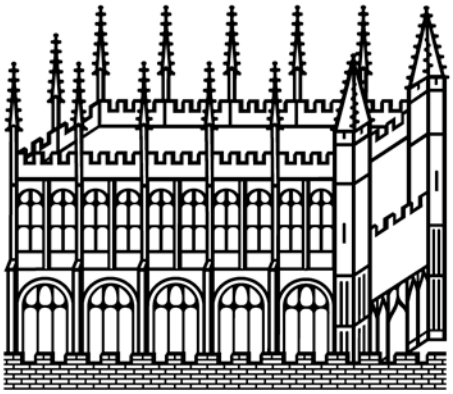


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EDITED BY W. J. C. MOENS, F.S.A.

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1565—1832.

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The Huguenot Society of London.

(*Inaugurated* 15*th April*, 1885).

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The Walloons and their Church at Norwich:

THEIR HISTORY AND REGISTERS.

1565—1832.

IN TWO PARTS.

BY

WILLIAM JOHN CHARLES MOENS, F.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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Preface.

THE issue of this volume, the first of the publications of the Huguenot Society of London, requires a few words in addition to the usual preface. The admirable work of the "Commission de l'Histoire des Eglises Wallonnes de Hollande," of transcribing and arranging in alphabetical order the entries of the numerous and in many cases bulky registers of the French Walloon Churches in the Netherlands, prompted our sister Society to undertake the like work in this country. In compliance with a general wish it was decided, as far as means allowed, to print and issue to the Fellows the transcripts as they were made. As a commencement the Registers of the Walloon or French Church of Norwich[1] were selected, firstly, because Norwich was one of the most important settlements of the Protestant refugees to this country, and secondly, these registers being comparatively small, experience would easily be gained as to the cost and difficulties of the publications.

The form of publication of these registers is a debated point; the reproduction in a *literatim* manner was out of the question as involving the repetition of the somewhat long formulas used in each entry. It was considered desirable that all information with the names in full, together with those of the witnesses, should be given. This has been done in every case.

With regard to chronological and alphabetical arrangement it may be held by some that the names of contemporaries are shown by the former plan, and that it also illustrates the growth of the congregation. With the alphabetical system families are grouped separately, all members being shown side by side in chronological order with their connexions and friends, who as godfathers and godmothers, two of each, are given in almost every baptismal entry.[2]

With so many sponsors (which are but very rarely found recorded in English registers) the annoyance of constant difficulties and loss of time in finding the chief names by aid of the index would be great. The Council, therefore, in the case of this register decided that the arrangement should be in alphabetical order, which direction has been carried out as far as practicable, thereby maintaining the maxim of Fuller, the Church historian, "a methodicall book be an index to itself."[3] This system has been followed not only with the baptisms, marriages, and burials, but in the lists given in the appendix, etc., the correct spelling of the names being added in clarendon type, as far as possible, according to the orthography of a number of indices of genealogical works of Flanders and the north of France. In this I have been aided by the skill and kindness of M. Henri Bordier (through the intervention of M. le Baron F. de Schickler), Captain van den Bemden, M. Jules Cordonnier, Dr. W. N. du Rieu, and others, and thereby many names, mutilated to the utmost, have been resolved to their orthodox form, and verified as family names belonging to the districts whence the refugees probably came.

The process of sorting, examining, and analysing the entries transcribed on the slips enables many of the unrecognisable spellings to be identified and arranged with others of the same family.

[1] Somerset House, Nonconformist Registers, Foreign Series, No. 30. [2] This appears to have been the rule in all the Refugee Churches, while in the Roman Catholic Churches of Flanders the custom was to have but two sponsors [3] Church History, Index, 1st page.

All the family names are in clarendon type, those defying verification being underlined, and are placed in the margin. Should some errors have been made, and this may well be the case, the blame will rest on me only, but no detriment can ensue as these mis-spelt names are indexed both directly and with cross references.

