley, however, who paid 6s. 1d. to the parish in February 1568 for paving before his house.[17]

Percyvall seems promptly to have turned **11** into lodgings for several families. A return of aliens made in 1568 listed 4 households consisting of 13 persons all tenants of Percyvall, and all dwelling in one 'pestred' house, which probably is to be identified with **11**. Two further households of aliens, comprising 10 persons, also were said to be Percyvall's tenants, and also possibly dwelt at **11**. All 23 persons were counted as Dutch in the return. The first household consisted of Philip Garse, minister, Elizabeth his wife, and Philip, Mary, and Jerome their children. The second household comprised Nicholas Everardes, slater, and Christian his wife, both of whom had been born in Antwerp. The third household consisted of Anthony Jorden, a 'pynner' (pinmaker), born in Brabant, and his wife Katharine, who attended the Dutch church. The fourth household consisted of John Eudo of 'Henna' (?Hainault), 'a maker of salt'; 'Nicholas' his wife; and Jerome and Jacob, their children. The fifth household comprised Arnold Forlira, also a pinmaker, 'Godlesse' (*sic*, probably for 'Godleffe') his wife, and Anthony Garson their servant, all of whom had been born in Brabant and attended the Dutch church. The sixth household consisted of John Onori, a silkweaver, 'Annes' (Agnes) his wife; Susan his daughter; Joseph, Nicholas, and 'Suples' his menservants; and 'Annes' his maidservant. All seven had been born in Flanders and attended the French church. Of all these aliens, only Nicholas and Christian Everardes were named in the Minorities aliens return of 1571. According to the latter, Nicholas and Christian had come to England 'for religion' c. 1566; he attended the Italian church, and she the Dutch church.[18]

On 5 December 1572 Mary Medley of Tilty, Essex, widow, and Henry Medeley or Medley of the same, esquire, executor (and evidently son) of George Medley, assigned their lease of **11** and their entire estate in it, for 100 marks (£66. 13s. 4d.) paid in hand, to John Danett of Sible Hedingham, Essex, esquire. Danett was to hold the property to himself, his executors, and his assigns until the expiration of the term (20 May 1603). The Medleys covenanted to acquit Danett of all encumbrances on the premises except for the annual payment of 2s. There thus were no outstanding underleases at this time.

Between December 1572 and May 1581 the lease of **11** passed into the joint tenure of John Dannett or Danett of Croydon, Surrey, esquire, and William Marberye. They evidently were brothers, half-brothers, or brothers-in-law: an endorsement on the indenture of December 1572 described above reads: 'The indenture of sale of my house and my brother Merburyes in the Mynoresse'. It seems likely that they (or Danett and Marberye's wife) inherited the property jointly from John Danett of Sible Hedingham. On 8 May 1581 William Marberye's son Edward Marberye of Grasby, Lincs., esquire, who had inherited his father's moiety of the tenancy in common, assigned it for £50, paid in hand, to John Danett of Croydon. Danett was to hold it to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns: Marberye covenanted to acquit Danett of all encumbrances on the premises, and to further assure it to Danett at Danett's cost.[19]

Seven weeks later, on 26 June 1581, Danett assigned the lease of **11** and all his estate in it, for an unspecified sum paid in hand, to Thomas Gill or Gyll of London, gentleman. Gill was to hold the property (which he described in an endorsement as 'a tenement called the Laundry within the Mynories') to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns. Danett covenanted to acquit him of all encumbrances committed by himself or by George, Mary, or Henry Medley. By a separate bill of

sale of the same date Danett sold to Gill, for an unstated sum paid in hand, all his goods, chattels, implements, and household stuff, movable and immovable, which at that time remained in the messuage or tenement called the 'Laundrye' and its appurtenances. Together, these sales of the lease and contents of **11** suggest that John Danett himself previously had been occupying the premises.[20]

Thomas Gill acquired the freehold of **11** on 20 June 1588 (see section i, above). A week earlier, however, on 13 June 1588, he assigned his leasehold interest and all his estate in **11** and in the garden by the S. wall to Henry Richardson, citizen and vintner, for 'certain good considerations'. Richardson was to hold the property to himself, his executors, and assigns, to his and their own use, for the remainder of the term, which was to expire on 20 May 1603.[21]

By 18 February 1596, however, Richardson's leasehold interest evidently had been re-acquired by Gill. On that date Gill demised to Edward Duncumb, citizen and leatherseller, a newly-built messuage or tenement, with appurtenances, together with a way or passage to and from it, and with an adjoining yard or backside. This messuage formerly had been in the tenure or occupation of Henry Holstock, esquire. It abutted westward on Gill's messuage or tenement, at that time in the occupation of John Evans, schoolmaster, and eastward on the 'late mynories church' (the former abbey church). Duncumb was to hold this property to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of 21 years commencing at Lady Day (expiring on 25 March 1617), for a rent of £6 p.a. (payable quarterly) and an unspecified fine paid in hand. Included in this lease was the use of all the goods, chattels, and implements remaining in and about the messuage, which were enumerated in an annexed schedule that has not survived. The lessor retained the right to re-enter if the rent fell 14 days in arrears. The lessee was to be responsible for carrying out all repairs (except those to principal timbers), and all paving, scouring, and amending of all pavements, privies, pales, and fences, within 6 months of warning. He also was to leave the premises, goods, and chattels in as good condition as he received them (reasonable use excepted), and he was to permit the lessor to come with 2 other persons in the daytime to view the state of repair. The lessee covenanted not to divide the premises into more than one dwelling, as it had been used and occupied by Holstock, without first obtaining permission from the lessor.

This lease reveals that between 1588 and 1596 **11** had been divided into at least 3, and probably 4, parcels, shown in Fig. 000 as **11A-D**. The messuage let to Duncumb (formerly to Holstock) evidently is to be identified with **11B**; the messuage occupied by Evans would have been **11A**, or possibly **11A** and **11C** together. The abutment on the late abbey church appears to refer to **11B**, which suggests that **11B** had not yet been re-developed at this time. Evans the schoolmaster may have been living at **11** by October 1589, when his daughter Rebecca was buried in the parish.[22]

By 1604 **11** definitely contained 4 messuages or tenements (also referred to as 4 houses), each of which was let separately. They were described in an indenture of June 1604 as 4 messuages or tenements with appurtenances, then or late in the tenures or occupations of Sir Thomas Mildmay, knight, Richard Deale, Judith Mowse, widow (perhaps the widow of John Mouse, whose will was proved in 1604), and Roger Graie (or Gaie), or their assigns. This description was repeated in indentures made in October 1606 and April 1607. These 4 tenements presumably are to be identified with **11A-D** (discussed below); unfortunately, a gap in the records between 1607-9 and the 1620s-1640s makes it impossible to link each tenancy of 1604-7 with its successor in **11A-D**. [23]

Some further information is known about the 4 tenancies mentioned in 1604-7. Sir Thomas Mildmay held his tenement by virtue of an indenture made to him by the former freeholder, Thomas Gill, and paid a rent of £8 p.a. His term had not yet expired in April 1607. Gill, in his will (dated 27 August 1601), described this tenement as the new tenement and house in which Sir Thomas Mildmaie then dwelt, and he bequeathed all the rents and issues from it to his daughter Sarah during the lifetime of his wife Elizabeth.[24]

Richard Deale, a citizen and currier, obtained a lease of his tenement from the freeholders in August 1605. This lease described Deale's portion of **11** as a messuage or tenement with appurtenances, at that time in the tenure of Deale or his assigns, with all the rooms, yards, lights, easements, and commodities belonging to the same. Deale was to hold it to himself, his executors and assigns for a term of 12 years (expiring at Midsummer 1616), for a rent of £7 p.a., payable quarterly. Deale covenanted to maintain and repair the premises, and to pay all charges, duties, and taxes

incident to the holding and occupation of them. The freeholders reserved the right of re-entry if the rent fell 14 days in arrears.[25]

Six weeks later, on 28 September 1605, in consideration of £6. 5s. 0d. paid in hand, Deale assigned his lease and his estate in the property to Laurence Mansfeild of London, yeoman, his executors, administrators, and assigns. The property was said to be discharged of all encumbrances committed by Deale, except the rents and covenants specified in the lease of 12 August.[26]

Mansfeild in turn assigned the lease on 17 August 1607 to Thomas Constantyne, citizen and haberdasher, for £35 paid in hand. Constantyne was to hold **11B** to himself, his heirs, administrators and assigns, as from 21 September 1607 until the expiration of the lease (midsummer 1617). The property was to be free of all encumbrances committed by Mansfeild except for the rents and covenants contained in the lease of 12 August 1605. Mansfeild was to vacate the premises and yield up the premises and fixtures to Constantyne on or before 21 September 1607, and he was to be responsible for all rents and other payments arising from the premises until 15 October 1607. Constantyne covenanted to acquit Mansfeild from and after 15 October 1607 of all rents, covenants, and grants contained in the lease, and of all costs, losses, suits, and damages concerning the same.[27]

Between August 1607 and July 1609 Mansfeild's leasehold interest passed to Peter Snell of Stoke Newington, Middlesex. On 17 July 1609 Snell in turn assigned it, for an unspecified sum paid in hand, to John Millward, citizen and goldsmith, his executors, administrators, and assigns. The terms of this assignment were equivalent to those in the assignment to Thomas Constantyne, except that the assignment to Millward evidently was to become effective immediately.[28]

The remaining 2 tenancies mentioned in 1604-7, those of Judith Mowse and Roger Graie (or Gaie), were superseded in 1604-5 by 2 leases. Unfortunately, it is not known which of these leases concerned Judith Mowse's tenement, and which concerned Graie's. The first of these 2 leases was made in October 1604 by Thomas Gill's widow Elizabeth and her then husband, Dence Hartredge, to Richard Oliffe, a Yeoman of the King's Chamber. He was to hold a messuage or tenement, with appurtenances, for a term of 40 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1644), if Elizabeth, who had only a life-estate in **11**, should live so long, paying a rent of £7 p.a. This lease was still in being in April 1607, although it is not known who held it at that time.[29]

The second lease made in 1604-5 was made in January 1605 by Dence Hartredge and Elizabeth his wife (Thomas Gill's widow) to Edward Hardpeny of London, gentleman. He was to hold another of the 4 parcels of **11** for a term of 21 years (expiring at Christmas 1625), if Elizabeth should live so long, paying a rent of £5 p.a. This lease also was still in being in April 1607, although the tenant is not known.[30]

After 1607-9 there is a gap in the records concerning **11** until the 1620s-1640s. From that time on it is possible to map the 4 parcels of **11** and to assign each of the 4 tenancies of **11** to a particular parcel. These parcels are discussed below under **68/2/11A-D**, and are shown in Fig. 000. It should be noted that the plans show the outline of the parcels only, including yards and passages, and not of the buildings within them.

### **68/2/11A**

The main part of **11A**, measuring approximately 36 ft. (10.97 m.) N.-S. by 22 ft. (6.71 m.) E.-W., lay at the S.W. corner of **11**. Extending northwards from it along the W. side of **11** was a long, narrow passage that gave access to the street (the later Church Street).[31]

At some date before December 1622 **11A** had been in the tenure or occupation of Eustace Stile. On 24 December 1622 Francis Covell, the freeholder of **11**, leased **11A** to Richard Perrott, citizen and grocer, for a term of 22 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1644). Perrott was to hold the property, which was described as a messuage or tenement with appurtenances, late in the tenure or occupation of Eustace Stile, and currently in Perrott's tenure or occupation, for £20 paid before the sealing of the lease, and a rent of £8 p.a. (payable quarterly). Perrott covenanted to repair the premises at his own cost within 6 months of warning; to pave and scour the pavements and privies; and to leave the fixtures in good repair at the end of the term. The lessor (or his assigns) was to be allowed to enter the premises with workmen and others 4 times yearly to view the state of repair. The lessee was forbidden to alter or divide the property into more than 1 dwelling house or to take in any inmates. The lessor

reserved the right to re-enter if the rent fell 21 days in arrears, or if repairs were not carried out within 6 months.

A schedule of fixtures attached to this lease recorded that **11A** contained a cellar, 2 upper storeys, and a garret. There was no reference to a yard. On the ground floor was the hall, containing 5 panes of glass, a door to the room with a latch bolt and hammer of iron, a door to the foot of the stairway leading up to a chamber on the first floor, a street door with lock and key, a hatch with an iron bolt, and 1 pane of glass in the entry, a door to the cellar, and a door with iron latches to the 'darke roome'. The kitchen and wash-house, also on the ground floor, contained 7 panes of glass (3 great and 4 small), a door to the kitchen with a lock, a door to the closet there with an iron latch, and a pane of glass 'going out of the kitchen to the darke room'.

Upstairs, on the first floor, were 3 chambers. In the chamber over the hall were 4 panes of glass (one with an iron casement) and a door with a lock. The chamber over the kitchen was hung with painted cloth and contained 6 panes of glass (one with an iron casement), a door with a bolt, a door to a closet, and a 'footepace' (hearth-stone) before the chimney. The 'east chamber over the kitchen' also was hung with painted cloth and contained 5 panes of glass (one with an iron casement), a door with a lock, and a 'footepace' before the chimney. Above, on the second floor, was a garret containing 12 panes of glass (of which 2 to the 'great window' were 'shutting casements'), and a door with an iron bolt to the gutter.[32]

Perrott, the lessee, probably is to be identified with Richard Perrott, the administration of whose will was granted in 1623 to his wife Alice. An endorsement on Perrott's lease stated that 'This lease ended at Michaelmas 1644', suggesting that Perrott's widow or assigns retained it until it expired. **11A** was not, however, re-let immediately. A conveyance of the freehold of **11** made on 4 December 1644 described **11A** as then or late in Perrott's tenure or occupation. The conveyance then went on to describe the encumbrances on **11** as consisting of leases of **11B-D** only, so there apparently was no lease of **11A** in being at that time.[33]

Between 1644 and 1650, however, **11A** was let to Gregory Salmon, citizen and turner. This lease was mentioned in an indenture dated 20 July 1650, by which Thomas Cullum (the freeholder of **11**) demised **11A** to Elkanah Downes of the parish of the 'Trinity Minories', Middlesex, clerk. This lease described **11A** as the messuage or tenement, with appurtenances, which once had been in the tenure or occupation of Perrott or his assigns, then in that of Salmon, and was now in that of Downes. Downes was to hold this property to the use of himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of 20 years commencing at the coming Michaelmas (expiring at Michaelmas 1670), for a rent of £9 p.a. (payable quarterly). There was no mention of a fine. Downes covenanted to pay the rent within 21 days of the quarter-days; to maintain and leave the premises in good repair at his own cost (including paving and scouring), and to carry out repairs within 6 months of warning. The lessor was to be permitted to enter the premises thrice yearly with workmen and others to view the state of repairs, and he retained the right of re-entry if the rent fell 21 days in arrears or repairs were not carried out within 6 months.

An annexed schedule described the fixtures in **11A**, which were much as they had been in 1622. The main difference was in the description of the kitchen and wash-house. They continued to contain the 7 panes of glass and 2 latched doors of 1622, but the list of 1650 also noted the presence of 7 shelves and 2 small dresser boards, a door to the buttery with a lock, 4 shelves (evidently in the buttery), and a door with a latch to the stair foot. Thus, between 1622 and 1650 a buttery had been created with access from the kitchen, perhaps in the stair well area, since the stairs leading to the first floor now were reached from the buttery or kitchen rather than from the hall. Upstairs were a few minor changes: the chamber over the kitchen was hung with new painted cloth and there were 4 shelves in its closet; and the east chamber over the kitchen was hung with new painted cloth on one side only.[34]

Elkanah Downes, S.T.P., was the minister of Holy Trinity Minories from 1643 to 1666, and was also the vicar of Ashted, Kent and the rector of St. Leonard Eastcheap. He and his wife Katharine had 4 children who were baptized at Holy Trinity Minories: Hannah (January 1653), Mary (1654), Robert (1657), and Elkanah (1660).[35]

The renters' accounts of the Drapers' Company show that by midsummer 1664 the tenure of **11A** had passed to John Cullum, citizen and draper (probably a younger son of the late freeholder Thomas Cullum). Downes, however, seems still to have been living in the parish (possibly as Cullum's undertenant) in 1666: he probably is to be identified with the 'Mr. Deane, minister', who was assessed for 4 hearths (unpaid) in the hearth tax return of that year. Possibly Downes died or departed the parish at about that time. In November 1669 the Drapers granted Cullum a new lease of **11A**. This lease described the property as a messuage or tenement, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Cullum or of his undertenants or assigns, with all the rights, ways, easements, watercourses, commodities, and appurtenances belonging to it. Cullum was to hold this property to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from Michaelmas 1670 (when the lease made to Downes was to expire) for a term of 21 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1691), at a rent of £9 p.a. (payable quarterly), free and clear, without deductions for any taxes, assessments, charges, and repairs, which were to be paid by the tenant. No fine was mentioned. The company reserved the right to enter the premises with workmen at will to view the state of repair. Cullum covenanted to carry out repairs within 6 months of notice, using sound elm or oak timbers, and not fir or deal except for planks and boards; to pave and scour as necessary; and to leave the premises and fixtures (including any fixtures added during Cullum's term) in good repair at the end of the term, reasonable use excepted. Cullum also covenanted not to allow anyone other than his wife, children, executors, or administrators to possess the premises without first obtaining the written licence of 2 of the wardens of the Drapers' Company. Any breach of these covenants would be punishable by a fine of £3, payable within 14 days of its demand by the company. If Cullum should wish to sell, let or dispose of the premises, he was to have the papers drawn up (at his own charge) by the company's clerk or the latter's appointee. Cullum also was forbidden to subdivide the premises into additional tenements or habitations; to permit any inmate to dwell there; or to stop up or obscure any light of any other messuage or tenement belonging to the company. Should any controversy arise between him and any other tenant of the company or other persons concerning any light, watercourse, annoyance, or anything else in or about **11A** or the adjoining properties, then Cullum was to abide by the settlement made by the company's wardens. The company reserved the right to re-enter the premises if the rent fell 28 days in arrears or if Cullum broke any of his covenants.

Cullum in fact assigned this lease, with the company's assent, on 15 April 1670, before its date of commencement. The assignee was Thomas Lunn of the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, clerk, who in May 1666 had succeeded Elkanah Downes as the incumbent. He presumably also received the remaining term in Downes's lease (April-September 1670). Lunn was resident in the parish in 1666, when he was taxed for 4 hearths, but the location of his dwelling is not known. Between 1666 and 1674, possibly in 1670-1, Lunn also became the tenant of a house (formerly the 'little gatehouse') that adjoined **11A** on the W.; this is discussed under 68/2/1, section iv, **1G**. Lunn retained his lease of **11A** until c. 1676-7.[36]

There are no references to any rebuilding of **11A** in the 17th century, and it seems likely that the house held by Thomas Lunn in the 1670s was the house that had been built between 1588 and 1596.

### 68/2/11B

This property abutted the E. side of **11A**. A long passage extended northward between **11C** on the W. and **11D** on the E. to give access to the street. Plans of 1691 and 1698 suggest that at that time the main part of **11B** measured 36 ft. (10.97 m.) N.-S. by 20 ft. (6.10 m.) E.-W. **11B** also extended eastward into a small notch at the S.W. corner of **11D**. [37]

At some time between 1607 and June 1631 **11B** was held or occupied by Daniel Sutton. On 20 June 1631 it was let by the freeholders of **11** to Nicholas Manisty or Manistye, citizen and founder, for a term of 21 years (expiring at Lady Day 1652). The lease described **11B** as a tenement or messuage with appurtenances, and with all shops, cellars, solars, chambers, rooms, yards, backsides, ways, easements, watercourses, profits, and commodities belonging to it, late in Sutton's tenure or occupation, and currently in that of Manisty or his assigns. Manisty was to hold this property to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns for a rent of £8 p.a. (payable quarterly). There was no mention of a fine. Manisty covenanted to repair, pave, and scour the premises at his own cost; to

leave them in good repair at the end of his term; and to carry out repairs within 6 months of warning. The lessor was to be able to enter the premises 4 times yearly with workmen to view the state of repair, and he reserved the right of re-entry should the rent fall 14 days in arrears.[38]

Five years later, on 9 March 1636, Manisty assigned his lease and his estate in **11B**, for £18 paid in hand and 'other good causes', to Richard Pepper, citizen and founder. Pepper was to hold the property for the residue of the term to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, free of all encumbrances committed by Manisty except for the rent and covenants specified in the lease to Manisty. Pepper covenanted to acquit Manisty of those rents and covenants, and of all actions and suits arising from them.[39]

In September 1638 Pepper in turn assigned the lease and his estate in **11B** to Edmund Malton, citizen and haberdasher, in consideration of £13. 10s. 0d. paid in hand and for 'other good causes'. Malton was to hold the property to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his and their own use, discharged of all encumbrances committed by Pepper except the rent and covenants specified in the lease. One year later, in September 1639, Malton assigned the lease, for £12 paid in hand, to Thomas Sargeant of Pagenhould, Staffs., gentleman. The terms of this assignment were similar to those of the assignment to Malton. Malton himself died soon after; his will was proved on 20 October 1639 by his widow Margaret. Sargeant retained the lease until May 1643, when he in turn assigned it on similar terms to Thomas Gee of London, mariner, for an unspecified sum paid in hand.[40]

Four years later, on 13 October 1647, Gee surrendered the lease and his estate in **11B** to the freeholder, Thomas Cullum, receiving in exchange a new lease of the property. The new lease, dated 14 October 1647, described the premises as they had been in the lease of 30 June 1631. Gee was to hold this property, which was already in his or his assigns' tenure or occupation, to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of 31 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1678) at a rent of £8 p.a. (payable quarterly). No fine was mentioned. Gee covenanted to pay the rent within 14 days of the quarter-days; to maintain, repair, scour, and pave the premises and maintain the fixtures; and to leave them in good repair at the end of the term. The lessor was to be allowed to enter the premises 4 times yearly with workmen and others to view the state of repair, and the tenant was to carry out all repairs within 6 months of notice. The lessor reserved the right of re-entry should the rent fall 14 days in arrears or the repairs fail to be carried out within 6 months.[41]

Thomas Gee retained this lease for about 7 years. He sublet it on a 1-year lease to Mathew Wille or Wills, for a term commencing at Michaelmas 1653, but the details of this lease are not known. In 1661, when his will was proved, Wills was described as having been a merchant of the Trinity Minories, London. However, his lease of **11B** evidently had been surrendered back to Gee by May 1654, for on 4 May 1654 Gee surrendered his own lease to Thomas Cullum, the freeholder, and assigned to Cullum the lease made to Wills, receiving £34 from Cullum in return.[42]

The next record of **11B** dates from October 1658, when Cullum granted a new lease of the property. The lessee was George Franke of London, merchant, and the property was described as a messuage or tenement that lately had been in the occupation of Simon de Caseres, with the cellars, solars, rooms, chambers, easements, lights, watercourses, and appurtenances belonging to it. Franke was to hold this property for a term of 7 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1665), for a rent of £12 p.a. (payable at the 4 usual quarter-days or within 14 days of them). No fine was mentioned. Cullum reserved the right to re-enter if the rent fell more than 14 days in arrears. Franke was to maintain and leave the premises in good repair (including paving and scouring), and to carry out repairs within 4 months of warning. Cullum was to be allowed to enter the premises at will to view the state of repair.

A contemporary endorsement (evidently Franke's) describes this as the 'lease of the house I dwell in', and an annexed schedule of fixtures provides details of the house itself, which contained 4 storeys and a cellar. In the cellar were a door, a 'house of office' (privy) with a door, a wine cellar with a door and hasp, and a partition for coals. Outside were a hatch (perhaps leading to the cellar) and pales before the door (presumably the front door). On the ground floor were the 'out doore' (front door) with a lock, a key, and 2 bolts; a door to the kitchen, which contained 3 shelves, 2 dressers with 2 shelves under them, 2 racks over the chimney, and shuttered windows; a pantry with a door and 4 shelves; and a hall containing a wainscot 'portell' with 2 doors and latches (suggesting a double-leaved door), 1

piece of wainscot, 3 little cupboards behind the door, 2 benches, a 'hole' under the stairs, and a door and latch to the stair foot. At the head of the stairs was a cupboard. Above the hall was the dining room, which was wainscoted round and contained a door with a spring lock and 2 benches. From the dining room another door led to a study containing 9 shelves and a table. Also on the first floor, over the kitchen, was a 'great chamber' that was entered through a door with a spring lock and bolt.

The second storey contained a chamber over the dining room with a latched door, a closet with 3 shelves, and a table; and a chamber over the great chamber with a latched door. From the second storey a door led to the foot of the stairs going up to the garret on the third floor.[43]

The rentals of the Drapers' Company listed Franke as the tenant of **11B** from 1664, when the company inherited the freehold of **11** from Cullum, until at least midsummer 1665. For the year 1665-6 only £8 were received in rent, perhaps because the property was not re-let immediately after the expiration of Franke's lease at Michaelmas 1665. The name of the tenant in that year is not known, but possibly it was John Francke who was listed in the hearth tax return of 1666 as having paid for 4 hearths. From midsummer 1666 to Lady Day 1667 the rentals state that **11B** was let to John Moorehouse at £12 p.a. In March 1667 the Drapers' Company agreed to lease both **11B** and the adjoining **11C** (discussed below) to Thomas Netheway, a citizen tiler and bricklayer.[44]

The lease of **11B** to Netheway was dated and sealed on 3 May 1667. It described the property as a messuage or tenement with appurtenances, lately in the tenure or occupation of John Moorehouse and 'now' of Netheway or his undertenants. Netheway was to hold the property, and the use of the implements in it (the annexed schedule listing these was identical to that of 1658), to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from Michaelmas 1667 for a term of 41 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1708). He was to pay a rent of £10 p.a. (payable quarterly), net of all taxes, assessments, charges, and repairs, which he covenanted to pay. He also covenanted to permit the lessors to enter the premises at will with workmen to view the state of repair; to carry out repairs within 6 months of warning; to use only good oak or elm timber in repairs, and not fir or deal except for planks and boards; to pave and scour as necessary; and to leave the premises and implements in good repair at the end of the term, reasonable use excepted. Netheway also covenanted not to sub-let the premises or allow them to be possessed by anyone other than his own wife, children, executors, or administrators without first obtaining the written licence of 2 wardens of the Drapers' Company. Any breach of these covenants would be punishable by a fine of £3, payable within 14 days of its demand by the company. If Netheway should wish to sell, let, or dispose of the premises, the papers were to be drawn up, at Netheway's charge, by the company's clerk or his appointee. Netheway also was forbidden to subdivide the premises into additional tenements or habitations; to permit any inmate to dwell there; or to stop up or obscure any light of any other messuage or tenement belonging to the company. Should any controversy arise between Netheway and any other tenant of the company or other persons concerning any light, watercourse, annoyance, or anything else in or about **11B** or the properties adjoining it, then Netheway was to abide by the settlement made by the 4 wardens of the Drapers' Company. The company reserved the right to re-enter the premises if the rent fell 28 days in arrears or if Netheway broke any of his covenants.[45]

An endorsement on Netheway's lease noted that there was a fine of £10 associated with it, and the Drapers' Company accounts recorded that Netheway paid this fine in 1666-7. According to the wardens' minutes for 27 March 1667, when the granting of this lease was first approved, Netheway was to 'accommodate' William Mackham, the tenant of **11D** (discussed below), in 'the back part' of **11B-C**, 'as the company shall think fit'. It is not clear to what sort of arrangement this refers; perhaps Netheway was to sub-let all or part of **11B** to Mackham, or to allow him a minor easement.

Netheway himself remained the tenant of **11B-C** until at least 1671. By December 1699 he had been succeeded as tenant by his son Jonathan Netheway, citizen and draper, who in turn was succeeded by January 1702 by his widow and executrix Mary Netheway.[46]

### 68/2/11C

This property lay on the streetfront, abutting **11A** on the W. and S., and **11B** on the E. and S. In the 17th century it seems to have measured 24 ft. (7.32 m.) N.-S. by 30-32 ft. (9.14-9.75 m.) E.-W. Plans of 1722 and 1746, however, show that by that time the easternmost 21 ft. 3 in. (6.48 m.) of the street

frontage of **11C** had been extended northward by *c.* 3 ft. (0.91 m.) giving that portion of **11C** a N.-S. depth of *c.* 27 ft. (8.23 m.).[47]

On 15 December 1635 the freeholders of **11** demised **11C** to Mathias Waterhouse, citizen and haberdasher. The lease described **11C** as a messuage or tenement with appurtenances, then or late in the tenure or occupation of Josias Nicholls, clerk, or his assigns, with all solars, cellars, chambers, rooms, easements, and commodities belonging to it. Waterhouse was to hold this property to himself, his executors, and his assigns, from the coming Christmas for a term of 21 years (expiring at Christmas 1656), for a rent of £10 p.a., payable quarterly. No fine was mentioned. Waterhouse covenanted to keep the premises in good repair (including paving and scouring) at his own cost, and to leave them and the fixtures in good repair at the end of the term. The lessors were to be permitted to enter the premises 4 times yearly with workmen and others to view the state of repair, and the lessee was to carry out repairs within 6 months of warning. The lessee was to be allowed to subdivide the premises if he first obtained the written permission of the lessors. The lessors reserved the right to re-enter if the rent fell 21 days in arrears or if repairs were not carried out within 6 months.

Attached to this lease was an inventory of the fixtures. These reveal that at this time **11C** contained 3 storeys, a cellar, and a yard at the back. A plan of **11C** made in 1722 shows a yard in the S.E. corner of the property, and this may reflect the earlier arrangement. The inventory began in the hall, which was on the ground floor. It was wainscoted round with painted wainscot, and contained windows with 8 glass panes, 2 iron bars, and 3 casements; 5 other panes of glass; a door going into the yard with an iron latch ('latch' struck through) and a bolt; and 3 wainscot cupboards on the N. side of the room. This suggests that the hall was at the back of the house. Also on the ground floor was the kitchen. It contained a door with an iron latch ('iron latch' struck through); a door with an iron bolt to the larder; a dresser and 4 shelves; 1 shelf in the larder; windows with 5 glass panes; and racks over the chimney. The ground floor also contained a shop, in which were a street door with a lock, a key, and an iron bolt; a door to the house of office (privy) in the yard; and a door with an iron bolt leading down into the cellar. An entry of 'a hatch before the street door' has been struck through. In an almost identical inventory made in 1654 the shop was called 'the room next the street'. It thus seems likely that the shop was in the N.E. portion of **11C**, the kitchen and larder in the N.W. portion, the hall behind the kitchen in the S.W. portion, and the yard and privy in the S.E. portion, adjoining the hall and shop.

On the first floor were 3 chambers. The chamber over the kitchen was hung with old painted cloth ('old' struck through), and contained a door with a lock, key, and wooden latch; windows with 13 glass panes and 7 iron bars; a little study with a door and 2 shelves; a deal bench under the window; an iron grate giving light down into the entry (perhaps a grill over the door to light the landing); and a chimney of which the 'mantle tree' and sides were lined with wainscot. The chamber over the hall was hung with old painted cloth and contained a door with a lock and key, 4 panes of glass, and an iron casement. There also were said to be 6 panes of glass 'in the entry' (perhaps in a transom or window lighting the landing). The chamber over the shop also was hung with old painted cloth, and contained a door and 2 casements with 12 panes of glass.

A 4th chamber, the 'maids chamber', probably adjoined the garret on the second floor. The 'maids chamber' contained a door with a latch and 1 'great' pane of glass; the garret contained a door with an iron bolt leading to the gutter, 3 panes of glass over it, and a 'shutting' window.[48]

Mathias Waterhouse may have retained his tenure of **11C** until at least February 1645, when a quitclaim of the freehold interest described the property as then or late in his tenure or occupation. By February 1654, however, his interest (which had been due to expire at Christmas 1656) had been acquired by the freeholder of **11**, Thomas Cullum, who leased **11C** to a new tenant, William Wattes of London. The lease itself does not survive, but it is briefly described in a bond made on 8 February 1654 by Wattes to Cullum. Wattes bound himself in £40 to observe the conditions of his lease, which was to commence at Lady Day 1654 for a term of 3 years (expiring 25 March 1657). The property was described as a house lately in the possession of Adam Humble, deceased. Wattes was to hold it for a rent of £10 p.a., payable quarterly, and he was to maintain the premises and fixtures in good repair. The annexed schedule of fixtures reproduced that of 1635, except that it omitted the references to windows, glass, iron bars, and casements; it omitted the entry for the chamber over the shop; and the entry for the shop itself was headed 'in the room next the street' and listed a door; a door next the



street with a lock, a key, and an iron bolt; a house of office with a door; and a cellar with a door and an iron bolt.[49]

Although Wattes's lease had not been due to expire until Lady Day 1657, his interest evidently had been re-acquired by Cullum by 30 November 1656, when Cullum granted a new lease of **11C** to William Barrit or Barret(t) of London, bricklayer. This lease described **11C** as a messuage or tenement then in the occupation of John Jewet, 'Doctor', with the solars, rooms, chambers, easements, lights, watercourses, yard, and appurtenances belonging to it. Barrit was to hold it to himself, his executors, and his assigns for a term of 11 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1667), for a rent of £10 p.a. (payable at the 4 quarter- days or within 14 days of them). Cullum reserved the right to re-enter should the rent fall more than 14 days in arrears. Barrit was to maintain the premises in good repair, including paving and scouring. Cullum was to be permitted to enter the premises at will to view the state of repair; Barrit was to carry out repairs within 4 months of warning. No fine was mentioned in this lease. However, an endorsement noted that this house had been let (to Barrit) for £10 p.a. and a £5 fine for a term of 7 years, but, the house being 'somewhat out of repair', 4 years were added. The endorsement added that 'the shed before the house' was let to Barrit 'afterwards' for 10s. p.a. and a fine of £1. The origins and precise site of the shed are not known; it may have occupied the site of the later northern extension of **11C** (described above). A schedule of fixtures annexed to Barrit's lease was identical to the schedule of 1654.[50]

Barrit evidently retained his lease of **11C** (including the shed) until its expiry at Michaelmas 1667. In March 1667 the Drapers' Company, which had inherited the freehold of **11** from Thomas Cullum in 1664, agreed to make a new lease of the property to Thomas Netheway, citizen tiler and bricklayer of London, who also obtained a lease of **11B** at this time. Netheway's lease of **11C** was made on 3 May 1667, and was to be for a term of 41 years, commencing at Michaelmas 1667 (expiring at Michaelmas 1708). He was to hold the property, which was said to be then or late in the tenure or occupation of Barrit or his under-tenants, to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a rent of £10 p.a. (payable quarterly), net of all deductions for taxes, assessments, charges, and repairs. Instead of paying a fine, Netheway was to demolish the forepart of the building within 4 years and rebuild it in a 'good and substantial manner at least one storey higher than the same now is'.

Netheway covenanted to pay all the assessments, apportionments, and charges imposed on the property; to permit the lessor to enter the premises at will with workmen to view the state of repair; to carry out repairs within 6 months of warning; to use only good oak or elm timbers in repairs, and not fir or deal except for planks or boards; to pave and scour as necessary; and to leave the premises and implements in good repair at the end of the term, reasonable use excepted. He also covenanted not to sub-let the premises or allow anyone to possess them other than his wife, children, executors, or administrators without first obtaining the written licence of 2 wardens of the company. Any breach of these covenants was to be punishable by a fine of £3, payable within 14 days of demand. If Netheway did receive permission to sub-let, the papers were to be drawn up (at Netheway's charge) by the company's clerk or his appointee. Netheway was forbidden to subdivide the premises, to permit any inmate to dwell there, or to stop up or obscure any light of any other messuage or tenement belonging to the Drapers' Company. Should there be any controversy between Netheway and any other tenants of the company or other persons concerning any light, watercourse, annoyance, or any other thing in or about **11C** or the properties adjoining it, then Netheway was to abide by the settlement of the wardens of the Drapers' Company. The company reserved the right to re-enter if the rent fell 28 days in arrears or if Netheway broke any of his covenants.[51]

Thomas Netheway remained the tenant of **11C** and **11B** together until at least 1671. Between 1671 and December 1699 he was succeeded by his son Jonathan Netheway, citizen and draper, and Jonathan in turn was succeeded by January 1702 by his widow and executrix Mary Netheway.[52]

### **68/2/11D**

This property lay on the site of the former W. end of the abbey church, abutting the later Church Street on the N. and the entry to **11B** on the W. Plans of 1698 and later recorded its dimension as c. 28 ft. (8.53 m.) E.-W. along the street and 36 ft. 7 in. (11.13 m.) N.-S. along the E. side, with a notch at

the S.W. corner (attached to **11B**) measuring 3 ft. 8 in. (1.12 m.) E.-W. by 11 ft. 8 in. (3.55 m.) N.-S.[53]

In March 1641 the freeholders of **11** leased **11D** to Nicholas Littlefeild or Littlefield, citizen and clothworker, in whose tenure or occupation, or that of his assigns, it already was. The lease described **11D** as a messuage or tenement with rooms, easements, commodities, and appurtenances belonging to it. Littlefeild was to hold it to himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term of 21 years (expiring at Lady Day 1662), for a rent of £10 p.a. (payable quarterly) and a fine of £20 paid in hand. Littlefeild covenanted (in consideration of the lease and of £5 paid to him in hand by Thomas Covell, one of the freeholders) that he would, within 3 months, put the messuage in a good state of repair and keep it in good repair at his own cost, including all necessary paving and scouring, and would leave the premises and fixtures in good repair at the end of his term. Littlefeild bound himself in £40 to observe these covenants. The lessors were to be permitted to enter the premises with workmen and others twice yearly to view the state of repair, and Littlefeild was to carry out repairs within 6 months of warning. The lessors reserved the right to re-enter if the rent fell 14 days in arrears or if repairs were not carried out within 6 months.

An annexed schedule of fixtures reveals that **11D** contained a house with 3 storeys (each with 2 rooms, front and back), a garret, and a cellar, with a yard at one side of the house. In the cellar were a door 'next the street' with a lock, a key, and an iron bolt, and 2 other doors with 2 bolts. On the ground floor the room next to the street (also called the shop) was hung round with painted cloth and contained a door with a latch, hasp, and bolt of iron (presumably the street door), 4 iron casements, a 'shutting' window of deal, and a door with an iron bolt leading to the yard. The kitchen, which evidently lay behind the front room, was paved with freestone and contained a window with 5 panes of glass and an iron casement, 2 doors with iron bolts (presumably leading to the front room and the yard), 2 dresser boards, and one shelf. The yard also was paved with freestone and contained a street-door with a lock and an iron bolt; a shed used for a house of office (privy) with a door and an iron latch; a little pentice ('painthouse') along the wall coming into the yard; and another pentice over the kitchen window.

In the room over the shop were a 'pair of stairs'; a door with a spring lock, a key, and an iron handle; windows with 6 panes of glass and 2 iron casements; and a closet containing 2 shelves, a door, and a window with 2 panes of glass and an iron casement. The 'foreside' (evidently the N. side) of the room was wainscoted, as was the chimney piece, and there was a window at the head of the stairs with 2 panes of glass and a casement. The room over the kitchen was wainscoted on the side next to the yard and on the 'chimney piece', and contained a window with 6 panes of glass and an iron casement, and a door with lock and key.

Above it, the back room on the second storey was hung round with painted cloth, and contained a door with a lock, a key, and an iron latch; a window with 4 panes of glass and an iron casement; and a window with 3 panes of glass at the head of the stairs. The front room on the 2nd storey also was hung round with old cloth, and contained a window with 18 panes of glass and 2 iron casements; a door with a spring lock and key; a closet with a door, 2 panes of glass, and a casement; and a 'garret door' (presumably leading upstairs to the garret) with a bolt.[54]

Littlefeild died *c.* 1644, when the administration of his nuncupative will was granted to his brothers Joseph and Paul Littlefield. In February 1645 **11D** was described as then or late in the tenure or occupation of Littlefeild or his undertenants or assigns, but by the end of 1658 his interest had come into the possession of Thomas Cullum, the freeholder of **11**. On 3 November 1658 Cullum granted a new lease of the property to William Mackham, clothworker. This lease described **11D** as a messuage or tenement with cellars, solars, rooms, chambers, easements, lights, watercourses, and appurtenances. Mackham was to hold it for a term of 31 years, commencing at Christmas 1658 (expiring at Christmas 1689), at a rent of £10 p.a., payable quarterly. No fine was mentioned in the lease, but an endorsement noted that there was a fine of £20. The lessor reserved the right to enter the premises at will to view the state of repair, and to re-enter into possession if the rent fell more than 14 days in arrears. Mackham was to maintain and leave the premises in good repair, including all necessary paving and scouring, and was to carry out repairs within 4 months of warning. He also covenanted, in a clause that was struck through, not to sub-let the property to any smith,

tallowchandler, cook, victualler, pewterer, or brazier without first obtaining the written permission of the lessor.

A memorandum at the end of the lease recorded that originally the lease was to have been for a term of 21 years, and that Mackham was to pay a fine of £20 and spend £50 or £60 in raising the house higher, 'etc.'. However, Mackham having shown that he had spent £140 on the house, besides the £20 paid in hand, Cullum 'willingly' had added 10 years to the term, for a total of 31 years.

The annexed inventory of fixtures was similar to that of 1641, but revealed that Mackham had added one storey to the house, which now contained a cellar, 4 storeys, and a garret. In the cellar were 2 doors with 2 bolts. The front room on the ground floor, now known as the parlour, contained the street door with a lock, key, and bolt. In the kitchen, which was paved with freestone, were 2 doors with locks, keys, and bolts; 2 dressers; 2 racks over the chimney; 4 shelves; a little buttery with a door; a door with a bolt to the entry; and a door with a latch to the parlour.

The chamber over the kitchen was wainscoted over the chimney and under the window, and contained a door with a lock, key, and latch. The adjoining room over the parlour was wainscoted on the chimney piece and under the window, and contained a closet with a door and lock, and a door with a lock and bolt.

Above, on the second storey, were 2 chambers, of which the front chamber contained a door with a bolt and 2 closets with doors, and the back chamber contained a door with a lock and key.

Upstairs, on the third floor, the former garret had been rebuilt or converted into a 'large working room' (perhaps for cloth shearing or finishing) with a closet and a door, while above it the new garret contained 2 windows with shutters.[55]

In March 1667 the Drapers' Company, which had inherited the freehold of **11** from Thomas Cullum in 1664, agreed to lease **11B** and **11C** (discussed above) together to Thomas Netheway. The wardens' minutes made at that time noted that Netheway was to 'accommodate Mackham in the back part as the Company shall think fit'. It is not known, however, to what arrangement this refers, or whether it was ever put into effect. William Mackham himself remained the tenant of **11D** until at least 1671; he was later succeeded by his widow, Frances. She continued to occupy the premises until c. 1690-1, when **11D** was re-let and rebuilt.[56]

#### NOTES

- 1 Drapers' Company (hereafter, DC): Cullum Trust MSS T.1, T.80; PRO, SP12/21, no. 58. For plans of **11**, see n. 31, below.
- 2 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.11 (reciting letters patent of 21 April 1587).
- 3 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.11, T.13, T.14.
- 4 PRO, C146/9323 (extract from Thomas Gill's will)
- 5 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.16, T.17.
- 6 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.18, T.19.
- 7 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.23(1), T.24.
- 8 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.25, T.26.
- 9 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.32, T.40, T. 41, T.42, T.43; HR 320(15).
- 10 Beaven ii, p. 67; *DNB* under 'Cullum, Sir Thomas'; DC, MS C.R.6, pp. 26-7.
- 11 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.50, T.90. The churchwardens' accounts of All Hallows Lombard Street recorded the payment by the Drapers' Company in 1665-6 of £5. 10s. 0d. for coals from Cullum's bequest: GL, MS 4501/1, f. 205v. The parish's records also contain extracts from Cullum's will in GL: MSS 4049/1, ff. 22-4; 18,486, pp. 47-9; and 19,003, pp. 29-31.
- 12 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.1; HMC (12), *Tenth Report, App. III (Wells)* (1885), pp. 229, 231; vol. II (1914), p. 256.
- 13 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.2.
- 14 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.3.
- 15 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.4; PRO, SP12/21, no. 58. For plans of **11**, see n. 31.
- 16 PRO, E326/12134.
- 17 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.6; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18, 19v, 20; Tomlinson, pp. 192-4.
- 18 Kirk and Kirk ii, p. 128; iii, p. 423.
- 19 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.7, T.8.

- 20 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.9, T.10.  
 21 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.12.  
 22 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.15; GL, MS 9238 (register of burials), s.a. 1589.  
 23 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.16, T.23(1), T.25; PRO, PROB11/103 (PCC 44 Harte:will of John Mouse). **68/2/11** was described as consisting of 4 houses in 1614, 1644, and 1664 in DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.31(1), T.31(2) and T.50.  
 24 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.25; PRO, C146/9323.  
 25 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.20.  
 26 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.21.  
 27 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.27.  
 28 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.28.  
 29 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.22, T.25.  
 30 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.23(1), T.25.  
 31 Measured plans of 68/2/11A are DC: Cullum Trust MSS T.55 (1691), T.60 (1722), T.61 (1722), T.64(1) (1746); and in Pl.65, p. 15 (1678). The 2 earliest plans (1691 and 1698) show **11A** with a simple, straight-sided outline. This is the outline adopted in Fig. 000. By 1722, however, the S. part of the E. side of **11A**, abutting **11B**, was indented in a manner that suggests adjustments had been made between 1698 and 1722 to allow for the insertion of chimneys or perhaps small outbuildings.  
 32 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.32; *OED*, 'footpace'.  
 33 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.32, T.40; GL, MS 9050/5, f. 159v.  
 34 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.45; T.29(8) appears to be another copy or draft of the schedule.  
 35 Tomlinson, pp. 222, 395.  
 36 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.53; Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, 430; Tomlinson, p. 222. PRO: C66/3167, no. 15; E179/252/32/21/1, mm. 23v-24; E179/232/32/21/2, mm. 43-44. Tomlinson states that Lunn was buried in the Minories church on 8 March 1675 (probably *sic* for 1675/6), but an endorsement made in September 1682 on Cullum's lease stated that Lunn had assigned the lease to Philip Saffree by an indenture dated 11 April 1677.  
 37 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.55, Pl. 65, p. 15. See also n. 31, above.  
 38 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.33.  
 39 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.35.  
 40 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.36, T.37, T.39; PRO, PROB11/181 (PCC 154 Harrey: will of Edmund Malton).  
 41 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.39, T.44.  
 42 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.44; PRO, PROB11/303 (PCC 37 May: will of Mathew Wills).  
 43 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.48.  
 44 DC: renters' a/cs 12, 14 (1656-71); wardens' minutes 1 (1659-1701), f. 3 (27 March 1667). PRO: E179/252/32/21/1, m. 23v; E179/232/32/21/2, m. 44.  
 45 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.51.  
 46 DC: Cullum Trust MSS T.51, T.56, T.57; wardens' a/cs 20-21, s.a. 1666-7; renters' a/cs 14 (1665-71); wardens' minutes 1, f. 3 (27 March 1667).  
 47 DC: Pl.65, p.15; Cullum Trust MSS T.61, T.64(1).  
 48 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.34, T.46, T.61.  
 49 DC, Cullum Trust MSS T.43, T.46.  
 50 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.47.  
 51 DC: wardens' minutes 1, f. 3 (27 March 1667); Cullum Trust MS T.52.  
 52 DC: renters' a/cs 14 (1665-71); Cullum Trust MSS T.56, T.57.  
 53 DC: Pl.65, p. 15; Cullum Trust MSS T.60, T.64(1).  
 54 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.38(1) (lease), and T.38(2) (bond in £40).  
 55 DC, Cullum Trust MS T.49; GL, MS 9052/12.  
 56 DC: wardens' minutes 1, f. 3 (27 March 1667); renters' a/cs 14 (1665-71); Cullum Trust MSS T.54, T.56.

**68/2/12**

## **HOLY TRINITY MINORIES**

**(1539-1670): 12**

This property was a house or shed belonging to the church of Holy Trinity Minories and situated within the churchyard, to the W. of the church. It probably lay on the S. side of the churchyard, and abutted either **68/2/14** on the E. and **13** on the W., or else **13** on the E. and the later Church Street on the W.

**68/2/12** is first recorded in March 1567 among the churchwardens' accounts of receipts from Palm Sunday offerings, which included 6d. received 'of hym that dwelleth in the shaid and his wyffe and a nother woman'. Another entry of March 1567 refers to **68/2/12** as 'the newehouse', and in 1568 it was described as the church house.[1]

The tenants of **68/2/12** paid tithes of 1s. per quarter for the first 2 quarters of 1567, and 1s. 6d. per quarter for the last 2 quarters of 1567 and the first 3 quarters of 1568. If these tithes were paid at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. per pound of rent, the annual rent of **68/2/12** was about £1. 9s. 0d. in the first half of 1567, rising to about £2. 3s. 6d. in the second half of 1567 and in 1568.[2]

The sequence of tithe payers in 1567-8 was as follows: Lady Day 1567, 'the stranger in the newehouse'; midsummer 1567, 'him that dwelleth in the shed'; Michaelmas 1567-Michaelmas 1568, John Cornewe. In April 1568 the churchwardens paid 10s. to a parishioner, Mr [John] Blooke or Bloke (who probably dwelled at **68/2/7**), to enrol the lease of the church house, but no other details of this lease are known.[3]

At some time in 1576 the parishioners were engaged in controversy over the lease of this house with their curate, Mr. Hayes. In 1576 a Master Downes paid 15s. to the parish for 2 quarters' rent of **68/2/12**, which was described as his dwelling house. Downes remained the tenant of **12** in 1577-8 at the same rent of £1. 10s. 0d. p.a. This suggests that the property was vacant during the first half of 1576, perhaps during the dispute with Hayes. Downes probably is to be identified with Thomas Downes, householder and tailor, whose servant Thomas Cook died in December 1582, and who himself, his wife Elizabeth, his daughter Elizabeth, and his servant Thomas Swanne died the following month. By January 1583 the house had been let at the same rent of £1. 10s. 0d. p.a. to Master Hydde (probably John Hide or Hides, who owned **68/2/4**, **8**, **9**, and **10**, and died in 1604), who sub-let it to John Lyddon or Liddon for use as a dwelling. John Liddon's daughter Aquilla and son John were buried in the parish in April 1583. In 1584 and 1585 Hide's under-tenant was named as John Lyndall, who probably is to be identified with John Liddon. John Liddon was still resident in the parish in 1587-8, when he served as a churchwarden.[4]

The subsequent history of this property is unknown until 1607. In July of that year Mr. Hugh Price obtained from the vestry a lease of a nearby parish property, **68/2/13**, to build a dwelling house there. His term was to commence at Michaelmas 1607, and was to last 'for so many years as he hath in his other tenantry in the same ground to come'. Price's 'other tenantry' presumably was either **68/2/12** or **14**, and **14** probably was in the tenure of another parishioner at this time. By 1607, then, **68/2/12** probably was held on lease for an as-yet unexpired term of years by Hugh Price.[5]

Between 1611 and 1670 the sites of all 3 parish properties, **68/2/12-14**, seem to have been amalgamated, and the buildings on them demolished. The evidence for this amalgamation and demolition is discussed under **68/2/14**. [6]

### NOTES

- 1 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2, 22; Tomlinson, pp. 193, 327.
- 2 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 17-18; Tomlinson, pp. 193-5.
- 3 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 17-18, 22; Tomlinson, pp. 193, 327.
- 4 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 47v, 50, 52, 53v, 62, 65, 68, 73; GL MS 9238 (reg. of burials).
- 5 Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 104v; Tomlinson, p. 328.
- 6 Tomlinson, pp. 328-9; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 146.

**68/2/13**

## **HOLY TRINITY MINORIES**

**(1539-1670): 13**

This property consisted of 2 sheds built by the parish in 1576 at a cost of £5. 8s. 8d. They lay within the churchyard, probably on the S. side, and probably either between **68/2/14** on the E. and **12** on the W., or between **14** on the E. and the later Church Street on the W.

According to an entry in the churchwardens' accounts for 1576 the new sheds were let out for £1. 6s. 8d. p.a. (13s. 4d. p.a. each).[1] By 1577-8 an unnamed cobbler was the tenant of one of the sheds at 3s. 4d. per quarter (13s. 4d. p.a.), and he remained the tenant at 13s. 4d. p.a. until at least the end of 1585, using the shed both as his dwelling and his stall. The tenant of the other shed is first recorded in 1583, when it was held by Goodwife Couper or Cooper at 13s. 4d. p.a. Goodwife Cooper, who dwelt in the shed, continued to hold it at this rent until at least the end of 1585. In 1584 both sheds were repaired by the churchwardens. The following year 3s. were spent on repairs to Goodwife Cooper's house, and 2d. for a board for the cobbler's stall.[2]

After 1585 nothing is known of the sheds until July 1607, when the vestry granted a lease to Mr. Hugh Price 'of the shed and so much ground as may conveniently be spared for so many years as he hath in his other tenantry in the same ground [probably **68/2/12**] to come'. This suggests that by 1607 the two sheds had been reduced to one, either through demolition or amalgamation. Price, who previously had been the tenant of **68/2/10**, covenanted to build a dwelling house on the site of the existing shed and ground; to pay 13s. 4d. p.a. to the church, plus tithes; and to spend £10 on the house during the first year. His term was to commence at Michaelmas 1607.[3]

Between 1611 and 1670 the sites of all 3 parish properties, **68/2/12-14**, seem to have been amalgamated, and the buildings on them demolished. This amalgamation and demolition are discussed under **68/2/14**. [4]

### NOTES

- 1 Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 50; Tomlinson, p. 327.
- 2 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 50, 51v, 53v, 62, 65r-v, 68v; Tomlinson, p. 328.
- 3 Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 104v; Tomlinson, p. 328.
- 4 Tomlinson, pp. 328-9; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 146.

68/2/14

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 14

This property consisted of a house built by the parish in 1574 at a cost of £31.5s.5d. The house was said to lie in the churchyard and upon the church wall. It probably stood to the S. of the church porch, since **68/2/15** seems to have adjoined the N. side of the porch. The churchwardens' accounts for 1574 reported that 'Master Beane' (Thomas Beane, who probably dwelled in part of 15) paid £25 for a 21-year lease of the new house (to expire in 1595). In return for this substantial fine, Beane evidently was charged a very low annual rent, at least initially. In 1577, 1578, and 1579 he paid only 4d. p.a. in rent, but in 1583 he paid £1.[1]

By 1577 Beane had sub-let the house to Louis Gwyllyame or Gwilliams or Gwylliams, and in that year the churchwardens paid for paving before Gwilliams' door. Gwilliams, an alien, was resident in the parish, perhaps at 14, by October 1576, when he was assessed to pay £4 towards a lay subsidy on an income of £18 in fees. Gwilliams was a churchwarden of Holy Trinity Minories in 1580-1, when he signed the church accounts with his mark. At least 3 of his children were baptized in the parish: Mary in December 1583; Rachel, in July 1588; and Esdras, in March 1590. His maidservant Frances Purpoint was buried in the parish in April 1583, and his wife Mary in August 1590. Gwilliams himself died excommunicate in September 1590. Because, however, he had repented of his 'acts of contempt' before his death, the Court of Arches absolved him posthumously on 18 September 1590, and he was buried in consecrated ground in the parish on 20 September. Gwilliams' entry in the parish burial register described him as a householder and silkweaver; his will mentioned that he left 7 minor children: John, Martha, Joel, Mary, Daniel, Rachel, and Esdras. Gwilliams remained the under-tenant of 14 until at least the end of 1585. In 1584 and 1585 he held the house of a Mr. Faythe, who had succeeded Beane, and who paid to the parish an annual rent of £1.[2]

The next record of 14 dates from 1596-7, when it was held for 3 quarters (March 1596-January 1597) by Mr. Henry Troches for 10s. per quarter. Troches, a royal musician, was the son-in-law of another royal musician, Mark Anthony Galliardello, who probably lived at 15. Troches and his family (discussed under 15) may have lived either at 15 or 14. An ambiguous memorandum made in May 1611 suggests that 14 was held on lease, possibly by Troches, until the expiration of the lease at midsummer 1610, and possibly for the 11 months following.[3]

Between 1611 and 1670 the sites of all 3 parish properties, 68/2/12-14, seem to have been amalgamated, and the buildings on them demolished. This is suggested by a list of the church valuables handed over to the new churchwardens in June 1670. The valuables included 4 parchment deeds and 2 papers concerning the poor's house and ground in the churchyard, 'whereon formerly stood a house belonging to the parish'. The following month an indenture was made, granting the combined site to new parish trustees, to be held in perpetual trust for the use of the parish. The site was described as a messuage and tenement, with appurtenances, lying between, and formerly part of, the late queen's storehouse (the Minoresses' abbey church) on the S., the parish church on the E., and the highway leading to the church on the W. and N. The trustees also received a room or place lying over the porch of the parish church where an old chamber or building lately stood, parcel of a messuage or tenement late of George Almay (part of 68/2/15), and liberty to build a belfry there, or another house or building for the benefit of the parish, so long as it did not encroach upon or jetty over any of the housing or ground formerly belonging to Almay.[4]

### NOTES

1 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 44v, 45, 51v, 52; Tomlinson, pp. 327-8.

2 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 52v, 53v, 56v, 57, 62, 65, 68; Kirk and Kirk ii, p. 193. GL, MSS 9238 (registers of baptisms and burials), s.a. 1583-90; 9052/2 (49); Tomlinson, pp. 168-70.

3 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1r-v, 68, 91, 109; Tomlinson, p. 328.

4 Tomlinson, pp. 328-9; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 146.

68/2/15

## HOLY TRINITY MINORIES

(1539-1670): 15

This property lay on the N. side of the parish church, and comprised the extensive house (*magnum hospicium, magnum palacium*, 'great place') that at the time of the suppression of the Minoresses' abbey was held by Elizabeth, countess of Kildare. The history of the house from its probable construction in the 14th century until 1539 is discussed in detail under **68/1**, section v.

The countess of Kildare (who was the sister of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, and the second wife of Gerald Fitzgerald, 9th earl of Kildare) leased the house from the Minoresses in 1537 for a term of 40 years (expiring at Michaelmas 1577), at £6. 13s. 4d. p.a. The lease described the property as the Minoresses' 'great place', (rentals of 1538-41 also call it the 'great palace'), with chambers, lodgings, solars, cellars, and garden. The Minoresses were to pay for all quit-rents and for all repairs involving principal timbers, tiles, lime, sand, and labour; the lessee was to be responsible for all other repairs. The lease was to become void if the rent fell 6 months in arrears.[1]

On 5 May 1543 the countess, then a widow, assigned her lease to John Knight, clerk, in consideration of his past faithful service to her, provided that she might occupy the place at her pleasure during the term of the lease. Possibly this assignment marks the beginning of her brother Henry Grey's tenancy of Bath Place (see under **68/1**, section ii). The freehold of the entire precinct was granted to Henry Grey, then duke of Suffolk, in January 1553; in the grant, **68/2/15** was described as the great messuage and garden lately in the tenure of Elizabeth, countess of Kildare, deceased.[2]

At some date between May 1543 and March 1555 Knight assigned the lease to Edward Isacke of the 'Mynorise', Middlesex, gentleman, and on 28 March 1555 Isacke sub-let certain parts of the 'great place' to Leonard Danett or Dattet of the Minories, Middlesex, and Frances his wife. The portion sub-let to the Danetts is described in **68/1**, section v. Their lease was to last for 21 years (expiring March 1576), at a rent of £6 p.a. The sub-lessees were to be responsible for repairs, and were free to assign their lease only with the permission of the sub-lessor, unless the latter granted or assigned his own interest to another.

Isacke himself evidently retained some or all of the remainder of the 'great house' for use as his own residence. The premises that he leased to the Danetts included an entry beginning at a stairway going up to his (Isacke's) little gallery, and ending at the stairs that went up by his kitchen into his house; and room sufficient to build a stable in the place where Isacke's stables then stood, with the commodity of a well standing in the same yard. 'Mrs. Isake and her maid' are listed among those who took Easter communion in the parish in 1567, but Mr. Isacke's name does not appear.[3]

Leonard Danett, Isacke's sub-lessee, evidently was an associate of the Grey family. On 5 May 1554 he was granted a pardon for participating in the Leicester rising in which Lord John Grey (a brother of Elizabeth and Henry Grey) also took part. Danett was described, *inter alia*, as of Broadgate (the Leicestershire seat of Henry Grey), or of Leicestershire (various places), or of the Minories (precinct), or of the Middle Temple, London.[4]

Danett thus had had a residence at the Minories in the year before he leased part of Elizabeth Grey's former house from Isacke. Another pardon to Danett, made early in Elizabeth's reign (15 January 1559), described him as of Dannes Hall, Leicester; alias of Meastham, Surrey; alias of the Minories without Aldgate, London; alias of Thavies Inn, Middlesex.[5]

By 1564 **15** seems to have become the residence of 2 royal musicians: Anthony Maria, alias Cosin (or Cossen, Cossin, or Cossyn), and Mark Anthony Galliardello or Galyarde, both Italians and probably related to one another. Anthony Maria Cosin, who was referred to in parish accounts as 'Mr



Cosin' and in taxation and alien returns as 'Anthony Maria', had come to England *c.* 1538. He probably is to be identified with 'Anthony Mary Galiardello' of Venice, who was a royal musician, playing the sackbut, from 1539 to 1573. Cosin was dwelling within the Minories precinct, probably at **15**, by 1564, when a subsidy return recorded him as having been assessed to pay £3. 4s. 0d. on fees of £24 p.a. A return of aliens made in 1568 listed Cosin and Mark Anthony Galiardello together, apparently in one house. In 1567 and 1568 Cosin paid tithes of 6s. 8d. p.a. If these were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then the rental value of his dwelling would have been £2. 8s. 6d. p.a.

Cosin contributed £1 towards the repair of the Minories church in 1568. He was still dwelling in the precinct, probably at **15**, in November 1571, when he was included in a return of aliens that described him as one of the queen's musicians, born in Venice, and attending the parish church. Cosin was not, however, included in a lay subsidy return of the Minories made in October 1576, and thus presumably had died or departed the precinct by that date.[6]

A list of Easter communicants at Holy Trinity Minories in 1567 included 'the woman in Mr. Cossyn's house and her maid'. They possibly are to be identified with the wife and maidservant of James Walter, a gardener, born in Florence, who had come to England *c.* 1565. Walter, his wife Margaret, and his unnamed maidservant were listed in the aliens return of November 1571 as dwelling in Cosin's house. All 3 were counted as Dutch. James Walter attended the parish church, but his wife and servant were said to attend the Dutch church.[7]

Mark Anthony Galiardello, who was often referred to in parish accounts as 'Mr. Mark Antony', had come to England in the reign of Henry VIII and served as a royal musician, playing the viol or violin, from 1547 to 1585. According to the aliens return of November 1571 he had been born in Italy and had been 'sent for' by Henry VIII. He possibly is to be identified with 'Markes Anthonye', an alien dwelling in East Smithfield in 1549, who was named in a subsidy return as having been assessed to pay £2 on goods (or perhaps fees) worth £20. In January 1564 a similar return listed him as having been assessed to pay £3. 4s. 0d. on £24 p.a. in fees, and an identical assessment was made in 1576. In 1567 and 1568 he was paying tithes in the Minories of 10s. p.a., suggesting that his dwelling had a rental value of £3. 12s. 9d. p.a.[8]

Galiardello, who probably was related to his fellow-resident Anthony Maria Cosin or Galiardello, seems to have established a dynasty of royal musicians at the Minories. He was living in the precinct by April 1563 when his daughter Lucretia was baptized there. She was followed by Mark Anthony the younger (baptized August 1565; died December 1566), Frances (baptized November 1566), and Caesar (baptized July 1568). Two other possible family members, Elizabeth and Barbara 'Markantony', were buried in the choir of the Minories church in January and May 1574, respectively.[9]

Lucretia Galiardello married Henry Troches, also a royal musician, in January 1580. He probably was related to Guillame de Trosse or Troche, who served as a royal flautist from 1538 to 1562. Henry Troches and his wife Lucretia had at least one child, Elizabeth, who was baptized in the church of Holy Trinity Minories in November 1583. Lucretia died in September 1584, and in December 1585 Henry Troches married Katharine Laund. Their daughter Mary was baptized in the Minories church in January 1588, Katharine in June 1589, and son William in October 1590. Katharine the mother died in August 1593. A son of Henry Troches, also called Henry, died in May 1599. Jacob Troches, presumably a son or brother of the elder Henry, signed the parish vestry minutes in 1616, and probably is to be identified with James Troches, who was listed as a royal musician, playing the hautboy and/or the sackbut, in 1625. Henry Troches the father was active in parish affairs throughout this period. He was a churchwarden in 1585, and his signature appears frequently in the vestry minutes of 1580-1615. He died in January 1617. Troches was the tenant of one of the parish properties, **68/2/14**, in 1596-7 and possibly later, but he and his family may have dwelled at **15** until that date or later.[10]

Frances Galiardello married John Launyer or Lanier of East Greenwich, also a royal musician, in 1585. His father Nicholas (d. 1612) and uncle John Lanier I (d. 1572) had come originally from Rouen, and settled in London in 1561, both becoming musicians to the queen. Nicholas fathered at least 6 sons, who all became royal musicians playing wind instruments, and at least 5 daughters, at least 2 of whom married musicians. John Lanier II and his wife Frances had at least 2 children:

Nicholas, who was baptized at Holy Trinity Minories in September 1588, and who himself became a royal musician and one of the most important English songwriters of his time, and Judith, who was baptized in December 1590. John Lanier II signed the parish vestry minutes in 1587. He and his family may also have dwelt at **15**.<sup>[11]</sup>

Caesar Galliardello, described as an alien, was a royal musician (playing the viol and/or the violin) from 1585 to 1625. His signature appears in the vestry minutes of 1612 and 1615 beside that of his brother-in-law Henry Troches, and he was a churchwarden from 1612 to 1614. Caesar may have lived at **15** until his death *c.* 1627 (when his will, which described him as a gentleman, was proved), as perhaps also did his widow Alice Galliardello, whose will was proved in 1641.<sup>[12]</sup>

Mark Anthony Galliardello the *paterfamilias*, who was described as 'gentleman' in the churchwardens' accounts for 1568, and as 'esquire' in the aliens return of 1571, also was active in parish affairs. He, his wife, his children, and his servants all were said in the aliens return of 1571 to attend the 'Englishe' church, and Galliardello, his wife, and his maidservant were named among the Palm Sunday Easter communicants at the Minories church in 1567. In 1568 Galliardello contributed £1. 10s. 0d. towards the repair of the church, where his wife had a private pew. From 1568 to 1570 and again in 1577-8 he served as a churchwarden; he contributed towards the preachers' wages in 1575-6; and his signature appears on vestry minutes from 1580 to 1584. He died in June 1585 and was buried in the parish 'in good name and fame and most godly report of all his neighbours'. When his daughter Frances married John Lanier the following October, the parish register described her late father as 'an ancient musician to sundrie most noble princes as King Henrye the 8. Edward the 6. Queen Marye and now to our noble Queen Elizabeth'.<sup>[13]</sup>

There probably were at least 2 other royal musicians dwelling within the precinct at this period. The first of these was Richard Pycke or Picke, who probably dwelt at **8** in 1567-8 (he died in 1568). He almost certainly is to be identified with Richard Pike, a royal lutanist from 1553 to 1568, and probably also with a musician called Pike who held a lodging within the Crown estate (see under **68/2/1**, section iv.b). The other was James Harden or Harding or Hardin, an alien, who was appointed as a flautist at the royal court in May 1575 and held the post until his death in January 1626. Several of his compositions survive. His daughter Elizabeth was baptized at Holy Trinity Minories in July 1584. This child died the following month, and in March 1589 another daughter of Harden's was christened Elizabeth. Harden's signature occurs on the vestry minutes of 1580 to 1585. It is interesting to note that Mark Anthony and Caesar Galliardello, Troches, Lanier, and Harden all signed their names in an elegant Humanist script.<sup>[14]</sup>

The Cosin and Galliardello households may have shared **15** in 1567 with two other tenants, Mr. Thomas Beane and Mr. Nicholas Sydley or Sedlye. Both were named in the list of tithe payers in 1567 (Beane in the list of 1568 as well) in a sequence suggesting that they dwelt at **15**. Each paid 13s. 4d. p.a. in tithes, the highest sum mentioned in that year. It is possible that they inhabited the premises that formerly had been occupied by Isacke and Danett. If their tithes were charged at the statutory rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound, then the rental value of each of their dwellings was £4. 17s. 0d. p.a.<sup>[15]</sup>

Beane, a citizen and armourer, was a churchwarden in 1567 and 1568. His maidservant and his wife were listed, respectively, among the Palm Sunday and Easter communicants at Holy Trinity Minories in 1567; a return of aliens recorded that Beane had a Dutch manservant called Garrett, a joiner, in 1568. In that same year Beane gave £2 towards the repair of the parish church, where Mrs. Beane had a private pew. Beane's wife Joan died in February 1584, aged 59, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Botolph Aldgate. Beane himself died in April 1584, aged 84, and was buried in the further choir of St. Botolph Aldgate, 'by the stone which he laid there'. The memoranda book of the parish clerk of St. Botolph Aldgate described him as a citizen and yeoman of the queen's armoury in the Tower, and added that, although not a parishioner at the time of his death, he formerly had dwelt in the 'hether Mineries' (either the N. part of the Minories precinct, or possibly Minories street to the N. of the precinct). A dole of bread was given to the poor both at his wife's funeral and his own.<sup>[16]</sup>

Nicholas Sedlye was dwelling in the parish, probably at **15**, by October 1566, when his son Isaac was baptized at the Minories church. In 1567 he and his wife and his manservant Peter were listed among the Easter communicants at the parish church, where Mrs. Sedlye had a private pew. Sedlye

paid his tithes of 3s. 4d. per quarter for the first 3 quarters of 1567, after which he and his family seem to have disappeared from the parish. Sedlye was succeeded at Christmas 1567 by a Mr. Martyn, who paid the same tithe of 3s. 4d. per quarter for 3 quarters, and in 1568 contributed 10s. towards the repair of the church. At Michaelmas 1568 he in turn was succeeded by a Mr. Rawlens or Rawlins. Rawlins was married in the parish church in July 1568, but is otherwise unknown.[17]

**15** thus may have been occupied by Cosin into the early 1570s, by the Galliardello family until the second quarter of the 17th century, by Beane until 1584, and by Rawlins until 1568 or later. The history of the descent of the freehold is equally uncertain. The freehold of **15** evidently was alienated by the duke of Suffolk between January and May 1553 (see under **68/2/1**, section i), but no record of this alienation has been found. **15** probably is to be identified with the subject of a final concord made in 1589. By this, Thomas Taylor and Martha his wife granted to Humphrey Strette all of Martha's life-interest in one-thirtieth part of 18 messuages and 2 gardens, with appurtenances, in the parish of Holy Trinity Minories, Middlesex, and also in one-thirtieth part of various properties in Lewisham and Lee, Kent. In return for this grant, Strette gave the Taylors £80. In November 1613 the king sent a writ to the sheriffs of London requiring them to bring Humphrey Streete before the barons of the Exchequer to do fealty for the messuage called 'Le Mynerie house' with its appurtenances, stables, gardens, houses, buildings, lands, and tenements, which Streete held of the Crown in chief, by grant of Henry, late duke of Suffolk'. It seems likely that the 'Mynerie house' also is to be identified with **68/2/15**. [18]

Before 1670 **68/2/15**, or at least the portion of it that adjoined the church and the church porch, came into the tenure of George Almay. This is recorded in an indenture of July 1670 by which the parish's property was transferred to new trustees. The parish property (**68/2/12-14**) was described as abutting the W. end of the church, and included 'all that room or place lying or being over the porch of the said parish church where an old chamber or building lately stood, parcel of a messuage or tenement late of George Almay'. The parishioners were to have free liberty to build a belfry or other building for the benefit of the parish on the property, so long as it did not overhang or encroach upon any of the housing or ground formerly belonging to Almay. By 1670, then, the room over the church porch, or the place where that room had been, had become detached from **68/2/15** and had become part of **68/2/12-14**. [19]

Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 shows an L-shaped building or group of buildings abutting the W. end of the N. wall of the church on the site of **68/2/15**. This may have included some remains of the former 'great place'.

#### NOTES

- 1 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, C.16 (Box 254). PRO: SC6/Hen 8/2396, mm. 1-16; SC6/Hen 8/2397, mm. 9-15; SC11/955; SP16/230, no. 17 (*Cal S P Dom 1631-3*, p. 497, no. 17).
- 2 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, C.17 (Box 254); PRO, E318/36/1986, E328/400; *Cal Pat R 1550-3*, p. 406.
- 3 MTC, Cal Anc Tit Dds XXXII, C.18 (Box 254); Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 1v.
- 4 *Cal Pat R 1553-4*, p. 400. Danett was admitted to the Middle Temple on 11 May 1551: *Middle Temple Records*, ed. C.H. Hoppood, i (1904), pp. 79-80.
- 5 *Cal Pat R 1558-60*, p. 150.
- 6 Kirk and Kirk i, p. 308, ii, pp. 127, 193, iii, p. 422; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3, 250; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 15v, 17-18; W.L. Woodfill, *Musicians in English Society, from Elizabeth to Charles I* (Princeton Studies in History ix, Princeton, 1953), pp. 184, 297-9.
- 7 Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 1v; Kirk and Kirk ii, p. 128.
- 8 Kirk and Kirk i, p. 308, ii, pp. 127, 193; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 17-18; Woodfill (as in n. 6), pp. 183, 297-9.
- 9 GL, MS 9238 (registers of baptisms and burials), s.a. 1563-8, 1574; Tomlinson, p. 394.
- 10 Tomlinson, pp. 396, 398, 399; GL, MS 9238 (registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials), s.a. 1580-99; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 56v, 57, 61v, 63v, 64, 65, 68, 69, 72v, 81, 82, 84v, 85, 90v, 95v, 97-98v, 99v, 105, 106, 107v-109v; Woodfill (as in n. 6), pp. 298, 303.
- 11 Tomlinson, p. 396; GL, MS 9238 (registers of baptisms and marriages), s.a. 1585, 1588-90; Lambeth, MS 3390, f. 72v; Woodfill (as in n. 6), pp. 300-5; *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, ed. Stanley Sadie, 20 vols. (1980), under 'Lanier'.

HOLY TRINITY MINORIES (1539-1670): 15

- 12 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 107v, 108r-v, 109; Tomlinson, p. 396; GL, MSS 9052/7, 9052/10; Woodfill (as in n. 6), pp. 300-3.
- 13 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1r-v, 7, 15v, 23v, 48v, 50, 57, 61v, 64; Tomlinson, pp. 250, 396, 398; GL, MS 9238 (registers of marriages and burials), s.a. 1585; Kirk and Kirk ii, p. 127.
- 14 GL, MS 9238 (registers of baptisms and burials), s.a. 1584, 1589; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 57, 61v, 64, 69; Woodfill (as in n. 6), pp. 299-303; *The New Grove Dictionary* (as in n. 11), under 'Harding, James'. For Richard Picke, see also under **68/2/8**.
- 15 Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 2-4, 17-18; Tomlinson, pp. 192-3.
- 16 Lambeth, MS 3390, front flyleaf and ff. 1r-v, 7, 15v; GL, MS 9234/1, s.a. 1584; Kirk and Kirk iii, p. 423.
- 17 GL, MS 9238 (register of baptisms), s.a. 1566; Lambeth, MS 3390, ff. 1v-4, 7, 15, 17-18, 22.
- 18 GLRO, Acc. 58/5; Drapers' Company, Cullum Trust MS T.30(3).
- 19 Tomlinson, pp. 328-9.

ST BOTOLPH ALDGATE  
GAZETTEER

MINORIES, EAST SIDE; HOLY TRINITY  
MINORIES

**INDEXES**

Index of Persons  
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## INDEX OF PERSONS

Personal names are grouped under headforms given in CAPITALS, with variant forms in parenthesis. Under each headform are entered first those individuals who have been alphabetised according to their forenames. These include Jews and persons who appear to have been known by bynames rather than by surnames or inherited family names. Definition of the latter group involves some arbitrary decisions. In general, bynames have been taken to be those names denoting a family relationship, a trade, or a place of origin in relation to a given individual which occur only in a Latin form, and so in the text of the gazetteer have been translated into modern English. All names which occur in a vernacular form in relation to a given individual have been treated as surnames. Following the group of individuals alphabetised by forename is the much larger group of those alphabetised by surname. These are entered in strict order by forename, without regard to the recorded spellings of their surnames. Cross-references are provided where necessary.

As far as possible, the index is arranged so as to aid the identification of individuals and of family relationships. Women are rarely named in the sources with surnames of their own, and so where possible have been placed following the entries concerning the senior or anterior male in relation to whom they are named. Each entry contains information on the dates, occupation, status, place of origin, and family relationships of the individual concerned, so far as this is provided by the text of the gazetteer. With few exceptions (principally dates of death to be derived from indexes and wills), no attempt has been made to supplement this information from other sources.

Information has been grouped in an entry only when it is reasonably certain that it concerns a single individual. Separate entries may sometimes concern the same individual, and where this seems possible cross-references denoted by an asterisk (\*) have been provided.

## ABBREVIATIONS IN TEXT

1	person occurs in Cheapside index
<	before
>	after
x	between dates given
?	perhaps
*	perhaps identical with
acc.	acceded
aldrm.	alderman
b.	born
br.	brother
bt.	baronet
C (as in 12C)	Century
cit.	citizen
Co.	Company
cr.	created
d.	died
da.	daughter
diss.	dissolved
esq.	esquire
excl.	excluding
exec(s)	executor(s)/-trix
f.	father
fd.	founded
feof	feoffee
fl.	<i>floruit</i>
gda.	grandaughter
gdf.	grandfather
gdm.	grandmother
gds.	grandson

gent.	gentleman
godf.	godfather
gods.	godson
gt.	great
h.	husband
illegit.	illegitimate
incl.	including
jun.	junior
k.	kin
kt.	knight
m.	mother
mar.	married
n.	note to a gazetteer entry
poss	possessor
prob.	probably
pt	part
quit	quit-rent, receives quit-rent
quitcl.	quitclaims right in
ref	reference
res	resident
rev	reversionary interest
s.	son
sen.	senior
sis.	sister
ten	tenant
unspec.	unspecified
w.	wife
wd	will dated
wid.	widow
wp	will proved

# INDEX OF PERSONS

## A

### ABNEY

Abney, Frances; see Frances w. & wid. of Roger JONES

Abney, James (fl. 1662), of Willersley (Derbys), esq, h. of Frances. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley <1662)

~, ~, Frances w. of; see Frances w. & wid. of Roger JONES

### ABRAHAM

Abraham (fl. <1272-3), f. of JORNINUS the Jew. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his s. JORNINUS the Jew

### ACKWORTH (Ackworthe)

Ackworth (Ackworthe), Thomas (fl. 1553-91), merchant tailor, draper to duke of Suffolk, gent, h. of Anne.

**68/2/1** (poss 3 mess acq from Henry Grey 1553); **68/2/8** (poss 1553-62 bought from Henry Grey); **68/2/9**  
(poss 1553-64 bought from Henry Grey)

~, ~, Anne w. of (fl. 1564). **68/2/9** (ref to)

Ackworthe; see ACKWORTH

### ACTON

Acton, Peter (fl. 1591), cit. & vintner. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1591)

### ADAMS (Addams)

Adams, Blaise (Blaze) (fl. 1605), of Barnard's Inn, gent. **68/2/11** (feof 1605)

Adams, John (fl. 1598-1600), baker. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1598-1600)

Adams (Addams), Sarah (fl. 1636-8), very aged. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636-8)

### ADRIANS

Adrians, Adrian (fl. 1567-71), b. in Holland, sailor, h. of Marie, f. of 3 children. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1571)

~, ~, 3 children of (fl. 1567-71), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

~, ~, Marie w. of (fl. 1567-71), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1571)

Agnes countess of Pembroke; see Agnes m. of John HASTINGS

### AILWARD

Ailward the weaver (*textor*) (fl. c.1250), weaver. **43/7/4** (poss c.1250 acq from Alan s. of Peter)

~, Norman s. & heir of (fl. c.1250). **43/7/4** (poss c.1250 acq from Alan s. of Peter)

Alan; see Alan s. of PETER

### ALDRIDGE

Aldridge, Thomas (fl. 1612), king's wheelwright. **68/2/1** (ten/res by 1612, ten of shop <c.1625)

### DE ALEGATE (de Allegate; see also le POTTER)

de Allegate, Bartholomew (fl. <1277), f. of Nicholas. **43/7/13** (ref to), see Nicholas s. of

~, ~, Nicholas s. of (fl. 1277), *extraneus*. **43/7/13** (ref to: called to warrant by Thomas de Bredestrate 1277)

de Alegate, John; see John le POTTER

\*?de Alegate, Richard (fl. c.1272-3), s. of William, br. of Christiana. **43/7/7A** (rev 1272-3)

de Alegate, Richard (fl. 1300; 1306), cit. & baker (*pistor*), h. of Agnes. **43/7/9A** (poss by 1300 gtd to Simon de Norton & conveyed back; 1301 gtd to Alan le Potter (SUFFOLK); quit 1301-6)

~, ~, Agnes w. of (fl. 1301). **43/7/9A** (poss by 1301; quit 1301)

de Alegate, William (d. <1272-3), fripperer (*feleper*), f. of Christiana & Richard (fl. c.1272-3). **43/7/7A** (?poss or ten <1272-3)

\*William de BREDSTRETE

\*William le WALEIS



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~, ~, Christiana da. of (fl. 1272-3), sis. of Richard (fl. c.1272-3). **43/7/7A** (poss by 1272 gtd to Jorinus; quit 1272-3)

\*Christiana da. of William de BREDSTRETE

Alen; see ALLEN

Alexander; see Alexander s. of FERMINUS

Aleyn; see ALLEN

ALFORD (Allfoord)

Alford (Allfoord), Edward (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

Alford, Mary (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

ALFRED

Alfred the butcher (fl. c.1222x48). **43/7/6** (poss? c.1222x48)

ALGAR

Algar, John (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

de Algate, de Algate, de Allegate; see de ALEGATE and le POTTER

ALICE

Alice (fl. c.1299x1311), abbess of the Minoresses. **68/1** (res c.1299x1311)

\*Alice de SHERSTEDE

ALLEN (Alen, Aleyn, Alleyn, Allin)

Allen, Dorothy (fl. 1637), widow. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Aleyn, John (fl. >1457). **43/7/6** (ref to), see his wid. the former wid. of Thomas RIGBY

Alen, Michaelangelo (Michael Angelo) (fl. 1552-3). **68/1** (ten 1552-3); **68/2/3** (ten 1552-3)

Allin, Thomas (fl. 1598-99), cit. & haberdasher. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1598-9)

Alleyn, Sir Thomas (fl. 1674). **43/7/7A** (see) (feof 1674)

Allen, William (fl. 1562-5), porter or keeper of the gate of the further Minorities. **68/2/1** (res 1562-5)

Alleyn; see ALLEN

Allfoord; see ALFORD

Allin; see ALLEN

ALMAY

Almay, George (fl. <1670). **68/2/14** (ref to as former holder of part **68/2/15** <1670); **68/2/15** (ten <1670)

AMIS (Amie)

Amis (Amie), Susan (fl. 1666), almsperson. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

ANDREWES

Andrewes, Elizabeth (fl. 1666). **68/2/1U** (ten/res 1666)

Andrewes, Gilbert (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

Andrewes, John (fl. <1542). **68/1** (ten/res <1542); **68/2/1D** (ten <1542)

ANGELL

Angell, William (fl. 1601), fishmonger. **43/7/9A** (ten c.1601)

Anne duchess of Buckingham; see Anne wid. of Humphrey STAFFORD

ANSLEY

Ansley, Philip (fl. 1591). **68/2/7?** (ten/res? 1591)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### ANTHONY

Anthony, Anthony (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/?res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

Anthonye, Markes (fl. 1549), of East Smithfield, alien. **68/2/15** (ref to)

\*Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO

Anthony Maria; see Anthony Maria COSIN

### APPLEBY (Apulby)

Appleby, Anthony (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Apulby, Christopher (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

### APSLEY

Apsley, Sir Allen (fl. 1623), Lieutenant of the Tower. **68/2/1** (ref to: surveyor of Minorities 1623)

Apulby; see APPLEBY

### ARCHBOLD

Archbold, Barbara (fl. 1668; d. 1717), w. of Captain George LEGG, m. of Mary & Elizabeth LEGG. **68/2/11**  
(ten/res 1668-70)

### DE ARENGO

de Arengo, Antonia (fl. 1424), stewardess of Lucia di VISCONTI's household. **68/1** (res 1424)

Armattryding; see ARMETTREDDINGE

### ARMESTEAD (Armesteed)

Armesteed, Ambrose (fl. 1632; d. < Dec. 1633), cit. & carpenter, br. of Anthony, f. of Robert & Elizabeth.

**43/7/3A** (poss by 1632)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1633), w. of George BECKE. **43/7/3A** (poss 1633)

Armesteed, Anne; see Anne wid. of Anthony ARMESTEAD

Armesteed, Anthony (fl. 1623; d. <1632), cit. & carpenter, h. of Anne, br. of Ambrose & Margaret. **43/7/3A**  
(poss 1623 bought from John Beane)

~, ~, Anne wid. of (fl. 1632-3; d. <1638). **43/7/3A** (rev 1632)

~, ~, Margaret sis. of (fl. <1638), w. of James BANTON, m. of James, Alice, & Elizabeth BANTON. **43/7/3A**  
(ref to), see her s. James BANTON

Armesteed, Robert (fl. 1632), mariner, s. & heir apparent of Ambrose. **43/7/3A** (poss by 1632)

Armesteed; see ARMESTEAD

Armetryding; see ARMETTREDDINGE

### ARMETTREDDINGE (Armattryding, Armetryding)

Armettreddinge (Armattryding, Armetryding), William (fl. 1598-1601; d. c.1607), cit. & carpenter, f. of John.  
**43/7/9A** (ten c.1601)

~, ~, Jane wid. of (fl. 1607). **43/7/9A** (ref to: proved William Armettreddinge's will 1607)

~, ~, John s. of (b. c.1594; d. 1599 aged 5). **43/7/9A** (ref to 1599)

### ARMSTRONG

Armstrong, Thomas (fl. 1592). **43/7/1** adj (poss 77 Aldgate High St. 1592 acq from Thomas Cletherowe)

### ARTHUR

Arthur (Prince) (b. 1486; d. 1502), eldest s. of Henry VII. **68/1** (ref to)

### ASCUE

Ascue, Christopher (fl. 1591). **68/2/7?** (ten/res? 1591)

### ASHE

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Ashe, Thomas (fl. 1637), barber. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1637)  
~, ~, family of (fl. 1637). **43/7/2** (res 1637)

### ASHTON

Ashton, Edward (fl. 1620-6; d. by 1627). **68/2/9** (ten 1620-6)  
Ashton (Assheton; Austin), John (fl. 1546x55; wd. 1555), cit. & tallowchandler, h. of Elizabeth. **43/7/1** (poss 1546x55)  
~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. c.1555; d. 1555?). **43/7/1** (poss 1555)  
~, ~, Margaret wid. of (fl. 1557), w. of Ralph MARTIN by 1557. **43/7/1** (poss acq from John Assheton by 1557: sold to Tallowchandlers' Co.)

### DE ASSHENDON (\* ASHENDEN)

\*de Asshendon, Gilbert (fl. 1306). **68/1** (ref to as owner of ?**43/7/18**)

Assheton; see ASHTON

### ASTY

Asty, Francis (fl. 1677). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1677)

### ATKINSON

\*? Atkinson, Richard (fl. 1552-3). **68/1** (ten <1552-3); **68/2/4?** (ten 1552-3)

### AUDLEY

Audley, Thomas (Sir, Lord) (b. 1488; d.1544), Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, kt, baron, f. of Mary & Margaret. **43/7/2** (poss 1535-7 acq from Crown); **43/7/3?** (quit 1535); **43/7/5?** (?poss 1535); **43/7/6?** (poss 1535); **43/7/7A** (quit 1536-42); **68/1** (quit 1535-44); **68/2/1** (ref to 1552), see also his heirs  
~, ~, Margaret da. of (fl. 1544; d. 1564), w. of Thomas HOWARD. **43/7/5?** (?poss c. <1564); **43/7/7A** (ref to), see also her f. Thomas AUDLEY & the heirs of Thomas AUDLEY  
~, ~, Mary da of (fl. 1544-8). **43/7/7A** (ref to), see her f. Thomas AUDLEY & Thomas AUDLEY; heirs of  
~, ~, heirs of (Mary & Margaret da.s of?) (fl. 1544-52). **68/2/1** (quit by 1552-3)

Austin; see ASHTON

### AVIS

Avis, Samuel (fl. <1623-4), hempdresser, former master of Joan THORPE. **43/7/3A** (ref to, 1623-4)

### AXBRIDGE

Axbridge, Thomas (fl. 1420), canon of Holy Trinity Priory. **43/7/7A** (feof <1420)

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### B

#### BABTHORP

\* Babthorp, William (fl. 1431), esq, supervisor of will of Bartholomew SEMAN. **43/7/6** (ref to 1431)

Bacam; see BACON

#### BACON (Bacam, Bawcom)

Bacon (Bacam), Stephen (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Bawcom, Stephen (fl. 1598-1600), wheelwright. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1598-1600)

#### de BADELESMERE

de Badelesmere, Bartholomew (hanged 1322), h. of Margaret. **68/1** (ref to), see Margaret wid. of

~, ~, Margaret wid. of (fl. 1322-3). **68/1** (ref to as long-term visitor 1323)

#### BAILEY (Bailie, Baily, Baylie, Bayly)

Baily, Adam (fl. 1628). **43/7/2** (recovered seisin of in 1628: ?intended to reconvey to William Pitman)

Baily, Anne; see Anne wid. of George BAILEY (fl. 1627; d. 1648x50)

Baylie (Bayly, Bailie), George (fl. 1627; d. 1648x50), s. & exec of Thomas (d. 1623), h. of Anne, f. of Thomas (fl. 1651). **68/2/4** (ten 1627/8-1639); **68/2/9** (ten 1627-1648x50)

\*George BAILEY (fl. 1630)

~, ~, Anne wid. of (fl. 1650-1665/6), m. of Thomas (fl. 1651). **68/2/9** (ten/res 1650-1665/6)

Bailey (Baily), George (fl. 1630). **68/2/8C** (ten of cellar below 1630)

\*George Baylie (BAILEY) (fl. 1627; d. 1648x50)

Baily (Bayly), Grace (fl. 1665/6-9), ?wid. of Thomas (fl. 1651). **68/2/9** (ten 1665/6-9)

Baylie, Margaret (d. 1623), widow. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1623)

Baylie (Bailie), Simon (fl. 1652-75), cit. & merchant tailor, s. of William (fl. 1651-2). **68/2/8B**, **8D-G** (ten 1652-75)

Baylie (Bayly), Thomas (fl. 1601; d. 1626), yeoman, h. of Susan, f. of George (d. 1648x50). **68/2/4** (ten/res 1601-15; ten (inc cellar) 1616-1626/7); **68/2/8B** (ref to as holder of **4** 1612); **68/2/9** (ten 1626)

~, ~, Susan wid. of (fl. 1626). **68/2/9** (ref to)

Baily, Thomas (fl. 1651), yeoman, s. of Anne & George (d. 1648x50), ?h. of Grace. **68/2/9** (ref to: gave joint bond with Anne to perform covenants as part of her lease)

Bailey, William (fl. 1651), spectaclemaker, ?k. of Mr. William Bailey. **68/2/8C** (underten/res 1651)

Bailey (Baylie, Bailie), William (Mr.) (fl. 1651-55), cit. & merchant tailor, f. of Simon, ?k. of William Bailey (fl. 1651). **68/2/8B**, **8D-G** (1651-2 received lease of but made in name of his son Simon); **68/2/8E** (received lease of 1651); **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1651); **43/7/9Av** (ten 1655); **9Avi** (ten 1657)

Baily, William (fl. c.1670). **43/7/9A** (ten/res c.1670)

Bailie, Baily; see BAILEY

#### BAKER (see also BARKER)

Baker, - (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 1 child of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Baker, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth BARKER

#### BALL

Ball, Adam (fl. 1666). **68/2/1AA** (ten/res 1666)

#### BANKES (Pancke)

Bankes (Pancke), Jeremy (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1637-8)

~, ~, 2 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res **43/7/3A** 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res **43/7/3A** 1637)

#### BANNER

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Banner, John (fl. 1669), cit. & apothecary. **43/7/9Aii** (underten of Henry Ratcliffe/ten of shop/res 1669)

### BANQUEOR

Banqueor, John (fl. 1305; d. c.1306). **43/7/8A** (quit 1305/6)

~, ~, heirs of (fl. 1306). **43/7/8A** (quit 1306)

### BANTON

Banton, James (d. <1638), cit. & merchant tailor, h. of Margaret sis. of Anthony ARMESTEAD, f. of James, Alice, & Elizabeth. **43/7/3A** (ref to), see his s. James BANTON

~, ~, Alice da. of (fl. 1638), also da. of Margaret, sis. of James & Elizabeth, w. of Thomas BROWNE, niece of Anthony ARMESTEAD. **43/7/3A** (poss by 1638)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1638), also da. of Margaret, sis. of James & Alice, w. of Jasper EMERY, niece of Anthony ARMESTEAD. **43/7/3A** (poss by 1638)

~, ~, Margaret w. of; see Margaret sis. of Anthony ARMESTEAD

Banton, James (fl. 1638), cit. & merchant tailor, s. of James (d. <1638) & Margaret, nephew of Anthony ARMESTEAD, h. of Martha, br. of Alice & Elizabeth. **43/7/3A** (poss by 1638)

~, ~, Martha w. of (fl. 1638). **43/7/3A** (poss by 1638)

Barber; see BARBOUR

### BARBON

Barbon, Dr. ?Nicholas (fl. 1682), builder. **68/1** (ref to)

### BARBOUR (Barber)

Barbour, Edward (fl. 1577), h. of Elizabeth wid. of Giles HARRISON. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1551)

Barber, Mark (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Bark; see BARKER

### BARKER (Baker, Bark) see also BAKER

Barker (Baker), Elizabeth, (b. c.1505; fl. 1539 aged 34), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Barker (Bark), Michael (fl. 1637-38). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1637-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Barker, Richard (fl. 1487-8), tailor, ?k. of Thomas. **68/1** (ten 1487-8)

Barker, Thomas (fl. 1487-8), rent-gatherer for Minoreesses, ?k. of Richard. **68/1** (ref to 1487-8)

### BARLOW

Barlow, Susan (fl. 1637-8), widow. **43/7/5?** (ten/res 1637)

Barlow, William (fl. 1548; d. 1568), bishop of Bath & Wells. **68/2/1** (poss as bp 1548: conveyed back to Crown May 1548)

### BARNARD

Barnard,- (fl. 1585?), gent. **43/7/9A** (?poss <1585)

### BARON (\* BARNES)

\* Baron, George (fl. 1551), aldm. **43/7/4** (quit 1551)

### BARRACLIFFE

Barraccliffe, William (fl. 1666). **68/2/1S** (ten/res/shop 1666)

Barret(t); see BARRIT

### BARRETT (Barret, Barrit)

Barret(t) (Barrit), William (fl. 1656-67), bricklayer. **68/2/11C** (ten, shed 1656-67)

### BARROWAY

Barroway, William (fl. 1616?), officer of the Ordnance Office. **68/2/1** (ref to)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Barseley, Barsely, Barsey; see BARSLEY

**BARSLEY** (Barseley, Barsely, Barsey)

Barsley (Barsey, Barsely, Barseley), Edward (Mr.) (fl. 1604-?1626), h. or f. of Elizabeth, ?k. of William. **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1623-6); **68/2/8C** (ten 1604/5-1620)

Barsley, Elizabeth (fl. 1623-4), wid. or da. of Edward. **68/2/8A** pt (ref to: listed in subsidy return for precinct; may have been res at **8A**)

Barsey, Thomas (fl. 1631). **68/2/8C** (ten of cellar below 1631)

Barsely, William (fl. 1598-?1600), h. of Mary, f. of William, ?k. of Edward. **68/2/8C** (ref to as ?k. of Edward)

~, ~, Mary w. of (d. 1600). **68/2/8C** (ref to: bur. in parish 1600)

~, ~, William s. of (bapt. 1598; d. 1600). **68/2/8C** (ref to: bur. in parish 1600)

Barteu; see BERTIE

**BARTHOLOMEW**

Bartholomew the smith (fl. 1281-2; d. 1289-90), smith (*faber*), h. of Joan GOLDCORN, f. of Sarah. **43/7/8B** (poss or ten 1281-2); **43/7/12A** (ref to), see his w. Joan GOLDCORN

~, ~, Sarah da. & heir of (d. 1305). **43/7/8B** (ref to), see her f.