It may be mentioned, as accounting for the extraordinary variations in the spelling of the names, that the Pasteurs did not keep the registers, but that "Scribes" were appointed annually to perform this and other secretarial work; these scribes, who had probably received but slight education, wrote the names according to a fancied pronunciation and each in a different way, the entries being written up from memoranda taken, called "*billes*." Had not the entries been systematically arranged many would have been identified with the utmost difficulty, and probably not at all.

Some difficulty will no doubt be found in following the vagaries of the scribes, when searching for names in the index. The arrangement used by the Index Society has been followed, which agrees with that usual in the indexes of most Belgian and French works of a similar character. I understand, however, that French authors are commencing to place all names with *de*, *du*, *des*, etc., under the letter D, and *van* under V; this may simplify the arrangement of the murdered names in the Walloon and French registers. It will be well for Students to remember always to consult the names under D, as well as those letters of the name itself. The slips were all written with the *de*, *van*, etc., omitted, and partially arranged in order, before the other plan was suggested; the original decision of the Council was to follow the system of the Index Society.

The saving of setting type and the time and trouble of revising the proof sheets by alphabetical arrangement, as far as the index is concerned, may be taken as two names out of six. The testimony of genealogists and of those making family research will no doubt be forthcoming in the future as to the rival merits of the two arrangements. Historians can easily refer to the original register for the growth of the Church, and it may be noted that the more important members of the congregation appear in chronological order in the list of *anciens*, *diacres*, etc.

From the nature of the settlement the very great majority of the members of this church were workmen and others of the lower classes of society, but many of these, by their diligence and care, founded families of good standing, which still exist in various parts of this country. It is not at Norwich that many members of the good families who fled from Flanders must be looked for, as these chiefly settled at London and Canterbury.

This register, according to the heading (the orthography of which gives some idea of the Walloon pronunciation) and the first entry, which was of the baptism of Pierre, son of Ezechiel Placq, commenced on the 22nd June, 1595, and the last baptism was registered 21st June, 1752.

The number of baptisms were from 22nd June, 1595, to 31st Dec., 1595 ... 66

In 1596	...	59		In 1613	...	34		In 1670	...	14
1597	...	56		1616	...	50		1680	...	5
1598	...	67		1619	...	44		1690	...	4
1599	...	79		1621	...	30		1700	...	3
1600	...	93		1623	...	26		1710	...	1
1601	...	66		1624	...	39		1720	...	1
1602	...	68		1626	...	28		1735—1739	...	nil
1603	...	76	Mar. to Mar.	1639	...	28		1747—1752	...	4,
1608	...	61		1663	...	18		(all of le Monnier.)		
1610	...	41		1668	...	14				

The first marriage entry was on the 21st Oct., 1599, from which date to the end of 1600 the entries were ... 15

In 1601	...	8	In 1602	...	9	In 1604	...	29		
			1603	...	10	To June, 1605	...	9		

No marriages were recorded between June, 1605, and August, 1609, except one, that of Robert Dole[t] and Sara Janssen, 22nd May, 1607, which was registered amongst the baptisms; this

was probably to hide the traces of a marriage in the Church, such marriages being probably then prohibited by the Bishop of Norwich.

27th August to the end of 1609	3
In 1610	10
To 12th May, 1611	5

After this date no more were registered, but it appears by the only existing Act-Book of the Consistory, commencing in 1628, that they were celebrated in the parish churches, the banns or *annonces* being published in the French Church. All members who offended against this compulsory publication in their own church were called to account by the Consistory.

No register of burials is now to be found, although the Monumental Inscriptions existing in the Church in 1838 (the majority of which have now disappeared), and then copied and certified by Mr. John W. Dowson *(vide Part II., 131)*, prove that interments were made in the Church, according to the custom of past times. The mention of the burial ground of the Church, for which an annual payment was made to the Corporation *(Part I., 55-56)*, also tends to show that a burial register should be forthcoming. The parish registers teem with entries of the strangers' burials.