~, ~, wid. of; see Joan GOLDCORN

**BARTON**

Barton, Joan (fl. 1479-81), abbess. **68/1** (res 1479-81)

**BASULARIA**

Basularia, Peter (fl. 1568), of France, crossbowmaker. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

**BATE** (Batte)

Bate, Agnes; see Agnes wid. of Reynold Pytman (PITMAN)

Bate, John (fl. 1571), yeoman, h. of Agnes wid. of Reynold Pytman (PITMAN). **43/7/2** (poss for Agnes' lifetime 1571)

Batte, Thomas (fl. 1666). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

**BATEMAN**

Bateman, Master - (fl. 1574). **68/2/0** (ref to: paid for reading the lectures 1574)

\*Stephen BATMAN

**BATES** (Battes)

Battes, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Bates, John (fl. 1598-1600), smith. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1598-1600)

Bath & Wells, bishop of; see William BARLOW, Gilbert BOURNE, John CLERK, William KNIGHT

**BATMAN**

Batman, Stephen (d. 1584), translator, author, domestic chaplain to Archbishop Parker. **68/2/0** (ref to), see Master BATEMAN

\*Master BATEMAN

Batte; see BATE

Battes; see BATTES

Batthey; see DABBY

Bawcom; see BACON

**BAXTER**

Baxter, Edward (fl. 1551). **43/7/4** or **9A** (ten/res 1551); **43/7/7A** (see) (ref to as holder of either **43/7/4** or **9A** 1551)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Baylie, Bayly; see BAILEY

Beale?; see GALE

### BEANE

Beane, - Mrs.; see Joan w. of Mr. Thomas BEANE

Beane, John (fl. 1567-?88), esq. **68/2/4** (ten 1567)

Beane, John (fl. 1623). **43/7/3A** (poss by 1623)

Beane, Thomas (Mr., 'Master') (b. c.1500; 1567-8 chwarden; d. 1584 aged 84), cit. & armourer, yeoman of the queen's armoury in the Tower, churchwarden, h. of Joan. **68/2/8** (ref to: contributed largest sum to repair of church); **68/2/14** (ten 1574); **68/2/15?** (ten/res 1567-8)

~, ~, Joan w. of (Mrs. Beane) (b. c.1525; d. 1584 aged 59). **68/2/15?** (ref to: private pew in ch; bur. in St. Botolph Aldgate)

### BEAUCHAMP

Beauchamp, Thomas (fl. 1397 imprisoned; d. 1401), 12th earl of Warwick, h. of Margaret. **68/1** (ref to), see Margaret w. of

~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. 1398-9), countess of Warwick. **68/1** (ten/res 1398-9)

### BECKE

Becke, George (fl. 1633), mariner, h. of Elizabeth da. of Ambrose Armesteed (ARMESTEAD). **43/7/3A** (poss 1633)

### BEDFORD

Bedford, Robert (fl. 1608-13). **68/2/8C** (ten of shop 1608-13)

### BELL

Bell, William (fl. 1588-90). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90)

### BELLMAN

Bellman, Lewis (fl. <1657), sievemaking. **43/7/3B** (ten/?res <1657)

### BENEDICT

Benedict (fl. <1248), f. of Gilbert. **43/7/2** (ref to), see Gilbert s. of

~, Gilbert s. of (fl. <1222x48). **43/7/2-3** (quit <1222x48)

### BENET

Benet (fl. <1222x48), f. of Martin. **43/7/6** (ref to), see Martin s. of

~, Martin s. of (fl. 1222x48). **43/7/6** (quit 1222x48)

### BENGE

Benge, Abigail (fl. 1651-76), da. & heir of Walter, w. of William CAWKETT. **43/7/2** (poss 1651-76 bought from Bartholomew Pitman, shed & shops)

Benge, Walter (fl. 1651-3), cit. & armourer, f. of Abigail. **43/7/2** (poss 1651 bought from Bartholomew Pitman, shed & shops); **43/7/3C-D** (poss 1653 bought from Anne Tompson & Robert Fellowes)

### BEREWELL

Berewell, Thomas (d. 1407), cit. & salter. **68/1** (ref to: request to be bur. in nuns' cemetery)

(de) BERKESHALE (Derkeshale)

(de) Berkeshale (Derkeshale), Geoffrey (fl. 1309-10). **43/7/7B** or **43/7/8A?** (writ of right against abbess of Minoreesses & Agnes wid of Alan le Poter 1309)

### BERNEVAL

Berneval, Maud (fl. < c.1303), w. of Peter, m. of John. **43/7/12B?** (quit <c.1303)

Berneval, Peter (fl. < c.1303; 1306-7), h. of Maud, f. of John. **43/7/12B?** (quit <c.1303); **68/1** (ref to as owner of **43/5/4**; also gave strip of land to)

~, ~, John s. of (fl. c.1303x11), also s. of Maud. **43/7/12B?** (rev quit c.1303x11)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### BERTIE (Barteu)

Bertie, Katharine; see Katharine wid. of Charles BRANDON

Bertie, Richard (fl. 1567-8), h. of Katharine wid. of Charles BRANDON, br. of Thomas. **68/2/1** (res 1567-8)

~, ~, Katharine w. of; see Katharine wid. of Charles BRANDON

Bertie (Barteu), Thomas (d. 1568), gent, br. of Richard. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. in ch 1568)

### BERYS

Berys, William (fl. 1456-8). **43/7/3** (ten 1456-8)

### BICKERTON

Bickerton, Joan (fl. 1676-9). **43/7/3B** (ten 1676; ten/res 1679)

### BICKLEY

Bickley, Francis (fl. 1662), gent. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1662)

### BILES

Biles (Byles), John (fl. 1638-55), merchant, about to marry Anne da. of George WALSHAM, f. of Mary. **43/7/9A**  
(poss 1638-44 acq from George Walsham; received annuity of £20 from 1655)

~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (1655 received annuity of £20 from)

### BILLINGTON

Billington, Elizabeth (fl. 1487-8). **68/1** (ten 1487-8 3rd house on the left)

### de BILLIRICA

de Billirica, John (fl. 1292-1329). **43/7/1** (?ten 1325-6; res 1329)

Birkenshaw; see BURKINSHAW

Birkett; see BURKETT

Bissett; see BISSOTT

### BISSOTT (Bissett)

Bissott (Bissett), John (fl. 1588-90; <1632), blacksmith. **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90; <1623)

### BLACKMAN

Blackman, Jeremy (fl. <1674), esq. **68/2/1** (rev? <1674)

### BLACKWELL

\* Blackwell, William (fl. 1550-1), common clerk of London, gent. **43/7/3** (quit 1550); **43/7/4** (quit 1551)

### BLANCHE

Blanche (fl. 1293-4; d. 1302), dowager queen of Navarre, wid. of EDMUND earl of Lancaster, sis.-in-law of  
THIBAUT VII of Navarre, niece of LOUIS IX of France, m. of THOMAS earl of Lancaster. **43/7/9B**  
(poss 1301-2); **43/7/12A** (poss 1297; ?res 1298-1302); **68/1** (co-founder of abbey 1293-4)

### BLANCHER

Blancher, Margaret (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)

### BLEWETT

Blewett, Widow - (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

\*Katharine PREW

Blewett, William (fl. 1625-?1632), chandler. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/?res Ship Alley 1625)

~, ~, assigns of (fl. 1632). **43/7/7A** (see) (?ten/res Ship Alley 1632)

Blewett?, Katharine; see Katharine PREW

### BLOKE



## INDEX OF PERSONS

Bloke (Blooke; Blowke), John (Mr.) (fl. 1567-80; d. <1589), cit. & grocer, h. of Lettice cousin of Robert Bowier (BOWYER), f./k.? of w. of William GAMAGE. **68/2/4** (ten 1567); **68/2/5-7** (ten/res **68/2/7** 1567-8; poss **68/2/5-7** 1559x80 ); **68/2/12** (ref to: paid to enrol lease 1568)  
~, ~, Lettice w. of; see Lettice cousin of Robert Bowier (BOWYER)

'Blondy'; see BLOUNT

Blooke; see BLOKE

BLOUNT ('Blondy', *Blundus*, Blunt; \* BLOUNTE)

Blount, Mountjoy (fl. 1634-9), Master of the Ordnance, earl of Newport. **68/2/1** (ref to)  
\* Blunt ('Blondy', *Blundus*), Robert (fl. 1222x48). **43/7/4** (ten or poss 1222x48)

Blowke; see BLOKE

BLUDER

Bluder, Marmaduke (fl. 1666). **43/7/1** (underten?/res 1666)

*Blundus*; see BLONDY

BOCKOWE

Bockowe, Simon (fl. 1571), b. in Flanders, servant to Rowland HETREWE. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

BODNAM

Bodnam, Ralph (fl. 1548), cit. & grocer. **43/7/7A-8A** (?feof of William Chamberlain 1548)  
Bodnam, William (fl. 1548), cit. & grocer. **43/7/7A-8A** (?feof of William Chamberlain 1548)

de BOHUN

de Bohun, Eleanor (fl. 1374; d. 1399), duchess of Gloucester, da. & co-heir of Humphrey de BOHUN, sis. of Mary, w. of THOMAS of Woodstock, m. of Isabella. **68/1** (ref to: left beq to), see her da. Isabella da. of THOMAS of Woodstock

~, ~, Isabella (Isabel) da. of; see Isabella da. of THOMAS of Woodstock

de Bohun, Humphrey (b. 1342; d. 1373), earl of Essex & Hereford, s. of William de BOHUN, f. of Eleanor & Mary. **68/1** (ref to)

de Bohun, Mary (fl. 1376; mar. 1380; d. 1394), da. & co-heir of Humphrey, younger sis. of Eleanor, mar. Henry earl of Derby (HENRY IV). **68/1** (res; placed with Minoreesses by Thomas of Woodstock c.1376)

de Bohun, William (b. c.1312; d. 1360), earl of Northampton, f. of Humphrey de BOHUN. **68/1** (ref to)

BOISE (Boyes, Boyse)

Boise (Boyes, Boyse), Bartholomew (fl. 1607-13). **68/2/4** (ten of cellar below **68/2/5** 1607-13)

Boyse, William (fl. 1614), cit. & brownbaker. **43/7/2** (ten <1614; feof of William Pitman 1614)

BOND

Bond, Henry (fl. 1588-90), cobbler. **43/7/7A** (see) (res in Ship Alley 1588-90)

BONNER

Bonner, Michael (fl. 1608; d. <1628). **43/7/1** (ten, succeeded John Browne 1608-<1628)

BOOTES

Bootes, Clement (fl. 1598-1600), cit. & whitebaker. **43/7/7A** (see) (res in Ship Alley 1598-1600)

BOROWE

Borowe, John (fl. 1538-41). **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/3** (ten 1538-41)

Borowe, Margaret (b. c.1495; 1539 aged 44), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

de BOSENHAM

de Bosenham, Simon (fl. 1347-65), clerk. **43/7/10** (?ten 1347)

\*?de Bosenham, William (fl. <1340). **43/7/10** (?ten <1340)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### BOSWELL

Boswell, Robert (fl. 1553x63). **68/1** (ten/res 1554x9 or 1562-3); **68/2/1H** (ten/res 1553x63)

### BOTH

Both, Michael (fl. 1592). **43/7/1** adj (poss 77 Aldgate High St. 1592, acq from Thomas Cletherowe)

### BOULMAN

Boulman, Elizabeth (fl. 1507), abbess. **68/1** (res 1507)

### BOURNE

Bourne, Agnes (fl. 1638; d. c.1644), exec: ?Robert TAILOR. **68/2/10** (ten 1641-4)

Bourne, Agnes; execs of (incl. ?Robert Tailor) (fl. 1644-55). **68/2/10** (ten 1644-9; 1650-5)

Bourne, Gilbert (fl. 1554), bp of Bath & Wells. **68/2/1** (ten or poss/res 1554)

Boutwell; see BOWTALL

### BOWER

Bower, John (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

### BOWTALL (Boutwell)

Bowtall (Boutwell), Matthew (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637); **43/7/3F** (ten/res 1637-8)

~, ~, 4 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

### BOWYER (Bowier, Boyer)

Bowyer, Elena (fl. 1531-3), ?k. of Francis & Robert BOWYER. **43/7/10** or **11A** (ten 1531-2); **68/1** (ten 1531-2); **68/2/2** (ten 1531-2); **68/2/3** (ref to as holder of **68/2/2**); **68/2/5-7** (ref to)

Bowyer (Boyer), Francis (fl. 1553; d. 1581), cit. & grocer, master of the Grocers' Co., aldm, ?k. of Elena & Robert BOWYER. **68/1** (poss 1553 1st house on the left); **68/2/1** (poss 1st house on the left acq from Henry Grey 1553); **68/2/3** (poss c. 1553); **68/2/5-7** (ref to)

Bowier (Boyer), Robert (fl. >1553 ; d. 1557x9), cit. & bowyer, f. of William, cousin of Lettice, ?k. of Elena & Francis, exec: William Bowier, legatee: Lettice. **68/2/5-7** (poss >1553)

~, ~, Lettice cousin of (fl. 1557; d. c.1589), cousin & legatee of Robert, w. of John BLOKE, m./k.? of w. of William GAMAGE. **68/2/5-7** (poss 1559x80)

Bowier, William (fl. 1557), cit., s. & exec. of Robert. **68/2/5-7** (poss 1559)

Boyer; see BOWYER

Boyes, Boyse; see BOISE

### le BRABAZUN

le Brabazun, Robert the younger (fl. 1294), attorney of MARGARET abbess of the Minoresses. **68/1** (ref to 1294)

### BRABY

Braby, William (fl. 1588-90; <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90; <1632)

### BRACKENBURY (Brakkyngbury)

Brackenbury (Brakkyngbury), Elizabeth; see Elizabeth da. & heir of Sir Robert BRACKENBURY

Brackenbury, Robert (Sir) (d. <1504), Lieutenant of the Tower, f. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to), see his da. Elizabeth BRACKENBURY

~, ~, Elizabeth da. & heir of (d. 1504). **68/1** (ref to: established memorial in chapel; bur. in ?abbey ch)

### BRACY

\*? Bracy, John (fl. 1413-14), cit. & chandler, exec of John atte LEE the elder. **43/7/6** (exec 1414)

### BRADBURY (Bradberie, Bradberye)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Bradberye, John (fl. 1574). **43/7/7A** (see) (rev 1574)  
Bradbury, John (fl. 1601), ?k. of Robert. **43/7/9A** (ten c.1601)  
Bradberie, Robert (fl. 1599), cit. & joiner, ?k. of John (fl. 1601). **43/7/9A** (ref to: dwelling nr Minories 1599)

### BRADLEY (Bradlee)

Bradley, Edmund (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (ten Ship Alley 1549)  
\*?Bradlee, John (fl. c.1374). **43/7/7A?** (ten c.1374)

### BRAIN

Brain, Mat (fl. 1666). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

Brakkyngbury; see BRACKENBURY

### BRAME

Brame, Nicholas (fl. 1567-71), b. in Valence, servant to Rowland HETREWE. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

### de BRAMPTONE

de Bramptone, Robert (fl. 1349-1350), chaplain of Romeney chantry. **43/7/7A** (poss 1349-50)

### BRANCH

Branch, John (fl. 1607-8). **68/2/8E** (ten 1607-8)

### BRANDON

Brandon, Charles (b. c.1484; d. 1545), duke of Suffolk, Viscount L'Isle, h. of Katharine, nephew of Mary  
READING. **68/1** (ref to), see his aunt Mary READING & his wid. Katharine  
~, ~, Katharine wid. of (b. c. 1519; d. 1580 aged 61), dowager duchess of Suffolk, later mar. (1553) Richard  
BERTIE. **68/2/1** (res 1567-8)  
Brandon, Frances (fl. 1552), cousin of Edward VI, w. of Henry GREY. **68/2/1** (ref to 1552), see her h. Henry  
GREY

### BRANGWAYN

\*?Brangwayn, William (fl. 1340), cit. & merchant (*mercator*), h. of Joan wid. of John COBBE. **43/7/11A** (poss  
by 1340)

### BRAY (Braye)

Bray, John (fl. 1412). **43/7/7A** (feof 1412)  
Braye, John (fl. 1487-8). **68/1** (ten 1487-8 '4th house on the left')

### de BREDSTRETE (de Bredstrate, de Bredstret)

de Bredstrete (de Bredstrate, de Bredstret), Master Thomas, (fl. 1275; 1300), ?k. of William. **43/7/5** (poss 1275  
acq from Holy Trinity Priory; ?quit 1300); **43/7/13** (poss 1277-<1293); **68/1** (1293 ref to as former owner  
of **43/7/13**)

(de) Bredstrete, William (fl. <1306), ?k. to Master Thomas, f. of Christiana. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his da.  
Christiana's heirs

\*William de ALEGATE

\*William WALEIS

~, ~, Christiana da. of (fl. <1306). **43/7/7A** (ref to), see her heirs

\*Christiana da. of William de ALEGATE

~, ~, ~, heirs of (fl. 1306). **43/7/7A** (quit 1306)

de Bredstrate, de Bredstret; see de BREDSTRETE

### BREWSTER

Brewster, Robert (fl. 1605), of Staple Inn, gent. **68/2/11** (feof 1605)

### BRICKERTON

Brickerton, Arthur (Mr.) (fl. 1675). **43/7/3** (ref to: complaint against Thomas Hall 1675)

### BRIDGES

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Bridges, Ambrose (fl. 1598-1600), porter. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600)  
Bridges, Charles (d. 1598x1600), silktwister. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley c.1598-1600)

Brighte; see BRYGHT

de BRISYNGHAM

de Brisyngham, John (fl. 1340), chaplain. **43/7/11A** (?feof 1340)

BRITEVILL

Britevill, Robert (fl. 1403-7), cit. & butcher. **43/7/2** (feof of ?William Parker 1403-7)

BRODERICK

Broderick, Thomas (Sir) (fl. 1674). **43/7/7A** (see) (feof 1674)

BROKE

Broke, Robert (fl. 1552-3), clerk. **68/1** (ten 1552-3); **68/2/6-7** (ten 1552-3)

BROKEMAN

Brokeman, John (fl. 1393), clerk. **43/7/2-3** (quit prob as feof for William Parker 1393); **43/7/3** (quit 1393 gtd by Maurice Scarlet); **43/7/4** (feof 1393)

BROMEWYCH

Bromewych, Alice (fl. 1541-6), widow. **68/2/8** (ten 1541-6)

BROOKER

Brooker, Francis (fl. 1666), ?k. of John. **68/2/8B-D?** (underten/res pt 1666)

Brooker, John (fl. 1651), smith, ?k. of Francis. **68/2/8C** (underten/res 1651)

BROWN (Browne)

Brown, - (fl. 1551x77), gardener. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Browne, Mr. - (fl. 1566-7). **68/2/0** (ref to: preached 1566-7)

\*Robert BROWNE

Browne, John (fl. 1601-8). **43/7/1** (ten; succeeded Widow Marcellis 1601-8)

Browne, John (fl. 1652), cit. & merchant tailor. **43/7/9Aiv** (ten 1652)

Browne, Mar[tin?] (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Browne, Richard (fl. 1626x62), cit. & joiner, ?k. of Thomas (fl. c.1626-60). **68/2/8A** (ten 1626x62)

Browne, Richard (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638)

Browne, Robert (fl. 1550?-1633?), founder of Congregationalism. **68/2/0** (1666 ref to as possibly the preacher Mr. Browne)

\*Mr. BROWNE

Browne, Thomas (fl. c.1626-60; d. by 1661?), joiner, ?k. of Richard (fl. 1626x62). **68/2/8A** (ref to as holder of **8B, D, E**); **68/2/8B & D** (ten 1634-1651/2); **68/2/8C** (ten 1639-60); **68/2/8E** (ten 1640-1651/2)

~, ~, assigns or execs of (fl. 1661). **68/2/8C** (?ten >1660)

Browne, Thomas (fl. 1638), cit. & merchant tailor, h. of Alice. **43/7/3A** (poss by 1638)

~, ~, Alice w. of; see Alice da. of James BANTON (d. <1638)

Browne, Thomas (fl. 1638). **43/7/3B** (ten/res 1638)

\*Thomas BROWNE; bridlemaker

Browne, Thomas (d. <1657), of Beverley (Yorks), bridlemaker, f. of Mary. **43/7/3B** (ref to), see Mary da. of

\*Thomas BROWNE (fl. 1638)

~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1657), w. of Thomas DAWSON. **43/7/3B** (poss <1657)

Browne; see BROWN

BRUGGE

Brugge, John (Sir) (fl. 1530), draper, kt, aldm. **68/1** (ref to, had infirmary built c.1530)

BRYAN (\* BRIAN)

\* Bryan, John (fl. 1431), clerk, exec of Bartholomew SEMAN. **43/7/6** (exec 1431)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### BRYDD (Byrd; \* BRYD)

Brydd, Geoffrey (fl. 1428-38), cit. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1428-38)

\*? Brydd (Byrd), John (fl. 1402-12). **43/7/7A** (poss 1402; feof 1412)

### BRYDLYNGTON (\* BRIDLYNGTON)

\* Brydlyngton, Thomas (d. <1423), cit. & tailor. **43/7/4** (poss <1423)

### BRYGHT (Brighte, Brygth)

Brighte, Jasper (fl. 1595), cit. & salter. **68/2/4** (ten 1595)

Bryght (Brygth), Thomas (fl. 1402-12), butcher. **43/7/7A** (poss 1402; feof 1412)

Bryght, Thomas (fl. 1420-?1423), butcher. **43/7/7A** (feof 1420x3)

Brygth; see BRYGHT

Brykynshawe; see BURKINSHAWE

### BUCK

Buck, Robert (fl. 1598), gunmaker. **68/2/1** (ref to)

### BUCKINGHAM

Buckingham, duke of; see Humphrey STAFFORD & George VILLIERS

Buckingham, duchess of; see Anne wid. of Humphrey STAFFORD

### BUDDEN

Budden, Clement (fl. 1614), cit. & clothworker. **43/7/2** (feof of William Pitman 1614)

### BUDE

Bude, William (b. 1467; d. 1540), scholar of Greek, friend of Thomas LUPSETT. **68/1** (ref to)

### BULL

Bull, Elizabeth (fl. 1629), da. of Hugh PRICE. **68/2/10** (ref to: proved f.'s will 1629)

### BURES

Bures, Mistress (fl. c.1522; 1538), former nun, mar. former abbot of Warden (Beds). **68/1** (res c.1522-38)

### BURFORD

Burford, Robert (fl. 1402-12; d. <1438) cit. & bellfounder (*campanar*). **43/7/4** (ref to; chantry set up for 1438); **43/7/7A** (poss or feof 1402-8; feof 1412)

### de BURGH

de Burgh (alias de Clare), Elizabeth (b. c.1291; d. 1360), b. at Acre, Lady of Clare, gdda. of EDWARD I, cousin of EDWARD III, William de BOHUN, & JOAN countess of Kent, sis. of Gilbert de CLARE, w. of John de BURGH, Theobald baron VERDON; & Roger baron DAMORY, gdm. of ELIZABETH countess of Ulster, gt gdm. of PHILIPPA of Ulster, m. of William de BURGH, m. in-law of MAUD countess of Ulster, k. of HENRY duke of Lancaster. **68/1** (ten/res part-time 1352-60; beq made to friars 1360); **68/2/0** (ref to: mansion built for 1352)

~, ~, execs of (fl. 1363). **68/1** (founded perpetual chantry in Minoresses' ch 1363)

de Burgh, John (d. 1313), s. of Richard, 1st h. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to)

de Burgh, Richard (fl. 1313; d. 1326), earl of Ulster, f. of John. **68/1** (ref to)

### BURKETT (Birkett)

Burkett (Birkett), Thomas (fl. 1632-3; 1637-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1632-8 in Three Kings Alley)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 4 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

### BURKINSHAWE (Birkenshaw, Brykynshawe)

Birkenshaw, Goodwife; see w. of Alexander BURKINSHAWE

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Burkinshawe (Birkenshaw; Brykynshawe), Alexander ('Goodman') (fl. 1566-7; <1574), f. of Francis. **68/2/4** (ten/?res c. 1567)

~, ~, Francis s. of (bapt. 1566). **68/2/4** (ref to: bapt. in parish)

~, ~, w. of (Goodwife) (fl. 1566-7). **68/2/4** (ref to: shared pew with Goodwife Goddart 1567; also Easter communicant); **68/2/5-7** (ref to: shared pew with Mrs Goddart 1567)

### BURNETT

Burnett, Elizabeth (b. c.1502; fl. 1577 aged 75). **43/7/6** (ten c. 1542-51); **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley <1577)

### BURTON

Burton, Simon (fl. 1571), cit. & waxchandler. **43/7/2** (feof 1571)

### BURYE

Burye, Thomas (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

butcher, the; see ALFRED the butcher

### BUTLER

Butler, Edward (Sir) (fl. 1604), of Birchanger (Essex), kt. **68/2/11** (feof 1604)

~, ~, heirs of (fl. 1604). **68/2/11** (feof 1604)

Butler, Henry (fl. 1598-1600; <1632), tailor. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600; ten or res <1632)

Butler, James (b. 1610; d. 1688), duke of Ormond. **68/2/1** (ref to: attended Colonel Legg's funeral 1670)

Butler, Richard (fl. c. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten c.1638)

Butler, Robert (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten or res <1632)

Butler, Thomas (Sir) (fl. c.1462), cousin of John MONTGOMERY. **68/1** (ref to)

### BUTTE

Butte, William (Sir) (fl. 1545). **43/7/1** (poss acq from Crown 1545)

### BYBEE

Bybee, Elizabeth (d. 1598), servant to Hugh PRICE. **68/2/10** (ref to: bur. in parish 1598)

### BYE

Bye, Robert (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3E** (ten/res 1637-8)

Byles; see BILES

Byrd; see BRYDD

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### C

#### CAPPES

Cappes, William (fl. 1466-7). **43/7/3** (ref to: tiles bought from 1466-7)

#### CAPRON

Capron, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

#### CAREW

Carew, George (Sir) (fl. 1591; d. 1629), Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, kt, earl of Totnes. **68/2/1** (ref to)

#### CARLETON

Carleton, Dudley (Sir) (fl. 1623). **68/2/1** (ref to)

#### CARPENTER

Carpenter (alias de Felstede), Master Richard (fl. 1322-52), of Felstead (Essex), cit. & carpenter. **68/1** (ref to 1352)

#### CARTER

Carter, Nicholas (fl. 1655-c.1670), cit. & cordwainer, ?k. of William. **43/7/9Ai** (ten c.1660-70)

Carter, William (fl. 1666), ?k. of Nicholas. **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

#### de CASERES

de Caseres, Simon (fl. <1658). **68/2/11B** (ten <1658)

#### CAVENDISH

Cavendish, William (fl. 1670). **68/2/1** (ref to: attended Colonel Legg's funeral)

#### CAWKETT

Cawkett, William (fl. 1676), cit. & founder, h. of Abigail BENGGE. **43/7/2** (poss by 1676)

#### CECIL

Cecil, William (Sir) (b. 1520; d. 1598), Secretary of State, kt. **68/2/1** (ref to 1562)

#### CHAFFE

Chaffe, Henry (fl. <1625). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley <1625)

~, ~, assigns of (fl. <1625) **43/7/7A** (see) (?ten Ship Alley <1625)

#### CHALFTONE

Chalftone, John (fl. c.1374). **43/7/7A** (ref to)

#### CHAMBERLAIN (Chamberleyn)

Chamberlain, John (fl. 1623). **68/2/1** (ref to 1623)

Chamberleyn, Philip (fl. 1377/8-1380/1), cit. & brazier, f. of Agnes. **43/7/2** (ref to as paying quit-rent for **43/7/3** 1377-8); **43/7/3** (poss or ten 1377-8)

~, ~, Agnes da. of (fl. 1387; d. 1387), w. of Roger RYOT. **43/7/3** (poss <1387)

Chamberlain, William (fl. 1548), goldsmith. **43/7/7A-8A** (?poss 1548)

Chamberleyn; see CHAMBERLAIN

#### CHANCELLER

Chancellor, Robert (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

#### CHANDLER

Chandler, Philip (fl. 1651). **68/2/8B, 8C** (underten/res 1651)

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### CHAPMAN

Chapman, Goodwife; see w. of William CHAPMAN  
Chapman, Susan (fl. 1666), widow. **68/2/1Y** (ten/res 1666)  
Chapman, William (Mr.) (fl. 1565-8), f. of Jane. **68/2/8** (ten 1568)  
~, ~, Jane da. of (bapt. 1565). **68/2/8** (ref to: bapt. in parish 1565)  
~, ~, w. of (Goodwife) (fl. 1567). **68/2/8** (ref to: private pew in 1567)

### CHARLES

Charles II (b. 1630; d. 1685), king of England. **68/2/0** (ref to: reclaimed capital estate 1660), see also The CROWN (under Institutions)

### CHAUCER

Chaucer, John (fl. 1365-66), cit. & vintner, h. of Agnes heir of Hamo de COPTON. **43/7/1** (quit by 1366); **43/7/7A** (quit 1365-6)  
~, ~, Agnes w. of; see Agnes da. of John br. of Hamo de COPTON

Cheney; see CHEYNEY

### CHEYNEY (Cheney)

Cheyney (Cheney), John (fl. 1604-20), silkweaver. **68/2/8F-G** (ten/res 1604-20)

Chicheley; see CHICHELY

### CHICHELY (Chicheley)

Chicheley, Henry (fl. 1487-8) **68/1** (ten 1487-8)  
Chichely, Thomas (Sir) (fl. 1674), Master of the Ordnance, kt. **68/2/1** (poss acq from Crown 1674)

### CHURCH (atte Churche, att Chyrch)

atte Churche, Adam (fl. <1346), f. of Thomas. **43/7/9A** (ref to), see his s. Thomas atte Churche (CHURCH)  
atte Churche (att Chyrch), Thomas (fl. 1346-7), s. of Adam, h. of Felicia, ?k. of Estmar HOSE. **43/7/9A** (poss 1346-7 pt)  
~, ~, Felicia w. of (fl. 1346-7), ?k. of Estmar HOSE. **43/7/9A** (poss 1346-7 pt)

att Chyrch; see CHURCH

Clare, earl of; see Gilbert de CLARE

### de CLARE

de Clare, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth de BURGH  
de Clare, Gilbert (d. 1314), 10th earl of Clare, br. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to), see his sis. Elizabeth

Clarence, duchess of; see MARGARET duchess of Clarence

Clarke; see (le) CLERK

### CLAWBORD

Clawbord, Thomas (fl. c.1652), joiner. **43/7/9Aiv** (ten/res c.1652)

### CLAXTON

Claxton, Elice (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)  
\*Ellen CLAXTON  
Claxton, Ellen (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)  
\*Elice CLAXTON

### CLAYMAN

Clayman, Thomas (fl. 1365), cook, exec of William Danyel (DANIEL). **43/7/10** (exec 1365)

### CLAYTON

Clayton, Peter (fl. 1674). **43/7/7A** (see) (feof 1674)



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### CLENHOND

Clenhond, Thomas (fl. 1413). **43/7/2** (quit 1413)

*clericus*; see le CLERK

(le) CLERK (Clarke, Clerke, *clericus*)

Clerke, Agnes (Dame) (fl. 1544-<1554), widow. **68/2/1F** (garden) (sub-ten of John Moore 1544-<1554); **68/2/11** (underten of John Moore 1544)

Clerke, Alice (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

Clerk, John (fl. 1539; d. 1541), bishop of Bath & Wells. **68/2/1** (poss as bp 1539/?res briefly 1540; bur. St. Botolph Aldgate)

Clerke, John (fl. 1581). **68/2/9** (ten 1581)

Clarke, John (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Clerke, John (fl. 1666). **68/2/1P** (ten/res/shop 1666)

Clerk, Thomas (fl. 1377-1403; d. <1413), cit. & butcher, h. of Alice. **43/7/2** (Agnes atte Hale brought writ of intrusion against; poss 1377x80/1-1403 acq from Alice Trumpton)

~, ~, Alice w. of (fl. 1402-3). **43/7/2** (poss 1402-3)

le Clerk (called *clericus*), William (fl. >1307; 1312-19; wd/wp 1325), cit. & potter (*pottar*, *potter*'), h. of Agnes da. of Alan de SUFFOLK, f. of Alan & Agnes. **43/7/2-3** (poss 1312-1317x26 acq from John le Potter); **43/7/5** (poss 1315 acq from Robert Maille); **43/7/7A** (poss 1316-<1331); **43/7/8A** (poss by 1325 bought from Walter & Anabilia Wymbysh)

~, ~, Agnes w & wid. of; see Agnes da. of Alan de SUFFOLK

~, ~, John s. of (fl. 1326-7). **43/7/2-3** (?rev: brought writ of right against Robert & Maud de Raughton 1327)

~, ~, Agnes da. of (fl. 1325; d. 1349), & da. of Agnes da. of Alan de SUFFOLK, w. & wid. of John de ROMENEY. **43/7/7A** (poss 1349; res 1349); **43/7/8A** (rev 1325; poss/res 1337-49); **43/7/9A** (poss 1349)

~, ~, Alan s. of (fl. 1325), also s. of Agnes da. of Alan de SUFFOLK. **43/7/8A** (rev 1325)

Clerke; see CLERK

### CLETHEROWE

Cletherowe, Thomas (fl. 1592), cit. & haberdasher. **43/7/1** adj (poss (77 Aldgate High St.1592)

### CLINTON

Clinton, Joan (Lady) (fl. 1457). **68/1** (ref to: established memorial in chapel 1457)

### CLOPTON

Clopton, John (fl. 1494; d. ?1497), of Long Melford (Suffolk), esq, uncle of Mary TYRELL. **68/1** (ref to: beq to friars 1497), see also his niece Mary TYRELL

### CLYNT

Clynt, Thomas (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

### COBBE

Cobbe, John (fl. 1313; 1326 wd; 1329 wp), cit. & butcher, h. of Joan. **43/7/10** (ref to as holder of **11A** 1313); **43/7/11A** (poss by 1313)

~, ~, Joan w. & wid. of (fl. 1329-40), later mar. William BRANGWAYN. **43/7/11A** (poss by 1329)

### COBHED

Cobhed, Master (fl. 1579), preacher. **68/2/0** (ref to: preacher 1579)

### COCKE

Cocke, Samuel (fl. 1609). **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1609)

### COCKERILL

Cockerill, Helen (fl. 1597), seamstress. **68/2/4** (ref to)

### COCKET

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Cocket (Cockett), John (fl. 1608-19). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1608-19)

Cockett; see COCKET

### COCKRELL

Cockrell, John (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

### COGG

Cogg, William (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3G** (ten/res 1637-8)

### COGGS

Coggs, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Cok; see COOK

Coke; see COOK

### COKYR (Kokyr)

Cokyr (Kokyr), John (fl. 1402-12), churchwarden. **43/7/7A** (poss 1408; feof 1412)

### COLE

\*? Cole, - (fl. 1553-91), grocer to duke of Suffolk. **68/2/1** (poss 3rd, 4th, 5th houses on left acq from Henry Grey 1553); **68/2/5-7** (poss 1553)

### COLET (\* COLLET)

\* Colet, John (b. 1467?; d. 1519), dean of St. Paul's. **68/1** (ref to)

### COLLES

Colles, George (fl. <1562). **68/2/1H** (res <1562); **68/2/11** (ten/res <1562)

### COLLYER

Collyer, Nicholas (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

### COLMAN

Colman, Thomas (fl. 1604-14). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1604-14)

### COMBERFORD (Cumberford)

Cumberford, Dorothy (fl. 1514-37), abbess. **68/1** (res 1514-37)

\*? Comberford, Thomas (fl. 1538-53). **68/1** (ten 1538-40; 1552-3); **68/2/4?** (ten 1538-41)

### CONSTABLE

Constable, Robert (Sir) (fl. 1587; d. 1591), Lieutenant General of the Ordnance. **68/2/1** (bur. in ch of Holy Trinity Minories)

### CONSTANTYNE

Constantyne, Thomas (fl. 1607), cit. & haberdasher. **68/2/11** (ten 1607)

### COOK (Cok, Coke, Cooke)

Cooke, Anthony (fl. <1552-3), esq. **68/1** (ten <1552-3); **68/2/6-7** (ten <1552-3)

Coke, Edward (Sir) (fl. 1620). **68/2/1** (ref to 1620: made report to Privy Council on Dallison's abuses)

\* Cok, John (fl. 1364-c.1374), h. of Margery wid. of Thomas Macchyng (MATCHING). **43/7/8A** (quit c.1374)

Cooke, Richard (fl. 1651). **68/2/8C** (underten/res 1651)

Cooke, Samuel (fl. 1598-9), servant to Edward DARLINGTON. **43/7/5** (res with Edward Darlington 1589-9)

Cook, Thomas (d. 1582), servant to Thomas DOWNES. **68/2/12** (ref to)

### COOPER (Couper, Cowper)

Cooper (Couper), Goodwife (fl. 1583-5). **68/2/13** (ten/res 1583-5)

Cowper, Leonard (fl. 1603). **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1603)

Cooper, Thomas (d. 1598x1600), cit. & cobbler, whitebaker. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598x1600)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### COPELEY

Copeley, Elizabeth (b. c.1508; 1539 aged 31), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

de COPTON (de Coptone)

de Copton (de Coptone), Hamo (fl. >1272/3; 1329 wd; 1330 wp), cit. & moneyer, h. of Alice, br. of John, f. of Nicholas & John, uncle of Agnes. **43/7/1** (quit by 1329); **43/7/6** (poss by 1307-8 bought from John le Potter); **43/7/7A** (poss >1272/3-<1291 acq from ?Jorninus)

~, ~, Agnes heir of; see Agnes da. of John br. of Hamo de COPTON

~, ~, Alice wid. of; see Alice da. of Nicholas DERMAN

~, ~, John br. of (d. <1365), f. of Agnes. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see Agnes da. of

~, ~, ~, Agnes da. of (fl. 1349-66), niece & heir of Hamo, w. of John CHAUCER. **43/7/1** (quit 1349x66); **43/7/7A** (quit 1365-6)

~, ~, John s. of (fl. 1329; d. by ?1349), br. of Nicholas. **43/7/1** (rev quit 1329); **43/7/6** (rev 1329-30)

~, ~, Nicholas s. of (fl. 1329; 1349 wp), br. of John, half? br. of Mary. **43/7/1** (quit >1329); **43/7/6** (poss 1330); **43/7/7A** (quit 1349)

~, ~, ~, Mary half? sis. of; see Mary da. of Robert de MORDEN

de Copton, Walter (fl. 1313), h. of Anabill. **43/7/10** (poss by 1313)

~, ~, Anabill w. of (fl. 1313). **43/7/10** (poss by 1313)

de Coptone; see de COPTON

le Cordewanier; see WILLIAM the tawyer

Cornewaleys; see CORNWALEYS

### CORNEWE

Cornewe, John (fl. 1567-8). **68/2/12** (ten/res 1567-8)

CORNISH (Cornishe, Cornysshe)

Cornysshe, John (fl. 1487-8). **68/1** (ten/res 1487-8)

Cornishe, Richard (fl. 1583-4), mariner, s.-in-law of Denis WAREN. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1583-4)

Cornishe; see CORNISH

Cornwaille; see CORNWALL

CORNWALEYS (Cornewaleys)

\* Cornwaleys (Cornewaleys), John (fl. 1412-28; d. <1438), cit. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1412; 1428)

CORNWALL (Cornwaille)

\* Cornwaille, Michael (fl. 1381-3), cit. & draper. **43/7/7A** (ten 1381-3)

COSIN (Cossen, Cossin, Cossyn)

Cosin (Cossen; Cossin; Cossyn alias Anthony MARIA), Anthony Maria (Mr.) (fl. c.1538; 1564-71; d. by ?1576), of Venice (Italy), royal musician, ?k. of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO. **68/2/15** (ten/res by 1564)

\*Anthony Mary GALLIARDELLO

Cossen, Cossin, Cossyn; see COSIN

de COSTER

de Coster, Sallomon (fl. 1598-9), coach harnessmaker. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1589-9)

COSYN

Cosyn, William (fl. 1350), potter. **43/7/7A** (see), **8A** or **9A** (plea of intrusion brought against 1350)

le COUEROR (le Coveror, le Coureur, le Coureur)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

le Coueror (le Coveror, le Coureur, le Coureur), Geoffrey (fl. <1290/1), of Chyngelford (Chingford, Essex), f. of Alexander. **43/7/15** (ref to), see Alexander s. of  
~, ~, Alexander s. of (fl. 1290/1), h. of Odierna. **43/7/15** (poss 1290/1-3 acq from Gilbert & Cristina le Potier; quit 1293)  
~, ~, ~, Odierna (Hodierna) w. of (fl. 1290/1). **43/7/15** (poss 1290/1-3 acq from Gilbert & Cristina le Potier; quit 1293)

le Coureur, le Coureur; see le COUEROR

### COVELL

Covell, Francis (fl. 1606-22; d. by Dec. 1643), cit. & skinner, h. of Margery, f. of Thomas. **68/2/1** (ref to: holder of land adj. c. 1612); **68/2/11** (poss 1606-22 from William Holstock)  
~, ~, Margery w. of (fl. 1606-7; d. by Dec. 1643), m. of Thomas. **68/2/11** (poss 1606)  
Covell, Helena (fl. 1643), of Havering atte Bower (Essex), w. & exec of Thomas. **68/2/11** (poss >1643)  
Covell, Thomas (fl. 1643 wd), cit. & skinner, h. of Helena, cousin of Richard Yong (YOUNG), exec: Helena COVELL. **68/2/11** (poss by 1643)

### COVENE

Covene, John (fl. 1568), b. in Tournai, buttonmaker, master of Peter, h. of Mary. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Mary w. of (fl. 1568), b. in Tournai. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Peter 'the man of' (fl. 1568), b. in Tournai, manservant. **68/2/2?** (res 1568)

Coventry & Lichfield, bishop of; see Rowland LEE

### COVERDALE (Coverdel)

Coverdel, Mr; see Miles COVERDALE

Coverdale (Coverdel), Miles (Mr.) (fl. 1566-7; d. 1568), Bible translator, puritan divine, D.D. **68/2/0** (ref to: preached in ch 1566-8)

Coverdel; see COVERDALE

le Coveror; see le COUEROR

### COWE

Cowe, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Cowper; see COOPER

### COX

Cox, Widow (fl. 1636), poor widow. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)  
Cox, George (fl. 1632-3). **43/7/3A** (ten or res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3)  
Cox, George (fl. 1671-4). **43/7/7A** (feof 1671x4)  
Cox, Martha (fl. 1637), widow (?of George Cox). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Cramp; see CRAMPE

### CRAMPE

Crampe (Cramp), Robert (fl.1581-91), h. of Avery SMALLWOOD, f. of Mary & Mark. **68/2/8** (ten/res ?c.1581-91)  
~, ~, Mark s. of (bapt. 1584). **68/2/8** (ref to 1584)  
~, ~, Mary da. of (d. 1583). **68/2/8** (ref to 1583)

Craochman; see CROUCHMAN

### CREDOCKE

Credocke, Richard (fl. 1568). **68/2/10?** (ten/res 1568)

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### CREDY

\* Credy, John (fl. 1407), esq. **43/7/2** (poss 1407 acq from Robert Britevill)

### CRESSEWYK (Cressewyk')

\* Cressewyk('), William (fl. 1381-95), cit. **43/7/2** (quit 1395); **43/7/7A** (ten 1381-3)

### CRESSWYTH

Cresswyth, Joan (b. c.1489; fl. 1539 aged 50), lay sister of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1539)

### CRESSY

Cressy, Julian (b. c.1503; fl. 1539 aged 36), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

### CROFT

Croft, John (fl. 1420-8; d. <1438), cit. & coppersmith. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1420x3-28;1428-38)

### CROMER

Cromer, William (fl. 1502?). **68/1** (ref to), see da. of  
~, ~, da. of (fl. 1502), nun. **68/1** (res 1502)

### CROMWELL

Cromwell, Thomas (b. 1485?; d. 1540), earl of Essex. **68/1** (ref to 1535)

### CROSBY

Crosby, Joan (b. c.1444; 1539 aged 95), lay sister of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1539)

### CROSTWAYTE

Crostwayte, Nicholas (fl. 1557), cit. & pewterer. **43/7/3** (feof of Michael Haythwayte 1557)

### CROUCHMAN (Craochman)

Crouchman, Thomas (fl. 1349-1365), potter. **43/7/7A** (poss 1349-1365; res 1349-1365); **43/7/8A** (poss for life 1349)

Craochman, Thomas (fl. 1489). **43/7/3** (ten 1489)

\*Thomas CROWCH \*THOMAS

### CROWCH

Crowch, Thomas (fl. 1477-8). **43/7/3** (ten 1477-8)

\*Thomas Craochman (CROUCHMAN)

\*THOMAS

### CULLUM

Cullum, John (fl. 1664), cit. & draper, ?s. of Thomas. **68/2/11A** (ten 1664-9)

Cullum, Thomas (Sir) (b. c.1587; d. 1664), esq, aldm, master of Drapers' Co., sheriff, cr. bt 1660, f. of Thomas. **68/2/11** (poss 1644-50)

Cullum, Thomas (Sir) (fl. 1664), Hawstead Place (Suffolk), bt, s. of Thomas. **68/2/11** (rev 1664)

Cumberford; see COMBERFORD

### CURE (Curr')

Cure, Adrian (fl. 1549), alien. **68/2/3?** (?res 1549)

Cure, Derick (fl. 1549), alien. **68/2/3?** (?res 1549)

Cure, Harman (fl. 1549), servant, alien. **68/2/3?** (?res 1549)

Cure (Curr'), William (fl. 1549; <1552-3), alien, ?k. of Derick, Adrian, & Harman. **68/1** (ten <1552-3); **68/2/3** (ten/?res <1552-3)

Curr'; see CURE

### CURSOUN

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Cursoun, John (fl. 1385), h. of Mary da. of Thomas de FELTON. **68/1** (ref to), see his w. Mary da. of Sir Thomas de FELTON

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### D

DABBEY (Battey, Davey?)