The form of the baptismal entries varied slightly, and ran as follows:—

"22 Juyn, 1595, Je Ezechiel Placq presente mon enfant pour estre batjisijé le nom de ledit Pierre et pour tijmoijn Jonas de Cottequie et Isaie Cherlet et pour marijnne Janne, fe'me de Jean le Leu, et Alys, fe'me de Henry de Laoutre."

"29 Juin, 1595, Victor du Bois presente un enfans pour estre bapthise et le nom de lenfan sapellera Elizabeth. Pour tesmoijnge Franchoy de Heuz et laultre tesmoing Charle le Doux. Pour tesmoijnge Marguerite Tybau et Marguerite Maryaige."

The marriage forms run as follows:—

"Le 8 jour de Nouembre, 1601, A este celebre le mariage de Salmon Roty, natif d'Anuers, et de Marie Despierre, natiue de Norwich."

Some entries have "entre" instead of "et," but nearly all are as the example given.

It will be found that the banns or "annonces" from the *livre des actes* are given *(Part II., 114-123)* with the marriages from the register, but are in italic type to distinguish them, with the word *annonce* added. Some entries (for which Mr. Tallack is to be thanked) are added from the parish registers. It would have been most desirable to have extracted all entries of strangers' names for publication, but the parishes at Norwich being forty in number it could not readily be accomplished. This, it is to be hoped, may yet be done, as I understand there is an intention to transcribe all the registers of the Norwich parishes.

It is to be regretted that the early registers of the Dutch Church of Norwich are missing. These should run from 1565 to 1676; the succeeding one is now in the custody of the Rev. A. D. Adama van Scheltema, the minister of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, and is published in the East Anglian Notes and Queries, new series, Vol. I., p. 118, 133, 141, 192. Many of the names are common to the registers of both churches. The records of the "National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead," in the care of Mr. Vincent, its indefatigable Secretary at Norwich, contain numerous Monumental Inscriptions of strangers' names now existing, which to a great extent have been given, with those to be found in Add. MSS. 12525, and Plut. clxxv. G., B.M. Those in the former were collected by Benjamin Mackereel, the historian of Yarmouth, who was himself of a family belonging to the Dutch congregation of Norwich.

The list of the Ministers of the Walloon Church will be useful for reference; I was indebted to M. le Baron de Schickler for some of them, which list I was able to amplify, with the aid of the Act Book and registers, and the signatures of the Book of Discipline. The list of the Ministers of the Dutch Church is also given (*Appendix xxxvii, Part II., 315*) in as complete a form as the present materials will allow. It is not known who was the certifier of the heading of the Baptisms, the name "Marguerot" not being found. The list of Ministers given by the late Mr. J. S. Burn is singularly imperfect and inaccurate; taken chiefly from the Book of Discipline (Eg. MSS. 2568) he appeared unable to decypher the writing, and the scribes' names

in the register were taken for those of Ministers. Miss Toulmin Smith, to whom all are indebted for the transcript of the Book of Discipline, and the able article on the same, also appears to have had difficulty with some of the names, and there is one that defies all interpretation. This Discipline given at length (*App. xxxii*) has been carefully collated with the original in the British Museum. It is interesting to note that some of the Ministers had received Anglican ordination and preferment in the English Church after giving up the charge of the Walloon Church. It appears that Dr. de Laune's trouble with his congregation arose from holding a Cure in the Church of England together with that of the foreign congregation. It is to be remarked that the inroad of refugees after the Revocation did not much increase the numbers of the Church of Norwich, and that prior to 1685 new members were not registered in the Act Book.