Dabbey (Battey, Davey?), John (fl. <1638). **43/7/9A** (ten <1638)

DALLISON (Dallyson)

Dallison (Dallyson), Roger (Sir) (fl. 1608-15), Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, kt, bt. **68/2/1** (ten <c.1625)

Dallyson; see DALLISON

DAMFORD

Damford, Thomas (d. 1625), servant to Sir Richard MORRISON. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minories)

DAMORY

Damory, Roger (d. 1326), baron, 3rd h. of Elizabeth de BURGH. **68/1** (ref to)

DANETT (Dannet, Dannett)

Danett, John (fl. 1572), Sible Hedingham (Essex), esq., ?k. of John Danett of Croydon. **68/2/1F** (garden) (ten 1572-<1581); **68/2/11** (ten 1572-<1581)

Danett (Dannett), John (fl. 1572-81), Croydon (Surrey), esq, half-br. of William Marberye, ?k. & heir of John Danett of Sible Hedingham. **68/2/1F** (garden) (ten >1572-81); **68/2/11** (ten/res >1572-81)

Danett (Dannet), Leonard (fl. 1554-5), of Middle Temple, Broadgate (Leics), Meastham (Surr), & Thavies Inn (Mdx), h. of Frances, associate of GREY family. **43/7/1** (ref to: dwelt in precinct 1554); **68/2/15** (underten 1555)

~, ~, Frances w. of (fl. 1555). **68/2/15** (underten 1555)

DANIEL (Danyel, Danyell)

Daniel, Walter (fl. 1270-1). **43/7/1** (ref to: held mess next to 1270-1)

Danyel (Danyell), William (fl. 1313), ?k. of William (d. 1365). **43/7/10** (poss 1313 acq from Walter & Anabill de Copton)

Danyel, William (d. 1365), cit. & brewer, h. of Margaret, ?k. of William (fl. 1313), execs: Margaret w. of, Thomas atte HALE, & Thomas CLAYMAN. **43/7/10** (poss 1347x65)

~, ~, execs of; see Margaret wid. of William Danyel (DANIEL), Thomas atte HALE, & Thomas CLAYMAN

~, ~, Margaret wid. of (fl. 1365), exec of William. **43/7/10** (qtcl. 1365)

Dannet, Dannett; see DANETT

Danyel, Danyell; see DANIEL

DARKER

Darker, Edward (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637-8)

~, ~, 1 child of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

DARLINGTON

Darlington, Edward (fl. 1598-9), master of Samuel (Cooke) COOK. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1598-9)

DARSTON

Darston, John (fl. 1666), almsperson. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

DAVENPORT

Davenport, Katharine (d. 1634). **68/2/0** (ref to: monument to her in ch)

Davey; see DABBEY

DAVIES

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Davies, Thomas (fl. 1569; 1591?), baker. **43/7/1** adj. (ten 1570-?91)

DAWSON (Dowson)

Dawson (Dowson), George (fl. 1628-31), exec of Piers RICHARDSON. **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1628-31); **68/2/10** (ten 1628-31)

Dawson, Lawrence the elder (d. <1623), h. of Margaret. **43/7/3A** (ref to), see Margaret wid. of ~, ~, Margaret wid. of (fl. <1623), ?k. of Mary & Elizabeth WEYVER. **43/7/3A** (poss <1623)

Dawson, Margaret; see Margaret w. of Lawrence DAWSON

Dawson, Thomas (fl. 1657), of Ratcliffe in Stepney (Mdx), victualler, h. of Mary da. of Thomas (Browne) BROWN. **43/7/3B** (poss <1657 sold to Henry Ratcliffe)

~, ~, Mary w. of; see Mary da. of Thomas (Browne) BROWN

DAY

Day, Margery (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

*de Gardroba*; see de RAGTON

deacon (*diaconus*), the; see RALPH

DEALE

Deale, Richard (fl. c.1604), cit. & currier. **68/2/11** (ten c. 1604)

DEANE (Devyn)

Deane, Mr. - (fl. 1666), minister. **68/2/11A** (underten/res 1666)

\*Elkanah DOWNES

Deane, George (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Deane, John (fl. 1553-63). **68/1** (ten/res 1554x9 or 1562-3); **68/2/1H** (ten/res 1553x63)

Devyn (Deane), Thomas (fl. 1556), h. of Elizabeth wid. of Giles HARRISON. **43/7/7A** (ref to **49/7/9A**); **43/7/9A?** (poss by 1556); **68/2/1** (poss pt 1556 gtd to John Wetheryll)

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of; see Elizabeth w. & wid. of Giles HARRISON

DEBOYCE

Deboyce, - (fl. 1666). **68/2/1Z** (ten/res 1666)

DECANE

Decane, Anthony (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638)

DEGORGON

Degorgon, William (fl. 1568), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

DELAMAIN

Delamain, Richard (fl. 1637), maker of mathematical instruments. **68/2/1** (ref to: allowed workshops in by John Haydon 1637-8)

DELATOR (de Laitor, de Latore)

Delator (de Latore), Baldwin (fl. 1567-71), of France, s. of Barbara. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

Delator (de Laitor), Barbara (fl. 1567-71), b. in Valence, silkweaver, m. of Baldwin. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

van DELF

van Delf, John (d. 1502-3), of St. Nicholas Acon parish, goldsmith, h. of Barbara. **68/1** (ref to: bur in abbey ch c.1502-3)

~, ~, Barbara w. of (d. <1502-3). **68/1** (ref to: bur in abbey ch <1502-3)

DELVES

Delves, Thomas (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (ref to: as holder of pt of **43/7/3** 1666)

Demote; see LEMOTE

DEMURE



## INDEX OF PERSONS

Demure, John (fl. 1568), Dutch, cobbler. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

### DENACOME

Denacome, Samson (fl. 1583), tanner. **43/7/2** (poss 1583)

### DENYS (Deyns)

Denys (Deyns), Francis (fl. 1538-41), alien. **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/9?** (ten 1538-41)

### DEPONE

Depone, Margaret (fl. 1566-71), b. in Flanders, maidservant to Rowland HETREWE. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

### DEPOYS

Depoys, Sable (fl. 1569-71), b. in Valence, maidservant to Rowland HETREWE, m. of Katharine. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

~, ~, Katharine da. of (fl. 1569-71), maidservant to Rowland HETREWE. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

Derkeshale; see de BERKESHALE

### DERMAN

Derman, Nicholas (fl. 1316), butcher, h. of Agnes, f. of Alice. **43/7/7A** (quit 1316)

~, ~, Agnes w. of (fl. 1316), m. of Alice. **43/7/7A** (quit 1316)

~, ~, Alice da. of (fl. 1316; d. <?1349), also da. of Agnes, mar. Hamo de COPTON. **43/7/7A** (quit 1316)

### DEVEREUX

Devereux, Anne (b. c.1475; 1539 aged 64), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Devyn; see DEANE

Deyns; see DENYS

### de DISTAUELANE

de Distauelane, Cecily (fl. 1256/7>-<1270/1). **43/7/5** (poss >1256/7-<1270/1)

### de DITTON

de Ditton, John (fl. 1294), clerk, attorney of MARGARET abbess of the Minoresses. **68/1** (ref to 1294)

### DODD (Dodde)

Dodde, Joan (wp 1565). **68/2/0** (ref to: parishioner 1565)

Dodde, John (fl. 1438-9), brazier, churchwarden. **43/7/7A** (feof 1439)

Dodd, William (fl. 1601), gent. **68/2/4** (poss 1601 bought from Bartholomew Smythe)

Dodde; see DODD

### DOLEY

Doley, Elizabeth (fl. 1651). **68/2/8C** (underten/res 1651)

### DONNYNGTON

Donnyngton, Katharine (b. c.1508; fl. 1539 aged 31), lay sister of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1539)

### DOW

Dow, Robert (fl. 1623), merchant tailor. **43/7/7A** (ref to 1623)

### DOWNES

Downes, Master - (fl. 1576-8), ?k. of John. **68/2/12** (ten/res 1576-1577/8)

\*Thomas DOWNES

Downes, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth wid. of Thomas GILL

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Downes, Elkanah (I) (fl. 1643-66; d. 1666?), minister of Holy Trinity Minories (1643-66), vicar of Ashted (Kent), rector of St. Leonard Eastcheap, clerk, h. of Katharine, f. of Hannah, Mary, Robert, ?Elkanah (II), & Elkanah (III). **68/2/0** (ref to), see s. of; **68/2/11A** (ten 1650; res? as underten of John Cullum in 1666)

\*Mr. DEANE

~, ~, Elkanah (III) s. of (bapt. 1660), also s. of Katharine. **68/2/11A** (ref to)

~, ~, Hannah da. of (bapt 1653), also da. of Katharine. **68/2/11A** (ref to)

~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. 1650-60), m. of Hannah, Mary, Robert, & Elkanah. **68/2/0** (ref to), see s. of; **68/2/11A** (ref to), see her h.

~, ~, Mary da. of (bapt. 1654), also da. of Katharine. **68/2/11A** (ref to)

~, ~, Robert s. of (bapt. 1657), also s. of Katharine. **68/2/11A** (ref to)

Downes, Elkanah (II) (d. 1651), s. of Elkanah & Katharine. **68/2/0** (ref to: monument to in ch)

Downes, Francis (fl. 1606), Hornchurch (Essex), gent, h. of Elizabeth wid. of Thomas GILL. **68/2/11** (poss 1606)

Downes, John (fl. 1604; d. c.1605 wp), haberdasher, h. of Jane, ?k. of Thomas. **68/2/8E** (ten 1604/5)

~, ~, Jane wid. of (fl. 1605-7). **68/2/8E** (?ten 1605-7)

Downes, Thomas (fl. 1582; d. 1583), tailor, h. of Elizabeth, f. of Elizabeth, ?k. of John Downes. **68/2/8E** (ref to as possible k. of John Downes 1605); **68/2/12** (ref to)

\*Master DOWNES

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1582; d. 1583). **68/2/12** (ref to)

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1582; d. 1583). **68/2/12** (ref to)

Dowson; see DAWSON

DRAPER

Draper, William (fl. 1543-4). **68/2/0** (ref to: incl in Portsoken subsidy return 1544); **68/2/1H** (res 1543)

Drebbel; see DREBBLE

DREBBLE (Drebbel)

Drebble (Drebbel), Cornelius (Cornelis) (fl. 1626; d. 1633), b. in Netherlands, 'king's chief engineer'. **68/2/1** (res 1626; bur. at Minories 1633)

DUCK

Duck, John (fl. 1651). **68/2/8E** (underten/res 1651)

DUDLEY

Dudley, Robert (fl. 1574), earl of Leicester. **68/2/4** (poss 1574)

Dun; see DUNNE

DUNBAR (Dunbare)

Dunbar (Dunbare), countess of (fl. 1289x1455; < c.1530), nun, w. of 6th; 7th; 8th; 9th or 10th earl (Patrick or George). **68/1** (res < c.1530; bur. in chapter house)

Dunbare; see DUNBAR

DUNCUMB

Duncumb, Edward (fl. 1596), cit. & leatherseller. **68/2/11** (ten 1596)

DUNE

Dune, William (fl. 1638). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1638)

DUNNE (Dun)

Dunne, George (fl. 1632), cit. & barber surgeon, h. of Rebecca. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1632 bought from Robert & Judith Swayne)

~, ~, Rebecca w. of (fl. 1632). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1632)

Dun, George (wd 1651), h. of Frances wid. of Roger JONES. **43/7/7A** (poss 1651)

~, ~, Frances w. & wid. of: see Frances w. & wid. of Roger JONES

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### DUTTON

Dutton, John (fl. 1556), cit. & merchant tailor. **68/2/8** (ten 1556)

### DYCONS

Dycons, Robert (fl. 1556), cit. & grocer, exec of Thomas EMERY. **68/2/8** (ten 1556)

### DYER

Dyer, Thomas (fl. 1538-40), esq. **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/6-7?** (ten 1538-41)

### DYXSON

Dyxson, Edith (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### E

Eaton; see ETON

#### EBURNE

Eburne, John (fl. 1667), cit. & merchant tailor. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1667-c.1673)

#### ECCLES

Eccles, Constantine (fl. 1599), painter. **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1599)

#### EDMUND

\* Edmund earl of Lancaster (Lord Edmund) (fl. 1293-4; d. 1296), earl of Lancaster, br. of EDWARD I, h. of BLANCHE dowager queen of Navarre, f. of THOMAS earl of Lancaster. **43/7/9B** (ref to: see his w. BLANCHE dowager queen of Navarre); **43/7/9C** (poss 1294-?1296 acq from Geoffrey Hundesditch); **43/7/11B** (poss 1294); **11C** (poss 1294); **43/7/12A** (ref to as h. of Blanche); **43/7/12B** (poss 1294 acq from Joan Goldcorn); **43/7/13** (poss 1293 acq from Thomas de Bredestrate); **43/7/14** (poss 1293 acq from William the tawyer); **43/7/15** (poss 1293 acq from Alexander & Odierna le Coueror); **43/7/16** (poss 1294 acq from William & Helen de Waltham); **43/7/17** (poss 1294 acq from Adam & Alice le Windrawere); **68/1** (founded abbey 1293-4)

~, ~, Blanche wid. of; see BLANCHE dowager queen of Navarre

~, ~, wid. of; see BLANCHE dowager queen of Navarre

#### EDWARD (Edwarde)

Edward I (b. 1239; d. 1307), king of England, br. of EDMUND of Lancaster, gdf. of Elizabeth de BURGH. **68/1** (ref to: as br of Edmund), see also The CROWN

\* Edward II (b. 1284; d. 1327), king of England. **68/1** (ref to), see also The CROWN

\* Edward III (b. 1312; d. 1377), king of England, f. of THOMAS of Woodstock, cousin of Elizabeth de BURGH. **68/1** (ref to), see also The CROWN

Edward IV (b. 1442; d. 1483), king of England, f. of RICHARD duke of York, uncle of Edmund de la POLE. **68/1** (ref to), see also The CROWN

\* Edward VI (b. 1537; d. 1553), king of England. **68/2/1** (poss as king 1548-52), see also The CROWN

\* Edward the Black Prince (b. 1330; d. 1376), Prince of Wales, h. of JOAN countess of Kent. **68/1** (ref to: visited Elizabeth de Burgh 1358, 1359), see his w. JOAN countess of Kent

Edwarde, Lady - (fl. 1487-8). **68/1** (ten/res 1487-8)

Edward, John (fl. 1412-38), cit. & butcher. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1412; 1420x3-28)

Edwardes; see EDWARDS

#### EDWARDS (Edwardes)

Edwardes, Alice (b. c.1500; fl. 1539 aged 39; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Edwards, Alice (fl. 1588-90), m. of Agnes RANDOLL. **43/7/3A** (ref to: staying at house of da. in Three Kings Alley c.1588-90)

Edwards, Richard (fl. 1653), butcher. **43/7/3C-D** (ten/res 1653)

#### EDWYN

Edwyn, John (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

#### EEDON

Eedon, Albion (d. 1588x90), b. in St. Helen's Bishopgate, buttonmaker. **43/7/3A** (ref to: staying in William Bell's house c.1588-90)

#### ELEANOR

Eleanor (duchess) of Gloucester; see Eleanor de BOHUN

~, ~, Isabella da. of; see Isabel da. of THOMAS of Woodstock

#### ELIZABETH

## INDEX OF PERSONS

\* Elizabeth I (b. 1533; d. 1603), queen of England, godm. of John HARINGTON (fl. 1553-98). **68/2/1** (ref to 1553), see also The CROWN

Dame Elizabeth (fl. 1502), nun. **68/1** (res 1502)

Elizabeth countess of Kildare; see Elizabeth GREY

Elizabeth countess of Ulster (b. 1332; d. 1363), gdda. of Elizabeth de BURGH, da. & heir of William de Burgh, w. of LIONEL of Antwerp, m. of PHILIPPA. **68/1** (ref to: visited Elizabeth de Burgh 1356)

Elizabeth duchess of Norfolk; see Elizabeth MOWBRAY

### ELLETT

Ellett, Susan (fl. 1539; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539, receiving pension 1555-6)

### ELLIOT

Elliot, Robert (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### ELLIS

Ellis, John (fl. 1604/5-1628).**68/2/8E** (ten/res 1604/5-1628)

\*John ELLIS (d. c.1637)

Ellis, John (wp 1637), of St. Bot. Aldgate?, h. of Sybill. **68/2/8E** (ref to as ?identical with John Ellis)

\*John ELLIS (fl. 1604/5-1628)

~, ~, Sybill wid. of (fl. 1637). **68/2/8E** (ref to: 1637)

### ELMER

Elmer, Agnes (b. c.1503; fl. 1539 aged 36), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

### ELSMORE

Elsmore, Harry (fl. 1584). **43/7/5** (ref to), see his w.

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1584). **43/7/5** (res in house of Peter Lupo 1584)

### EMERSON

Emerson, Nicholas (fl. 1568), b. in Friesland, tailor. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

### EMERY (Emerye)

Emery, Jasper (fl. 1638), cit. & stationer. **43/7/3A** (poss by 1638)

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of; see Elizabeth da. of James BANTON

Emery (Emerye), Thomas (fl. 1549-53; d. by 1556), cit. & merchant tailor, exec: Robert DYCONS. **68/1** (ten 1552-3); **68/2/1** (ten 1 mess c.1553); **68/2/8** (ten/res 1549-56); **68/2/9** (ref to as holder of **68/2/8** 1553)

Emerye; see EMERY

### ENGLISH

English, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

### EPPYNG

Eppying, Roger (fl. >1170-<1270/1). **43/7/9A** (paid quit-rent >1170-<1270/1)

### ERASMUS

Erasmus, Desiderius (b. 1466; d. 1536), friend of Thomas LUPSETT. **68/1** (ref to)

### ERINGTON

Erington, Phyllis (fl. 1608), m. of Joan. **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1608)

~, ~, Joan da. of (d. 1608). **43/7/1** (ref to: had dwelt in Minories street <1608)

Essex, earl of; see Humphrey de BOHUN & Thomas CROMWELL

### ESTON

Eston, Henry (fl. 1585?). **43/7/9A** (?poss <1585)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Eston, William (fl. 1551), cit. & fishmonger, h. of Elizabeth, f. of Giles, William, & Lucretia. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his children

~, ~, children of; see Giles s. of; William s. of; & Lucretia da. of William ESTON

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1551), m. of Giles, William, & Lucretia. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see children of William ESTON

~, ~, Giles s. of (fl. 1551; d. <1570), d. without heirs. **43/7/7A** (see) (rev Ship Alley 1551-<1570)

~, ~, Lucretia da. of (fl. 1551; d. <1570), d. without heirs. **43/7/7A** (see) (rev Ship Alley 1551-<1570)

~, ~, William s. of (fl. 1551; d. <1570), d. without heirs. **43/7/7A** (see) (rev Ship Alley 1551-<1570)

### ETHELDREDA

Etheldreda (d. <1553), illeg. da. of Henry VIII, w. of John HARINGTON (fl. 1553-7). **68/2/1** (ref to), see her h. John HARINGTON

### ETON (Eaten, Eaton)

Eaten, Master - (fl. 1579), preacher. **68/2/0** (ref to: preacher 1579)

Eaton, Anthony (fl. <1616), gatekeeper, h. of Jane. **68/2/1** (res <1616)

~, ~, Jane w. of (d. 1581). **68/2/1** (ref to: bur at Minorities)

Eaton (Eton), Jane; see Jane w. of Anthony EATON

Eton, John the younger (fl. 1426), br.? & heir of William PARKER. **43/7/2** (quit/rev 1426); **43/7/3** (quit <1426)

### EUDO

Eudo, John (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', of Henna (Hainault?), maker of salt, h. of Nicholas, f. of Jerome & Jacob. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

~, ~, Jacob s. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', of Henna (Hainault?), & s. of Nicholas. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

~, ~, Jerome s. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', of Henna (Hainault?), & s. of Nicholas. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

~, ~, 'Nicholas' w. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', of Henna (Hainault?), m. of Jerome & Jacob. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

Evance; see EVANS

### EVANS (Evance, Evens)

Evens, John (fl. 1586). **43/7/9A** (ten 1586; expelled Robert Spachurste)

Evance, John (fl. 1588-90), cit. & bricklayer. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1588-90)

Evans, John (fl. 1589-96), schoolmaster, f. of Rebecca. **68/2/0** (ref to); **68/2/11** (ten/res 1596)

~, ~, Rebecca da. of (d. 1589). **68/2/0** (ref to: bur. in parish 1589); **68/2/11** (ref to)

Evens; see EVANS

### EVER (Ewer)

Ever (Ewer), Richard (fl. 1588-90), labourer. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley c.1588-90)

### EVERARDES

Everardes, Nicholas (fl. 1566-71), b. in Antwerp, slater, h. of Christian. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

~, ~, Christian w. of (fl. 1566-71), b. in Antwerp. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

Ewer; see EVER

### EXON

Exon, Anne (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

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FALLMALLSAKE

Fallmallsake, James (fl. 1568), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

FAUKES

Faukes, Margaret; see Margaret w. of Robert FAUKES

Faukes, Robert (fl. 1365), cit. & tailor, h. of Margaret. **43/7/10** (poss 1365 bought from execs of William Danyel)

~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. 1365). **43/7/10** (poss 1365 bought from execs of William Danyel)

FAYTEE (*la Feyte*, la Feytie)

Faytee (*la Feyte*, la Feytie), Maud (fl. 1291; wp 1300), exec: John le POTTER Alan de SUFFOLK. **43/7/4?** (poss or ten 1297); **43/7/5** (poss/res 1291-1300); **43/7/6?** (poss or ten 1297); **43/7/7A** (ref to as holder of **4?**; **5**; **6?**)

FAYTHE

Faythe, Mr. - (fl. 1584-5). **68/2/14** (ten 1584/5)

FELLOWES

Fellowes, Robert (fl. 1653), merchant. **43/7/3C-D** (poss <1653)

de Felstede alias Carpenter; see CARPENTER

de FELTON

de Felton, Thomas (Sir) (fl. 1383?), h. of Joan, f. of Mary. **68/1** (ref to), see Mary da. of

~, ~, Joan w. of (fl. 1383?), m. of Mary. **68/1** (ref to), see her da. Mary da. of Sir Thomas de FELTON

~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1383-5), nun, da. of Joan, mar. John CURSOUN (1385). **68/1** (res 1383-4)

FERMINUS

Ferminus (fl. <1170), f. of Alexander. **43/7/9A** (ref to), see Alexander s. of

~, Alexander s. of (fl. c.1170). **43/7/9A** (ten or poss <1170x97)

FERNE

Ferne, John (fl. <1580), h. of Alice WATERSCOTT, f./gdf. of Sir John FERNE. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his w. Alice WATERSCOTT & his s./gds. Sir John FERNE

Ferne, John (Sir) (fl. >1580-<1671), s./gds. of John FERNE & Alice WATERSCOTT. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley >1580-<1671)

FERRERS

Ferrers, Richard (fl. c.1638; 1655), cit. & stationer. **43/7/9A** (ten c.1638-55); **43/7/9Ai** (ten 1639-?60)

FERRYS

Ferrys, John (fl. 1487-8), esq. **68/1** (ten 1487-8)

FERYE

Ferye, Elizabeth (fl. 1588-90), single woman, 'da.-in-law' (?step-da.) of Thomas JONES labourer. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1588-90)

FETTYPLACE

Fettyplace, Edward (fl. 1579; d. by 1600), gent. **68/2/4** (poss 1579 bought from Robert Dudley)

FIELD (Feilde)

Field, Mr. -; see John FIELD

Field (Feilde), John (fl. 1545-88), puritan extremist. **68/2/0** (ref to - preached 4 sermons 1568)

FINCH

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Finch, George (fl. c. 1672), s. of William, br. of Henry. **43/7/9A** (poss >c.1672)  
Finch, Henry (fl. c.1672), s. & heir of William, br. of George. **43/7/9A** (poss c.1672)  
Finch, Thomas (fl. 1670), merchant, ?k. of William. **43/7/9A** (poss 1670)  
Finch, William (fl. 1669; wd 1672), merchant, f. of Henry & George, ?k. of Thomas. **43/7/9A** (poss 1669)

### FITZALAN

fitzAlan, Richard (fl. 1358), earl of Warenne. **68/1** (ref to)

Fitzgared; see FITZGARET

### FITZGARET (Fitzgared)

Fitzgaret (Fitzgared), Margaret (b. c.1523; fl. 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1535-9)

### FITZGERALD

Fitzgerald, Gerald (b. 1487; d. 1534), 9th earl of Kildare, h. of Elizabeth GREY. **68/1** (ref to), see his w.  
Elizabeth countess of Kildare; **68/2/15** (ref to), see his w.  
~, ~, Elizabeth 2nd w. of; see Elizabeth GREY

### FITZLEWES (fitzLowys)

fitzlewes (fitzLowys), Alice (fl. 1494-1501), abbess of Minoreesses, ?k. of Philip FITZLEWES. **68/1** (res 1494-1501)

\*? fitzLewes (fitzLowys), Philip (fl. 1487-8), Minoreesses' steward, ?k. of Alice FITZLEWES. **68/1** (ten/res 1487-8)

fitzLowys; see FITZLEWES

### FITZRAUF

fitz Rauf, Simon (fl. >1170-<1270/1). **43/7/9A** (paid quit rent >1170-<1270/1)

### FITZWILLIAM

FitzWilliam, William (Sir) (b. c.1490; d. 1542), earl of Southampton. **68/2/1** (ref to as holder of Bath Place, Strand 1539)

### FLANDERS

Flanders, regent of (?Margaret of Austria) (fl. 1567). **68/2/1** (ref to), see ambassadors of  
~, ~, ambassadors of (fl. 1567). **68/2/1** (ref to: Pelham gave banquet at Minories for, 1567)

### le FLEMING (le Flemeng, le Flemyng)

le Flemeng, Robert (fl. c.1270-1), 'Bixle' (Bixley, Norfolk; Bexley, Kent; Bexhill, Sussex), f. of Walter. **43/7/8A** (ref to), see Walter s. of

~, ~, Walter s. of (alias le Porter; att Gath') (fl. 1270/1-1281/2), porter or gatekeeper (*ianitor*) of Holy Trinity Priory. **43/7/8A** (poss 1270/1-1281/2; quit 1281/2)

~, ~, ~, heirs & assigns of (fl. 1287/8). **43/7/8A** (quit 1287/8)

le Flemyng (alias le Porter; att Gath'), Walter; see Walter s. of Robert le Flemeng (FLEMING)

Flemyng (le); see le FLEMING

### FLETCHER

Fletcher, John (fl. 1666; 1670). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666; 1670)

Fletcher, Thomas (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Flewellin; see FLEWELLYN

### FLEWELLYN (Flewellin, Fluellin)

Flewellin, Thomas (fl. 1588-90), cit. & cook, carman. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley c.1588-90)

Flewellyn (Fluellin), William (fl. 1644-72), esq, exec & legatee of Robert SWAYNE. **43/7/1** adj (ten 77 High Street 1644-72)

### FLOOD (Floude, Floyd, Fludd)



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Floyd, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

Flood (Fludd, Floude, Floyd), Peter (fl. 1599 (chwarden) 1623/4; d. c.1626), churchwarden, h. of Jane & Rachel. **68/2/8C** (ten of shop 1613-14)

~, ~, Jane w. of (d. 1600). **68/2/8C** (ref to)

~, ~, Rachel wid. of (fl. 1626). **68/2/8C** (ref to)

Floude, Floyd, Fludd; see FLOOD

Fluellin; see FLEWELLYN

FOLKES

Folkes, Robert (fl. 1612). **68/2/8B** (ref to 1612)

FOORD

Foord, Nicholas (fl. 1614-26). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1614-26)

FOOT (Foote)

Foot (Foote), John (fl. 1637-8), tiffanyweaver. **43/7/5** (ten/res in Rose Alley 1637-8)

~, ~, family of (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/5** (res Rose Alley 1637-8)

Foote; see FOOT

FORLIRA

Forlira, Arnold (fl. 1568), b. in Brabant, pinmaker, master of Anthony GARSON, h. of Godlesse. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

~, ~, Godlesse (?Godleffe) w. of (fl. 1568), b. in Brabant. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

FORMAN

Forman, George (fl. 1546-9), cit. & skinner. **68/2/8** (ten 1546-9)

FORSTER

\* Forster, John (fl. 1399), cit. & goldsmith. **43/7/3** (poss 1399 acq from William Gosselyn)

FOSTER

Foster, John (fl. 1581-?93), h. of Frances. **68/2/9** (ten 1581x93)

~, ~, Frances wid. of (fl. 1593). **68/2/9** (ten 1593)

Foundour; see Edward WOODWARD

FOXE

Foxe, John (fl. 1537), porter, gardener of Minoresses. **68/1** (ten/res 1537)

FRANKE (Francke, Frank)

Franke, George (fl. 1658-65), merchant. **68/2/11B** (ten/res 1658-65)

Frank, Giles (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, servant to Peter & Jacomyne LEMOTE. **68/2/8** (ten/res 1568)

Francke, John (fl. 1666). **68/2/11B?** (ten/res 1666)

Francke, Katharine (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

FRAUNCEYS

\* Fraunceys, Adam (Sir) (fl. 1416 (wd); 1417 (wp), kt., f. of Thomasia. **68/1** (ref to)

Fraunceys, Margaret (fl. 1317x49), abbess. **68/1** (res 1317x49)

Fraunceys, Thomasia (fl. 1416), nun, da. of Adam. **68/1** (res 1416)

FRAY

Fray, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

FRELAND

Freland, Richard (fl. 1600), sailor. **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1600)

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### FRITH

Frith, Anne (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Frith, James (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

\*James FRITH (fl. 1666)

~, ~, 1 child of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Frith, James (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

\*James FRITH (fl. 1637)

### FRYER

Fryer, Gilbert (fl. 1590), vintner. **43/7/5** (res in the Rose 1590)

### FULCHER

Fulcher, John (fl. 1536), cit. & tailor, servant of Minoresses. **68/1** (ten/res/shop by 1536); **68/2/1C** (ten & shop below 1536)

### FULCHERED

Fulchered the limeburner (*limbernarius*) (fl. 1170x97?), limeburner. **43/7/9A** (ref to)

\*Fulchred de LIMSTRATE

### FULKENER

Fulkener, Mr. (fl. c.1625). **68/2/1** (ref to)

### FULLFORD

Fullford, Thomas (fl. 1638). **43/7/5** (ten/res 1638)

### FULTHORPE

Fulthorpe, John the younger (fl. 1597), minister of Holy Trinity Minorities. **68/2/0** (ref to as minister)

### FURNER

Furner, William (fl. 1614-26). **68/2/8C** (ten of shop 1614-20; ten of room 1614/15-26)

### FYSSH

Fyssh, William (fl. 1428; d. <1438), cit. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1428)

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Gadesby; see GATESBY

GAIE (Graie)

Gaie (Graie), Roger (fl. c.1604). **68/2/11** (ten 1604 c.)

GALE

Gale (?Beale), Robert (fl. 1666). **68/2/1X** (ten/res 1666)

Gale, Thomas (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3F** (ten/res 1637-8)

Galeys; see le WALEIS

Galiardello; see GALLIARDELLO

GALLIARDELLO

Galiardello, Alice (1641 wp), w. of Caesar. **68/2/15** (?res c.1627)

Galiardello, Anthony Mary (fl. 1539-73), of Venice, queen's musician playing sackbut. **68/2/15** (ref to)

\*Anthony Maria COSIN

Galiardello, Caesar (bapt. 1568; 1585-1625; 1627 wp), royal musician, gent, alien, churchwarden 1612-14, br.-in-law of Henry TROCHES, h. of Alice. **68/2/15** (?res c.1627)

Galiardello, Frances; see Frances da. of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO

Galiardello, Mark Anthony (alias Mr. Mark Anthony) (fl. 1547; 1564-8; d. 1585), b. in Italy, royal musician, gent, esq, churchwarden of Holy Trinity Minories 1568-70 & 1577-8, f. of Lucretia, Mark Anthony the younger, Frances, Caesar, f.-in-law of Mr. Henry TROCHES, ?k. of Elizabeth & Barbara Markantony, ?k. of Anthony Maria COSIN. **68/2/14** (ref to); **68/2/15** (ten/res 1564-8)

\*Markes ANTHONYE

~, ~, Lucretia da. of (bapt. 1563; d. 1584), w. of Henry TROCHES, m. of Elizabeth TROCHES. **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Mark Anthony the younger s. of (bapt. 1565). **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Frances da. of (bapt. 1566), w. of John LANIER, m. of Nicholas & Judith LANIER. **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1567-71). **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Caesar s. of; see Caesar GALLIARDELLO

GAMAGE

\*? Gamage, William (fl. 1589-91). **68/2/5-7** (poss >1589)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1589), da./k.? of John & Lettice BLOKE. **68/2/5-7** (poss >1589)

GARBOTE

Garbote, Timothy (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

de la GARDEROBE

de la Garderobe (alias Herte), William (fl. 1364-8), king's wardrobe of the Tower of London?, s. of William de Ragton alias *de Gardroba*. **43/7/1** (poss 1364-8; res 1366)

\*William de Ragton (RAUGHTON) alias *de Gardroba*

GARDINER

Gardiner, Stephen (fl. 1554), Lord Chancellor, bp of London. **68/2/1** (ref to: searched Minories after 1554 rebellion)

GARFORD

Garford, Richard (fl. 1666; wd 1671; wp 1674), esq., br. of Cicilla, br.-in-law of William ROWSE, f. of Mary, f.-in-law of Sir Samuel STARLING. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley <1666-1671x4 bought from Sir John Ferne)

~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1671-7), Dame, w. of Sir Samuel STARLING & George Lord GRANDISON. **43/7/7A** (see) (rev Ship Alley 1671x4-1677)

GARRETT

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Garrett, - (fl. 1567), joiner, servant of Thomas BEANE. **68/2/15** (ref to)  
Garrett, Hugh (fl. 1673), cit. & merchant tailor. **43/7/2** (poss 1673 acq from William & Tabitha Hall)  
Garrett, Thomas (fl. 1632-3; 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3; 1637)  
~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

### GARSE

Garse, Philip (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', minister, h. of Elizabeth, f. of Philip, Mary, & Jerome. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)  
~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', m. of Philip, Mary, & Jerome. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)  
~, ~, Jerome s. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', also s. of Elizabeth. **68/2/11** (res 1568)  
~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', also da. of Elizabeth. **68/2/11** (res 1568)  
~, ~, Philip s. of (fl. 1568), 'Dutch', also s. of Elizabeth. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

### GARSON

Garson, Anthony (fl. 1568), b. in Brabant, servant to Arnold FORLIRA. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

### att GATE

att Gate, William (fl. 1347), cit. & butcher. **43/7/9A** (poss 1347 moiety acq from Thomas le Maister)

### GATES

Gates, John (Sir) (fl. 1546-8), keeper of the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr (Southwark). **43/7/4?** (quit 1548)

### GATESBY (Gadesby)

Gatesby (Gadesby), Robert (fl. c.1370-?1383), chaplain. **43/7/7A** (ten/res <1377); **43/7/10** (poss or ten c.1370-?1383)

att 'GATH' (see also le FLEMING)

att 'Gath' (alias *de Porta*), Walter (fl. <1222), s. of WALTER *de Porta*. **43/7/2-3** (poss <1222)

~, ~, Margery da. & heir of; see Margery de SHORDYCH

### GEE

Gee, John (fl. 1632-3). **43/7/3A** (ten or res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3)  
Gee, Thomas (fl. 1643-54), mariner. **68/2/11B** (ten 1643-53)

### GENTLE

Gentle, Edmond (fl. 1601), gent. **43/7/9A** (ten c.1601)

### GIBSON

Gibson, Edward (d. 1598x1600), porter. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600)

Gilbert; see Gilbert s. of BENEDICT

### GILES (Gyles)

Giles, -, (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

Gyles, Christopher (fl. 1584), cook at Winchester College, lover of Alice PILSON. **43/7/5** (ref to), see Alice PILSON

Gyles, Joan (fl. 1594), poor widow. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten?/res Ship Alley 1594)

Gyles, Walter (fl. 1633). **68/2/8E** (res 1633)

### GILL

Gill, Elizabeth the younger; see Elizabeth da. of Thomas GILL

Gill, Thomas (fl. 1581-8; d. 1601x4), of Mucking (Essex), esq, gent, h. of Elizabeth, f. of Elizabeth & Sarah. **68/2/1F** (ten 1581 (?incl. garden); poss 1588 acq from Mylles); **68/2/11** (ten 1581-8; poss 1588-1601x2 bought from Francis & Alice Mylles)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1596-1604), sis. of Sarah. **68/2/11** (rev 1601x2)

~, ~, Elizabeth wid. of (fl. 1596-1604), wid. of Dence HARTREDGE, later mar. of Francis DOWNES. **68/2/11** (poss 1601x2)

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~, ~, Sarah da. of (fl. 1596-1604), sis. of Elizabeth, w. of John VERNON. **68/2/11** (rev 1601x2)

### GILLINGHAM

Gillingham, Robert (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

~, ~, 3 children of (fl. 1636). **43/7/6/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

Gittens, Gittings; see GITTINS

### GITTINS (Gittens, Gittings, Gytens)

Gittings, Joan (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

Gittins, Nicholas (fl. 1588-90), gardener. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1588-90)

Gittens (Gytens), Nicholas (fl. 1613-26). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1613-26)

Giulianini; see GIULIANUM

### GIULIANUM (Giulianini, Gylialum)

Giulianum (Giulianini, Gylialum), Bartholomew (Mr.) (fl. 1568). **68/2/10** (ten/res 1568)

\*Bartholomew WILLIAMSON

### GLASCOCKE

Glascocke, Francis (or Frances) (fl. 1666), almsperson. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

Glasyer; see GLAZIER

### GLAZIER (Glasyer)

Glazier (Glasyer), Hugh (fl. 1538-41), clerk. **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/9** (ten 1538-41)

Gloucester, duchess of; see Eleanor de BOHUN

### GODDART

Goddart, Goodwife -; see w. of Edmund GODDART

Goddart, Edmund (fl. 1566-76), carpenter, basketmaker, churchwarden, f. of Edmund, Edward, & John. **68/2/4** (ref to); **68/2/6** (ten/res **68/2/6** 1566?-7 - moved to **68/2/8**); **68/2/8** (ten/res 1567)

~, ~, Edmund s. of (d. 1566), br. of John & Edward. **68/2/5x7** (ref to)

~, ~, Edward s. of (bapt. 1566), twin br. of John, br. of Edmund. **68/2/5x7** (ref to: bapt. in parish 1566)

~, ~, Goodwife w. of (fl. 1567). **68/2/4** (ref to: shared pew with Goodwife Burkinshawe 1567); **68/2/5x7** (ref to 1567: shared pew with Goodwife Burkinshawe)

~, ~, John s. of (bapt. 1566), twin br. of Edward, br. of Edmund. **88/2/5x7** (ref to: bapt in parish 1566)

~, ~, maid of (fl. 1567). **68/2/5x7** (ref to as Easter communicant 1567)

Godrom; see GOODGROM

### GOLDCORN (Goldcorne, Goldecorn)

Goldcorn (Goldcorne, Goldecorn), Joan (fl. 1289/90; d. 1303), cit. (*civis*), w. & wid. of BARTHOLOMEW the smith. **43/7/4** (poss <1302); **43/7/5** (poss >1300-<1302); **43/7/6?** (poss or ten <1302); **43/7/7B?** (poss c.1297-c.1303); **43/7/8B** (ref to - possibly poss >1289/90-<1303 after h.); **43/7/12A** (poss by 1297); **43/7/12B** (poss by 1294); **43/7/13-17** (ref to as former holder of **12B**)

Goldcorne, Goldecorn; see GOLDCORN

### GOLSTON

Golston, George (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

### GONSILIO

Gonsilio, Alonzo (fl. <c.1625), servant to Lord Carew. **68/2/1** (res <c.1625)

### GOODALE

Goodale, Robert (fl. 1553x63). **68/1** (ten 1553x63); **68/2/1H** (ten/res 1553x63)

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### GOODGROM (Godrom)

Goodgrom (Godrom), John (fl. 1392-9), cit. & butcher, h. of Cecilia wid. of William UNDERWOOD. **43/7/2**  
 (feof <1393); **43/7/6** (poss 1392)  
 ~, ~, Cecilia w. of; see Cecilia wid. of William UNDERWOOD

### GOODWIN (Goodwyn)

Goodwin (Goodwyn), William (fl. 1654-5), cit. & joiner. **43/7/9Aii** (ten 1654-5)  
 Goodwyn; see GOODWIN

### GOOSELYN

Gosselyn, William (fl. 1399), k. & heir of Roger RYOT. **43/7/3** (poss c.1399)

### GOWRYNG (Gowrynge)

Gowryng (Gowrynge), Jane (b. c.1512; fl. 1539 aged 27), nun. **68/1** (res 1535; 1539)

Gowrynge; see GOWRYNG

Graie; see GAIE

### GRANDISON

Grandison, George (Lord) (fl. <1674; 1697), h. of Mary da. of Richard GARFORD. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1677-97)

### GRANTOM

Grantom, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Gray; see GREY

### GREENE (Grene)

Greene, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

Greene, Widow -; see wid. of William GREENE

Grene, Widow -(fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

\* Grene, William (fl. 1543-7), cit. & merchant tailor, official of Court of Augmentations. **68/2/0** (lessee of rectory 1543-7)

Greene, William (fl. 1604-8). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1604-8)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1608-14). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1608-14)

### GREFFREY

Greffrey, John (fl. 1350). **43/7/7A** (see), **8A** or **9A** (plea of intrusion brought against 1350)

### GRESHAM

\* Gresham, John (Sir), (fl. 1551), kt, aldm. **43/7/4** (quit 1551)

### GREY

Grey, Elizabeth (fl. 1530-47; d. by 1553), countess of Kildare, 2nd w. of Gerald FITZGERALD, sis. of Henry GREY. **68/1** (ten/res ?1534; 1537-43); **68/2/0** (ref to: occupied great mansion); **68/2/1** (ten/res 'great place' 1534?; 1537-43); **68/2/15** (ten 1537-43)

Grey, Henry (b. 1517; d. 1554), marquis of Dorset, duke of Suffolk, s. of Margaret w. of William MEDLEY, older br. of Thomas & John, br. of Elizabeth countess of Kildare, younger half-br. of George MEDLEY, h. of Frances BRANDON, f. of Lady Jane GREY, k. of Edward VI. **68/1** (ref to), see his sis. Elizabeth GREY; **68/2/0** (ref to: poss precinct 1553); **68/2/1**; **3-11**; **15** (?ten 1548-52; poss 1553)

Grey, Jane (Lady) (fl. 1553; executed 1554), da. of Henry GREY. **68/2/1** (ref to 1553)

Grey, John (Sir; Lord) (fl. 1553-62), kt, br. of Elizabeth, Henry, & Thomas Grey, half-br. of George MEDLEY. **68/1** (poss 1562); **68/2/1** (poss acq from Henry Grey 1553-4; 1557 acq from John Harington/res <1555); **68/2/11** (ref to: used adj property as coal house <1562); **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Mary w. of (fl. 1555-62). **68/2/1** (poss acq from John Harington 1557-62)

Gray, Thomas the younger (fl. 1350). **43/7/7A** (see), **8A** or **9A** (plea of intrusion brought against 1350)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Grey, Thomas (Sir) (fl. 1553; executed 1554), kt, br. of Henry & John GREY, half-br. of George MEDLEY.  
**68/2/1** (poss acq from Henry Grey 1553; escheated to Crown 1554)

### GRIFFEN

Griffen, Margery (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res 1637)

### GRISIUS

Grisius (fl. 1291), of London & Florence, cit. & merchant, h. of Margery da. of JOHN of St. Osyth. **43/7/5** (quit 1291); **43/7/6** (poss by 1291; quit 1291)

### GROOME

Groome, John (d. 1608), poor aged man. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1608)

### GUALTHROP

Gualthrop, Nicholas (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638)

Guite; see GUYTE

### GUYTE (Guite)

Guyte (Guite), John (fl. 1571), b. in Valence, silkweaver, servant to Peter MUTTON. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

### GWILLIAMS (Gwylliams, Gwylyame)

Gwilliams (Gwylliams, Gwylyame), Louis (fl. 1576; d. 1590 silkweaver, alien, churchwarden, h. of Mary, f. of Mary, Rachel, Esdras, John, Martha, Joel, Daniel. **68/2/14** (underten/?res 1576-85)

~, ~, Daniel s. of (fl. 1590 minor). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, Esdras s. of (bapt. 1590). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, Joel s. of (fl. 1590 minor). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, John s. of (fl. 1590 minor). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, Martha da. of (fl. 1590 minor). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, Mary da. of (bapt. 1583). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, Mary w. of (d. 1590). **68/2/14** (ref to)

~, ~, Rachel da. of (bapt. 1588). **68/2/14** (ref to)

Gwylliams, Gwylyame; see GWILLIAMS

Gyles; see GILES

Gyttens; see GITTINS

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### H

#### HADDON

Haddon, Richard (fl. 1651). **43/7/2** (ten?/res 1651-<1676)

#### de HAKENEYE

de Hakeneye, Benet (fl. 1270-1), cit., h. of Emma. **43/7/1** (poss acq from Holy Trinity Priory 1270-1)

~, ~, Emma w. of (fl. 1270-1). **43/7/1** (poss acq from Holy Trinity Priory 1270-1)

#### (atte) HALE

atte Hale, Agnes (fl. 1377). **43/7/2?** (brought plea of intrusion against Thomas Clerk 1377)

\*Agnes wid. of William atte HALE

Hale, Richard (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

\*Ralph HALL

atte Hale, Thomas (fl. 1365), cook, exec of William Danyel (DANIEL). **43/7/10** (executor 1365)

\* atte Hale, William (fl. 1366; 1368 wd/wp), cit. & taverner, h. of Agnes, f. of Thomas & Katharine. **43/7/1**

(quit 1366-8); **43/7/7A** (quit 1366-<1368); **68/1** (ref to), see Katharine da. of

\* ~, ~, Agnes w. & wid. of (fl. 1366-c.1374). **43/7/1** (quit 1366); **43/7/7A** (quit 1366-c.1374)

\*Agnes atte HALE

~, ~, Katharine da. of (fl. 1368-87), nun. **43/7/1** (rev quit 1368); **68/1** (res 1368-87)

~, ~, Thomas s. of (fl. 1366-8), canon of Holy Trinity Priory. **43/7/7A** (quit 1368)

Hale, William (fl. <1552-3). **68/1** (ten <1552-3); **68/2/9** (ten <1552)

#### HALL

Hall, Ralph (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

\*Richard HALE

Hall, Thomas (fl. 1588x90), lighterman. **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley c.1588-90)

Hall, Thomas (fl. 1675), esq. **43/7/3** (ten or poss; res 1675)

Hall, William (fl. 1665-73), of Whitechapel (Mdx), shipwright, h. of Tabitha. **43/7/2** (poss 1665-73 acq from Thomas & Anne Rew)

~, ~, Tabitha w. of (fl. 1673). **43/7/2** (poss by 1673)

#### HALSEY

Halsey, John (fl. 1601), fishmonger. **43/7/9A** (poss 1601)

#### HALYWELL

Halywell, Margaret (b. c.1489; fl. 1539 (aged 50); 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Halywell, Robert (fl. 1570-4). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1570-4)

#### HAMEY

Hamey, Jeremy (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (mortgaged to him by Abraham Holditch 1655)

#### HARBERT

Harbert, Katharine (fl. 1632-3). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3)

#### HARBORD

Harbord, Sir Charles (fl. 1668), Surveyor General to the Lord Treasurer. **68/2/1** (ref to)

Harden, see Hardin; see HARDING

#### HARDING (Harden, Hardin, Hardrig)

Harding (Hardrig), Alexander (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1637-8)

~, ~, family of (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/2** (res 1637-8)

Harding (Harden; Hardin), James (fl. 1575; d. 1626), royal flautist, alien, f. of Elizabeth & Elizabeth. **68/2/15** (ref to: dwelling in precinct 1565)

~, ~, Elizabeth (I) da. of (bapt. & d. 1584). **68/2/15** (ref to: bapt. and bur. in parish)

~, ~, Elizabeth (II) da. of (bapt. 1589). **68/2/15** (ref to: bapt. in parish)



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### HARDPENY

Hardpeny, Edward (fl. 1605), gent. **68/2/11** (ten 1605)

Hardrig; see HARDING

Harington; see HARRINGTON

Harreis; see HARRIS

### HARRINGTON (Harington, Harryngton)

Harington (Harryngton), John (fl. 1553-7), former servant of Henry VIII, served princess Elizabeth, esq., h. of ETHELDREDA, f. of John (fl. 1553-98). **68/2/1** (poss acq from Henry Grey 1553; 1557 gtd to John Grey)

Harington, John (fl. 1553-98), kt., s. of John Harington (fl. 1553-7), gods. of Elizabeth I. **68/2/1** (ref to)

Harrington, William (Sir) (fl. 1625; d. c.1626), Lieutenant of the Ordnance, kt. **68/2/1** (ref to)

### HARRIS (Harreis)

Harris, Arthur (fl. c.1561). **68/2/1** (ten c.1561)

Harreis, Lawrence (Laurence) (d. 1507-8), cit. & merchant tailor. **68/1** (?res 1507; ref to: bur. in abbey ch & established memorial in chapel 1507-8); **68/2/0** (made beq to ch in 1507)

Harris, Richard (fl. 1648x1672). **68/2/5-7** (ref to 1648x1672: halfpenny trade token issued by at 'ye Siev')

Harris, Roger (fl. 1638). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1638)

Harris, William (fl. 1549), Southminster (Essex), esq., f. of William. **68/2/1A** (ten 1549 acq from Ralph Pilkington)

Harris, William (Mr) (fl. c.1562-3), s. of William. **68/2/1A** (ten by c.1562-3; sold to William Paulet)

### HARRISON

Harrison, Giles (fl. 1541-2; d. 1551), Flemish immigrant, beer-brewer, h. of Elizabeth. **43/7/4** (poss 1549 acq from Crown); **43/7/6** (poss 1541-2 acq from ?Sir Thomas Audley); **43/7/6-8A** (see 7A); **12A** (poss Ship Alley 1548x51); **43/7/9A** (poss 1548x51 acq from Crown); **68/2/1** (?poss pt by 1551)

~, ~, Elizabeth w. & wid. of (fl. 1551-6), later mar. Thomas DEVYN & Edward BARBOUR. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1551-6); **43/7/9A** (poss ?1551); **68/2/1** (poss pt by 1556)

Harrison, James (fl. 1568), b. in Holland, basketmaker. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

Harrydance; see HARRYDAUNCE

### HARRYDAUNCE (Harrydance)

Harrydaunce, Nicholas (fl. 1601-38). **43/7/2** (res/ten 1601x38)

Harrydaunce, Susanna (fl. >1638-<1665). **43/7/2** (res/ten >1638-1665)

Harrydaunce (Harrydance), Thomas (fl. 1582; d. 1601), cit. & ironmonger, parish clerk of St. Botolph Aldgate. **43/7/2** (ten/res c.1596-c.1601)

Harryngton; see HARRINGTON

### HARTLEY

Hartley, Anthony (fl. 1638; d. by 1655), cit. & joiner. **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638); **9Aii** (underten/res 1640); **68/2/2** (ten/res 1540)

### HARTREDGE (Hartridge)

Hartredge (Hartridge), Dence (fl. 1604), of Mucking (Essex), esq., h. of Elizabeth Gill. **68/2/11** (feof 1604)

Hartredge (Hartridge), Elizabeth; see Elizabeth wid. of Thomas GILL

### HARTSHORNE

Hartshorne, Michael (fl. 1666). **68/2/1M**(ten/res/shop 1666)

### HARVEY (Harvie)

Harvey, Mr. - (fl. 1596), deputy to Carew as Lieutenant of the Ordnance. **68/2/1** (ref to)

Harvey (Harvie), Margaret (Dame) (fl. 1537-9). **68/1** (ten 1537-9); **68/2/10** (ten 1537; 1539)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Harvey, Thomas (fl. 1651). **68/2/8D** (underten/res 1651)

Harvie; see HARVEY

### HASTINGS

Hastings, John (b. 1347; d. 1375), earl of Pembroke, s. of Agnes, cousin of Roger de MORTIMER earl of March. **68/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Agnes m. of (fl. 1360; d. 1367-8), countess of Pembroke. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in Minoresses' choir 1367-8)

### HATCHER

Hatcher, Mrs. Alice (d. 1567), of Cambridge, servant of Katharine dowager duchess of Suffolk, gentlewoman. **68/2/1** (res 1567)

### HAUK

Hauk, John (fl. 1337). **43/7/9A** (poss or ten 1337)

\*John HAUK (fl. c. 1346) or John s. of John HAUK

Hauk, John (fl. c.1346), of Stratford, f. of John. **43/7/9A** (ref to), see John s. of

\*John HAUK (fl. 1337)

~, ~, John s. of (fl. 1346) **43/7/9A** (disseised Thomas & Felicia atte Church & Thomas le Maister 1346; latter recovered poss)

\*John HAUK (fl. 1337)

### HAUNSARD

Haunsard, Thomas (fl. 1431), exec of Bartholomew SEMAN. **43/7/6** (executor 1431)

### HAVERYLL

Haveryll, John (d. <1423), cit. **43/7/4** (poss <1423)

### HAWKES

Hawkes, Thomas (fl. 1666-76), cit. & freemason. **43/7/2** (ten/?res 1666; poss 1676 from Abigail & Walter Benge)

Haydon; see HEYDON

### HAYES (Heaz(e))

Hayes, Mr. - (fl. 1576), curate of Holy Trinity Minories. **68/2/12** (ref to: controversy over lease with parish)

\*Mr. HAYNES

Hayes (Heaz(e)), Robert (fl. 1564; d. 1594), curate of St. Botolph Aldgate. **43/7/3** (ten/res unidentified part 1594); **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley ?1564-<1594)

### HAYNES

Haynes, Mr. (fl. 1567), minister of Holy Trinity Minories. **68/2/0** (ref to: minister of Holy Trinity Minories 1567)

\*Mr. HAYES

### HAYWARD

Hayward, Lawrence (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)

Hayward, Lucretia (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

### HEACOCKE

Heacocke, Mary (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

Hearson; see HERSON

### HEATH

Heath, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

Heaz(e); see HAYES

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Heigham; see HIGHAM

### HENDON

Hendon, Robert (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### HENRICK

Henrick, Cornelius (wp 1571). **68/2/0** (ref to: parishioner)

### HENRY

\*Henry III (b. 1207; d. 1272), king of England. **68/1** (ref to as rebuildler of Westminster Abbey); see also The CROWN

Henry IV (formerly Henry earl of Derby) (b. 1367; d. 1413), king of England, earl of Derby, h. of Mary BOHUN. **68/1** (ref to: exempted nuns from lay jurisdiction 1401); **68/2/0** (exempted precinct from jurisdiction of Mayor of L. 1401); see also The CROWN

\* Henry VIII (b. 1491; d. 1547), king of England, master of John HARINGTON. **43/7/2** (granted to Thomas Audley 1535); **68/1** (ref to 1510; 1538-9); **68/2/1** (ref to his former servant John Harrington 1553); **68/2/15** (ref to musician of 1547); see also The CROWN

Henry earl of Derby; see Henry IV

Henry (duke) of Lancaster (fl. 1349-55; d. 1361), duke of Lancaster, gds. of EDMUND of Lancaster, br. of MAUD countess of Ulster, k. of Elizabeth de BURGH. **68/1** (ref to 1349-55)

### HERBERT

Herbert, William (fl. 1623), earl of Northumberland. **68/2/1** (ten/res 1623)

Herdson; see HERSON

Hereford, earl of; see Humphrey de BOHUN

### HERNER

Herner, Alice (fl. 1594), poor widow. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1594)

### HERON

Heron, Julian ('the idiot') (b. c.1522; 1535 (aged 13); 1539), lay sister of Minoreesses. **68/1** (res 1535)

Hersa(u)nt; see HERSON

### HERSON (Hearson, Herdson, Hersa(u)nt)

Herson (Hearson, Hersa(u)nt, Herdson), Oliver (fl. 1605-31), parish victualler, constable, denizen, s. of Julian. **68/2/4** (ref to); **68/2/8B** (ten 1605-14; ten 1620-7; res 1622); **8C** (ten of shop 1614-28; ten of 2nd shop & 2 rooms 1620-8); **68/2/8B-D** (ten 1628-30; res in **8C** c.1628); **68/2/8B & D** (ten 1630-3); **68/2/9** (ten 1615-19); **68/2/9B** (res 1612)

~, ~, Julian m. of (d. 1622), alien. **68/2/8** (res? 1622)

Herte; see de la GARDEROBE

### HETREWE

Hetrewe, Arnold (fl. 1571), b. in Valence, silkweaver, f. of Rowland. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

Hetrewe, Rowland (alias Laurence) (fl. 1568-71), b. in Valence, silkweaver, s. of Arnold, h. of Katharine, f. of 4 children. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1571)

~, ~, 4 children of (fl. 1568-71), of France. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. 1568-71), of France. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

### HEYDON (Haydon)

Heydon (Haydon), Captain (Sir) John (fl. 1620-42; d. 1653), Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, captain, kt, h. of Anne, f. of Anne, Charles, John, Rivitt, William (I & II), Marable, & Mary. **68/2/0** (?patron 1639); **68/2/1** (res 1628-40)

~, ~, Anne da. of (b. 1629). **68/2/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Charles s. of (b. 1631). **68/2/1** (ref to)

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~, ~, John s. of (b. 1632; d. 1633). **68/2/1** (ref to)  
 ~, ~, Marable da. of (b. 1639). **68/2/1** (ref to)  
 ~, ~, Mary da. of (b. 1640). **68/2/1** (ref to)  
 ~, ~, Mary w. of (fl. 1629-40), m. of Anne, Charles, John, Rivitt, William (I & II), Marable, & Mary. **68/2/1** (res 1629-40)  
 ~, ~, Rivitt (Rivett) s. of (b. 1634; d. 1635). **68/2/1** (ref to)  
 ~, ~, William (I) s. of (b. 1636;d. 1637). **68/2/1** (ref to)  
 ~, ~, William (II) s. of (b. 1638). **68/2/1** (ref to)  
 Heydon (Haydon), William (Sir) (fl. 1626; d. 1627), Lieutenant of the Ordnance, kt. **68/2/1** (ref to)

HEYTHWAYT(E) (Haythwayte)

Heythwayt(e) (Haythwayte), Michael (fl. 1545-50; 1557), cit. & pewterer, ?uncle/gdf. of Elizabeth & Mary WEYVER. **43/7/3** (ten 1545-50; poss 1550)

HIDE (Hides, Hydde, Hyde, Hydes)

Hide, - (fl. 1648). **68/2/8F-G** (ten/res 1648)

Hydde, Master - (fl. 1583). **68/2/12** (ten 1583)

\*John HIDE

Hides, Mrs -; see w. of John HIDE

Hide, Edward (bapt. 1567; d. 1614), collector of rents, s. of John Hide, br. of John, d. without male issue. **68/2/4** (inherited 1604; receive excess profits from); **68/2/8** (ref to 1565; held in trust for by Merchant Taylors' Co. 1604); **68/2/9** (inherited 1604); **68/2/10** (inherited 1604)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1614). **68/2/4** (received rents from)

Hide (Hides, Hyde), John (fl. 1562; d. 1604), cit. & merchant tailor, tailor, churchwarden, s. of ?Thomas Hide, h. of Elizabeth & Katharine, f. of Edward & John. **68/2/0** (ref to as of the Minories (Mdx)); **68/2/4** (ten 1567; poss <1604 acq from William Dodd & Stephen Streete); **68/2/6-7** (ref to 1557; ref to 1591 as owner of **68/2/8**); **68/2/8** (ten/poss 1562-1604 res **68/2/8** pt 1562-c.1569); **68/2/9** (poss 1564 bought from Thomas Ackworth; poss 1581-1604 bought from William Yonge); **68/2/10** (poss 1561x93); **68/2/12** (?ten 1583)

\*Master Hydde (HIDE)

~, ~, Edward s. of; see Edward HIDE

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1564). **68/2/9** (ref to)

\*Mrs Hides (HIDE)?

~, ~, John s. of (bapt. 1565), br. of Edward. **68/2/8** (ref to 1565)

~, ~, Katharine w. & wid. of (fl. 1604; d. 1607). **68/2/4** (ref to)

~, ~, w. of (Mrs. Hides) (fl. 1567). **68/2/8** (ref to 1567)

\*Elizabeth w. of John HIDE

Hide (Hyde, Hydes), Thomas (fl. 1553; 1563 wp), tailor, ?f. of John Hide. **68/1** (ten/res 1553x63); **68/2/0** (ref to: parishioner); **68/2/1H** (ten woodhouses 1553x63); **68/2/5-7** (ten/res **6-7**)

Hides; see HIDE

HIGHAM (Heigham, Highame, Hyam, Hygham, Hyham)

\* Higham (Highame, Hygham), Roger (fl. 1537-42; d. by 1563), receiver-general & understeward for the Minoresses, gent. **68/1** (ten 1538-40; 1552-3; ten/res <1563; res 1542); **68/2/0** (ref to); **68/2/1D** (ten 1538-9); **68/2/10** (ten rent-free of Minoresses/res 1538-41)

Higham (Heigham, Hyam, Hyham), William (fl. 1553-1562/3). **68/1** (ten/res 1554x63); **68/2/1C-D**; **1H** (see) (ten 1553x63; ten/res by 1561; ?poss acq from Paynell 1562)

Highame; see HIGHAM

HIK

Hik, Richard (fl. 1424), fool, servant of Lucia di VISCONTI. **68/1** (res 1424)

HILL (Hyll)

Hill, Francis (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 2 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

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\* Hyll, Rowland (Sir) (fl. 1551), kt, aldm. **43/7/4** (quit 1551)  
Hill, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/1** (underten?/res 1666)

### HILLER

Hiller, Thomas (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

### HOBBYS

Hobbys, Master William (fl. 1488?), physician, surgeon to duke of York, Edward IV, & Richard III. **68/1** (ref to),  
see Agnes da. of  
~, ~, Agnes da. of (fl. 1488), nun. **68/1** (res 1488)

Hock (att); see HOKE

(att) HOKE

Hoke (att Hock), Thomas (fl. 1346), butcher. **43/7/9A** (disseised Thomas & Felicia atte Church & Thomas le  
Maister 1346; the latter regained poss)

### HOLDITCH

Holditch, Abraham (fl. 1644; 1667 wd; d. by 1669), of Totnes (Devon). **43/7/9A** (poss 1644 acq from John  
Byles); **9Aiv** (poss 1652); **9Av & vi** (poss 1655); **9Avii** (poss 1657)  
~, ~, Elizabeth w. & wid. of (fl. 1667-9). **43/7/9A** (poss 1667x9)  
Holditch, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth w. & wid. of Abraham HOLDITCH  
Holditch, Jacob (fl. 1667-9), of Totnes (Devon), br. of Abraham. **43/7/9A** (poss 1667-9)

### HOLLAND (de Holand, Hollande)

de Holand, Edmund (d. 1408), earl of Kent, h. of Lucia di VISCONTI. **68/1** (ref to)  
Hollande, John (fl. 1549), fletcher. **43/7/7A** (ref to as holder of the Flower de Luce 1549)  
Holand, Ralph (1452 wd; 1454 wp), cit. & tailor, h. of Maud. **43/7/3** (poss by 1452)  
~, ~, Maud late w. of (d. <1452). **43/7/3** (ref to 1452)

Holles; see HOLLIS

### HOLLIS (Holles)

Hollis (Holles), Thomas (fl. 1666). **68/2/1T** (ten/res/shop 1666)

### HOLMYSTEDE (Olmestede)

Holmystede (Olmestede), Margaret (fl. 1400), abbess. **68/1** (res 1400)

### HOLSTOCK

Holstock, Henry (fl. <1596-1604), of Orsett (Essex), esq, h. of Judith, f. of William. **68/2/11** (ten/res <1596)  
~, ~, Judith w. of (fl. 1604). **68/2/11** (ref to)  
Holstock, William (fl. 1604), of Orsett (Essex), gent, s. & heir of Henry, h. of Elizabeth da. of Thomas GILL.  
**68/2/11** (rev 1604-6)  
~, ~, Elizabeth w. of; see Elizabeth da. of Thomas GILL

### HOLT

Holt, Edward (fl. 1648-66), cit. & blacksmith, smith, h. of Mary. **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666); **C-D** (ten 1648; ten/res  
1653)  
~, ~, Mary w. of (fl. 1648). **43/7/3C-D** (ten 1648)

Holy Roman Emperor; see MAXIMILIAN II

### HOOKER

Hooker, Edward (fl. 1737), of Winchester. **68/2/5-7** (poss? 1737)  
~, ~, children of (fl. 1737). **68/2/5-7** (poss 1737)  
Hooker, George (Mr.) (fl. < c.1625). **68/2/1** (res <c.1625)

### HOOPER

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Hooper, William (fl. 1667-9), Exeter (Devon), linendraper. **43/7/9A** (poss 1667x9)

### HORWODE

Horwode, Beatrix (fl. 1469?), w. of Thomas, m. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to), see her da. Elizabeth da. of Thomas

#### HORWODE

Horwode, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth da. of Thomas HORWODE

Horwode, Thomas (fl. 1469?), h. of Beatrix, f. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to), see his da. Elizabeth

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1469), abbess, also da. of Beatrix. **68/1** (res 1469)

### HOSE

Hose, Estmar (1328 wd; 1329 wp), butcher, h. of Cristina, ?k. of Thomas le MAISTER & Thomas atte Church or Felicia w. of Thomas atte Church (CHURCH). **43/7/9A** (poss/res by 1328)

~, ~, Cristina w. & wid. of (fl. 1328-9; d. 1346). **43/7/9A** (poss 1329)

### HOUGHTON

Houghton, Robert (fl. 1632), cit. & alebrewer. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1632)

### HOWARD

Howard, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

Howard, Thomas (fl. c.1564), 4th duke of Norfolk, 2nd h. of Margaret da. of Thomas AUDLEY. **43/7/5** (ref to), see his w. Margaret da. of Thomas AUDLEY

~, ~, Margaret w. of; see Margaret da. of Thomas AUDLEY

~, ~, Thomas eldest s. of (fl. 1564; d. 1626), 1st earl of Suffolk, 1st Baron Howard of Walden, also s. of Margaret. **43/7/5?** (?poss 1564)

~, ~, ~, Theophilus s. of (d. 1640). **43/7/5?** (?poss 1626)

### HUBBARD (Hubbert)

Hubbard (Hubbert), George (fl. 1666-7?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666-?1670)

Hubbard, Giles (fl. 1655). **43/7/9Ai** (underten of Richard Ferrers/?res 1655)

Hubbard, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

### HUBBERSTED (Huberstead)

Hubbersted (Huberstead), Robert (fl. 1608-14). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1608-14)

Hubbert; see HUBBARD

Huberstead; see HUBBERSTED

### HUDSON

Hudson, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

### HUGBAN

Hugban, John (fl. 1676). **43/7/2?** (ten?/res 1676 pt)

### HUGHET

Hughet, Robert (fl. 1407), maltman. **43/7/2** (poss 1407 acq from Robert Britevill)

### HUMBLE

Humble, Adam (fl. <1654). **68/2/11C** (ten <1654)

Humfricothe; see HUMFRIES

### HUMFRIES (Humfricothe)

Humfries (Humfricothe), William (fl. 1631-9), exec of Piers RICHARDSON, exec: Richard TUFNELL. **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1631-9); **68/2/10** (ten 1631-9)

### HUMPHREY

Humphrey duke of Buckingham; see Humphrey STAFFORD

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~, ~, Margaret (Katharine?) da. of; see Margaret da. of Humphrey STAFFORD

### HUMPHRYES

Humphryes, Matthew (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Hundesdich (de), de Hundesdihc; see de HUNDESDITCH

de HUNDESDITCH (de Hundesdich, de Hundesdihc; \* DE HOUNSDICHE)

\* de Hundesditch (de Hundesdich), Geoffrey (fl. 1282-94), tanner (*tannator*), exec of Thomas de la MORE.  
**43/7/9C** (executor 1294)

de Hundesdihc, Richard (fl. 1270-1). **43/7/9A** (poss or ten 1270-1)

### HUNSLEY

Hunsley, Richard (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638)

### HUNT (Hunte)

Hunte, Anne (b. c.1463; 1539 (aged 76), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Hunt, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Hunte; see HUNT

### HUSMAN

Husman, Jacob (fl. 1568-71), b. in Holland, silkweaver, h. of Gartrite. **68/2/10?** (res 1571)

~, ~, Gartrite w. of (fl. 1568-71), Dutch. **68/2/10?** (res 1571)

### HUTCH

Hutch, - (fl. 1637), widow. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1637)

Hyam; see HIGHAM

Hydde, Hyde, Hydes; see HIDE

Hygham, Hyham; see HIGHAM

### HYLTON

Hylton, Thomas (fl. 1538-41). **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/5** (ten 1538-41)

### HYMAWES

Hymawes, Katharine (fl. 1507), nun. **68/1** (res 1507)

### HYNDE (\* HINDE)

\* Hynde, Augustine (fl. 1550), aldm. **43/7/3** (quit 1550)

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### I

#### INGELWODE

Ingelwode, John (fl. 1313), ?h. of Agnes wid. of Alan de SUFFOLK. **43/7/9A** (ten or poss as ?h. of Alan de Suffolk's wid. 1313)

#### de INGHAM

de Ingham, John (d. <1353), h. of Katharine. **68/1** (ref to), see his wid. Katharine de INGHAM  
de Ingham, Katharine (fl. 1349-71), abbess, wid. of John. **68/1** (res 1353?-60; bur. in ?abbey ch >1360)

#### INGRAM

\*? Ingram, Hugh (fl. 1592). **43/7/1** adj (poss 77 Aldgate High St. 1592 acq from Thomas Cletherowe)

#### ISABEL

'Blessed' Isabel (fl. 1256, d. 1270), of France, sis. of LOUIS IX. **68/1** (ref to as founder of 1st house of Minoreesses at Longchamp 1256)  
Isabel (Isabella) of Gloucester; see Isabel da. of THOMAS of Woodstock

#### ISACKE

Isacke, Mr. - (fl. 1555). **68/1** (ten/res 1555)  
\*Edward ISACKE  
Isacke, Mrs. - (fl. 1567). **68/2/15** (ref to: Easter communicant 1567)  
Isacke, Edward (fl. 1543x55; d. by ?1567), gent. **68/2/15** (ten 1543x55; res c.1555)  
\*Mr. ISACKE

#### IZATT

Izatt, John (fl. 1637), weaver. **43/7/5**(res in Rose Alley1637)  
~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1637)



## INDEX OF PERSONS

### J

#### JACKSON

Jackson, Francis (fl. 1630-40), haberdasher. **68/2/8C** (ten 1630-9); **68/2/8E** (ten 1630-1640)

#### JACOB

Jacob, Cornelius (fl.1568), b. in Holland, minister of Dutch church. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

#### JAMES

James *de Armenia Majori* (fl. 1358-60), Basilian monk. **68/1** (?ref to: visited Elizabeth de Burgh 1358)

James, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

#### JASLEN

Jaslen, Lady - (fl. 1567). **68/2/8** (ten/res 1567)

#### JENNINGS

Jennings, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

#### JEWET

Jewet, John (fl. 1656), Doctor. **68/2/11C** (?underten 1656)

#### JOAN

Joan countess of Kent (called 'Fair Maid of Kent') (b. 1328; d. 1385), gda. of EDWARD I; cousin of Elizabeth de BURGH; w. of Thomas de Holand; later mar. EDWARD the Black Prince. **68/1** (ref to)

#### JOHN (\* LANCASTER)

(Master) John of St. Osyth (de Sancta Ositha; de Sancto Osith'; *de Sancto Ositha*) (fl. 1256-7; d. c.1291), of St.Osyth (de Sancto Ositha, Essex), cit. & carpenter, f. of Margery. **43/7/5?** (poss >1256/7x<1291; ?quit >1256/7); **43/7/6** (poss or ten 1256/7x1270/1; 1272-3 had of Ralph le Mareschal's demise)

~, Margery da. of (fl. 1291), w. of GRISIUS. **43/7/5** (quit 1291); **43/7/6** (poss by 1291; quit 1291)

\* John of Gaunt (b. 1340; d. 1399), duke of Lancaster, s. of Edward III, f. of HENRY IV. **68/1** (ref to)

John duke of Norfolk; see John MOWBRAY

John; see John servant of Andrew MYLLYNE

#### JOHNS

Johns, Christopher (fl. 1684), cit. & merchant tailor. **68/2/8B-G** (ten 1684)

#### JOHNSON

Johnson, Mr. - (fl. c.1625). **68/2/1** (ref to)

\*Edward JOHNSON

Johnson, Edward (fl. 1623), Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance Office, esq. **68/2/1** (ref to)

\*Mr. JOHNSON

Johnson, James (fl. 1568), b. in Friesland. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

#### JOHNSTOCK

Johnstock, John (fl. 1676). **43/7/2?** (ten?/res 1676 pt)

#### JONES

Jones, Elizabeth (fl. 1571), wid. of Robert Pytman (PITMAN). **43/7/2** (life interest in 1571)

Jones, John (fl. 1598-1600), weaver. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600)

Jones, Roger (fl. <1651), gent, h. of Frances, f. of Susanna, ?k. of Thomas (fl. 1613). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley <1651)

~, ~, Frances w. & wid. of (fl. <1651-65), m. of Susanna, later mar. George DUNNE (fl. 1651) & James ABNEY. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss part Ship Alley <1651; pt 1651-62)

Jones, Susanna (fl. <1651; 1662), da. of Frances & Roger, w. of Waldire WILLINGTON the younger. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1662)

Jones, Thomas (fl. 1588-90), labourer, ?f.-in-law of Elizabeth FERYE. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1588-90)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Jones, Thomas (fl. 1613), k.? of Roger. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1613)

Jones, Walter (fl. 1588-90), tailor. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90)

### JORDAYNE

Jordayne, Mr William (b. c.1525; d. 1584 aged 59), surveyor of Queen's Ordnance of the Tower of London, esq.  
**68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minories)

### JORDEN

Jorden, Anthony (fl. 1568), b. in Brabant, pinmaker ('pynner'), h. of Katharine. **68/2/11** (ten/res 1568)

~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. 1568), Dutch. **68/2/11** (ten/res 1568)

### JORNINUS

Jorninus the Jew (fl. 1272-3), Jew, s. of Abraham. **43/7/7A** (poss 1272/3-<1291 gtd by Christiana da. of William de Alegate)

### JOSEPH

Joseph, Mathew (d. 1594), servant to Sir George CAREW. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minories)

### JOSES (Jousie)

Joses (Jousie), Robert (fl. 1590). **43/7/9A** (ref to: dwelling beyond the Minories 1590)

Jousie; see JOSES

### JOYNER

Joyner, William (fl. 1553x63). **68/1** (ten/res 1553x63); **68/2/1** (ten/res 1553x63)

### JUDSON

Judson, Mathew (fl. 1666). **43/7/1** (underten?/res 1666)

### JUGLER

Jugler, William (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638)

### JULIANA

Juliana (fl. 1301-3), abbess. **68/1** (res 1301-3)

### JUSLEY

Jusley, Walter (fl. 1657), gunsmith. **43/7/3B** (ten/?res 1657)

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### K

#### KATHARINE

Katharine dowager duchess of Suffolk; see Katharine w. of Richard BERTIE  
Katharine (Dame) (fl. 1502), nun. **68/1** (res 1502)

#### KAYE

Kaye, John (Sir) (fl. 1623). **68/2/1** (ref to: surveyor of Minorities 1623)

#### le KAYNE

le Kayne, Anthony (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten c.1638)

#### KEATE

Keate, Edward (fl. 1651), silkweaver. **68/2/8D** (underten/res 1651)

#### KEBLE

Keble, - (fl. c.1593). **68/2/10** (ten c.1593)

#### KELLEY

Kelley, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

#### KEMPE

Kempe, John (fl. 1424-5), bishop of London, archbishop of York. **43/7/7A** (ref to: patched up quarrel btw parishioners & priory 1424)

Kent, countess of; see JOAN, & Lucia di VISCONTI

Kent, earl of; see Edmund de Holand (HOLLAND)

#### KERYALL

Keryall, Lady Elizabeth (d. 1419), da. of Lady Maud TRUSELL. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch 1419)

#### KETCHER

Ketcher, Edward (fl. 1557), cit. & pewterer. **43/7/3** (feof of Michael Haythwayte 1557)

#### KETTLEBY (Kettelbye)

Kettleby, Arthur (fl. 1651). **68/2/8D** (underten/res 1651)

Kettelbye, Robert (d. 1583-4). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1583-4)

#### KIDD

Kidd, Peter (fl. 1623; <1638), turner. **43/7/9A** (ten <1638)

Kiffener; see KIFNEY

#### KIFNEY (Kiffener)

Kifney (Kiffener), Paul (fl. 1666; 1670). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666; 1670)

Kildare, Elizabeth countess of; see Elizabeth GREY

#### KING

King, Daniel (fl. 1674), cit. & skinner. **68/2/1** (ref to)

King, Edward (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

the king of England; see THE CROWN

#### KIRKMAN

Kirkman, Francis (or Frances) (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### KIRWODE (Kyrwode)

Kirwode (Kyrwode), Thomas (fl. 1387-95), cit. **43/7/3** (feof of Agnes & Roger Ryot 1387)

### KITCHEN

Kitchen, William (fl. 1638). **43/7/3A** (ten or res 1638)

### KNAPP

Knapp, Widow (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

### KNAPPYNGE

Knappynge, William (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (ten Ship Alley 1549)

### KNIGHT (Knyght)

Knight, John (fl. 1543x55), clerk. **68/2/15** (ten 1543)

Knight (Knyght), William (fl. 1393; d. <1423), cit. & fellmonger. **43/7/2-3** (quit prob as feof of William Parker 1393); **43/7/3** (quit 1393 gtd by Maurice Scarlet); **43/7/4** (feof 1393)

Knight, William (fl. 1541; d. 1547), bp of Bath & Wells. **68/2/1** (poss as bp 1541-7/res 1541; ?1543); **68/2/10** (poss as bp 1541); **68/2/11** (poss as bp 1543)

### KNOWLES

Knowles, Widow - (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Knowles, Richard (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Knyght; see KNIGHT

### KNYVETON

Knyveton, William (fl. 1407), cit. & saddler (*sellar*). **43/7/2** (poss 1407 acq from Robert Britevill)

Kokyr; see COKYR

Kyrwode; see KIRWODE

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### L

de LACY

de Lacy, Alice (fl. 1322), nun. **68/1** (res 1332)

de Laitor; see DELATOR

Lamote; see LEMOTE

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Edmund earl of; see EDMUND earl of Lancaster

Lancaster, John duke of; see JOHN of Gaunt duke of Lancaster

de LANGEFORD

de Langeford, Ralph (fl. 1294), h. of Agnes wid. of Thomas de la MORE. **43/7/9B** (poss by 1294); **43/7/9C** (poss 1294)

~, ~, Agnes w. of; see Agnes w. & wid. of Thomas de la MORE

LANGHORN (\* LANGTHORN)

\* Langhorn, John (fl. 1387-95), cit. **43/7/3** (feof of Agnes & Roger Ryot 1387)

LANIER (Launyer)

Lanier, John I (fl. 1561; d. 1572), of Rouen, uncle of John LANIER II. **68/2/15** (ref to)

Lanier (Launyer), John II (fl. 1585-90), of East Greenwich, royal musician, s. of Nicholas, nephew of John LANIER I, h. of Frances GALLIARDELLO, f. of Nicholas & Judith. **68/2/15** (?res c.1587)

~, ~, Frances w. of; see Frances da. of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO

~, ~, Judith da. of (bapt. 1590), also da. of Frances GALLIARDELLO. **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Nicholas s. of (bapt. 1588), royal musician, songwriter, also s. of Frances GALLIARDELLO. **68/2/15** (ref to)

Lanier, Nicholas (fl. 1561; d. 1612), of Rouen, royal musician, f. of John LANIER II & at least 10 other children. **68/2/15** (ref to)

LANT

Lant, Mrs. - (fl. < c.1625). **68/2/1** (res < c.1616)

LARKE

Larke, Barbara (b. c.1515; fl. 1539 (aged 24); 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1535; 1539)

LASSELL

Lassell, Alice (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

de Latore; see DELATOR

LAUND

Laund, Katharine (fl. 1585; d. 1593), 2nd w. of Henry TROCHES, m. of Mary, Katharine, & William TROCHES. **68/2/15** (ref to)

Launyer; see LANIER

LAVEROCK (Lavarocke)

Laverock, Thomas (fl. 1568), gunmaker. **68/2/1** (ref to)

\*Thomas LAVEROCK the elder

Laverock, Thomas (fl. 1598; < c.1625), king's gunmaker. **68/2/1** (?underten/res/shops < c.1625)

\*Thomas LAVEROCK the younger

Laverock (Lavarocke), Thomas the elder (d. 1612), cit. & armourer. **68/2/1** (underten/res by 1612)

\*Thomas LAVEROCK gunmaker

Laverock, Thomas the younger (d. 1621), cit. & armourer, s. of Thomas the elder. **68/2/1** (ten/res 1612)

\*Thomas LAVEROCK king's gunmaker

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### LAWE

Lawe, John (fl. 1375). **43/7/2-3** (poss or ten 1375; paid quit-rent for 1375)

### LAWNY

Lawny, Thomas (fl. 1487-8; 1492), cit. & grocer. **68/1** (ten 1487-8 5th house on the left); **43/7/9A** (ten/res by 1492); **43/7/10** (ten 1492)

Laymote; see LEMOTE

### LECHE

Leche, Jacobin (fl. 1567?-8), of France?, widow. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

(atte) LEE (\* LEIGH)

Lee, Edward (fl. 1482?-1544), archbishop of York, s. of Richard LEE, br. of Joyce LEE (nun). **68/1** (ref to)

\*? atte Lee, John the elder (fl. 1399) cit. & chandler, execs: John TYCE, John BRACY, John atte LEE. **43/7/6**  
(poss 1399-1413/14 acq from John & Cecilia Godrom)

atte Lee, John (fl. 1413), cit. & chandler, k. & exec of John atte LEE the elder. **43/7/6** (feof 1413)

Lee, John (fl. 1598), keeper of the Ordnance Office stores. **68/2/1** (ref to)

Lee, Joyce (fl. 1507-10), nun, da. of Richard & Joyce LEE, br. of Edward LEE, friend of Thomas MORE. **68/1**  
(res 1507-10)

Lee, Joyce (d. 1507), wid. of Richard LEE, m. of Joyce LEE. **68/1** (ten/res 1507; bur in abbey ch & established memorial in chapel 1507; beq to friars 1507)

Lee, Richard (d. <1510), esq, h. of Joyce, f. of Joyce & Edward. **68/1**, see his da. Joyce Lee, nun

Lee, Rowland (Dr) (fl. 1535), bishop of Coventry & Lichfield. **68/1** (ref to: visited monastic houses 1535)

### LEGG (Legge)

Legg, Captain George (b. 1648; d. 1691), captain, esq, cr. Baron Dartmouth 1682, eldest s. of Colonel William LEGG, h. of Barbara ARCHBOLD, f. of Mary & Elizabeth. **68/2/0** (ref to: monument to in ch); **68/2/II**  
(ten 1671; res 1668-70); **68/2/1G; J-CC** (ten 1672)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (bapt. 1670; d. 1688). **68/2/II** (res 1670)

~, ~, Mary da. of (bapt. c.1668). **68/2/II** (res 1668)

~, ~, w. of; see Barbara ARCHBOLD

Legg, Joyse (d. 1617), servant to Sir Richard MORRISON, ?1st w. of William LEGG. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minories)

Legg (Legge), Colonel William (Sir) (b. c.1590; d. 1670 aged c.80), Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, colonel, h. of ?Joyse LEGG & Elizabeth WASHINGTON, f. of Captain George LEGG. **68/2/0** (ref to: prohibited hearth tax assessors from viewing the premises; ref to: monument to in ch; & bur. in vault 1670); **68/2/II** (res 1660-70); petitioned for **68/2/1G; J-CC**, see son

~, ~, 3 sons & 2 da.s of (incl. George) (fl. c.1660). **68/2/II** (res? 1670)

~, ~, George s. of; see Captain George LEGG

~, ~, w. of; see Elizabeth WASHINGTON

Legge; see LEGG

Leicester, earl of; see Robert DUDLEY

Leimoyne; see LEMOYNES

### LELAND

Leland, John (b. 1506?; d. 1552), antiquary, friend of Thomas LUPSETT. **68/1** (ref to)

### LEMAN

Leman, Thomas (fl. 1674). **43/7/7A** (see) (feof 1674)

### LEMOTE (Demote, Lamote, Laymote)

Lemote (Demote, Lamote, Laymote), Peter (fl. 1566-8; ?1570), b. in Flanders, buttonmaker, master of Giles FRANK, h. of Jacomyne, f. of Jacomyne, Samuel, Gideon, Pole, & Annes. **68/2/8** (ten/res 1568)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

- ~, ~, Annes (Agnes?) da. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, also da. of Jacomyne, sis. of Jacomyne & Pole. **68/2/8** ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Gideon s. of, (bapt 1567). **68/2/8** (ref to)  
~, ~, Jacomyne da. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, also da. of Jacomyne, sis. of Pole & Annes. **68/2/8** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Jacomyne w. of, (fl. 1567-8), b. in Flanders, m. of Jacomyne, Pole, & Annes. **68/2/8** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Pole (Paul?) s. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, also s. of Jacomyne, br. of Jacomyne & Annes. **68/2/8** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Samuel s. of (bapt. 1566). **68/2/8** (ref to 1566)

Lemote; see also LEMOTHO?

### LEMOTHO (Lemote?)

- Lemotho (Lemote?), Maliard (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, trussmaker, h. of Christian, f. of Peter & Peterkyn. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Christian w. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Peter s. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, br. of Peterkyn. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Peterkyn da. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, sis. of Peter. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

Lemotho; see also LEMOTE?

### LEMOY

- Lemoy, Hester (fl. 1683), spinster. **43/7/9Aiii** (ten/res 1683)  
Lemoyne; see LEMOYNES

### LEMOYNES (Lemoyne, Leimoyne)

- Lemoynes (Lemoyne, Leimoyne), Peter (fl. 1638-c.1683). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1638; ten 1655; ten 1670); **9Aiii** (ten 1652-?1683)

LEONARD; see Leonard servant of Andrew MYLLYNE

### LEATHERPOLE

- Letherpole, John (fl. 1403), chaplain. **43/7/2** (feof of ?William Parker 1403)

### LEVERET

- Leveret, Hugh (d. 1508-9). **68/1** (ref to: request to be bur. in nun's cemetery)

Leuesham (de); see de LEWESHAM

### LEWES (Lewys)

- Lewys, Eleanor (fl. 1632-3). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3)  
Lewes, Henry (fl. 1673), gent. **43/7/2** (mortgaged to him several times c.1673)  
Lewis, Walter (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

de LEWESHAM (de Leuesham)

- de Lewesham (de Leuesham), Roger (fl. 1256/7-<1270-1). **43/7/8B** (poss or ten <1270/1); **43/7/12A** (poss or ten 1256-7)

### LEXAM

- Lexam, Agnes (b. c.1477; 1539 aged 62), nun, 2nd treasurer of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1539)

de LEYTON

- de Leyton, Alice (fl. 1282), legatee of Thomas de la MORE. **43/7/9C** (challenged will of Thomas de la More: no effect)

### LIDDON (Lyddon)

- Liddon (Lyddon), John (fl. 1583; 1587/8), churchwarden, f. of Aquilla & John. **68/2/12** (underten of Master Hyde/res 1583) \*John LYNDALL  
~, ~, Aquilla da. of (d. 1583), sis. of John. **68/2/12** (ref to 1583: bur. in parish)  
~, ~, John s. of (d. 1583), br. of Aquilla. **68/2/12** (ref to 1583: bur. in parish)

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### LIGHTFOOTE

Lightfoote, Rose (b. c.1489; fl. 1539 aged 50), lay sister of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1539)

### LILLY

Lilly, Robert (fl. c.1671). **68/2/1G** (ten c.1671)

\*Robert RILLE

limeburner (*limbernarius*), the; see FULCHERED

### de LIMSTRATE

de Limstrate, Fulchered (Fulchred) (fl. 1170x97). **43/7/9A** (poss moiety of 1170x97 acq from Holy Trinity Priory)

\*FULCHERED the limeburner

### LINACRE

Linacre, Thomas (b. 1460?; d. 1524), physician & classical scholar, friend of Thomas LUPSETT. **68/1** (ref to)

### (de) LINCOLN (Lyncolne)

Lincoln, archdeacon of (fl. c.1520-c. 1530). **68/1** (ten c.1520-c.1530)

de Lincoln (Lyncolne), Margery (fl. 1298; <1325-6). **43/7/1** (poss 1298-<1325-6)

~, ~, family of (fl. <1325-6; 1364). **43/7/1** (?poss <1325/6-1364)

de Lincoln, Thomas (wd 1349), h. of Custancia, f. of Maud & Emma, ?gdf. of Thomas de Lincoln (d. 1364). **43/7/1** (poss <1349; beq to Custancia for life; rev to Emma & Maud)

~, ~, Custancia w. of (fl. 1349). **43/7/1** (poss for life 1349)

~, ~, Emma da. & co-heir of (fl. 1349). **43/7/1** (rev 1349)

~, ~, Maud da. & co-heir of (fl. 1349). **43/7/1** (rev 1349)

de Lincoln, Thomas (d. 1364), of Northumberland, ?gds. of Thomas (fl. 1349), no heirs. **43/7/1** (poss by 1364, 8 shops)

### LINNE

Linne, John (fl. 1588-90). **43/7/3A** (ref to as staying at house of William Braby c.1588-90)

### LIONEL

Lionel of Antwerp (b. 1338; d. 1368), earl of Ulster, duke of Clarence, s. of EDWARD III, h. of ELIZABETH countess of Ulster. **68/1** (ref to), see ELIZABETH countess of Ulster

### (de) LISLE

Lisle, Warine (Lord) (fl. 1397?), of Kingston Lisle, 2nd Lord Lisle, f.? of Isabella de LISLE. **68/1** (ref to), see Isabella de Lisle

de Lisle, Isabella (fl. 1397), abbess, da.? of Warine Lord LISLE. **68/1** (res 1397)

Lisle, Lord (fl. 1537). **68/1** (ref to)

Littlefeild; see LITTLEFIELD

### LITTLEFIELD (Littlefeild)

Littlefield, Joseph (fl. 1644), br. of Nicholas & Paul. **68/2/11D** (administrator of Nicholas's will 1644)

Littlefield (Littlefeild), Nicholas (fl. 1641; d. c.1644), cit. & clothworker, br. of Joseph & Paul. **68/2/11D** (ten & shop 1641)

Littlefield, Paul (fl. 1644), br. of Nicholas & Joseph. **68/2/11D** (ref to: administrator of Nicholas' will 1644)

### LITTLEWOOD

Littlewood, Richard (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636; 1638)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

~, ~, child of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

### LIZHE

Lizhe, John (fl. 1568), Dutch, arrasmaker, s. of Elizabeth, br. of John & Vrion, h. of Levena, f. of Trian, Barbore, & Joren. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)



## INDEX OF PERSONS

~, ~, Barbore (Barbara) da. of (fl. 1568), Dutch, sis. of Trian & Joren. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Elizabeth m. of (fl. 1568), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, John br. of (fl. 1568), Dutch, br. Vrion. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Joren s. of (fl. 1568), Dutch, br. of Trian & Barbore. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Levena w. of (fl. 1568), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Trian s. of (fl. 1568), Dutch, br. of Barbore & Joren. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)  
~, ~, Vrion br. of (fl. 1568), Dutch, br. of John. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

### LOBLEY

Lobley, John (fl. 1615-26). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1615-26)

### LOCKEY

Lockey, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### LOE

Loe, John (fl. 1637), ropemaker. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/2** (res 1637)

London, bishop of; see Stephen GARDINER, John KEMPE, & Michael NORTHBURGH

### LOUIS

Louis IX (St. Louis) (fl. 1256), king of France, uncle of BLANCHE dowager queen of Navarre, br. of ISABEL.  
**68/1** (ref to as founder of 1st Franciscan house in Paris)

### LOVEDUFFE

Loveduffe, John (fl. <1638). **43/7/9A** (ten <1638)

### LOWE

Lowe, Anthony (fl. 1612x16; 1617). **68/2/1** (ten 1612x16)

### LUCKCRAFT

Luckcraft, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### LUCY

Lucy, Constantia; see Constantia da. of Thomas LUCY the younger

Lucy, Thomas the younger (fl. c.1586), kt banneret, h. of Constantia, f. of Constantia. **68/2/0** (ref to)

~, ~, Constantia w. of (fl. c.1586), m. of Constantia Lucy. **68/2/0** (ref to)

~, ~, Constantia da. of (b. c.1586; d. 1691 aged 11), da. of Thomas. **68/2/0** (ref to: stone to in ch)

### LUKEY

Lukey, Martin (fl. 1471-3). **43/7/3** (ten 1471-3)

### LUNN

\*? Lunn, Thomas (fl. 1666; c.1676-7), clerk, minister of Holy Trinity Minories. **68/2/1G** (ten 1674); **68/2/11A** & gatehouse adj. (ten 1670-c.1676-7)

### LUPO

Lupo, Peter (fl. 1584), musician to the queen, master of Alice PILSON. **43/7/5** (ten/res 1584)

Lupset; see LUPSETT

### LUPSETT (Lupset)

Lupsett, - (d. 1523), goldsmith, h. of Alice. **68/1** (ref to), see his w. Alice LUPSETT

Lupsett (Lupset), Alice (fl. 1538-41; wd 1543; wp 1544), widow, m. of Thomas. **68/1** (ten/res c.1520-41); **68/2/1** (ten/res 1538-41)

~, ~, Thomas s. of (fl. c.1520; d. 1530), protege of COLET; friend of MORE, ERASMUS, LINACRE, BUDE, POLE, LELAND. **68/1** (ref to)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Lyncolne; see de LINCOLN

### LYNDALL

Lyndall, John (fl. 1584-5). **68/2/12** (underten of Master Hydde (HIDE) 1584-5)

\*John LIDDON

### LYNSEY

Lynsey, Thomas (fl. 1623-4). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1623-4)

### LYONS

Lyons, Nicholas (fl. 1571), b. in Flanders, servant to Rowland HETREWE. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

### LYRP

Lyrp, Hugh (fl. 1407), chaplain. **43/7/2** (poss 1407 acq from Robert Britevill)

### LYTHUM

Lythum, Richard (fl. 1420-?1423), chaplain, exec of William WOODWARD. **43/7/7A** (feof 1420x1423)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### M

Macchyng; see MATCHING

#### MACKHAM

Mackham, William (fl. 1658-71), clothworker, h. of Frances. **68/2/11B** (underten? 1667); **68/2/11D** (ten 1658-71)

~, ~, Frances wid. of (fl. 1671). **68/2/11D** (ten/res 1671-91)

Maddeson, Maddison; see MADDYSON

#### MADDOX

Maddox, Robert (fl. 1619-23). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1619-23)

#### MADDYSON (Maddeson)

Maddyson (Maddeson), Goodman ('ould father Maddison') (fl. 1567-9). **68/2/6** (ten/res 1567)

Maideston'; see MAYDESTON

#### MAILLE

Maille, Robert (fl. 1315), h. of Margaret de TEYE. **43/7/5** (poss <1315)

#### MAINE (Mayne)

Maine (Mayne), Thomas (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

#### le MAISTER (le Mayster)

le Maister (le Mayster), Thomas (fl. 1329; 1346-7), of Stepney, k.? of Estmar HOSE. **43/7/9A** (poss 1329?; 1346-7)

#### MALPO

Malpo, James (fl. 1568), b. in Bruges, buttonmaker. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

#### MALTON

Malton, Edmund (fl. 1638;wp 1639), cit. & haberdasher, h. of Margaret, exec: Margaret wid. of. **68/2/11B** (ten 1638-9)

~, ~, Margaret wid. of (fl. 1639), exec of Edmund. **68/2/11B** (ref to)

#### MAN

Man, Edmund (fl. 1413). **43/7/2** (quit 1413)

#### MANETT

Manett, Thomas (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

#### MANFELD (Manfelde, Manfylde)

Manfylde, - (fl. 1551-77?), seaman. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Manfelde, Widow - (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Manfeld, John (fl. 1476), cit. & greytawyer. **43/7/7A** (feof 1476)

Manfelde, Manfylde; see MANFELD

#### MANISTY (Manistye)

Manisty (Manistye), Nicholas (fl. 1631-6), cit. & founder. **68/2/11B** (ten 1631-6)

Manistye; see MANISTY

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### MANNERINGE (Maynwaringe)

Manneringe (Maynwaringe), Edward (fl. 1609), of Whitmore (Staffs), esq, h. of Sarah da. of John STONE. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1609)  
Manneringe, Margaret (d. 1598x1600), servant to Thomas SHEARSON. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley c.1598-1600)

### MANSFEILD

Mansfeild, Laurence (fl. 1605-7), yeoman. **68/2/11** (ten 1605-7)

### MARBERYE (Merburyes)

Marberye, Edward (fl. 1581), of Grasby (Lincs), esq, s. of William. **68/2/1F** (ten by 1581); **68/2/11** (ten 1581)  
Marberye (Merburyes), William (fl. 1572; d. by 1581), half-br. of John DANNETT, f. of Edward. **68/2/1F** (ten 1572x81); **68/2/11** (ten 1572x81)

### MARCELLIS (Marcellys)

Marcellys, Widow -; see Elizabeth w. of John MARCELLIS  
Marcellis (Marcellys), John (fl. 1560-9), h. of Elizabeth. **43/7/1** (ten/res 1560)  
\*John MARELLYE  
~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1560; 1593-1601; d. ?1601), widow by 1593. **43/7/1** (ten/res 1560-1601)

Marcellys; see MARCELLIS

### MARCHE

Marche, Widow - (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

### MARELLYE

Marellye (?Marcellis), John (fl. 1555). **43/7/1** (ten by 1555)  
\*John MARCELLIS

le Mareschal, *marescallus*; see MARSHALL

### MARGARELLA (Margaretta)

Margarella (Margaretta), Peter (fl. 1588), Walloon velvetweaver. **43/7/5** (res in the Rose 1588)

### MARGARET

Margaret (fl. 1571), b. in Valence, maidservant to Peter MUTTON. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)  
Margaret (fl. 1294), abbess, attorneys: John de DITTON, Robert le BRABAZUN the younger. **68/1** (res 1294)  
Margaret (fl. 1441), abbess. **68/1** (res 1441)  
\*Margaret MONYNGTON  
Margaret of Austria; see Regent of FLANDERS  
Margaret countess of Shrewsbury; see Margaret da. of Humphrey STAFFORD duke of Buckingham  
Margaret duchess of Clarence (d. c.1439), duchess of Clarence, da. of Thomas HOLLAND duke of Surrey & earl of Kent, wid. of John Beaufort & THOMAS duke of Clarence. **68/1** (ref to: deposited goods with abbess)

Margaretta; see Margarella

### MARGERIE

Widow Margery (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

### MARIA

Maria (alias Cosin, Cossen, Cossin, or Cossyn), Anthony; see Anthony Maria COSIN

### MARKANTHONY

Mark Anthony, (Mr.); see Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO  
Markantony, Barbara (d. 1574), ?k. of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO. **68/2/15** (ref to: bur. in Minories ch)  
Markantony, Elizabeth (d. 1574), ?k. of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO. **68/2/15** (ref to: bur. in Minories ch)

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### MARLE

Marle, Richard (fl. 1507-8), friar, confessor of Laurence Harreis (HARRIS). **68/1** (res 1507-8)

### MARRE

Marre, Henry (fl. 1595). **68/2/4** (ten by 1595)

### MARSH

Marsh, Robert (fl. 1626). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1626)

the marshal (*marescallus*); see le MARSHALL

### MARSHALL (le Mareschal, the marshal, *marescallus*)

le Mareschal (the marshal, *marescallus*), Ralph (fl. 1256/7-c.1270/1), h. of Maud. **43/7/6** (poss by 1256/7 acq from Richard le Poter; quit 1256/7)

~, ~, Maud w. of (fl. 1256/7). **43/7/6** (poss by 1256/7 acq from Richard le Poter; quit 1256/7)

### MARTIN (Marten, Martun, Martyn)

Martin s. of Benet; see Martin s. of BENET

Martin the chaplain (*capell'*) (fl. c.1213xc.1250), chaplain. **43/7/4** (ten c.1213xc.1250)

Martyn, Mr. - (fl. 1567-8). **68/2/15** (ten/res 1667-8)

Marten, Elizabeth (b. c.1471; 1539 aged 68), lay sister of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1539)

Martun, Francis (d. 1606), gent. **68/2/0** (ref to: stone to in church)

Marten, Francis (fl. 1613). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley <1613)

Martyn, Garret (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

Martin, Ralph (fl. 1557), cit. & fishmonger, h. of Margaret wid. of John ASHTON. **43/7/1** (poss with w. 1557-60)

~, ~, Margaret w. of; see Margaret wid. of John ASHTON

### MARY

Mary (fl. 1391), abbess of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1391)

Mary I (b. 1516; d. 1558), queen of England. **68/2/1** (let capital house to Gilbert Bourne), see also The CROWN

### MARYNER

\*? Maryner, William (fl. 1511x13), salter. **68/1** (ref to: established memorial in chapel)

### MASHEWEL

Mashewel, Susan (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

### MASON

Mason, John (fl. 1458-60). **43/7/3** (ten 1458-60)

Mason, Noah (fl. 1598-9), silkweaver. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1598-9)

### MATCHING (Macchyng)

\* Macchyng, Thomas (d. by 1360), cit. & cheesemonger, h. of Margery. **43/7/8A** (ref to), see heirs of

~, ~, heirs of (fl. 1365). **43/7/8A** (quit 1365)

\* ~, ~, Margery wid. of (fl. 1360-73), later mar. John Cok (COOK). **43/7/8A** (ref to), see her 2nd h. John Cok (COOK)

### MATE (Nate)

Mate (Nate), Humphrey (fl. 1632-3; 1637-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3; 1637-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

### MATTE

Matte, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

### MATTINGLEY

Mattingley, William (fl. 1674-5), h. of wid. of John PHILIPPS. **68/2/9** (ten 1674-5)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### MAUD

Maud countess of Ulster (fl. 1355?), sis. of HENRY duke of Lancaster, wid. of William de Burgh, da.-in-law of Elizabeth de BURGH. **68/1** (ref to)

### MAUNDER

Maunder, John (fl. 1619-?26). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1619-?26)

### MAXIMILIAN

Maximilian II (fl. 1567), Holy Roman Emperor. **68/2/1** (ref to: see ambassadors of 1567)

~, ambassadors of (fl. 1567). **68/2/1** (ref to: banquet for at the Minories 1567)

### MAYDESTON (Maideston')

Maydeston (Maideston'), John (fl.1393; d. <1423), cit. & draper. **43/7/2-3** (quit prob as feof for William Parker 1393); **43/7/3** (quit 1393 gtd by Maurice Scarlet); **43/7/4** (feof 1393)

Maynwaringe; see MANNERINGE

Mayne; see MAINE

le Mayster; see le MAISTER

Meddley, Medeley; see MEDLEY

### MEDLEY (Meddley, Medeley)

Medley, Mr. -; see George MEDLEY

Medley, Mrs -; see Mary MEDLEY

Medley (Medeley; Meddley), George (fl. 1553-62; d. 1562), of 'le Menoryse', late of Tilty (Essex), esq, half-br. of Henry, Thomas, & John GREY, s. of Margaret & William Medley, h. of Mary, f. of Henry, exec: Henry Medley. **43/7/1** (ref to: dwelt in precinct 1554); **68/1** (poss 1652); **68/2/1B** (ref to 1562); **1E-F** (res 1554); **68/2/11** (ten/?res 1554-62)

~, ~, wid. of; see Mary MEDLEY

Medley, Henry (fl. 1562-72), of Tilty (Essex), esq, s., heir & exec of George. **68/2/1** (poss by 1562; ten 1562/3); **68/2/1B?**; **1F** (garden) (?ten 1572); **68/2/11** (ten 1562)

Medley (Medeley), Mary (fl. 1562-72), of Tilty (Essex), wid. of George. **68/2/1** (ten 1562-3); **68/2/1F-G** (ten 1563-<1612); **68/2/11** (ten/res 1562-7)

Medley, William (fl. <1553), of Whitnash (Warws), & of Tilty (Essex), h. of Margaret, f. of George MEDLEY. **68/2/1** (ref to 1553)

~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. <1553), m. of George MEDLEY, Henry, Thomas, & John GREY. **68/2/1** (ref to: 1553)

### MELCHEBOURNE

Melchebourne, Roger (fl. 1407), chaplain. **43/7/2** (poss 1407 acq from Robert Britevill)

### MELIAN

Melian, Adrian (fl. 1567), French damasker?. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1567)

\*Andrew MYLLYNE

Merburyses; see MARBERYE

### MERRIE (Merrye)

Merrie, Anne (Mrs) (d. 1610), gentlewoman, w./sis of Thomas?. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minories)

Merrye, Thomas (fl. 1612), of Walthamstow (Essex), esq, h./br. of Anne?. **68/2/1** (ten 1612)

### MESSINGER

Messinger, John (fl. 1571), vintner. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1571)

### MEWSE

Mewse, William (fl. 1600-8), parish clerk, f. of William. **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1604-8)

~, ~, William s. of (bapt. 1600). **68/2/8A** (ref to 1600)

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### MIDDLETON (Midleton)

Middleton, Widow - (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Midleton, John (d. 1612). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1612)

Midleton; see MIDDLETON

### MILDMAY (Mildmaie)

Mildmay (Mildmaie), Sir Thomas (fl. 1601-4), kt. **68/2/11** (ten/res 1601x2-4)

### MILLER

Miller, George (fl. 1588-90), brownbaker, f. of Sarah & Susan. **43/7/2** (res 1588-90)

~, ~, Sarah da. of (b. & d. 1589). **43/7/2** (ref to), see her f. George

~, ~, Susan da. of (b. 1590). **43/7/2** (ref to), see her f. George

Milles; see MILLS

### MILLS (Milles, Mylles)

Mylles (Milles), Francis (fl. 1587-8), gent, h. of Alice. **68/2/1F** (poss acq from queen & Walsingham 1587);  
**68/2/11** (poss 1587-8 acq from queen & Walsingham)

~, ~, Alice w. of (fl. 1588). **68/2/1F** (poss by 1588); **68/2/11** (poss 1588)

Mills, Thomas (fl. 1638; 1640-54), butcher. **43/7/9A** (ten/res c.1638); **9Aii** (ten 1640; ten/res/shops 1554); **68/2/2**  
(ref to 1640 as holder of **43/7/9A**)

### MILLWARD

Millward, John (fl. 1609), cit. & goldsmith. **68/2/11** (ten 1609)

### MILNER

Milner, Thomas (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

### MINGEY

Mingey, Alexander (fl. 1637), minister? **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 1 child of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

### MOATE

Moate, John (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)

### de MOCKYNG

de Mockyng, John (fl. 1374?), of Somerset, f. of Felicia. **68/1** (ref to), see Felicia da. of

~, ~, Felicia da. of (fl. 1374), nun. **68/1** (res 1374)

### MONMOUTH

Monmouth, duke of (James Scott) (b. 1649; fl. 1670). **68/2/1** (ref to: attended Colonel Legg's funeral)

### MONTGOMERY

Montgomery, Anne; see Anne w. of John MONTGOMERY

Montgomery, John (d. 1462), esq, h. of Anne, cousin of Sir Thomas BUTLER. **68/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Anne w. of (d. 1498), da. of Robert Darcy of Maldon, aunt of Mary TYRELL. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch  
1498; see also **68/1** note 71)

### MONYNGTON

Monyngton, Margaret (fl. 1433), abbess of Minoreesses. **68/1** (res 1433)

\*MARGARET

Moore; see MORE

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### MOOREHOUSE

Moorehouse, John (fl. 1666-7). **68/2/11B** (ten 1666-7)

### de MORDEN

de Morden, Robert (fl. c.1349). **43/7/1** (ref to), see Mary da. of

~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1349), half?-sis. of Nicholas s. of Hamo de COPTON. **43/7/1** (ref to)

### (de la) MORE (Moore)

Moore, Mistress -; see w. of Richard Moore (MORE)

de la More, Agnes; see Agnes w. & wid. of Thomas de la MORE

Moore, James (fl. 1567), of Stepney. **68/1** (ref to)

\* Moore, John (fl. 1395), cit. & mercer. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

More (Moore), John (fl. 1543-54; 1552-3; 1562), yeoman, warden of Minories estate, parish clerk, h. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ten 1552-3; ten/res 1553x63); **68/2/0** (ref to: set up altar & font at Minories 1546); **68/2/1** (ten/res 1553x63); **68/2/1E-F** (ten/res 1544; 1553); **1H** (see); **68/2/11** (ten/?res 1543-4)

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1544; d. by 1561), warden of Minories house. **68/2/1** (ref to as keeper of mansion house 1552); **68/2/1E** (ten/res 1544); **68/2/11** (ten/?res 1544)

Moore, Jonas (fl. 1666-8), officer of the Ordnance. **68/2/1** (ref to : surveyor of Minories 1666)

More (Moore), Richard (Mr.) (fl. 1552/3-1569; d. c.1580), freemason, churchwarden 1568-9. **68/1** (ten 1552-3); **68/2/5** (ten/res 1552/3-?1568)

~, ~, 2 maids of (fl. 1567). **68/2/5-7** (ref to - 1567 paid Easter offerings)

~, ~, da. of (fl. 1567). **68/2/5-7** (ref to - 1567 paid Easter offerings)

~, ~, w. of (Mistress Moore) (fl. 1567). **68/2/5-7** (ref to - 1567 shared pew with Mrs Yonge); **68/2/9** (ref to - shared a pew with Mistress Yonge 1567)

de la More, Thomas (fl. 1281; wp 1282), tanner (*tanur*), h. of Agnes, exec: Geoffrey de HUNDESDITCH. **43/7/9A** (ref to - as holder of **9B**); **43/7/9B?** (poss/?res 1281/2-1287/8); **43/7/9C** (poss <1282); **43/7/13-17** (ref to 1294 - as former holder of **9C**)

~, ~, Agnes w. & wid. of (fl. 1281/2-1294), later mar. Ralph de LANGEFORD. **43/7/9B** (poss by 1294); **43/7/9C** (poss 1282-94 life-interest in)

~, ~, execs of (incl. Geoffrey de HUNDESDITCH) (fl. 1282-94). **43/7/9C** (exec 1294)

More, Thomas (Sir) (b. 1478; d. 1535), lord chancellor, friend of Edward & Joyce LEE & Thomas LUPSETT. **68/1** (ref to)

### MORGAN

Morgan, Julius (Julinus) (fl. 1556; d. 1557x8), esq, gent, h. of Jane, admin: Jane MORGAN & Thomas ONLEY. **68/2/0** (parishioner: ref to); **68/2/8** (ten 1556)

~, ~, Jane w. & wid. of (fl. 1557-62), exec of Julius. **68/2/8** (ten 1557x8-62)

### MORRIS

Morris, George (fl. 1671-4). **43/7/7A** (feof 1671x4)

### MORRISON

Morrison, Sir Richard (fl. 1616-23; d. 1625), Lieutenant of the Ordnance, master of John PAVEY, kt, bt. **68/2/1** (res by 1617; surveyor of the Minories 1623)

~, ~, Robert s. of (bapt. 1617). **68/2/1** (ref to)

### de MORTIMER

de Mortimer, Edmund (b. 1352; d. 1381), earl of March, h. of PHILIPPA of Ulster, cousin of John HASTINGS. **68/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Philippa w. of; see PHILIPPA of Ulster

### MOUSE (Mowse)

Mouse, John (wp 1604), ?h. of Judith. **68/2/11** (ref to), see his ?wid. Judith

Mowse, Judith (fl. c.1604), ?wid. of John. **68/2/11** (ten c.1604)

### MOWBRAY

Mowbray, Anne (b. 1473; d. 1481), duchess of York, da. & heir of John MOWBRAY duke of Norfolk, child-bride of RICHARD duke of York. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch 1502x39)



## INDEX OF PERSONS

Mowbray, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth wid. of John MOWBRAY

Mowbray, John (b. 1444; d. 1476), duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, earl of Nottingham, earl of Warenne, h. of Elizabeth, f. of Anne. **68/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Elizabeth wid. of (fl. 1487-8; d. 1506-7), duchess of Norfolk, da. of John TALBOT, w. of John MOWBRAY, m. of Anne MOWBRAY. **68/1** (ten/res 1487-8; ref to: bur. in abbey ch 1506-7)

### MUTTON

Mutton, Peter (fl. 1568-71), b. in Flanders, silkweaver, h. of Katharine. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. 1571), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

### MYAS

Myas, - (fl. 1614-15). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1614-15)

Mylles; see MILLS

### MYLLYNE

Myllyne, Andrew (fl. 1568), b. in Guelderland, denizen, master of Leonard and John, h. of Jacomyne, f. of Barbara. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

\*Adrian MELIAN

~, ~, Barbara da. of (fl. 1568), b. in Guelderland. **68/2/2?** (res 1568)

~, ~, Jacomyne w. of (fl. 1568), b. in Guelderland. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

~, ~, John servant of (fl. 1568), b. in Guelderland, servant. **68/2/2?** (res 1568)

~, ~, Leonard servant of (fl. 1568), b. in Guelderland, servant. **68/2/2?** (res 1568)

Myllyne, John (fl. 1568), b. in 'Hynna', crossbowmaker, h. of Odigon. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

~, ~, Odigon w. of (fl. 1568). **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

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#### NASHE

Nashe, Robert (fl. 1588x90), limeseller. **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley c.1588-90)

Nate; see MATE

Navarre, dowager queen of; see BLANCHE

Nercott; see NORCOTT

#### NETHEWAY

Netheway, Jonathan (fl. 1671x99), cit. & draper, s. of Thomas, h. of Mary, exec: Mary NETHEWAY. **68/2/11B** (ten 1699)

Netheway, Mary (fl. 1699x1702), wid. & exec of Jonathan. **68/2/11B** (ten 1702)

Netheway, Thomas (fl. 1667-71), cit. & tiler, bricklayer, f. of Jonathan. **68/2/11B-C** (ten 1667-71)

Nevill; see NEVILLE

#### NEVILLE (Nevill, Nevyll, Neyll)

Nevyll (Neyll), Barbara (b. c. 1511; 1539 aged 28), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Neville, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth da. of John NEVILLE

Neville, John (d. 1388), 5th baron Neville of Raby, f. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to), see Elizabeth da. of

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1386), nun, niece of Eleanor da. of Ralph NEVILLE. **68/1** (res 1386)

Neville, Ralph (d. 1367), 4th baron Neville of Raby, f. of Eleanor. **68/1** (ref to), see Eleanor da. of

~, ~, Eleanor da. of (fl. 1383-6), abbess of Minoresses, wid. of Geoffrey s. of Henry SCROPE, aunt of Elizabeth NEVILLE. **68/1** (res 1383-6; bur. in ?abbey ch)

Nevill, Thomas (fl. 1662), esq. **68/2/8B, D-G** (lease mortgaged to but void 1662)

Nevyll; see NEVILLE

#### NEWBY

Newby, Randall (fl. 1609). **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1609)

Newcastle, duke of; see William CAVENDISH

#### NEWTON

Newton, Robert (fl. 1538-42). **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/1C** (ten 1538-42)

Neyll; see NEVILLE

#### NICHOLAS (Nicholle)

Pope Nicholas IV (fl. 1291). **68/1** (ref to: appropriated 2 chs to nuns 1291)

Nicholas, Hannah (fl. 1638>-<1665). **43/7/2** (res/ten >1638-<1665)

Nicholas, Jonas (fl. 1638>-<1665), h. of Hannah. **43/7/2** (res/ten >1638-<1665)

Nicholle (Nicholas), Thomas (fl. 1666; 1670). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666; 1670)

Nicholle; see NICHOLAS

Nicholles; see NICHOLLS

#### NICHOLLS (Nicholles)

Nicholls, Josias (fl. c.1635), clerk. **68/2/11C** (ten c.1635)

Nicholles, Thomas (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

#### NITINGHALL

Nitinghall, George (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

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### NORCOTT (Nercott)

Norcott (Nercott), John (fl. 1638), cit. & armourer. **43/7/3A** (poss 1638 acq from James & Martha Banton; Thomas & Alice Browne; Jasper & Elizabeth Emery)

Norcott, John (fl. 1651; d. by 1676). **43/7/2** adj (poss Black Boy Alley; Red Cross Alley 1628x36-1651/?res 1638)

Norcott, Rachel (fl. 1676), wid. of ?John Norcott. **43/7/2** adj. (poss Red Cross Alley & ?Black Boy Alley 1676)

### NORE

Nore, Robert (fl. 1492), churchwarden of St. Botolph Aldgate. **43/7/9A** (feof 1492)

### NORFOLK

Norfolk, Mrs. (fl. 1666), widow. **68/2/1BB** (ten/res 1666)

Norfolk, duchess of; see Elizabeth MOWBRAY

Norfolk, duke of; see John MOWBRAY

Norman; see Norman s. of AILWARD the weaver

Northampton, earl of; see William de BOHUN

### NORTHBURGH

Northburgh, Michael (fl. 1356), bishop of London. **68/1** (ref to: visited Elizabeth de Burgh 1356)

Northumberland, earl of; see William HERBERT

### de NORTON

de Norton, Simon (fl. 1300). **43/7/9A** (poss 1300 gtd by Richard de Alegate)

### NOTBROWNE

Notbrowne, Leonard (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

Noteman; see NOTMAN

### NOTMAN (Noteman)

Notman (Noteman), John (fl. 1551-88/90), shoemaker. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77; res 1588-90)

Nowel; see NOWELL

### NOWELL (Nowel)

Nowel, Henry; see Henry s. of John NOWELL

Nowell (Nowel), John (fl. 1588-99), M.D., f. of John, Anthony, Henry, & Elizabeth. **68/2/0** (ref to); **68/2/3** (ten/res 1591)

~, ~, Anthony 2nd s. of (bapt. 1590), br. of John, Henry, & Elizabeth. **68/2/3** (ref to: bapt. in parish)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (d. 1590), sis. of John, Anthony, & Henry. **68/2/3** (ref to: d. in parish)

~, ~, Henry 3rd s. of (bapt. 1598; d. 1599), br. of John, Anthony, & Elizabeth. **68/2/0** (ref to: monument to in ch); **68/2/3** (ref to - bapt. & d. in parish)

~, ~, John s. of (bapt. 1588), br. of Anthony, Henry, & Elizabeth. **68/2/3** (ref to: bapt. in parish)

### NUMAN

Numan?, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

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### O

#### OGLE

Ogle, Sir John (fl. 1623). **68/2/1** (ref to: surveyor of Minorities 1623)

#### OLD

Old, Joan (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)

#### OLIFFE

Oliffe, Richard (fl. 1604), Yeoman of the King's Chamber. **68/2/11** (ten 1604)

#### OLIVE

Olive, Richard (fl. 1562>-<1616), gatekeeper. **68/2/1** (res 1562>-<1616)

#### OLIVER (Olyver)

Oliver (Olyver), Robert (fl. 1552-3). **68/1** (ten <1552-3); **68/2/1** (ten 1 mess c.1553); **68/2/9?** (ten 1552-3)

Olmestede; see HOLMYSTEDE

#### ONLEY

Onley, Thomas (fl. 1557-62), of Catesby (Northants), gent, exec of Julius MORGAN. **68/2/8** (ten 1557x8-62)

#### ONORI

Onori, John (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders, silkweaver, master of Joseph, Nicholas, Suples, & Annes, h. of Annes, f. of Susan. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

~, ~, Annes (Agnes) w. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/11** (underten of Gabriel Percyvall/res 1568)

~, ~, Annes (Agnes) maidservant of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

~, ~, Joseph manservant of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

~, ~, Nicholas manservant of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

~, ~, Suples manservant of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/11** (res 1568)

~, ~, Susan da. of (fl. 1568), b. in Flanders. **68/2/11** (ten/res 1568)

#### OPIE

Opie, Richard (fl. 1667-9), Exeter (Devon), gent. **43/7/9A** (poss 1667-9)

#### ORBELL

Orbell, James (fl. 1666). **68/2/1K** (ten/res 1666)

Ormond, duke of; see James BUTLER

Osborn, Osberne; see OSBORNE

#### OSBORNE (Osborn, Osberne, Osburne)

Osberne, Richard (fl. 1412), clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall. **43/7/7A** (ref to)

\* Osborn, Richard (fl. 1413). **43/7/2** (quit 1413)

Osborn, Richard (fl. <1423), cit. **43/7/4** (poss <1423)

Osburne, William (fl. 1636-38). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636; 1638)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

~, ~, child of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

Osburne; see OSBORNE

#### OUTRED

Outred, Sir Robert (d. 1590 aged 100+), of 'Kixley' (Kexby? Yorks), kt. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minorities)

#### OVERBURY

Overbury, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

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### P

#### PADYNGTON

Padyngton, Thomas (fl. 1485), fishmonger, f. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (ref to), see Elizabeth da. of ~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1485), nun. **68/1** (res 1485)

#### PAGE

Page, Widow (?Joan) (fl. 1619-20). **68/2/9** (ten 1619-20)

Page, John (fl. 1615-18). **68/2/4** (under-ten 1615-18)

#### PALMER

Palmer, Jane (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Palmer, John the younger (fl. >1438-<1457), s. & heir of Robert, sis. of Alice. **43/7/6** (poss 1438x1457)

~, ~, Alice sis. of (fl. 1457), da. of Robert, w. of William Wodecok (WOODCOCK). **43/7/6** (poss 1457)

Palmer, Robert (fl. >1438; <1457), br. or s. & heir of William PALMER, f. of John & Alice. **43/7/6** (?poss >1438; <1457)

Palmer, Sir Thomas (fl. 1537), Knight Porter of Calais. **68/1** (ref to as lodging at 1537)

Palmer (Palmere), William (fl. c.1438), esq, f. or br. of Robert PALMER, gdf. or uncle of John & Alice. **43/7/6** (poss 1438)

#### PANCKE (see also BANCKS)

Pancke, Sarah (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

#### PANTON

\* Panton, Thomas (fl. 1399), cit. & goldsmith. **43/7/3** (poss 1399 acq from William Gosselyn)

#### Pargerter; see PARGETER

#### PARGETER (Pargerter)

Pargeter (Pargerter), Mr. James (fl. 1567-8), gent., churchwarden, f. of John. **68/2/3** (ten/res 1567-8)

~, ~, John s. of (d. 1568). **68/2/3** (ref to: bur. in ch 1598)

#### PARKER

Parker, Goody (fl. 1666), ?wid. of John Parker (fl. 1651). **68/2/8B-D** (underten/res pt 1666)

Parker, Elizabeth (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

Parker, John (fl. 1413), s. & heir of William. **43/7/2** (quit 1413)

Parker, John (fl. 1651, ?h. of Goody Parker. **68/2/8B** (underten/res 1651)

Parker, Roger (fl. 1599; 1604-5), f. of Mary, Abraham, & Rachel. **68/2/8C** (ten of shop 1604-8)

~, ~, Abraham s. of (bapt. 1600), twin br. of Rachel. **68/2/8C** (ref to)

~, ~, Mary (Merry) da. of (bapt. & d. 1599). **68/2/8C** (ref to)

~, ~, Rachel da. of (bapt. & d. 1600), twin sis. of Abraham. **68/2/8C** (ref to)

\* Parker, William (fl. 1393; 1402; <1426), cit. & mercer, br. of John ETON. **43/7/2** (quit 1393-5; re-grant? of quit 1402); **43/7/3** (quit >1393-<1426)

#### PARKHURST

Parkhurst, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/4** (ten/res 1638)

#### PARR

Parr, Mr. Christopher (d. 1638), gent. **68/2/1** (ref to: bur. at Minories)

#### PARTINGTON

Partington, Thomas (fl. 1654). **43/7/9A** (mortgaged to him 1654)

#### PATE (Pates)

Pate (Pates), Master Richard (b. c.1504; fl. 1540), archdeacon of Lincoln, BA, MA. **68/1** (ten 1524x8-1533); **68/2/8** (ten <1548)

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Pates; see PATE

### PATTESON

Patteson, Mr. (fl. 1566-7). **68/2/0** (ref to: preached 1566-7)

### PAULET

Paulet (alias Lord St. John), William (Sir) (b. ?1485; fl. 1539; d. 1572), 1st marquis of Winchester, 1st earl of Wiltshire, Baron St. John, Lord Treasurer, kt. **68/1** (poss 1539); **68/2/1** (poss capital estate 1562) see **1A-D; F-G; 68/2/10** (ref to: as purchaser of Crown estate 1562); **68/2/11** (poss freehold estate of George Medley 1562)

### PAULFREYMAN

Paulfreyman, James (fl. 1607-1623), Keeper of the Armoury, s. of Richard. **68/2/1** (ref to 1623)

Paulfreyman, Mr. Richard (fl. 1607; d. c.1610), Keeper of the Armoury, f. of James. **68/2/1** (res c.1607)

### PAVEY (Pavy)

Pavey (Pavy), John (fl.1591; d. 1618), clerk in the Office of the Ordnance, 'servant' to Sir Richard MORRISON, gent, f. of Randall. **68/2/1** (res by 1591; bur. in Minorities)

Pavey, Randall (bapt. 1591), s. of John Pavey. **68/2/1** (ref to)

### PAYNELL

Paynell, Thomas (fl. 1561), servant of Elizabeth I. **68/2/1C-D** (poss 3 mess from Crown 1561); **68/2/10?** (poss 1561)

### PEARCE see also PIERCE

Pearce, Thomas (fl. 1588-90), silkweaver. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1588-90)

Pearce, Thomas (fl. 1598-1600), porter. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1598-1600)

### PEARSON

Pearson, Thomas (fl. 1666). **43/7/1** (underten?/res 1666)

### PEASMAN

Peasman, Henry (fl. 1551-88/90), cit. & skinner. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77; res 1588-90)

Peirce; see PEARCE & also PIERCE

### PEKE

Peke, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

### PELHAM

Pelham, Lady Eleanor; see Lady Eleanor 1st w. of William PELHAM

Pelham, Sir John (d. 1580), f. of Oliver. **68/2/0** (ref to: monument to in ch)

~, ~, Oliver s. of (d. 1585). **68/2/0** (ref to: monument to in ch)

Pelham, William (Mr.; Sir) (fl. 1562-86; d. 1587), queen's servant, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance of England & Berwick, kt (c.1579), f. of William. **68/2/0** (ref to: dwelling next to ch); **68/2/1** (res 1567) (see also **68/2/1** n. 49)

~, ~, Lady Eleanor 1st w. of (fl. 1568-71; d. 1574), da. of earl of Westmorland. **68/2/1** (res 1568)

~, ~, William s. of (b. c.1567). **68/2/1** (ref to 1567), see his f. William PELHAM

Pembroke, earl of; see John HASTINGS

### PENSON (Pinson)

Penson, Anne; see Anne wid. of Valentine PENSON

Penson (Pinson), Valentine (fl. 1608-23; d. by 1628), h. of Anne. **68/2/8E** (ten 1608-?1628)

~, ~, Anne wid. of (fl. 1628-33; d. 1633). **68/2/8E** (ten 1628-30; res 1628-?33)

### PEPPER

Pepper, Richard (fl. 1636-8), cit. & founder. **68/2/11B** (ten 1636-8)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### PERCYVALL (Persivall)

Percyvall (Persivall), Gabriel (fl. 1567-8), gent. **68/2/1F** (ten acq from Mary Medley 1567); **68/2/11** (underten of Mary Medley 1567-8)

### PERPOYNT (Perpoynte)

Perpoynt, Elizabeth (b. c.1489; fl. 1539 aged 50; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Perpoynte, Margaret (b. c.1505; 1539 aged 34; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

### PERROTT

Perrott, Richard (fl. 1622), cit. & grocer. **68/2/11A** (ten 1622)

\*Richard PERROTT

Perrott, Richard (d. by 1623), h. of Alice. **68/2/11A** (?=Richard Perrott ten of **11A** 1622)

\*Richard PERROTT

~, ~, Alice wid. of (fl. 1623), administrator of Richard's will. **68/2/11A** (?ten of **11A**)

### PERRY

Perry, Ch[ristopher?] (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A**(ten/res 1666)

Persivall; see PERCYVALL

### PETER (\* ALAN)

Peter; see Peter the manservant of John COVENE

\* Peter (fl. < c.1213x50), f. of Alan. **43/7/4** (ref to), see Alan s. of

\* ~, Alan s. of (fl. c.1213xc.1250). **43/7/4** (poss c.1213xc.1250)

Peter (fl. 1567), servant to Peter SEDLYE. **68/2/15** (ref to: Easter communicant 1567)

### PETERSON

Peterson, James (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1549)

### PETTY

Petty, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

### PHILIPPA

Philippa of Ulster (b. 1355; d. <1381), countess of Ulster, da. of LIONEL of Antwerp, w. of Edmund de MORTIMER earl of March. **68/1** (ref to)

### PHILLAWE

Phillawe, Maurice (fl. 1543-4), priest. **43/7/1** (?sub-ten of garden 1543-4)

### PHILLIPS (Phillips, Phillipps)

Phillips, Anne (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636; 1638)

Phillipps, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Phillipps, John (fl. 1666-71; d. by 1674-5), cit. & merchant tailor. **68/2/9** (ten 1669-1; res by ?1666); **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1674), later mar. William MATTINGLEY. **68/2/9** (ref to), see her h. William MATTINGLEY

Phillips, Mary (Mrs.) (fl. 1628), of Westminster, w. of John HAYDON. **68/2/1** (ref to: mar. at Minories 1628)

Phillips, William (fl. 1598-9), gunfounder. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1598-9)

### PHITHIAN (Phithion, Pythian)

Phithian (Phithion, Pythian), Edward (fl. 1594-14), brewer's clerk, parish victualler. **68/2/9** (ten/res 1594x1600-14); **68/2/10** (ref to as dwelling in **68/2/9**)

Phithion; see PHITHIAN

Picke; see also PIKE

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PICKMAN see also PITMAN

Pickman, William (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

\*William Pytman (PITMAN) the elder or William Pytman (PITMAN) the younger

PIERCE (Peirce); see also PEARCE

Peirce, Robert (fl. 1666), k. of ?Susan. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Peirce, Susan (fl. 1638), k. of ?Robert. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

PIKE (Picke, Pyck, Pycke)

Pike, -; see Richard PIKE

Pike (Picke, Pyck, Pycke), Richard (Mr.) (fl. 1552; d. 1568), royal musician and lutanist. **68/2/1B** (ten <1569); **68/2/8** (res 1567-8); **68/2/15** (ref to in discussion of musicians)

Pilbeam; see PYLBEANE

PILKINGTON (Pylkyngton)

Pilkington (Pylkyngton), Ralph (fl. 1538-63; c.1666), cit. & haberdasher. **68/1** (ten 1538-41; 1552-3; 1554x9 or 1562-3); **68/2/0** (ref to: incl in Portsoken subsidy return 1544); **68/2/1** (ten or res 1561); **68/2/1A** (ten 1538-49); **1B** (ten/?res 1541-62; 1568x79); **1C** (ten 1542-<1562); **1D** (ten 1542-<1562); **1H** (1553x63); **68/2/8** (ten 1538-41); **68/2/10** (rev 1542; ten/res 1554x63)

PILSON

Pilson, Alice (fl. 1584), maidservant to Peter LUPO, lover of Christopher Gyles (GILES). **43/7/5** (res in house of Peter Lupo 1584)

Pinson; see PENSON

PITCHER

Pitcher, Richard ('Old') (fl. 1632-3; 1637 (aged); 1638). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-38)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

PITMAN (Pytman) see also PICKMAN

Pytman, Bartholomew (fl. 1556-83), cit. & tallowchandler, s. of Reynold, br. of Robert & William. **43/7/2** (poss 1556; ten 'hedde house' 1571)

Pitman, Bartholomew (fl. 1651; d. by 1676), of Westminster, cit. & goldsmith, h. of Margaret. **43/7/2** (poss by 1651)

~, ~, heirs & assigns of (fl. 1676). **43/7/2**

~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. 1651). **43/7/2** (poss by 1651)

Pytman, George (d. by 1556?), br. of Reynold, f. of Margaret RUTT. **43/7/2** (ref to 1556), see his da. Margaret RUTT

Pytman, Reynold (fl. 1556), cit. & merchant, br. of Mary PYCKERINGE, h. of Agnes, f. of Robert, William, & Bartholomew, uncle of Margaret RUTT. **43/7/2** (poss 1556 ?acq from Thomas Audley)

~, ~, Agnes wid. of (fl. 1556; d. 1584), m. of Robert, later mar. John BATE. **43/7/2** (poss for lifetime res 1556?-84)

Pytman, Robert (fl. 1556; d. by 1571), s. of Reynold & Agnes, br. of Bartholomew & William, h. of Elizabeth JONES. **43/7/2** (poss 1556)

Pitman (Pickman), Robert (fl. 1598-9), cit. & tallowchandler, ?s. of William or Bartholomew PITMAN, ?br. of William PITMAN (fl. 1614), h. of Rose. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1599)

~, ~, Rose w. of (b. c.1559; d. 1599 aged 40). **43/7/2** (res 1599)

Pytman, Sara (fl. 1614), sis. of William (fl. 1614), w. of William TERRELL. **43/7/2** (poss 1614)

Pytman, William (fl. 1556-83), cit. & cordwainer, s. of Reynold, br. of Bartholomew & Robert. **43/7/2** (poss 1556)

Pitman, William (fl. 1628). **43/7/2** (poss <1628)

\*William Pytman (PITMAN) the elder or William Pytman (PITMAN) the younger

Pytman, William the elder (fl. 1614), cit. & tallowchandler, ?br. of Robert PITMAN, f. of William the younger, Thomas, Edward, Richard, John, & Francis. **43/7/2** (poss 1614)

\*William PITMAN

~, ~, Edward 4th s. of (fl. 1614). **43/7/2** (rev 1614)



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~, ~, Francis 7th s. of (fl. 1614). **43/7/2** (rev 1614)  
 ~, ~, John 6th s. of (fl. 1614). **43/7/2** (rev 1614)  
 ~, ~, Richard 5th s. of (fl. 1614). **43/7/2** (rev 1614)  
 ~, ~, Thomas 3rd s. of (fl. 1614). **43/7/2** (rev 1614)  
 Pytman, William the younger (fl. 1614), 2nd s. of William the elder. **43/7/2** (rev 1614)  
 \*William PITMAN

(de la) POLE

de la Pole, Edmund (fl. 1501; executed 1513), earl of Suffolk, h. of Margaret, da. of Elizabeth, nephew of Edward IV. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch), see also Elizabeth da. of  
 ~, ~, Elizabeth (alias Anne) da. of (fl. 1510-15), nun, also da. of Margaret. **68/1** (res 1510-15; bur. in ?abbey ch)  
 ~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. 1510; d. 1515), countess of Suffolk, m. of Elizabeth. **68/1** (res 1502-?1515; bur. in abbey ch)  
 de la Pole, Elizabeth (alias Anne); see Elizabeth da. of Edmund de la POLE  
 Pole, Reginald (b. 1500; d. 1558), cardinal & archbishop of Canterbury, friend of Thomas LUPSETT. **68/1** (ref to)

POLLY

Polly,- (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

PONDER

Ponder, Thomas (fl. 1588-90), cit. & ironmonger, parish sexton. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90)

POOLE (Powle)

Poole (Powle), Richard (fl. 1553x63). **68/1** (ten/res 1554x9 or 1562-3); **68/2/1H** (ten/res 1553x63)  
 Poole (Powle), Richard (fl. 1565-8), f. of John & Angell. **68/2/2** (ten/res >1567)  
 ~, ~, Angell s. of (bapt. 1566), br. of John. **68/2/2** (ref to 1566)  
 ~, ~, John s. of (bapt. 1565), br. of Angell. **68/2/2** (ref to 1565)

Pope, the; see under BONIFACE IX & NICHOLAS IV

POPE

Pope, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

*de Porta*; see WALTER & att' GATH

le Porter; see FLEMING

porter, Walter the; see Walter s. of Robert le Flemeng (FLEMING)

le Poter, le Potere, Potier; see le POTTER

le POTTER (le Poter, le Potere, Potier) see also de ALEGATE & de SUFFOLK

le Potter, Alan; see Alan de SUFFOLK

le Potier, Gilbert (fl. 1290/1), h. of Cristina. **43/7/15** (poss by 1290/1; quit 1290/1)

~, ~, Cristina w. of (fl. 1290/1). **43/7/15** (poss by 1290/1; quit 1290/1)

\*? le Potter (le Pot(t)er(e) the potter, alias de Alegate, de Algate, de Allegate), John (fl. 1270-1; 1281-1315; 1325 wp), of *Algatestrete*, cit. & potter (*pottarius*), s. of Ranulph le Potter, f. of Edmund, gdf. of Joan & Mary, exec of Maud la FEYTIE, master of Bartholomew de Thephord (THETFORD) & Alan de Suthfack (SUFFOLK). **43/7/2-3** (poss by 1270-1 succeeded Walter att Gath'; quit 1312); **43/7/4** (poss ?1302 bought from Joan Goldcorn; 1312-15); **43/7/5** (?quit 1291; exec 1300); **43/7/6** (poss 1291 gtd by Margery da. of John of St. Osyth & Grisius); **43/7/7A** (poss or ten 1291; quit 1306); **43/7/8A** (poss 1281/2-1287/8 bought from Walter s. of Robert le Flemeng; quit 1287/8; 1305/6)

~, ~, Edmund s. of (d. <1325), f. of Joan & Mary. **43/7/2** (ref to); **43/7/2-3** (ref to); **43/7/4** (ref to), see his da.s Joan & Mary

~, ~, ~, Joan da. of (fl. 1325 minor), gda. of John le POTTER, sis. of Mary, k.? of John SCARLET. **43/7/4** (rev 1325)

~, ~, ~, Mary da. of (fl. 1325 minor), gda. of John le POTTER, sis. of Joan, k.? of John SCARLET. **43/7/2** (quit 1325); **43/7/2-3** (quit 1325); **43/7/4** (rev 1325)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

~, ~, heirs & assigns of (fl. >1306). **43/7/7A** (quit >1306)  
le Potter, Ranulph (Ranulf) (fl. <1270/1; 1302), s. of Salomon le Tuler (TILER), f. of John le Potter. **43/7/2** (ref to); **43/7/4** (ref to); **43/7/10** (poss 1300-1); **43/7/10-11A** (poss or ten 1300-1)  
\*? le Poter, Richard (fl. <1256/7). **43/7/6** (poss <1256/7)

potter, John the; see John le POTTER

### POVEY

Povey, John (fl. 1585-6). **43/7/9A** (poss 1585-6)  
\*John POVEY (fl. 1601)  
Povey, John (fl. 1601), cit. & embroiderer, f. of Justinian. **43/7/9A** (poss by 1601)  
\*John POVEY (fl. 1585-6)  
Povey, Justinian (fl. 1601), gent, to mar. Beatrix STANLEY. **43/7/9A** (rev 1601)

### POWDRELL

Powdrell, William (fl. 1438-9), bellfounder (*campanar*). **43/7/7A** (feof 1439)

Powle; see POOLE

### PRAT

Prat, Winifred (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)

### PRESTON

Preston, H[?-] (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)  
Preston, Thomas (b. c.1568; d. 1591 aged 23), of Bugbrooke (Northants), bachelor. **43/7/2** (lodger of Peter Acton 1591)  
Preston, Walter (fl. 1632-3; 1638). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3; 1638)

### PREW

Prew (alias ?Blewett), Katharine (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636)  
\*Widow - BLEWETT

### PRICE (Prize, Pryce)

Pryce, David (fl. 1598-1600), cit. & tailor, draper. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600)  
Price, Hugh (fl. 1598-1607; wp 1629), parish victualler, f. of Thomas, Susanna, Edith, & Elizabeth. **68/2/9** (ref to as Edward Phithian's neighbour 1607); **68/2/10** (ten 1604-7; ?res 1598)  
~, ~, Edith da. of (bur. 1599). **68/2/10** (ref to)  
~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1629), mar. - Bull. **68/2/10** (ref to), proved father's will  
~, ~, Susanna da. of (bapt. 1599). **68/2/10** (ref to)  
~, ~, Thomas s. of (d. 1598). **68/2/10** (ref to)  
Price, Hugh (Mr.) (fl. 1607). **68/2/12?** (ten 1607); **68/2/13** (ten/?res 1607)  
Price (Prize), Hugh (fl. 1616), porter of the Minorities. **68/2/1** (ten shop 1616)  
Price, Nicholas (fl. 1615-16). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1615-16)  
\*William PRICE  
Price, William (fl. 1614-19). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1614-19)  
\*Nicholas PRICE

### PRICHARD

Prichard, Sir William (fl. 1662-74; d. 1705), parish constable, sheriff, mayor, aldm, kt. **68/2/1** (poss acq from Thomas Chichely 1674; res 1662-1705)

priest (*sacerdos*), the; see RALPH & WILLIAM

### de PRITELWELL

de Pritelwell, John (fl. 1340), of Brumstead (Norfolk), parson of church of *Brunstede* (Brumstead). **43/7/11A** (?feof 1340)  
de Pritelwell, John (fl. 1340), cit. & apothecary. **43/7/11A** (?feof 1340)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Prize; see PRICE

### PURPOINT

Purpoint, Frances (d. 1583), maidservant to Louis GWILLIAMS. **68/2/14** (ref to 1583)

### PUTTO

Putto, Richard (fl. 1570-4). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley 1570-4)

Pyck, Pycke; see PIKE

### PYCKERINGE

Pyckeringe, Mary (fl. 1556?), sis. of Reynold PITMAN. **43/7/2** (1556 ref to), see male heirs of ~, ~, male heirs of (fl. 1556). **43/7/2** (rev 1556)

### PYLBEANE (Pilbeam)

Pylbeane (Pilbeam), Mary (b. c.1515; fl. 1539 aged 24; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1535-9)

Pykyngton; see PILKINGTON

Pythian; see PHITHIAN

Pytman; see PITMAN

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Q

Queen of England; see ELIZABETH I & MARY I

le QUERNEBETERE

le Quernebetere, Stephen (fl. <1270-1). **43/7/8A** (ten <1270/1)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### R

Ragton; see RAUGHTON

#### RALPH

Ralph, Simon s. of; see Simon FITZRAUF

Ralph the deacon (*diaconus*) (fl. 1170x97). **43/7/8A**? (ten or poss of moiety of 1170x97); **43/7/9A** (poss or ten of moiety of c.1170x97); **43/7/10**? (ten or poss 1170x97)

\*RALPH the priest

Ralph the marshal (*marescalus*) (fl. 1256/7-<1270), h. of Maud. **43/7/7A** (poss or ten 1256/7-<1270)

~, ~, Maud w. of (fl. 1256/7-<1270/1). **43/7/7A** (poss or ten 1256/7-<1270)

Ralph the priest (*sacerdos*) (fl. >1170-<1270/1), priest. **43/7/9A** (paid quit rent >1170x<1270/1)

\*RALPH the deacon

#### RANDOLL

Randoll, Agnes (fl. 1588-90), da. of Alice EDWARDS. **43/7/3A** (ten?/res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90)

#### RANDOLPHE

Randolphe, Edward (fl. 1566-7), queen's servant, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance of England & Berwick, Keeper of the Storehouse in the Minories. **68/2/1** (res 1566-7)

#### RANSOM

Ransom, Felicia (b. c.1497; fl. 1539 aged 42), nun. **68/1** (res 1539)

Ratcliff; see RATCLIFFE

#### RATCLIFFE (Ratcliff, Ratliffe)

Ratcliff, Henry (fl. 1637-8), butcher, f. of Sarah. **43/7/3B** (ten/res 1637-8); **43/7/3F** (ten/res 1637-8)

\*Henry RATCLIFFE (fl. 1657; d. <1679)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1638). **43/7/3F** (res 1638)

~, ~, family of (fl. 1638). **43/7/3F** (res 1638)

Ratliffe, Henry (fl. 1651), butcher. **43/7/2**? (ten?/res 1651-<1676)

Ratliffe, Henry (fl. 1655-70), cit. & butcher, ?k. of John RATLIFFE. **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1670); **9Aii** (ten 1655)

Ratliffe (Ratliffe), Henry (fl. 1657; 1676; d. <1679), of Old Ford in Stepney (Mdx), cit. & butcher. **43/7/3B** (poss 1657 bought from Thomas & Mary Dawson; res 1666?)

\*Henry RATCLIFF (fl 1637-8)

Ratliffe (Ratcliff), John (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

Ratliffe, John (fl. 1666), ?k. of Henry RATCLIFFE. **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

Ratliffe, Robert (b. c.1483; cr. earl 1529; d. 1542), earl of Sussex. **68/1** (ten c.1520-c.1530; <1537)

Ratliffe, Sarah (fl. 1679), of Old Ford in Stepney (Mdx), spinster, da. of Henry RATCLIFFE. **43/7/3B** (poss <1679)

Ratliffe, William (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

Ratliffe; see RATCLIFFE

#### de RAUGHTON (de Ragton)

de Ragton (alias Richard of the Wardrobe (*de Gardroba*), Richard (fl. 1327). **43/7/1** (ten? 1327)

de Ragton (alias *de Gardroba*), William (fl. 1356; 1364?), ?f. of William de la Garderobe. **43/7/1** (?ten 1356; poss 1364?)

\*William de la GARDEROBE

de Raughton, Robert (fl. 1307-8; 1319; 1325-7; d. <1332), potter, h. of Maud. **43/7/2-3** (?ten 1307-8; poss by 1326 acq from William le Clerk); **43/7/5** (poss >1315)

~, ~, Maud w. & wid. of (fl. >1315; 1326-32; d. 1349), m. of William & Thomas RAUGHTON, later w. & wid. of Peter de WESTON. **43/7/2-3** (poss by 1326-?49); **43/7/5** (poss >1315-1349)

de Raughton, Thomas (fl. c.1332; 1349), s. of Robert & Maud, br. of William & Alice. **43/7/2-3** (?bequeathed to by his m. Maud w. & wid. of Robert de RAUGHTON 1349); **43/7/5** (poss 1349)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

de Raughton, William (fl. c.1332; 1349; d. 1356/7), cit. & potter (*ollar'*), s. of Robert & Maud, br. of Thomas & Alice. **43/7/2-3** (?bequeathed to by his m. Maud w. & wid. of Robert de RAUGHTON 1349); **43/7/5** (rev 1349; ?poss/res by 1356/7)

~, ~, Alice sis. of (fl. c.1332; 1356/7), sis. of Thomas. **43/7/5?** (rev 1356/7)

~, ~, Maud w. of (fl. 1356/7). **43/7/5?** (poss 1356/7)

Rawlens; see RAWLINS

RAWLINS (Rawlens)

Rawlins (Rawlens), Mr. - (fl. 1568). **68/2/0** (ref to: married in July 1568); **68/2/15** (ten 1568)

RAYNER

Rayner, Margaret (fl. 1604-7). **68/2/4** (ten/res of cellar below **68/2/5** 1604-7)

READING (Redyng)

Redyng, - (fl. 1531?), esq, h. of Mary READING. **68/1** (ref to), see his w. Mary READING

Reading, Mary (d. 1531), w. of - Redyng, aunt of Charles BRANDON. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch & established memorial in chapel 1531)

REEDE

Reede, John (fl. 1402). **43/7/7A** (poss 1402)

REGINALD

Reginald the tiler (*tegulator*) (fl. <1290-1), tiler, f. of Edmund & WILLIAM the tawyer. **43/7/14-15** (ref to), see Edmund s. of & WILLIAM the tawyer

~, ~, Edmund s. of (d. <1290/1), br. of WILLIAM the tawyer. **43/7/15** (poss <1290/1)

~, ~, ~, William br. of; see WILLIAM the tawyer

RELPH

Relph, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

REMY

Remy, John (fl. 1598-9), silkweaver. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley 1598-9)

REW (Rue)

Rew, Thomas (fl. >1638; d. <1665?), ?cit. & ?armourer, h. of Rose, ?f. of Thomas REW (fl. 1665). **43/7/2** (res/?poss >1638)

~, ~, Rose w. of (fl. >1638). **43/7/2** (res/?poss >1638)

Rew (Rue), Thomas (fl. 1665-73), cit. & armourer, s. & heir of Thomas Rew late cit. & armourer, h. of Anne. **43/7/1** (ref to: as prob holder of pt **43/7/2** 1666); **43/7/2** (res/poss by 1665; ?ten/res 1665-73)

~, ~, Anne w. of (fl. 1665). **43/7/2** (res/poss by 1665)

REYNEWELL

Reynewell, John (fl. 1443?), aldm, f. of Fridiswida. **68/1** (ref to), see Fridiswida da. of

~, ~, Fridiswida da. of (fl. 1443-53), nun. **68/1** (res 1443-53)

RICHARD

Richard (fl. 1222-48), prior of Holy Trinity Priory. **43/7/6** (ref to), see HOLY TRINITY PRIORY

Richard duke of York (b. 1472; d. 1483), 2nd s. of EDWARD IV, h. of Anne MOWBRAY. **68/1** (ref to), see his w. Anne MOWBRAY

Richard earl of Ulster; see Richard de BURGH

Richard, Thomas (fl. 1487-8). **68/1** (ten 1487-8 2nd house on the left?)

RICHARDS

Richards, William (fl. 1628). **43/7/2** (poss 1628)

RICHARDSON

Richardson, Henry (fl. 1588), cit. & vintner. **68/2/1F** (ten 1588); **68/2/11** (ten 1588)

Richardson, John (fl. <1638). **43/7/9A** (ten <1638)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Richardson, Piers (Peirce) (fl. 1607; 1619-20; d. 1627-8), merchant tailor, exec: George DAWSON, William HUMFRIES. **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1620-7); **68/2/10** (ten 1607)

~, ~, unsp. executors of (incl. George DAWSON & William HUMFRIES?) (fl. 1627-8). **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1627); **68/2/10** (ten 1627-8)

Richardson, William (fl. 1551-77?; 1585-6). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77); **43/7/9A** (ten <1586 cast doubt on John Povey's title to)

Richmond, duke of; see Charles STUART

RIGBY (Rygby)

Rygby, Nicholas (fl. 1457). **43/7/6** (poss 1457 acq from Alice & William Wodecok)

Rigby (Rygby), Thomas (fl. 1457). **43/7/6** (poss 1457 acq from Alice & William Wodecok)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1457), later wid. of John Aleyn (ALLEN). **43/7/6** (poss or ten >1457-<c.1530)

RILLE (Riles)

Rille (Riles), Robert (fl. 1666). **68/2/1G** (?ten 1666)

\*Robert LILLY

Roberd; see ROBERT

ROBERT (Roberd)

Robert, Anthony (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

Robert (Roberd), Henry (fl. 1393-1423; d. <1425), cit. **43/7/2-3** (quit prob as feof of William Parker 1393); **43/7/3** (quit 1393 gtd by Maurice Scarlet); **43/7/4** (feof 1393)

ROBERTS

Roberts, John (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Roberts, Nicholas (fl. 1666). **68/2/1R** (ten/res 1666)

ROBINSON

Robinson, Agnes (fl. 1583-4). **43/7/3A** (ten?/res in Three Kings Alley 1583-4)

ROBSON

Robson, John (fl. 1538-40). **68/1** (ten 1538-40); **68/2/1D** (ten 1538-9)

Rochyng; see de ROTHYNG

RODLEY

Rodley, William (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 3 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Roger earl of March; see Roger de MORTIMER

ROLFE

Rolfe, Richard (fl. 1585-6). **43/7/9A** (wished to purchase from John Povey 1585; withdrew)

ROLLS

Rolls, Thomas (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

(de) ROMENEY (de Romeneye, Romeny, Romney)

Romeny, Agnes; see Agnes da. & heir of John de ROMENEY

Romeny, Agnes; see Agnes da. of William le CLERK

de Romeney (de Romeneye, Romney), John (fl. 1331; d. 1349), cit. & potter, h. of Agnes, s-in-law of Agnes da. of Alan de SUFFOLK. **43/7/4** (ref to; chantry set up for 1438); **43/7/7A** (poss/res 1331-49 acq from Agnes da. of Alan de Suthfack); **43/7/8A** (poss 1337-1349; res ?1337); **43/7/9A** (poss moiety from Thomas & Felicia att Chyrch & other moiety from William att Gate 1347-9)

~, ~, Agnes da. & heir of (fl. 1349-1402), also da. of Agnes da. of William le CLERK. **43/7/7A** (rev 1402)

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~, ~, Agnes w. & wid. of; see Agnes da. of William le CLERK

de Romeneye; see (de) ROMENEY

### ROSSE

Rosse, John (fl. 1349). **43/7/8A** (poss for life 1349)

de ROTHYNG (Rochyng)

de Rothyng (Rochyng), William (fl. 1332; d. 1349), cit. & merchant, h. of Alice. **43/7/6** (poss or ten by 1332)

~, ~, Alice w. of (fl. 1342). **43/7/6** (poss or ten 1342)

### ROTSIPEN

Rotsipen, Arnold (fl. 1626-7). **68/2/1** (res 1626-7)

le ROUS (Rowse)

le Rous, Nicholas (fl. >1302-<1315), potter, h. of Margaret de TEYE. **43/7/5** (poss >1302; <1315)

Rowse, William (fl. 1671), br.-in-law of Richard GARFORD, h. of Cicilla. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1671x4 bequeathed to by Richard Garford)

~, ~, Cicilla w. of (fl. 1671), sis. of Richard GARFORD. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1671x4)

### ROWLAND

Rowland, Arthur (Mr.) (fl. 1666). **68/2/1N** (ten/res/shop 1666)

Rowse; see le ROUS

Rue; see REW

### RUPERT

Prince Rupert (fl. 1670), Count Palatine of the Rhine. **68/2/1** (ref to: attended Colonel Legg's funeral)

### RUSSE

Russe, William (fl. 1431), cit. & goldsmith, exec of Bartholomew SEMAN. **43/7/6** (executor 1413)

### RUTT

Rutt, Margaret (fl. 1556), da. of George Pytman (PITMAN), niece of Reynold Pytman (PITMAN). **43/7/2** (rev 1556)

### RUTTER

Rutter, Arthur (fl. 1632-3). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3)

### RYAN

Ryan, John (fl. 1543-4). **43/7/2?** (ten 1543-4)

### RYOT

Ryot, Roger (fl. 1387-95; d. <1399), cit. & goldsmith, h. of Agnes da. of Philip Chamberleyn (CHAMBERLAIN), k. of William GOSELIN. **43/7/3** (ten 1390/1-3; poss 1395)

### RYVE

Ryve, John (b. c.1508; fl. 1577 aged 69), labourer. **43/7/6?** (ten 1545); **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1545-63)



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### S

#### SAD

Sad, Henry (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

St. John, Lord; see William PAULET

St. Osyth; see JOHN of St. Osyth

#### SAINT NICHOLAS (Seint Nicholas)

Seint Nicholas, Nicholas (fl. 1444?), esq, f. of Christine. **68/1** (ref to ), see Christine da. of ~, ~, Christine da. of (fl. 1444; d. 1455), abbess. **68/1** (res 1444-55)

#### SALL

Sall, Agnes (fl. 1588-90), w. of William. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley c.1588-90)

Sall, William (fl. 1588-90), porter, h. of Agnes. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley c.1588-90)

#### SALMON

Salmon, Gregory (fl. 1644x50), cit. & turner. **68/2/11A** (ten 1644x50)

#### SALTER

Salter, George (fl. 1609). **68/2/1B** (poss 1609)

#### SALVAGE

Salvage, Elizabeth (fl. 1537-9; d. 1543/4x1555/6), abbess of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1537-9)

*de Sancta Ositha, de Sancto Osith'*, see JOHN of St. Osyth

#### SANDERS

Sanders, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (res 1666)

Sanders, Thomas (fl. <1673). **43/7/2** (res <1673)

#### SANDON

Sandon, Thomas (fl. 1666-?70). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666-?70)

#### SANFORD

Sanford, Mr Hannack (fl. 1675). **43/7/3** (ref to: complaint against Thomas Hall 1675)

#### SANSOM (Sanson)

Sansom (Sanson), John (fl. 1637-8), blacksmith. **43/7/2** (ten/res 1637-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1638). **43/7/2** (res 1638)

Sanson; see SANSOM

#### SARGEANT

Sargeant, Thomas (fl. 1639-43), of Pagenhould (Staffs), gent. **68/2/11B** (ten 1639-43)

#### SARYS

Sarys, Thomas (fl. 1571), cit. & haberdasher ('hab's'). **43/7/2** (feof 1571)

#### SCARLET (Scarlett)

Scarlet (Scarlett), John (fl. 1349; d. 1387x93), cit., f. of Maurice Scarlet, k.? of Mary or Joan gda.s of John de Alegate (le POTTER). **43/7/2-3** (quit <1393); **43/7/3** (quit <1393); **43/7/4** (poss 1349; 1387; poss <1395; also quit-rent from **2-3**; chantry set up for 1438)

Scarlet, Maurice (fl. 1393), s. of John Scarlet. **43/7/2-3** (quit 1393); **43/7/3** (quit <1393); **43/7/4** (poss 1387x93)

Scarlet; see also William Wodeward (WOODWARD)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Scarlett; see SCARLET

Schelton; see SKELTON

### SCORFEYN

Scorfeyn, John (fl. 1381-3), cit. & furbisher (*furbour*). **43/7/7A** (ten 1381-3)

Scot; see SCOTT

### SCOTT (Scot)

Scott, John (fl. 1613). **68/2/4** (ten of cellar below **68/2/5** 1613)

Scot, Richard (fl. 1407x1411), brewer. **68/1** (ref to: established memorial in chapel 1407x11; request to be bur. in nuns' cemetery)

~, ~, Anne da. of (d. by 1407?). **68/1** (ref to: bur. in nuns' cemetery)

Scrivernell; see SCRIVENER

### SCRIVENER (Scrivernell)

Scrivener (Scrivernell), John (fl. 1650-1). **68/2/8E** (underten/res 1650-1)

### SCROPE

Scrope, Eleanor; see Eleanor da. of Ralph NEVILLE

Scrope, Henry (b. 1315; d. 1391), 1st baron Scrope of Masham, f. of Geoffrey. **68/1** (ref to), see his da.-in-law Eleanor da. of Ralph NEVILLE

~, ~, Geoffrey s. of (d. 1362), h. of Eleanor da. of Ralph NEVILLE. **68/1** (ref to), see his w. Eleanor da. of Ralph NEVILLE

~, ~, ~, Eleanor w. of; see Eleanor da. of Ralph NEVILLE

### SCULL

Scull, Miles (fl. 1426). **43/7/2-3** (quit/?feof for John lord Tiptoft 1426); **43/7/3** (quit 1426 by John Eton)

### SEDLYE (Sydley)

Sedlye (Sydley), Mrs. -; see w. of Nicholas SEDLYE

Sedlye (Sydley), Nicholas (Mr.) (fl. 1566-7), f. of Isaac. **68/2/15?** (ten/res 1567)

~, ~, Isaac s. of (bapt. 1566). **68/2/15** (ref to: bapt. in Minories ch 1566)

~, ~, w. of (Mrs. Sedlye) (fl. 1567). **68/2/15** (ref to: Easter communicant 1567; private pew)

### SEMAN

\* Seman, Bartholomew (fl. 1399-1414; d. 1431x2), cit. & goldbeater, h. of Katharine, execs: Katharine SEMAN, William RUSSE, Thomas HAUNSARD, William STAFFORD, John BRYAN, supervisor: William BABTHORP. **43/7/6** (poss 1399-<1412 acq from John & Cecilia Godrom; poss 1414 acq from John atte Lee's execs)

~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. 1431-2), exec of Bartholomew SEMAN. **43/7/6** (executor 1431)

Seman, William (fl. 1393), of *Littelbursted* (Burstead; Essex). **43/7/2** (feof <1393)

### SENEY

Seney, Roger (fl. 1639; d. ?1643-4), cit. & butcher. **68/2/4** (ten 1639)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1643-4; 1659-60). **68/2/4** (ten 1643/4-1659/60)

### SEVERNE

Severne, John (fl. 1414), chaplain. **43/7/6** (poss 1414 acq from John atte Lee's execs & released right to Seman)

### SHADWORTH

Shadworth, John (fl. 1395), cit. & mercer. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

\* Shadworth, John (fl. 1428x30), mercer. **68/1** (ref to: established memorial in chapel 1428x30)

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### SHAMBROKE

Shambroke, John (fl. 1604-7). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1604-7)

### SHARPE

Sharpe, John (fl. 1460-6). **43/7/3** (ten 1460-6)

Sharpeles; see SHARPLES

### SHARPLES (Sharpeles)

Sharples (Sharpeles), Daniel (or Donald) (b. c.1509; fl. 1577 aged c.68), yeoman. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.<1551x77)

Sharpeles, Thomas (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Sheareson; see SHEARSON

### SHEARSON (Sheareson)

Shearson (Sheareson), Thomas (fl. 1588-90; 1598-1600), porter, master of Margaret MANNERINGE. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600); **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1588-90)

### SHEFFELDE

Sheffelde, Lady - (fl. 1567). **68/2/3?** (ten/res 1567)

### SHEPPARDE

Shepparde, Thomas (fl. 1593-4), cit. & draper. **68/2/9** (ten 1593-4)

### SHERL(E)Y

Sherl(e)y, Thomas (fl. 1617-26), of Preston (Kent), 2nd h. of Elizabeth da. of John STONE. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his w. Elizabeth da. of John STONE

### de SHERSTEDE

de Sherstede, Alice (fl. 1313), abbess of Minoresses. **68/1** (res 1313)

\*ALICE

### SHEWEN

Shewen, John (fl. 1476), cit. & horse-dealer (*corser*). **43/7/7A** (feof 1476)

### SHIRYNGHAM (\* SHYRYNGHAM)

\*? Shiryngham, William (fl. 1395), cit. & mercer. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

the shoemaker (*sutor*); see WILLIAM the tawyer

### de SHORDYCH

de Shordych, Margery (fl. 1317), widow, da. & heir of Walter att' GATH'. **43/7/2-3** (rev <1317)

### SHORTRED (?Shortrigh)

Shortred (?Shortrigh), Mary (fl. 1666), widow. **68/2/1CC** (ten/res 1666)

Shortrigh; see SHORTRED

### SHREWSBURY

Shrewsbury, earl of; see John TALBOT

Shrewsbury, countess of; see Margaret da. of Humphrey STAFFORD

### SIDNEY

Sidney, Philip (Sir) (d. 1586), kt. **68/2/1** (ref to: body lay in state there 1586-7)

### SILVESTER (Sylvester)

Silvester (Sylvester), John (fl. 1476-92), cit. & butcher. **43/7/7A** & **8A** (ten/res by 1476-c.1492)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

### SINEWES

Sinewes, Anthony (fl. 1548). **43/7/4?** (ten 1548)

### SKARGELL

Skargell, Jane (fl. 1544). **68/2/11** (underten of John Moore/?res 1544)

### SKELTON (de Schelton)

Skelton (de Schelton), Adam (fl. 1311-17). **43/7/1** (ten or poss 1311; 1312; 1317)

Skelton, John (fl. <1420-?1423), chaplain. **43/7/7A** (feof <1420)

### SKILLET

Skillet, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

### SKINNER (Skynner)

Skinner (Skynner), Anthony (fl. 1592). **43/7/1** adj (poss 77 Aldgate High St. 1592 acq from Thomas Cletherowe)

Skynner; see SKINNER

### SMALLWOOD

Smallwood, Avery (fl. 1581), w. of Robert CRAMPE. **68/2/8** (ref to: married Robert Crampe 1581)

### SMART

Smart, John (fl. 1662). **68/2/8B, D-G** (lease mortgaged to but void 1662)

### SMITH (Smyth, Smythe)

Smythe (Smyth), Bartholomew (fl. 1600-1), of Hackney (Mdx), gent, s. of John, h. of Elizabeth. **68/2/4** (poss 1600 acq from f.)

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1601). **68/2/4** (ref to)

Smyth, Christopher (fl. 1562), clerk of the pipe. **68/2/1B** (ref to 1562)

Smith, Henry (fl. <1604-5). **68/2/8B** (ten <1604-5)

Smythe (Smith), John (fl. 1579-1600), of Hackney (Mdx), Maston (Northants), gent, f. of Bartholomew. **68/2/4** (poss 1579 bought from Robert Dudley)

Smith, Susan (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Smith, William (fl. 1666). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1666)

smith (*faber*), the; see BARTHOLOMEW the smith

Smyth, Smythe; see SMITH

### SNAPE (Snapp)

Snape (Snapp), Edward (fl. 1666). **68/2/1V** (ten/res 1666)

### SNELL

Snell, Peter (fl. 1607-9), of Stoke Newington (Mdx). **68/2/11** (ten 1607x9)

### SOANE

Soane, Thomas (fl. 1613). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1613)

Solomon the tiler; see Salomon le TILER

### SOLOMON

Solomon, Thomas (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

### SOMER

Somer, Frances (b. c.1513;fl. 1539 aged 26), nun. **68/1** (res 1535-9)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

SOTHESBY (Sotherby, Souerby)

Sothesby (Sotherby, Souerby), William (fl. 1632-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-8)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 2 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Souerby; see SOTHESBY

Southampton, earl of; see Sir William FITZWILLIAM

Sotherby; see SOTHESBY

Southfolk (de); see de SUFFOLK

SPACHURSTE (Spatchurst)

Spachurste (Spatchurst), Robert (fl. 1586), cit. & embroiderer. **43/7/9A** (ten 1586; expelled by Richardson & John Evens)

SPARKES (Sparke)

Sparkes (Sparke), Nicholas (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636; 1638)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

SPELEMAN (\* SPELMAN)

\* Speleman, Stephen (fl. 1395), cit. & mercer. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

SPILIMAN

Spiliman, Daniel (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 3 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

SPROTT (\* SPROT)

\* Sprott, Alexander (fl. 1420; d. 1438x9), cit. & vintner. **43/7/4** (poss 1423-8; 1438); **43/7/7A** (feof 1420x3; 1428; 1438)

SPRYNGELL

Spryngell, Thomas (fl. <1552-3). **68/1** ten <1552-3); **68/2/5** (ten <1552-3)

STACKHOUSE

Stackhouse, John (fl. 1662), merchant tailor. **68/2/0** (ref to: paid £8 to parish to exempt him from service in all parish offices 1662)

STAFFORD (\* BUCKINGHAM)

\* Stafford, Humphrey (b. 1402; d. 1460), 4th duke of Buckingham, gds. of THOMAS of Woodstock, h. of Anne. **68/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Anne wid. of (fl. 1480 wp), duchess of Buckingham. **68/1** (ten/res 1480; ref to: established memorial in chapel 1480)

~, ~, Margaret (Katharine?) da. of (d. 1467x76), countess of Shrewsbury. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch)

Stafford, William (fl. 1431), clerk, exec of Bartholomew SEMAN. **43/7/6** (feof 1431)

STANDEN

Standen, Mr. - (fl. 1566-7), preacher. **68/2/0** (ref to: preached in Holy Trinity Minorities ch 1566-7)

STANDISH

Standish, Henry (d. 1535), bishop of St. Asaph. **68/1** (ref to: deposited goods with abbess)

Standish, Henry (fl. 1652?; 1662-71; d. by 1674-5), cit. & cordwainer. **68/2/4** (ten 1662); **68/2/8A** (ten ?1652; 1662-71)

\*Henry STANDISH (fl. 1666)

~, ~, exec of (fl. 1674-5). **68/2/4** (ten 1674-5); **68/2/8A** (ten 1674-5)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Standish, Henry (fl. 1666). **68/2/1L** (ten/res/shop 1666)

\*Henry STANDISH cit. & cordwainer

### STANLEY

Stanley, Beatrix (fl. 1601), da. of John. **43/7/9A** (rev 1601)

Stanley, John (fl. 1601), gent, f. of Beatrix. **43/7/9A** (poss 1601)

### STAPLES

Staples, Samuel (fl. 1662). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1662)

### STARLING (Staruel)

Starling (Staruel), Sir Samuel (fl. 1671; d. <1674), Mayor, h. of Mary. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his w. Mary da. of Richard GARFORD

### STEELE

Steele, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### STEPHEN

S[tephen] (fl. 1170x97), prior of Holy Trinity Priory. **43/7/9A** (granted to Fulchered 1170x97), see also HOLY TRINITY PRIORY

Stephen *de Armenia Majori* (fl. 1358-60), Basilian monk. **68/1** (?ref to: visited Elizabeth de Burgh 1358)

### STEPHENS (Stephenes, Stevenys)

Stephens, Edward (fl. 1617), of Middle Temple, esq, eldest son of Elizabeth & Thomas STEPHENS. **43/7/7A** (see) (rev Ship Alley 1617)

Stephens, Elizabeth; see Elizabeth da. of John STONE

Stephenes, John (fl. 1428-38), cit. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1428-38)

Stephens, John (fl. 1617-26), of Middle Temple, esq, second s. of Elizabeth & Thomas STEPHENS. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1617-26)

Stephens, Nathaniel (fl. 1617), third s. of Elizabeth & Thomas STEPHENS. **43/7/7A** (see) (rev Ship Alley 1617)

\* Stephens, Thomas (fl. 1609; d. <1613), of Middle Temple, esq, h. of Elizabeth da. of John STONE, f. of Edward, John, & Nathaniel. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1609)

Stevenys, William (fl. 1426), clerk. **43/7/2-3** (quit/?feof for John lord Tiptoft 1426); **43/7/3** (quit 1426 gtd by John Eton)

### STERNE

Sterne, John (fl. 1537-9; 1546), auditor & sub-steward of abbey of St. Mary Graces, gent. **43/7/1** (ten 1537-46)

Stevenys; see STEPHENS

### STILE

Stile, Eustace (fl. <1622). **68/2/11A** (ten <1622)

### STODDARD

Stoddard, William (fl. 1549). **43/7/7A** (ten Ship Alley 1549)

### (de) STOKES

\*? de Stokes, Henry (fl. 1306). **68/1** (ref to as ten of ?**43/7/18**)

de Stokes, Joan (fl. <1341), abbess of Minoreesses. **68/1** (res <1341)

\* Stokes, William (fl. 1428; d. <1438), cit. **43/7/4** (feof for Alexander Sprott 1428); **43/7/7A** (feof 1428)

### STONE

\* Stone, John (fl. >1574; 1609), cit. & haberdasher, f. of Sarah & Elizabeth. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley >1574-1609)

\* ~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (fl. 1609-26), of Over Lypiatt (Glos), w. & wid. of Thomas STEPHENS, m. of Edward, John, & Nathaniel STEPHENS, later (by 1617) mar. Thomas SHERL(E)Y. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1609-17)

~, ~, Sarah da. of (fl. 1609), w. of Edward MANNERINGE. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1609)

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Storguill; see STROGOIL

### STRAVYE

Stravye, Bridget (b. c. 1519; fl. 1539 aged 20), novice. **68/1** (res 1535)

### STREAME

Streame, Thomas (d. 1590), of Edgeworth (Mdx). **68/2/0** (ref to: bur. in 'new' chyard)

### STREET (Streete, Strette)

Streete (Strette), Humphrey (fl. 1589-1613). **68/2/1** (poss pt acq from Thomas & Martha Taylor 1589); **68/2/15** (poss 1589 acq from Thomas & Martha Taylor)

Street, Humphrey (fl. 1627), master of Merchant Taylors' Company. **68/2/9** (ref to: requested £5 of Baylie's fine to be abated)

Streete, Stephen (fl. 1601), cit. & grocer. **68/2/4** (poss 1601 bought from Bartholomew Smythe)

Strette; see STREET

### STRINGER

Stringer, Leonard (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### STROGOIL (Stroguill)

Strogoil (Stroguill), William (fl. <1281-2). **43/7/9A** (poss or ten <1281-2)

### STUART

Stuart, Charles (b. 1639; d. 1672), duke of Lennox & Richmond. **68/2/1** (ref to: attended Colonel Legg's funeral 1670)

### STUBBINS

Stubbins, - (fl. 1655). **43/7/9A** (ten 1655)

### STUDFYLD

Studfyld, Richard (fl. 1492), churchwarden of St. Botolph Aldgate. **43/7/9A** (churchwarden 1492)

### STURGEON

Sturgeon, John (fl. 1579), Bishopstoke (Hants), gent. **68/2/9** (ten & shops 1579-<81)

### de SUDBURY

de Sudbury, Henry (fl. 1375?), skinner, f. of Agnes. **68/1** (ref to), see Agnes da. of ~, ~, Agnes da. of (fl. 1375), nun. **68/1** (res 1375)

de Suffolchia; see de SUFFOLK

(de) SUFFOLK (de Southfolk, de Suffolchia, de Sutfolk, de Suthfack, de Suthfolk; \* LE POTTER)

Suffolk, countess of (fl. 1510); see Margaret w. of Edmund de la POLE

Suffolk, dowager duchess of; see Katharine wid. of Charles BRANDON

Suffolk, duke of; see Charles BRANDON & Henry GREY

Suffolk, earl of; see Edmund de la POLE

\*? de Suffolk (de Suthfack, de Sutfolk, de Suthfolk, de Southfolk, de Suffolchia, alias le Poter, le Potere, le Potter, *dictus* de Alegate, de Reydon), Alan (fl. 1287/8; d. 1306x7), of Raydon (Suffolk), potter (*potarius*, *ollarius*), ?apprentice of John de Alegate (le POTTER), h. of Juliana & Agnes, f. of Agnes & Anabilia (Amabilia), exec of Maud la FEYTIE. **43/7/2** (ref to); **43/7/4** (ref to as holder of **7A**); **43/7/5** (executor 1300; ref to as prob holder of **43/7/7A**); **43/7/6?** (poss or ten 1297); **43/7/7A** (poss 1297 bought from John le Potter); **43/7/7B** (ten or poss 1297-1302); **43/7/8A** (poss 1287/8 granted by John le Potter; regranted by John le Potter 1305/6; res <1306); **43/7/9A** (poss 1301-1306/7 gtd by Richard & Agnes de Algate); workhouse **43/7/9A** 1306

~, ~, Agnes 2nd w. of (& wid. of) (fl. >1287/8-1309; d. <1325?), ?later mar. John INGELWODE. **43/7/7B?** (ten or poss 1309); **43/7/8A** (res <1306; poss 1306/7 bequeathed to by h.); **43/7/9A** (poss 1306-7)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

- ~, ~, Agnes da. of (fl. 1307; d. 1337), also da. of Juliana, sis. of Anabilia, w. & wid. of William le CLERK, m. of Agnes. **43/7/2-3** (quitclaimed right in 1326); **43/7/7A** (poss 1306-1331); **43/7/9A** (rev 1306/7; poss by 1326); **43/7/8A** (poss 1326 bequeathed to by h. William le Clerk)
- ~, ~, ~, Agnes da. of; see Agnes da. of William le CLERK
- ~, ~, Anabilia (Amabilia) da. of (fl. 1306-26), da. of Juliana, sis of Agnes, w. of Walter de Wymbysh (WIMBISH). **43/7/8A** (poss >1307-<1325); **43/7/9A** (rev 1306/7; poss by 1326); **43/7/10** (?ten 1326)
- ~, ~, Juliana 1st w. of (fl. 1287-8; d. <1306), m. of Agnes & Anabilia. **43/7/8A** (poss 1287/8 gtd by John le Potter); **43/7/9A** (ref to), see her da.s Agnes & Anabilia da.s of Alan de SUFFOLK

### SUSSEX

Sussex, earl of; see Robert RATCLIFFE

Sussex, James (fl. 1632-3; 1637-8). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3; 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

de Sutfolk; de Suthfack; de Suthfolk; see de SUFFOLK

*sutor*; see WILLIAM the tawyer

### SUTTON

Sutton, Daniel (fl. 1607x31). **68/2/11B** (ten/?res 1607x31)

Sutton, John (fl. 1546), yeoman, h. of Jane. **68/2/8** (ten 1546)

~, ~, Jane w. of (fl. 1546). **68/2/8** (ten 1546)

Sutton, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1638)

Sutton, Robert (fl. 1636-8). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1636; 1638)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1636). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1636)

### SWADE

Swade, John (fl. c.1670). **43/7/9A** (ten or res c.1670)

\*John SWEETS?

Swaine; see SWAYNE

### SWANNE

Swanne, Thomas (d. 1583), servant to Thomas DOWNES. **68/2/12** (ref to)

### SWAYNE (Swaine)

Swayne, Judith; see Judith w. of Robert SWAYNE

Swayne, Robert (fl. 1626-32), cit. & fruiterer, h. of Judith. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1626-32)

Swayne (Swaine), Robert (Mr.) (fl. 1617; d. 1644), an officer of the Mayor's Court, exec & legatee: William FLEWELLYN. **43/7/1** adj (rev 1617-22; ten 77 High Street 1622-44)

~, ~, execs of (fl. 1644-51). **43/7/1** adj (ten 77 High Street 1644-51), see also William FLEWELLYN

~, ~, Judith w. of (fl. 1626-32). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1626-32)

### SWEETS

Sweets?, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/9A** (ten/res 1666)

\*John SWADE

Sydley; see SEDLYE

Sylvester; see SILVESTER



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### T

Taillour, Tailor, Tailour; see TAYLOR

TALBOT (Talbot)

Talbot, John (d. 1460), earl of Shrewsbury, f. of Elizabeth MOWBRAY. **68/1** (ref to)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of; see Elizabeth MOWBRAY

Talbot (Talbot), Sir Humphrey (d. <1505), h. of Jane. **68/1** (ref to), see Jane wid. of

~, ~, Jane wid. of (d. 1505). **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch & established memorial in chapel 1505; beq to friars 1505)

Talbot; see TALBOT

TANFEILD

Tanfeild, William (fl. c.1638). **43/7/9A** (ten c.1638)

TAYLOR (Taillour, Tailor, Tailour, Taylour)

Taillour, Frowe - (fl. 1557), of ?Germany. **68/2/6-7** (ten/res 1557)

Taylor, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

Tailor, Mary (fl. 1656-75), exec of Mr. Robert TAYLOR. **68/2/10** (ten 1656-1675)

Taylour, Nicholas (fl. 1377-81), of Salisbury, cit. & draper. **43/7/7A** (ten 1377-81)

Taillour, Peter (fl. 1358; <1361). **43/7/1** (ten or poss 1358)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1361). **43/7/1** (ten or poss by 1361)

Taylor, Peter (fl. < c.1530). **43/7/1** (ten < c. 1530)

Tailour, Robert (fl. 1583), cordwainer. **43/7/2** (poss 1583)

Taylor (Tailor), Robert (Mr.) (fl. 1646-7; d. c.1656), exec: Mary TAILOR. **68/2/10** (ten 1649-50; 1654-6)

Taylor, Thomas (fl. 1589), h. of Martha. **68/2/1** (poss pt by 1589 gtd to Humphrey Strette); **68/2/15** (ref to), see Martha w. of

~, ~, Martha w. of (fl. 1589). **68/2/1** (poss pt by 1589 gtd to Humphrey Streete); **68/2/15** (life interest in ?gtd to Humphrey Streete 1589)

Taylor, Thomas (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

Taylour; see TAYLOR

*regulator*; see TILER & REGINALD the tiler

TERRELL

Terrell, William (fl. 1614), cit & fletcher, h. of Sara Pytman (PITMAN). **43/7/2** (ref to), see his w. Sara Pytman (PITMAN)

TERRY

Terry, Robert (fl. 1609). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1609)

Terry, Thomas (fl. 1598). **43/7/9A** (ref to - dwelling at the Antwerp 1598)

TEWILL

Tewill, Sarah (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3G** (ten/res 1637-8)

de TEYE

de Teye, Margaret (fl. 1315), wid. of Nicholas le ROUS & w. of Robert MAILLE. **43/7/5** (poss dower interest by 1315)

TEYSON

Teyson, John (fl. 1476), horse-dealer (*corsor*). **43/7/7A** or **8A** (ten/res 1476)

THAYER

Thayer, Giles (fl. c.1670). **43/7/9A** (ten or res c.1670)

de Thephord; see THETFORD

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### THETFORD (de Thephord)

de Thephord, Bartholomew (fl. c.1325), apprentice? (*garçon*) of John le POTTER, h. of Katharine. **43/7/4**  
(custody during minority of Mary & Joan de Alegate c.1325)  
~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. c.1325). **43/7/4** (custody during minority of Mary & Joan de Alegate c.1325)

### THIBAUT

Thibaut VII (fl. >1256), king of Navarre. **68/1** (ref to: founded house of Minoresses)

### THOMAS

Thomas (fl. 1476-7). **43/7/3** (ten 1476-7)

\*Thomas CROWCH

\*Thomas CRAOCHMAN

\* Thomas earl of Lancaster (fl. 1296;d. 1322), s. of EDMUND earl of Lancaster & BLANCHE dowager queen of Navarre. **43/7/12A** (poss 1302); **68/1** (granted **43/7/12A** to Minoresses 1302)

Thomas of Woodstock (b. 1355; d. 1397), earl of Buckingham, duke of Gloucester, 7th s. of Edward III, h. of Eleanor de BOHUN, f. of Isabella, gdf. of Humphrey STAFFORD. **68/1** (res 1370s); **68/2/0** (ref to: occupied house next to ch c.1375), see also Isabel da. of

~, ~, Isabel (Isabella) of Gloucester da. of (b. 1383; fl. 1397-1421), abbess of Minoresses, da. of Eleanor de BOHUN. **68/1** (res 1399-1421; bur. in abbey ch >1421)

Thomas, Agnes (d. 1584), wid. of John THOMAS. **43/7/5** (res c.1584)

Thomas, Helen (fl. 1597), da. of Laurence. **68/2/4** (ref to)

Thomas, John (d. <1584), h. of Agnes. **43/7/5** (ref to), see his wid. Agnes THOMAS 1584

Thomas, Laurence the younger (fl. 1591-96; d. by 1597), grocer, f. of Helen. **68/2/4** (ten/res 1591-<1595)

### THOMPSON (Tompson, Tomson, Tonson)

Thompson (Tompson), Colonel - (fl. 1640; d. c.1646). **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1640-6)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1646-8). **68/2/8F-G** (ten 1646-8)

Tompson, Anne; see Anne w. & wid. of John TOMSON

Tomson, John (fl. 1598-1600), cit. & haberdasher. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1598-1600)

Tonson, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/3C & ?D** (ten/res; shed 1638)

\*John TOMSON (fl 1648)

Tomson (Tompson, Tonson), John (fl. 1648; d. <1653), cit. & cordwainer, h. of Anne. **43/7/3A** (ref to: see Anne wid. of); **43/7/3C-D** (poss 1648)

~, ~, Anne w. & wid. of (fl. 1648-53). **43/7/3A** (poss 1653); **3C-D** (poss 1648-53)

Thomson, Philip (fl. 1466-71). **43/7/3** (ten 1466-71)

Thomson; see THOMPSON

### THORNTON

Thornton, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1638)

Thornton, Thomas (fl. 1626). **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1626)

### THOROWEGOOD

Thorowegood, Thomas (fl. 1588-90), wheelwright. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1588-90)

### THORPE (Thorp)

Thorpe, Joan (fl. 1623-4), former servant of Samuel AVIS. **43/7/3A** (res in house of Thomas Lynsey in Three Kings Alley 1623-4)

Thorp, Stephen (fl. 1623), h. of Dorothy. **43/7/9A?** (lodger of Peter Kidd/res 1623)

~, ~, Dorothy w. of (fl. 1623). **43/7/9A?** (lodger of Peter Kidd/res 1623)

### THROASTER

Throaster, Richard (fl. 1638). **43/7/4** or **5** (ten/res 1638); **43/7/5** (ten/res 1638)

### THURLAND

Thurland, Charles (Mr.) (fl. 1675). **43/7/3** (ref to: complaint against Thomas Hall 1675)

### TILER (the tiler, *tegulator*, le Tuler, le Tuyller)

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le Tuler (le Tuyller, the tiler *tegulator*), Salomon (Solomon) (fl. c.1294), h. of Alice, f. of Ranulph le POTTER. **43/7/7B?** (poss <1303); **43/7/10** (poss or ten c.1294); **43/7/10-11** (poss or ten c.1294); **43/7/13-17** (ref to as former holder of **11C**)

~, ~, Alice w. of (fl. 1294). **43/7/10** (poss or ten c.1294); **43/7/10-11** (poss or ten c.1294)

~, ~, Ranulph s. of; see Ranulph le POTTER

### TILLEY

Tilley, - (fl. <1669), 'saylesman'. **43/7/9Aii** (ten/res <1669)

### TIPTOFT (Tiptot)

Tiptoft (Tiptot), John (Lord; Baron) (fl. 1375?-1443), steward of royal household, kt, baron, f. of John. **43/7/2** (poss 1426); quit? >1426); **3** (quit? >1426)

Tiptoft, John (fl. <1443; executed 1470), earl of Worcester. **43/7/2** (?poss 1470; quit? <1470); **3** (quit? <1470)

Tiptot; see TIPTOFT

### TOCKYNG (Tuckyn?)

Tockyng (Tuckyn?), Richard (fl. 1568-?1570), b. in Friesland, merchant, denizen. **68/2/8?** (ten/res 1568)

Tompson, Tomson, Tonson; see THOMPSON

### TOWERS

Towers, John (fl. 1666-8), cit. & girdler. **43/7/1** (ten of ?shop 1668/res 1666)

\*Thomas TOWERS

~, ~, execs of (fl. 17th C). **43/7/1** (ten 17th C)

Towers, Peter (fl. 1666), k., exec, & assignee of Leonard. **43/7/1** (ten 1666)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1667). **43/7/1** (?ten 1667)

Towers, Thomas (?sic for John) (fl. 1666?), tallowchandler. **43/7/1** (subten/res 1666)

\*John TOWERS

### TRENTEMARS

Trentemars, Edmund (fl. 1277-94), cit., br. & heir of Roger, descendant of Walter. **43/7/11C** (ref to as owner of land abutting E 1294); **43/7/13** (?rev c.1277 sought as his right against Thomas de Bredstrate; qtcl to Edmund earl of Lancaster 1294); **68/1** (ref to: quitcl. **43/7/13**)

Trentemars, Walter (fl. <1277), ancestor of Edmund. **43/7/13** (poss <1277)

\*? ~, ~, John s. & heir of (fl. <1277). **43/7/13** (poss <1277)

\*? ~, ~, ~, Geoffrey ?br. & heir of (fl. <1277). **43/7/13** (poss <1277)

~, ~, ~, ~, Roger k. of (fl. <1277), br. of Edmund. **43/7/13** (poss <1277)

~, ~, ~, ~, ~, Edmund br. & heir of; see Edmund TRENTEMARS

### TRIGOSE

Trigose, Thankefulle (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

### TROCHES (Troche, de Trosse)

Troche (de Trosse), Guillame (fl. 1538-62), royal flautist, ?k. of Henry TROCHES. **68/2/15** (ref to)

Troches, Henry (Mr.) (fl. 1580-97; d. 1617), royal musician, churchwarden (1585), h. of Lucretia GALLIARDELLO & Katharine LAUND, s.-in-law of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO, f. of Elizabeth, ?k. of Guillame de Trosse (TROCHES). **68/2/14** (ten/?res 1596/7-?1610/11); **68/2/15** (?res c.1596)

~, ~, Elizabeth da. of (bapt. 1583), also da. of Lucretia GALLIARDELLO. **68/2/15** (ref to: bapt. in parish 1583)

~, ~, Henry s. of (d. 1599). **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Katharine da. of (bapt. 1589), also da. of Katharine LAUND. **68/2/15** (ref to)

~, ~, Lucretia w. of; see Lucretia da. of Mark Anthony GALLIARDELLO

~, ~, Mary da. of (bapt. 1588), also da. of Katharine LAUND. **68/2/15** (ref to: bapt. in parish 1589)

~, ~, William s. of (bapt. 1590), also s. of Katharine LAUND. **68/2/15** (ref to: bapt. in parish 1590)

Troches, Jacob (fl. 1616), ?br. or s. of Henry. **68/2/15** (ref to - signed parish vestry minutes)

\*James TROCHES

Troches, James (fl. 1625), royal musician playing hautboy & sackbut. **68/2/15** (ref to)

\*Jacob TROCHES

## INDEX OF PERSONS

Trompeton; see TRUMPTON

### TROOSEY

Troosey, John (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

de Trosse; see TROCHES

### TROUT

Trout, Richard (fl. c.1670). **43/7/9A** (ten or res c.1670)

### TRUMPTON (Trompeton, Trumpynton)

Trumpton (Trompeton, Trumpynton), Alice (fl. 1361-78). **43/7/2-3** (poss 1361; c.1374; 1377-8 **2** only)

Trumpynton; see TRUMPTON

### TRUSSELL

Trussell, Lady Maud (fl. 1316-17), m. of Lady Elizabeth KERYALL. **68/1** (ref to: bur. in abbey ch >1316-17)

Tuckyn?; see TOCKYNG

### TUFNELL (Tuffnell)

Tuffnell (Tuffnell), Richard (Mr.) (fl. 1639-40; d. by 1641), of Southwark, brewer, exec of William HUMFRIES.

**68/2/8F-G** (ten 1539-40); **68/2/10** (ten 1639-40)

~, ~, wid. of (fl. 1641-4). **68/2/10** (ten 1641-4)

Tuler; see TILER

Tuppryce; see TUPRYCE

### TUPRYCE (Tuppryce)

Tupryce (Tuppryce), John (fl. 1551-90), cobbler. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77; ten/res 1588-90)

### TURKE (\* TURK)

\* Turke, Richard (fl. 1550), aldm. **43/7/3** (quit 1550)

### TURNER

Turner, Katharine (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

le Tuyller; see le TULER

### TYCE

Tyce, John (fl. 1413-14), cit. & goldbeater, exec of John atte LEE the elder. **43/7/6** (executor 1414)

### TYEN

Tyen, Martin (fl. 1638). **43/7/4** (ten/res 1638)

### TYMPERLEY

Tymperley, John (fl. <1506), in service of Elizabeth MOWBRAY, f. of Thomas TYMPERLEY. **68/1** (ref to)

Tymperley, Thomas (fl. 1506; 1514-16), in service of Elizabeth MOWBRAY, rent collector for abbey, s. of John TYMPERLEY. **68/1** (ref to)

### TYRELL

Tyrell, Mary (fl. 1494), nun, da. of William Tyrell of Gipping (Suffolk) & Margaret Darcy or of Sir William Tyrell of Heron (Kent) & Eleanor Darcy, niece of John CLOPTON & Anne MONTGOMERY. **68/1** (res 1494; see also note 71)

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### U

UDALL (Youdall)

Udall (Youdall), Thomas (fl. c.1666; 1671), upholsterer. **68/2/1J** (ten/res 1666-?1671x4)

Ulster, countess of; see ELIZABETH & PHILLIPPA

ULTHWAITE

Ulthwaite, John (fl. 1674), of Deptford (Kent). **68/2/1** (feof 1674)

UNDERWODE

Underwode, William (fl. 1356; d. <1384-5), cit. & butcher, h. of Cecilia. **43/7/6** (poss or ten 1356; c.1374; 1377; 1381)

~, ~, Cecilia wid. of (fl. 1384x5-99), later mar. John GOODGROM. **43/7/6** (poss 1384/5)

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### V

#### VANDEFLITE

Vandeflite, John (fl. 1567-71), b. in Antwerp, carver, h. of Katharine. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

~, ~, Katharine w. of (fl. 1571), Dutch. **68/2/8?** (res 1571)

#### VERDON

Verdon, Theobald (d. 1316), baron, 2nd h. of Elizabeth de BURGH. **68/1** (ref to)

#### VERNON

Vernon, John (fl. 1605), cit. & draper, h. of Sarah da. of Thomas GILL. **68/2/11** (rev 1605)

~, ~, Sarah w. of; see Sarah da. of Thomas GILL

#### VILLIERS

Villiers, George (b. 1592; d. 1628), duke of Buckingham, uncle of Elizabeth WASHINGTON. **68/2/1** (ref to)

Villiers, George (b. 1628; d. 1687), duke of Buckingham. **68/2/1** (ref to: attended Colonel Legg's funeral 1670)

#### VINCENT (Vyncent)

Vincent (Vyncent), Sibyl (b. c.1478; fl. 1549 aged c. 71; 1551), former nun of Minoreesses. **43/7/4?** (ten 1548-51); **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548; ?1551); **43/7/9A?** (ten 1548/9; ten/res 1551); **68/1** (res 1539)

#### di VISCONTI

di Visconti, Lucia (fl. 1408; wd 1424), countess of Kent, wid. of Edmund de Holand (HOLLAND). **68/1** (ten/res by 1421-4; established memorial in chapel 1424)

Vyncent; see VINCENT

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### W

#### WAITE

Waite, Valentine (fl. 1666). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666)

Wakam; see WAKEHAME

#### WAKE

Wake, Christopher (fl. 1607-8). **68/2/8A** pt (ten 1607-8)

#### WAKEFELD

Wakefeld, John (fl. 1395), cit. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

#### WAKEHAME (Wakam)

Wakehame (Wakam), Thomas (fl. 1548-9). **43/7/4?** (ten 1548); **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548-9); **43/7/9A?** (ten 1548/9)

#### WALARY

Walary, James (fl. 1568), b. in Italy, master of Sara, h. of Margaret. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. 1568), b. in Italy. **68/2/2?** (ten/res 1568)

~, ~, Sara maid of (fl. 1568), b. in Italy, maid. **68/2/2?** (res 1568)

#### WALDGRAVE

Waldgrave, Jane (b. c.1479; fl. 1539 aged 60; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539; receiving pension in 1555-6)

le WALEIS (le Galeys; the Welshman (*Walensis*); Whalleys)

\* le Waleis (le Galeys), Henry (d. 1302), formerly mayor of London & Bordeaux. **68/1** (left perpetual rent to maintain 5 friars in chapel; ref to as builder of chapel; bur. in abbey ch 1302)

\*? le Waleis (Whalleys, the Welshman (*Walensis*), William (fl. >1256/7- <1270/1). **43/7/7A** (poss or ten >1256/7-<1270/1)

\*William de ALEGATE

\*William de BREDSTRETE

#### WALKER

Walker, Udall (?Bhall) (fl. 1666-?70). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666-?70)

Walker, William (fl. 1513?; 1527-1555/6), president of Minoresses' friars, chief confessor, bachelor of divinity. **68/1** (res 1538)

#### WALLIS

Wallis, - (fl. 1651). **68/2/8D** (underten/res 1651)

#### WALSHAM

Walsham, George (fl. 1638), cit. & grocer, f. of Anne & George (fl. 1642). **43/7/9A** (poss <1638)

~, ~, Anne da. of (fl. 1638), about to marry John BILES. **43/7/9A** (ref to), see her f. George WALSHAM

Walsham, George (fl. 1642), s. & heir of George WALSHAM (fl 1638). **43/7/9A** (rev 1642)

#### WALSINGHAM

Walsingham, Francis (Sir) (b. c.1630; d. 1590), secretary to queen, kt. **68/2/1F** (poss acq from Crown 1587); **68/2/11** (poss 1587 acq from queen)

#### WALTER

Walter *de Porta* (fl. <1222), f. of Walter att' GATH. **43/7/2** (ref to), see his s. Walter att' GATH'

~, Walter s. of; see Walter att' GATH' (alias *de Porta*)

Walter the porter; see Walter s. of Robert le Flemeng (FLEMING)

Walter, David (fl. 1670-4), Lieutenant of the Ordnance, esq. **68/2/1** (custodian 1670)

Walter, James (fl. c.1565; 1571), of Florence, gardener, h. of Margaret. **68/2/15** (?res 1567)

~, ~, Margaret w. of (fl. 1567-71), 'Dutch', alien. **68/2/15** (res? 1567-71)

~, ~, maidservant of (fl. 1567-71), 'Dutch', alien. **68/2/15** (res? 1567-71)

## INDEX OF PERSONS

de WALTHAM (de Wautham)

de Waltham, William (de Wautham, alias William the cook) (fl. 1290/1-1293/4), cook (*coquus*, le Keu), h. of Helen. **43/7/16** (poss 1290/1-3; quit 1294)

~, ~, Helen (Ellen; Elena) w. of (fl. 1293-4). **43/7/16** (poss 1293; quit 1294)

WALTON (Wallton)

Wallton, Joan (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

~, ~, 2 children of (fl. 1637). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1637)

Walton, Theophilus (fl. 1632-3). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley 1632-3)

WARD

Ward, Benjamin (fl. 1657), gent. **43/7/3B** (feof 1657)

Ward, Simon (fl. <c.1625), labourer. **68/2/1** (res <c.1625)

Ward, William (fl. 1598-1600), cit. & joiner. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1598-1600)

Wardrobe, of the; see de RAUGHTON & de la GARDEROBE

WAREN

Waren, Denis (fl. 1583-4), m.-in-law of Richard CORNISHE. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1583-4)

WARENNE

Warenne, - countess of (fl. 1358-9). **68/1** (ref to: visited Elizabeth de Burgh 1358-9)

WARREN

Warren, Bryan (fl. c.1670). **43/7/9A** (ten or res c.1670)

WARWICK

Warwick, earl of; see Thomas BEAUCHAMP

Warwick, countess of; see Margaret w. of Thomas BEAUCHAMP

WASHINGTON

Washington, Elizabeth (fl. c.1660), w. of Colonel William LEGG, niece of George VILLIERS. **68/2/11** (res c.1660)

WATERHOUSE

Waterhouse, Mathias (fl. 1635-45), cit. & haberdasher. **68/2/11C** (ten 1635-45)

WATERSCOTT

Waterscott, Alice; see Alice da. of John WATERSCOTT

Waterscott, John (fl. 1551), cit. & goldsmith, h. of Audrey, f. of Alice. **43/7/4** (ref to); **43/7/7A** (ref to); **43/7/9A** (ref to), see Alice da. of

~, ~, Alice da. of (fl. 1551-80), also da. of Audrey, mar. John FERNE. **43/7/4** (poss 1551 inherited from Giles Harrison); **43/7/7A** (see) (poss pt Ship Alley >1551-80 bequeathed to by Giles Harrison); **43/7/9A?** (poss 1551 inherited from Giles Harrison)

~, ~, Audrey w. of (fl. <1551), m. of Alice. **43/7/4** (ref to); **43/7/7A** (ref to); **43/7/9A** (ref to), see her da. Alice da. of John WATERSCOTT

WATKINS (Wattkins)

Watkins, Widow -; see Judith WATKINS

Watkins (Wattkins), Judith (Widow) (fl. 1637-8). **43/7/3B** & **3F** (ten/res 1637-8)

Wattes; see WATTS

Wattkins; see WATKINS

WATTS (Wattes)

Wattes, Alice (b. c.1491; 1539 (aged 48); 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539; receiving pension 1555-6)



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Watts, Joseph (fl. 1666). **68/2/1Q** (ten/res/shop 1666) Wattes, William (fl. 1654). **68/2/11C** (ten 1654-6)

de Wautham; see de WALTHAM

### WAYNAM

Waynam, Richard (d. 1623-4). **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley <1623-4)

weaver (*textor*), the; see AILWARD the weaver

### WEBB (Webbe)

Webb, John (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

Webbe, Thomas (fl. 1454-6), brewer. **43/7/3** (ten 1454-6)

### WEIGHT

Weight, - (fl. 1672), butcher. **43/7/1** adj (subten/res 77 High Street 1672)

\*Richard WIGHT

### WELLES

Welles, Anthony (fl. <1562). **68/2/1H** (res <1562); **68/2/11** (ten/res <1562)

Welshman, the; see WALEIS

### WELSOPP

Welsopp, Thomas (fl. 1632; 1633), cit. & plumber. **43/7/3A** (poss 1632 1/5 bought from Ambrose & Robert Armesteed; 1633 1/5 bought from George & Elizabeth Becke)

### de WENDEN'

de Wenden', Stephen (fl. 1256-7), clerk. **43/7/5** (poss 1256-7); **43/7/6** (poss 1256/7 acq from Ralph & Maud le Mareschal)

### WENTWORTH

Wentworth, Anne ('the maid of Ipswich'); see Anne da. of Sir Roger WENTWORTH

Wentworth, Roger (Sir) (fl. c.1527), of Ipswich, f. of Anne. **68/1** (ref to), see his da. Anne

~, ~, Anne da. of (called 'the maid of Ipswich') (b. c.1515; fl. 1527 (aged 12); 1528), nun. **68/1** (res 1527-8)

### WESSON

Wesson, Christopher (fl. 1588-90), silkweaver. **43/7/5** (res in Rose Alley c.1588-90)

### de WESTON

de Weston, Peter (fl. 1332; d. 1347), cit. & potter (*ollar*), bell-founder, h. of Maud w. & wid. of Robert de RAUGHTON. **43/7/2-3** (poss by 1332-1345 from w. Maud); **43/7/5** (ref to), see also his wid. Maud w. & wid. of Robert de RAUGHTON

~, ~, Maud wid. of; see Maud w. & wid. of Robert de RAUGHTON

### WETHERALL

Wetherall, Mr. John (fl. 1568), goldsmith. **68/2/2?** (poss 1568)

### WETHERBY (\* WETHERESBY)

\* Wetherby, Hugh (fl. 1387-95), cit. **43/7/3** (feof 1387)

### WETHERHYLL

Wetherhyll, John (fl. 1556). **43/7/7A** (ref to as holder of adj. plot? 1556); **43/7/9A** (poss 1556 acq from Thomas & Elizabeth Devyn); **68/2/1** (poss pt acq from Thomas & Elizabeth Devyn 1556)

### WEYVER

Weyver, Elizabeth (fl. 1557), sis. of Mary, ?gda./niece of Michael HAYTHWAYTE, ?k. of Margaret DAWSON. **43/7/3A** (rev 1557)

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Weyver, Mary (fl. 1557), sis. of Elizabeth, ?gda./niece of Michael HAYTHWAYTE, ?k. of Margaret DAWSON.  
**43/7/3A** (rev 1557)

Whalleys; see WALEIS

### WHEATLEY

Wheatley, Nicholas (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

### WHITAKER

Whitaker, John (fl. 1666). **43/7/3A** (ten/res 1666)

### WHITE (Whyt)

Whyt, George (fl. 1590; 1597-8), gardener. **43/7/3** (res 1590)

Whyt, John (fl. 1598-1600), apothecary. **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1598-1600)

White, Nathaniel (fl. 1666-?70). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten/res Ship Alley 1666-?70)

White, Roger (fl. 1638). **43/7/9A** (ten <1638)

White, Thomas (fl. 1679), cit. & merchant tailor. **43/7/3B** (poss 1679 bought from Sarah Ratcliffe)

\*Thomas WHITE (fl. 1683)

White, Thomas (fl. 1683), cit. & merchant tailor. **43/7/9Aiii** (ten 1683)

\*Thomas WHITE (fl. 1679)

### WHITLOCKE

Whitlocke, Thomas (fl. 1548). **43/7/7A-8A** (ten 1548)

### WHITYNGTON

\* Whityngton, Richard (fl. 1395), cit. & mercer. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

Whyt; see WHITE

### WIGHT

Wight, Richard (fl. 1662-6). **43/7/1** adj (subten/res 77 High Street 1662-6)

\*- WEIGHT

Wilkes; see WILKS

### WILKINSON (Wylkenson, Wylkynson)

Wylkenson, Mr. - (fl. 1566-7). **68/2/0** (ref to: preached 1566-7)

Wylkynson, Christopher (fl. 1553x63). **68/1** (ten/res 1553x63); **68/2/1H** (ten 1553x63 & stable)

Wilkinson, Laurence (fl. 1637). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1637)

~, ~, w. of (fl. 1637). **43/7/2** (res 1637)

### WILKS (Wilkes)

Wilks, Widow -; see w. of Ralph WILKS

Wilks (Wilkes), Ralph (fl. 1582; 1592; 1598; d. 1613), baker. **43/7/1** adj (ten/res 77 High Street 1592-1613)

~, ~, w. & wid. of (fl. 1613; d. <1622). **43/7/1** adj (ten/res 77 High Street 1613-<1622)

### WILLIAM

William the cook (*cocus*); see William de WALTHAM

William the priest (*sacerdos*) (fl. >1170-<1270/1). **43/7/9A** (paid quit-rent >1170-<1270/1)

William the tawyer (*allutarius*, alias le Cordewanier, the shoemaker (*sutor*)) (fl. 1290/1-1293), tawyer, s. of  
REGINALD the tiler, br. of Edmund, h. of Joan. **43/7/14** (poss 1290/1-1293; quit 1293)

~, ~, Joan w. of (fl. 1293). **43/7/14** (poss 1293; quit 1293)

William earl of Northampton; see William de BOHUN

William, John (fl. 1609). **68/2/1B** (poss 1609)

### WILLIAMS

Williams, Morgan (fl. <1632). **43/7/3A** (ten/res in Three Kings Alley <1632)

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### WILLIAMSON

Williamson, Bartholomew (fl. 1566-8), of Holland, preacher of the Dutch church, alien, h. of Elizabeth & Katharine. **68/2/10?** (ten/res 1568)

\*Bartholomew GIULIANUM

~, ~, Elizabeth w. of (fl. 1568; d. by 1571), b. in England but counted as Dutch. **68/2/10?** (res 1568)

~, ~, Katharine 2nd w. of (fl. 1551-71), Dutch. **68/2/10?** (res 1571)

Williamson, Richard (fl. 1546). **43/7/1** (sub-ten 1546)

### WILLINGTON

Willington, Waldire the elder (fl. 1665), of Hurley (Warws), esq, f. of Waldire the younger, f.-in-law of Susanna JONES. **43/7/7A** (see) (poss Ship Alley 1665)

Willington, Waldire the younger (fl. 1665), s. & heir of Waldire Willington the elder, h. of Susanna JONES. **43/7/7A** (ref to), see his f. Waldire WILLINGTON the elder

### WILLS (Willes)

Wills (Willes), Mathew (fl. 1653; wp 1661), merchant. **68/2/11B** (ten 1653)

Willson; see WILSON

### WILLUGHBY

Willughby, Katharine (fl. 1457), abbess of Minoreesses. **68/1** (res 1457)

Wilsmore; see WILSMUR

### WILSMUR (Wilsmore)

Wilsmur (Wilsmore), Laurence (fl. 1633), cordwainer. **68/2/8B & D** (ten 1630)

### WILSON (Willson)

Wilson (Willson), Robert (fl. 1638). **43/7/4** or **5** (ten/res 1638); **43/7/5** (ten/res 1638)

### WIMBISH (de Wymbysh)

de Wymbysh, Walter (fl. >1307; 1326), Wimbish (Essex), cit. & potter, h. of Anabilia da. of Alan de SUTHFACK. **43/7/8A** (poss >1307-<1325); **43/7/9A** (poss 1326); **43/7/10** (?ten 1326)

~, ~, Anabilia w. of; see Anabilia da. of Alan de SUFFOLK

Winchester, marquis of; see William PAULET

Winckfield; see WINKFIELD

### le WINDRAWERE (le Wyndrawer, Wyndrawere)

le Windrawere (Wyndrawere, le Wyndrawer), Adam (fl. 1293-4), carter (*caretarius*), h. of Alma. **43/7/17** (poss by 1293-4; quit 1294)

~, ~, Alice w. of (fl. 1294). **43/7/17** (poss 1294; quit 1294)

### WINKFIELD (Winkfield)

Winckfield (Winkfield), Henry (fl. 1551; 1588-90), baker. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77; res 1588-90)

~, ~, Christian w. of (fl. 1588-90). **43/7/7A** (see) (res Ship Alley 1588-90)

Wodecok; see WOODCOCK

Wodeward, Wodward; see WOODWARD

### WOLLMER

Wollmer, Thomas (fl. 1588-90), tinker. **43/7/3A** (res in Three Kings Alley 1588-90)

### WOOD

Wood, George (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

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Wood, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1638)

WOODCOCK (Wodecok)

\* Wodecok, John (fl. 1395), cit. & mercer. **43/7/2** (quit 1395)

Woodcock, Thomas (fl. 1589). **43/7/2** (ref to 1589)

Wodecok, William (fl. 1457), h. of Alice sis. of John PALMER. **43/7/6** (poss 1457)

~, ~, Alice w. of; see Alice sis. of John PALMER

Woodward; see WOODWARD

WOODROF

Woodrof, Robert (fl. 1551-77?). **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77)

Woodstock, Thomas of; see THOMAS of Woodstock

WOODWARD (Wodeward, Wodward, Woodward, Woodwarde)

Woodward (Wodeward, Wodward, Woodward, alias Foundour, called Scarlett), William (fl. 1399; 1402-12; d. <1423), cit. & founder (*foundour*), exec: Richard LYTHUM. **43/7/4** (poss 1399; chantry set up for 1438); **43/7/7A** (?feof of parishioners of St. Botolph Aldgate 1402-8; feof 1412)

Woodwarde, Margaret (b. c.1487; fl. 1539 aged 52; 1555-6), nun. **68/1** (res 1539; receiving pension 1555-6)

Woodwarde; see WOODWARD

WRIGHT

Wright, Goodman - (fl. 1666). **68/2/8B-D** (underten/res pt 1666)

\*John PARKER

Wright, Jane (fl. 1609). **43/7/1** (ref to as dwelling in Minories street 1609)

Wright, John (fl. 1651). **68/2/8B** (underten/res 1651)

\*Goodman PARKER

WROTH

Wroth, Mr. - (fl. 1554), of Cheshunt. **68/2/1** (ref to: Harington lodged with)

WYATT

Wyatt, Thomas (Sir) (b. ?1521; executed 1554). **68/2/1** (ref to as leader of rebellion against queen)

WYBORNE (Wybourne)

Wyborne (Wybourne), Robert (fl. 1551-88/90), baker. **43/7/7A** (see) (ten Ship Alley c.1551x77; res 1588-90)

Wybourne; see WYBORNE

WYGOOD

Wygood, William (fl. 1403), cit. & butcher. **43/7/2** (feof of ?William Parker 1403)

Wylkenson, Wylkynson; see WILKINSON

Wymbysh; see WIMBISH

Wyndrawer (le), Wyndrawere; see le WINDRAWERE

WYNTER

Wynter, Richard (fl. 1412-13), stockfishmonger. **68/1** (ref to: established memorial in chapel 1412-13)

WYRINGE

Wyringe, John (fl. 1377-81), of Salisbury, cit. & draper. **43/7/7A** (ten 1377-81)

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Yong, Yonge; see YOUNG

YOUNG (Yong, Yonge)

Yonge, Mrs. - (fl. 1567). **68/2/5-7** (ref to: shared pew with Mrs. Moore 1567); **68/2/9** (ref to: shared a private pew with Mrs. Moore 1567)

Yong, John (fl. 1638). **43/7/2** (ten/res 1638)

Yong, Richard (fl. 1643), cit. & haberdasher. **68/2/11** (poss >1643)

Yonge, William (fl. 1552-81), yeoman, churchwarden 1572-4. **68/1** (ten 1552-3); **68/2/0** (ref to as of the Minories (Mdx)); **68/2/1** (ten 1 mess c.1553); **68/2/9** (ten 1553-67; shops 1567; poss 1567-81 bought from John Hide; ?res to 1579)

YORK

York, archbishop of; see John KEMPE, Edward LEE

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Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem (Bedlam)  
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St. Thomas the Martyr Hospital

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Wells, dean & chapter of

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St. Andrew Undershaft  
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All Hallows Lombard Street, churchwardens & overseers of, **68/2/11** (beq to churchwardens etc. from, 1664)  
All Hallows Thames Street, parish of, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from, 1535)  
Arches, Court of, **68/2/14** (ref to: absolved Louis Gwilliams 1590)  
Augmentations, Court of, **68/1** (ref to: confirmed lease to Roger Higham 1539); **68/2/1B** (ref to 1539); **68/2/6-7** (ref to: confirmed Minoresses' grant of annuity to Thomas Dyer 1539); **68/2/10** (ref to: confirmed grant of **10** to Roger Higham 1539)  
Austin Friars (fd. 1253; diss. 1538), **68/1** (ref to: same conduit supplied their precinct),  
Bath & Wells, bishop of, **68/1** (poss 1539); **68/2/0** (poss precinct 1539-48); **68/2/1E** (bp's house) (poss 1539-48); **68/2/10** (poss 1539); *see also* William BARLOW; Gilbert BOURNE; John CLERK, & William KNIGHT; *and also* dean & chapter of Wells  
Bedlam Hospital, *see* Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem  
Christ's Hospital (fd. 1553), **68/2/1** (ref to: took in 119 children from Corporation of Poor 1660)  
Clare College (University Hall, Cambridge), **68/1** (ref to: *see* Elizabeth de Burgh)  
  
Corporation of the Poor of London, President and Governors of (fd. 1647; rehd. 1649; diss. 1660), **68/2/1** (use of 1649; poss acq from Parl 1653); **68/2/1** (poss 1653-60)  
Crown, the (i.e., the sovereigns of England), **43/7/1** (poss acq from William Herte 1364; 1368x70; 1539); **43/7/2** (poss 1532-5); **43/7/3** (quit 1532; 1547-9); **43/7/4** (poss 1548); **43/7/6?** (?poss 1532-5); **43/7/7A** (quit 1548; poss part of Ship Alley 1570); **43/7/9A** (quit 1532; poss 1548); **43/7/10** (poss 1532); **68/1** (quit 1532-5; poss 1538-9); **68/2/0** (poss rectory 1539; patron 1660>); **68/2/1** (poss 1539; 1548-52; 1554; 1563-1642; 1660-73); **68/2/3** (poss 1539; 1548-53); **68/2/4** (poss 1539; 1548-74); **68/2/5-7** (poss 1539; 1548-87); **68/2/8** (poss 1539; 1548-53); **68/2/9** (poss 1539; 1548-53); **68/2/10** (poss 1539; 1548-53; 1561); **68/2/11** (poss 1539; 1548-87; quit >1587); **68/2/15** (poss 1539; 1548-53), *see also* CHARLES II; EDWARD I-VI, ELIZABETH I, HENRY III, Henry IV, Henry VIII, MARY I (Index of Persons)  
Drapers' Company, **68/2/11** (poss 1664 beq to by Thomas Cullum)  
Haliwell Priory (of St. John the Baptist) (fd. <1127; diss. 1539), **43/7/5?** (quit 1300)  
Hawstead (Suffolk), poor of parish of, **68/2/11** (beq to poor 1664)  
Hayfield (Glossop, Derbys), minister of chapel of, **68/2/4** (beq towards wages 1604)  
Holy Trinity Minories (alias St. Clare, Minories, Holy Trinity in 'lez Mynories'), parish of, parishioners & trustees of (estab. 1546x52), **68/2/0** (established 1546x52); **68/2/4** (beq from 1604); **68/2/8** (beq to from 1604); **68/2/12-14** (poss 1670)  
~, church of, churchwardens of, **68/2/0**; **68/2/12** (poss 1567-1670); **68/2/13** (poss 1576-1670); **68/2/14** (1574-1670)  
Holy Trinity Priory Aldgate, prior & convent of (fd. 1107-8; diss. 1532 also rector of St. Botolph Aldgate), **43/7/1** (poss 1222x48; quit 1270/1-c. 1374; c.1530); **43/7/2-3** (quit 1222x48-c.1530; poss c.1530); **43/7/3** (quit 1377-8; 1390-3; c. 1530); **43/7/4** (poss as rector 1439); **43/7/5** (poss by 1275; quit 1275; poss 1374x93-?1532); **43/7/6** (quit 1222x48; 1256/7x1270/1-1392; c.1530; ?poss 1530x2); **43/7/7A** (quit

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- Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem (Bedlam Hospital) (fd. 1247), **68/2/0** (ref to: hospital's public cemetery used for bur. 1569); **68/2/11** (ref to: 1664 beq made to Bedlam from)
- London, Corporation of, **68/1** (ref to: 1370 granted easement of gutter to carry water; gave #40 to nuns after fire 1518)
- ~, ~, Court of Aldermen, **68/2/0** (ref to: assigned capital estate to Portsoken ward 1655); **68/2/1** (ref to),
- ~, Mayor of, **43/7/7A** (received chantry payment 1349-97); **43/7/11A** (ref to 1380); **68/1** (ref to: abbey outside jurisdiction of 1401); **68/2/0** (jurisdiction of precinct exempted from by king 1401)
- ~, ~, Swordbearer of, **43/7/1** (ref to 1617)
- Lord Mayor's Swordbearer, *see* London, Mayor of, Swordbearer of
- Mayor of London; *see* London, Mayor of
- Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, *see* London, Corporation of
- Merchant Taylors' Company (alias fraternity of tailors & linendrapers of St. John the Baptist), **43/7/3** (poss 1454-1550); **43/7/9Av** (ref to: as owners of adjoining property 1655); **68/2/0** (ref to: contributed to enlarging chyard 1623); **68/2/4** (see), **8-10** (trustees of John Hide's estate 1604; poss 1614)
- Middlesex, sheriff of, **68/1** (ref to 1295)
- Minoresses without Aldgate, abbey of St. Clare (abbey of St. Mary, new abbey, Minories, nuns of the order of St. Clare); Abbey of Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Francis without Aldgate), abbess & convent of (fd. 1293-4; diss. 1539), **43/7/1** (quit >1368; by 1538-9); **43/7/7A** (ten 1383); **43/7/7B** (poss 1302x3); **43/7/8B** (poss 1303); **43/7/9B** (poss by 1303); **43/7/9C** (poss 1296x1303); **43/7/10** (poss of earthen wall 1302; ten 1494); **43/7/11A** (poss earthen wall 1302; poss 1340x65); **11B** (poss 1294x1303); **11C** (poss 1294x1303); **43/7/12A** (poss 1302); **43/7/12B** (poss 1294x7); **43/7/13** (poss 1293x1303); **43/7/14** (poss 1294x1303); **43/7/15** (poss 1294x1303); **43/7/16** (poss 1294x1303); **43/7/17** (poss 1294x1303); **68/1** (poss 1293/4-x1303; 1539); **68/2/0** (poss 1303-1539); **68/2/1** (ref to as former owner 1539)
- Ordnance Office, **68/2/0** (ref to); **68/2/1** (1563-1649x53; 1660-73),
- Parliament, **68/2/0** (ref to: seized estate in 1649); **68/2/1** (poss Ordnance Office: seized from Crown 1642)
- Poor of London, President & Governors of the, *see* President & Governors of the Corporation of the Poor of London
- Privy Council, **68/2/1** (ref to 1620: declared Sir Roger Dallison's leases void), *see also* The Crown
- Portsoken, ward of, **68/2/0** (ref to)
- Potten (Lincoln), parish church of, **68/1** (ref to: appropriated by Minoresses 1397)
- Poultry Counter, **68/2/11** (beq to 1664)
- St. Andrew Undershaft, parson & churchwardens of, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535); **68/2/4** (beq from 1604); **68/2/8** (beq to from 1604)
- St. Botolph Aldgate, churchwardens & parishioners of, **43/7/4** (poss 1439-?1548; ?ten 1548; poss 1551); **43/7/7A** (rev 1349; poss 1412; 1438-1547; rent from Ship Alley (see **43/7/7A**) 1677; poss 18th cent); **43/7/8A** (poss 1349 gtd by John de Romeneye; **43/7/9A** (poss 1349); **43/7/15** (quit <1290/1; 1293); **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535); **68/2/0** (Minoresses' precinct was part of <1303); ref to: capital estate partly situated in, 1671)
- St. Botolph Aldgate, rectory of (poss by prior & convent of Holy Trinity Priory to 1532), **68/2/0** (1543-7 rectory let by Crown to William Greene), *see also* Holy Trinity Priory, prior & convent of
- St. Bride, parish of, **68/2/4** (beq from 1604); **68/2/8** (beq to from 1604)
- St. Clare, abbey of *see* Minoresses
- St. Helen's Priory (fd. <1216; 1538 diss.), **43/7/10** (quit 1294; 1487-8; lapsed by 1531); **43/7/10-11A**; **11C** (quit 1294); **68/1** (quit 1294; 1487-8)
- St. John the Baptist, fraternity of taylors and linendrapers of, *see* Merchant Taylors' Company
- St. Magnus the Martyr, church of, **43/7/7A** (quit 1349)
- ~, parish of, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535)
- St. Martin Vintry, parish of, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535)
- St. Mary, abbey of, *see* Minoresses
- St. Mary Aldermary, church, clergy, churchwardens, & rector of, **43/7/3** (quit 1453-4)



## INDEX OF INSTITUTIONS

- St. Mary le Bow, parish of, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535)
- St. Mary Graces (*alias* New Abbey; Eastminster; on Tower Hill), abbey of (fd. 1350; diss. 1539). **43/7/1** (poss 1368x70-1539)
- St. Mary Matfelon (Whitechapel), church or chapel of, **43/7/7A** (quit 1349); **68/1** (possible ref to in 1295 as 'new chapel without Aldgate')
- ~, parish of, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535); **68/2/0** (ref to: capital estate partly situated in St. Mary Matfelon parish 1671)
- St. Mary without Bishopsgate, (new) hospital of (*alias* St. Mary Spital), **68/1** (beq to supply priest to Elizabeth de Burgh's chantry 1363)
- St. Mary Spital, *see* St. Mary without Bishopsgate
- St. Michael Crooked Lane, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535)
- St. Nicholas Shambles, **68/1** (Minoresses received rents from 1535)
- St. Thomas of Acre, house or hospital of, master & brothers of (fd. early 13C; diss. 1538), **43/7/7A** (rev 1439)
- St. Thomas the Martyr (Southwark), hospital of (fd. 1173; refd. 1215; diss. 1540), **43/7/4** (quit *c.*1213xc.1250-early 16C; **68/2/11** (beq to 1664)
- Sheen (Richmond, Surrey), priory of, **68/2/1** (ref to: gtd to duke of Suffolk 1553)
- sovereigns of England, *see* The Crown
- Tallowchandlers' Company, **43/7/1** & adj. (poss 1557-19th C; acq from Margaret & Ralph Martin; poss 77 Aldgate High St. acq from Both; Ingram; Armstrong; Skinner 1593-1878)
- Wells, dean & chapter of, **68/2/1** (ref to 1539-48); **68/2/11** (ref to 1543), *see also* bishop of Bath & Wells
- Westminster, abbot of, **68/1** (ref to 1402)

## INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

This index lists the headforms (in CAPITALS) in the index of persons where persons of a given occupation may be found. There may be more than one example under each headform. The index includes apprentices and servants, as well as other trades and occupations. When no other evidence is available, the occupational bynames of persons alive before 1400 have been counted as indicators of occupation.

	<b>abbess (of the Minoresses)</b>	
ALICE	HORWODE	NEVILLE
BARTON	de INGHAM	SAINT NICHOLAS
BOULMAN	JULIANA	SALVAGE
COMBERFORD	de LISLE	de SHERSTEDE
FITZLEWES	MARGARET	THOMAS
FRAUNCEYS	MARY	WILLUGHBY
HOLMYSTEDE	MONYNGTON	

	<b>alebrewer</b>
HOUGHTON	
	see also <b>beer-brewer, brewer</b>

	<b>antiquary</b>
LELAND	

	<b>apothecary</b>	
BANNER	de PRITELWELL	WHITE

	<b>apprentice</b>
de THETFORD	

	<b>archbishop of Canterbury</b>
(de la) POLE	

	<b>archbishop of York</b>
KEMPE	(atte) LEE

	<b>archdeacon of Lincoln</b>
LINCOLN	PATE

	<b>armourer</b>	
BEANE	LAVEROCK	REW
BENGE	NORCOTT	

	<b>arrasmaker</b>
LIZHE	

	<b>attorney</b>
le BRABASUN	de DITTON

	<b>auditor &amp; sub-steward of Minoresses</b>
STERNE	

	<b>baker (<i>pistor</i>)</b>	
ADAMS	DAVIES	WINKFIELD
de ALEGATE	WILKS	WYBORNE
	see also <b>brownbaker, whitebaker</b>	

	<b>barber</b>
ASHE	

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

	<b>barber surgeon</b>	
DUNNE	see also <b>surgeon</b>	
	<b>basketmaker</b>	
GODDART	HARRISON	
	<b>Basilian monk</b>	
JAMES	STEPHEN	
	<b>beer-brewer</b>	
HARRISON	see also <b>alebrewer, brewer</b>	
	<b>bellfounder</b> ( <i>campanar'</i> )	
BURFORD	POWDRELL	WESTON
	<b>Bible translator; puritan</b>	
COVERDALE	see also <b>puritan extremist, translator</b>	
	<b>bishop of Bath &amp; Wells</b>	
BARLOW	CLERK	KNIGHT
BOURNE	see also Index of Institutions	
	<b>bishop of Coventry &amp; Lichfield</b>	
(atte) LEE		
	<b>bishop of London</b>	
GARDINER	KEMPE	NORTHBURGH
	<b>bishop of St Asaph</b>	
STANDISH		
	<b>blacksmith</b>	
BISSOTT	HOLT	SANSOM
	see also <b>smith</b>	
	<b>bowyer</b>	
BOWYER		
	<b>brazier</b>	
CHAMBERLAIN	DODD	
	<b>brewer</b>	
DANIEL	TUFNELL	WEBB
SCOTT	see also <b>alebrewer, beer-brewer</b>	
	<b>brewer's clerk</b>	
PHITHIAN	see also <b>clerk</b>	
	<b>bricklayer</b>	
BARRETT	EVANS	NETHEWAY
	<b>bridlemaker</b>	
BROWN		

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

	<b>brownbaker</b>	
BOISE	MILLER	
	see also <b>baker</b>	
	<b>builder</b>	
BARBON		
	<b>butcher</b>	
ALFRED	EDWARDS	SENEY
BRITEVILL	(att) GATE	SILVESTER
BRYGHT	GOODGROM	UNDERWODE
CLERK	HOKE	WEIGHT
COBBE	HOSE	WYGOOD
DERMAN	MILLS	
EDWARD	RATCLIFFE	
	<b>buttonmaker</b>	
COVENE	LEMOTE	MALPO
EEDON		
	<b>canon of Holy Trinity Priory</b>	
AXBRIDGE	(atte) HALE	
	<b>cardinal</b>	
(de la) POLE		
	<b>carman</b>	
FLEWELLYN		
	<b>carpenter</b>	
ARMESTEAD	CARPENTER	JOHN
ARMETTREDDINGE	GODDART	
	<b>carter</b> ( <i>carettarius</i> )	
le WINDRAWERE		
	<b>carver</b>	
VANDEFLITE		
	<b>chandler</b>	
BLEWETT	BRACY	(atte) LEE
	see also <b>tallowchandler, waxchandler</b>	
	<b>chaplain</b>	
de BRAMPTONE	LYRP	SEVERNE
de BRISYNGHAM	LYTHUM	SKELTON
GATESBY	MARTIN	
LEATHERPOLE	MELCHEBOURNE	
	<b>cheesemonger</b>	
MATCHING		
	<b>city officials</b>	
	see <b>chamberlain, clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall, common clerk of London, officer of Mayor's Court</b>	

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

**clergy**

see **abess, archbishop, archdeacon, Basilian monk, bishop, canon, cardinal, chaplain, curate, dean, deacon, friar, minister, novice, nun, parson, pope, preacher, priest, prior, cf. clerk**

**clerk**

de BOSENHAM  
BROKE  
BROKEMAN  
BRYAN

de DITTON  
GLAZIER  
KNIGHT  
LUNN

NICHOLLS  
STAFFORD  
STEPHENS  
de WENDEN'

see also **brewer's clerk**

**clerk in the Office of the Ordnance**

PAVEY

**clerk of the Chamber at Guildhall**

OSBORNE

**Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance Office**

JOHNSON

**clerk of the pipe**

SMITH

**clothworker**

BUDDEN

LITTLEFEILD

MACKHAM

**coach harnessmaker**

de COSTER

**cobbler**

BOND  
COOPER

DEMURE

TUPRYCE

**collector of rents for Merchant Taylors' Company**

HIDE

**common clerk of London**

BLACKWELL

**cook** (*coquus; le Keu*)

COOK  
CLAYMAN

FLEWELLYN  
GILES

(atte) HALE  
de WALTHAM

**coppersmith**

CROFT

**cordwainer**

CARTER  
PITMAN

STANDISH  
TAYLOR

THOMPSON  
WILSMUR

see also **tawyer**

**crossbowmaker**

BASULARIA

MYLLYNE

**curate of Holy Trinity Minorities**

HAYES

**curate of St Botolph Aldgate**

HAYES

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**currier**

DEALE

**dean of St Paul's**

COLET

**deacon**

RALPH

**deputy to Lieutenant of the Ordnance**

HARVEY

**Doctor**

JEWET

**doctor of medicine**

NOWELL

see also **physician**

**draper**

ACKWORTH  
BRUGGE  
CORNWALL  
CULLUM

MAYDESTON  
NETHEWAY  
PRICE  
SHEPPARDE

TAYLOR  
TOWERS  
VERNON  
WYRINGE

**embroiderer**

POVEY

SPACHURSTE

**fellmonger**

KNIGHT

**fishmonger**

ANGELL  
ESTON  
see also stockfishmonger

HALSEY  
MARTIN

PADYNGTON

**fletcher**

HOLLAND

TERRELL

**fool**

HIK

**founder** (*foundour*)

CAWKETT  
MANISTY

PEPPER

WOODWARD

**freemason**

HAWKES

(de la) MORE

**French damasker**

MELIAN

**friar**

MARLE

**fripperer** (*feleper*)

de ALEGATE

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**fruiterer**

SWAYNE

**furber** (*furbour*)

SCORFEYN

**gardener**

BROWN  
FOXÉ

GITTINS  
WALTER

WHITE

**gatekeeper**

ALLEN  
ETON

FLEMING

OLIVE

see also **porter**

**girdler**

TOWERS

**goldbeater**

SEMAN

TYCE

**goldsmith**

CHAMBERLAIN  
van DELF  
FORSTER  
LUPSETT

MILLWARD  
PANTON  
PITMAN  
RUSSE

RYOT  
WATERSCOTT  
WETHERALL

**greytawyer**

MANFELD

see also **tawyer**

**grocer**

BLOKE  
BODNAM  
BOWYER  
COLE

DYCONS  
LAWNY  
PERROTT  
STREET

THOMAS  
WALSHAM

**gunfounder**

PHILLIPS

**gunmaker**

BUCK

LAVEROCK

see also **king's gunmaker**

**gunsmith**

JUSLEY

**haberdasher**

ALLEN  
CLETHEROWE  
CONSTANTYNE  
DOWNES

JACKSON  
MALTON  
PILKINGTON  
STONE

SARYS  
THOMPSON  
WATERHOUSE  
YOUNG

**hemdresser**

AVIS

**horse-dealer** (*corser*)

SHEWEN

TEYSON

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

HARRYDAUNCE	<b>ironmonger</b> PONDER	
BRADBURY BROWN CLAWBORD	<b>joiner</b> GARRETT GOODWIN HARTLEY	WARD
PAULFREYMAN	<b>Keeper of the Armoury</b>	
GATES	<b>keeper of the hospital of St Thomas the Martyr</b>	
(atte) LEE	<b>keeper of the Ordnance Office</b>	
DREBBLE	<b>'king's chief engineer'</b>	
LAVEROCK	<b>king's gunmaker</b> see also <b>gunmaker</b>	
ALDRIDGE	<b>king's wheelwright</b> see also <b>wheelwright</b>	
PALMER	<b>Knight Porter of Calais</b>	
EVER JONES	<b>labourer</b> RYVE	WARD
CRESSWYTH CROSBY	<b>lay sister of Minoreesses</b> DONNYNGTON HERON	LIGHTFOOTE MARTIN
DUNCUMB	<b>leatherseller</b>	
CAREW CONSTABLE DALLISON	<b>Lieutenant General of the Ordnance</b> HEYDON LEGG PELHAM	RANDOLPHE
HARRINGTON HEYDON	<b>Lieutenant of the Ordnance</b> MORRISON	WALTER
APSLEY	<b>Lieutenant of the Tower</b> BRACKENBURY	
HALL	<b>lighterman</b>	
FULCHERED	<b>limeburner</b>	



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NASHE	<b>limeseller</b>	
HOOPER	<b>linendraper</b>	
AUDLEY	<b>lord chancellor</b> GARDINER	(de la) MORE
AUDLEY	<b>lord treasurer</b> PAULET	
DEPONE DEPOYS MARGARET	<b>maidservant</b> PURPOINT PILSON WALARY see also <b>servant</b>	WALTER
DELAMAIN	<b>maker of mathematical instruments</b>	
EUDO	<b>maker of salt</b> see also <b>salter</b>	
HUGHET	<b>maltman</b>	
COVENE	<b>manservant</b> see also <b>servant</b>	
ARMESTEAD BECKE	<b>mariner</b> CORNISH	GEE
(le) MARSHALL see also smith	<b>marshal</b> ( <i>marescallus</i> ) RALPH	
BLOUNT	<b>Master of the Ordnance</b> CHICHELY	
(de la) MORE PARKER SHADWORTH	<b>mercier</b> SHIRYNGHAM SPELEMAN WHITYNGTON	WOODCOCK
BILES BRANGWAYN FELLOWES FINCH	<b>merchant</b> ( <i>mercator</i> ) FRANKE GRISIUS PITMAN de ROTHYNG	TOCKYNG WILLS

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**merchant tailor**

ACKWORTH  
BAILEY  
BANTON  
BROWN  
DOW  
DUTTON

EBURNE  
EMERY  
GARRETT  
GREENE  
HARRIS  
HIDE

JOHNS  
PHILLIPS  
RICHARDSON  
STCKHOUSE  
WHITE

see also **tailor**

**minister**

DEANE  
GARSE

MINGEY

JACOB

**minister of Holy Trinity Minorities**

DOWNES  
FULTHORPE

HAYNES

LUNN

**Minoreesses' officials**

see **abbess, auditor & sub-steward, gatekeeper, Minoreesses' steward, porter, president of Minoreesses, receiver general, rent gatherer, treasurer of Minoreesses, warden of Minorities estate**

**Minoreesses' steward**

FITZLEWES

**moneyer**

de COPTON

**musician to the queen**

see **royal musician**

**novice**

STRAVYE

**nun**

BARKER  
BOROWE  
BURES  
COPELEY  
CROMER  
CRESSY  
DEVEREUX  
DUNBAR  
EDWARDS  
ELIZABETH  
ELLETT  
ELMER  
de FELTON  
FITZGARET  
FRAUNCEYS

GOWRYNG  
HALYWELL  
atte HALE  
HOBBYS  
HUNT  
HYMAWES  
KATHARINE  
de LACY  
LARKE  
(atte) LEE  
LEXAM  
de MOCKYNG  
NEVILLE  
PADYNGTON  
PERPOYNT

(de la) POLE  
PYLBEANE  
RANSOM  
REYNEWELL  
SOMER  
de STOKES  
de SUDBURY  
TYRELL  
VINCENT  
WALDGRAVE  
WATTS  
WENTWORTH  
WOODWARD

**officer of the Mayor's Court**

SWAYNE

**officer of the Ordnance**

(de la) MORE

BARROWAY

**official of Court of Augmentations**

GREENE

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

**officials**

see **city officials, Minoreesses' officials, royal officials**

**painter**

ECCLES

**parish clerk**

HARRYDAUNCE

MEWSE

**parish constable**

HERSON

PRICHARD

**parish sexton**

PONDER

**parish victualler**

HERSON

PHITHIAN

PRICE

**parson of church of Brumstead**

de PRITELWELL

**pewterer**

CROSTWAYTE

HEYTHWAYT(E)

KETCHER

**physician**

HOBBYS

LINACRE

see also **doctor of medicine**

**pinmaker ('pynner')**

FORLIRA

JORDEN

**plumber**

WELSOPP

**pope**

BONIFACE

NICHOLAS

**porter**

ALLEN  
BRIDGES  
FLEMING  
FOXE

GIBSON  
PEARCE  
SALL  
SHEARSON

see also **gatekeeper**

PRICE  
WALTER

**potter (ollar', potarius)**

(le) CLERK  
COSYN  
CROUCHMAN

(le) POTTER  
(de) RAUGHTON  
(de) ROMENEY

de SUFFOLK  
de WESTON  
de WIMBISH

**preacher**

COBHED  
ETON

STANDEN

WILLIAMSON

**president of Minoreesses**

WALKER

**priest (sacerdos)**

PHILLAWWE

RALPH

WILLIAM



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	<b>scholar of Greek</b>	
BUDE		
	<b>schoolmaster</b>	
EVANS		
	<b>seaman</b>	
MANFELD		
	<b>seamstress</b>	
COCKERILL		
	<b>secretary to queen</b>	
WALSINGHAM		
	<b>Secretary of State</b>	
CECIL		
	<b>servant</b>	
BOCKOWE	GARRETT	MANNERINGE
BRAME	GONSILIO	MYLLYNE
BYBEE	HARRINGTON	PAYNELL
COOK	HATCHER	PETER
CURE	HIK	SWANNE
DAMFORD	JOSEPH	THORPE
FRANKE	LEGG	TYMPERLEY
GARSON	LYONS	
	see also <b>maidservant, manservant</b>	
	<b>shipwright</b>	
HALL		
	<b>shoemaker</b>	
NOTMAN		
	<b>sievemaker</b>	
BELLMAN		
	<b>silktwister</b>	
BRIDGES		
	<b>silkweaver</b>	
CHEYNEY	HUSMAN	PEARCE
DELATOR	KEATE	REMY
GUYTE	MASON	WESSON
GWILLIAMS	MUTTON	
HETREWE	ONORI	
	see also <b>weaver</b>	
	<b>skinner</b>	
COVELL	KING	de SADBURY
FORMAN	PEASMAN	
	<b>slater</b>	
EVERARDES		
	<b>smith</b> ( <i>faber</i> )	
BARTHOLOMEW	BROOKER	HOLT
BATES		
	see also <b>blacksmith, marshal</b>	

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LANIER	<b>songwriter</b>	
BAILEY	<b>spectaclemaker</b>	
EMERY	<b>stationer</b>	FERRERS
de ARENGO	<b>stewardess of Lucia di Visconti's household</b>	
TIPTOFT	<b>steward of royal household</b>	
WYNTER	<b>stockfishmonger</b>	
	see also <b>fishmonger</b>	
HOBBYS	<b>surgeon</b>	
	see also <b>barber-surgeon</b>	
JORDAYNE	<b>surveyor of Queen's Ordnance</b>	
HARBORD	<b>Surveyor General to the Lord Treasurer</b>	
BARKER	<b>tailor</b>	HOLLAND
BRYDLYNGTON	EMERSON	JONES
BUTLER	FAUKES	PRICE
DOWNES	FULCHER	TAYLOR
	HIDE	
	see also <b>merchant tailor</b>	
ASHTON	<b>tallowchandler</b>	TOWERS
	PITMAN	
	see also <b>chandler</b>	
DENACOME	<b>tanner</b> ( <i>tannator', tanur</i> )	(de la) MORE
	de HUNDESDITCH	
(atte) HALE	<b>taverner</b>	
WILLIAM	<b>tawyer</b>	
	see also <b>greytawyer</b>	
FOOT	<b>tiffanyweaver</b>	
	see also <b>weaver</b>	
NETHEWAY	<b>tiler</b>	TILER
	REGINALD	
WOLLMER	<b>tinker</b>	

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	<b>translator</b>	
BATMAN	see also <b>Bible translator</b>	
	<b>treasurer of Minoresses</b>	
LEXAM		
	<b>trussmaker</b>	
LEMOTHO		
	<b>turner</b>	
KIDD	SALMON	
	<b>upholsterer</b>	
UDALL		
	<b>victualler</b>	
DAWSON		
	<b>vintner</b>	
ACTON CHAUCER	FRYER MESSINGER	RICHARDSON SPROTT
	<b>Walloon velvetweaver</b>	
MARGARELLA	see also <b>weaver</b>	
	<b>warden of Minories estate</b>	
(de la) More		
	<b>waxchandler</b>	
BURTON	see also <b>chandler</b>	
	<b>weaver</b>	
AILWARD	IZATT	JONES
	see also <b>silkweaver, tiffanyweaver, Walloon velvetweaver</b>	
	<b>wheelwright</b>	
BACON	THOROWEGOOD	
	see also <b>king's wheelwright</b>	
	<b>whitebaker</b>	
BOOTES	COOPER	
	see also <b>baker</b>	
	<b>yeoman</b>	
BAILEY BATE MANSFEILD	(de la) MORE SHARPLES SUTTON	YOUNG
	<b>Yeoman of the King's Chamber</b>	
OLIFFE		
	<b>yeoman of the queen's armoury in the Tower</b>	
BEANE		

## INDEX OF STATUS

This index lists the headforms (in CAPITALS) in the index of property holders (persons) where persons of a given rank or status may be found. There may be more than one example under each headform. The index includes Jews (up to 1290), and military ranks (mid 17th century).

### alderman

BARON	GILL	MORGAN
BOWYER	GRESHAM	PRICHARD
BRUGGE	HILL	REYNEWELL
CULLUM	HYNDE	TURKE

### alien

ANTHONY	GALLIARDELLO	HERSON
CURE	GWILLIAMS	WALTER
DENYS	HARDING	WILLIAMSON

### bachelor

PRESTON

### baron

AUDLEY	NEVILLE	VERDON
DAMORY	SCROPE	
LEGG	TIPTOFT	

### baronet

CULLUM	DALLISON	MORRISON
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### captain

HEYDON	LEGG	
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### churchwarden

BEANE	GODDART	NORE
COKYR	GWILLIAMS	PARGETER
DODD	HIDE	STUDFYLD
FLOOD	LIDDON	TROCHES
GALLIARDELLO	(de la) MORE	

### citizen

ACTON	BRADBURY	CONSTANTYNE
de ALEGATE	BRANGWAYN	COOPER
ALLEN	BRIGHTE	de COPTON
ARMESTEAD	BRITEVILL	CORNWALEYS
ARMETTREDDINGE	BROWN	CORNWALL
ASHTON	BRYDD	COVELL
BAILEY	BRYDLYNGTON	CRESSEWYK
BANNER	BUDDEN	CROFT
BANTON	BURFORD	CROSTWAYTE
BEANE	BURTON	CULLUM
BENGE	CARPENTER	DANIEL
BEREWELL	CARTER	DEALE
BLOKE	CAWKETT	DUNCUMB
BODNAM	CHAMBERLAIN	DUNNE
BOISE	CHAUCER	DUTTON
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