The letter of the Bishop of Norwich to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 1568 *(Part II., 152)*, in answer to that of the latter (given by Mr. Rye in Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, Vol. III., i., 198), for the transcript of which from the Tanner MSS. at the Bodleian Library I have to thank Mr. H. Marett Godfray, is a most important one, as it fixes the date of the detailed returns of the members of the Walloon Church and other strangers at Norwich, which Mr. Rye correctly thought with great acumen was 1568. For this list, so important for the history of the Church, we have to thank Mr. Rye, as also for the loan of his scarce publication, above mentioned, from which this return and that of the members of the Dutch Church of the same date are taken; these have been arranged in alphabetical order for the sake of ready reference.

Some explanation may be needed for these lists and particulars of the Dutch Church being given. There was constant interchange of members between the two churches by marriage, etc.; the names of all aliens had to be given from the Subsidy Rolls *(Part II., 160-188)*, and from the return of strangers at Norwich in 1622. For the latter list I have referred to the original document (P. R. O., S. P. Dom., Vol. 121, No. 103), as there are many mistakes made and names omitted in the transcript given in the Camden publication for 1862, edited by the late Mr. W. Durrant Cooper. The Subsidy Roll for 1563 shows that at that date but few strangers were at Norwich; ten years later they swarmed. With regard to the return of their goods it is probable there was much evasion, and that as little as possible was declared. The proof sheets of the extracts from these rolls have been carefully collated with the originals to ensure correctness. A comparison of the return of 1622 *(Part II., 189)* with the Subsidy Roll of two years later is instructive, showing that the strangers did well as farmers and gardeners, the lists of 1622 giving the trades, and the roll of 1624 the property of the strangers.

The fifteen highest ratings in the Subsidy Roll of 1624 have been taken out and compared with the return of 1622 for the trades of the respective payers; it is interesting to find that of these, two were gardeners and farmers (one being rated the highest of all), six were hosiers (besides another who was also a merchant), one more merchant who was also a draper, one was a comber, one was a dyer, and one was a weaver. This tends to show the ratio of profitable trade among the strangers, hosiers appearing to be the richest of all. In 1622 the following were the trades pursued and the numbers of those engaged in them :—

78 Weavers
25 Journeymen Weavers
20 Spinners
28 Woolcombers
38 Journeymen do.
3 Combmakers
2 Says Makers
1 Bays and Says Measurer
1 Hose Stamper
27 Hosiers
1 Hose Skourer
2 Fullers
6 Dyers
1 Journeymen Dyer
1 Pinner (qy Pinmaker)
8 Merchants
2 Brokers
1 Usufer
1 Factor for Merchants
2 Schoolmasters
2 Sellers of Small Wares
1 Tanner
8 Gardeners and Farmers
1 Aqua Vitæ Seller
2 „ „ Distillers
4 Turners
1 Cutler
1 Claspmaker
6 Tailors
9 Bakers
3 Grocers
2 Surgeons
1 Physician
1 Shoemaker
1 Cordyner
1 Seller of Pots
1 Brazier
1 "Heartel" Maker
1 Slay Maker
1 Sojourner
2 Chair Makers

Though entailing great labour, it was considered that this Volume would be incomplete without references to the strangers' wills in the district probate registry; these have been, therefore, carefully extracted from 1570 *(Part II., 194-206)*; it must be remembered, however, that some Norwich strangers' wills were registered in the Consistory Court of Canterbury, especially during the time of the Commonwealth, when all wills were registered in London; these must be looked for at Somerset House. Some of the Norwich wills given may not be of strangers, as all names with a foreign appearance were taken from the calendars. The localities where the testators were living show how the strangers spread out into the country.

Our kind correspondent, M. Jules Cordonnier, Honorary Fellow of the Society, drew my attention to a most interesting publication by the late Mr. H. Q. Janssen, which gave the list of those of the reformed religion, who trusted to the words of their ruler at Ypres in 1566 *(Part II., 217)*, and signed an accord before the magistrates of that town. The unscrupulous severity of the Spanish rule in the Netherlands is seen by the number of names, included in the above list, of these who fled to England, as shown by the evidence of this volume and that of the registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London *(Lymington, 1887)*. I have to thank Mr. J. H. Janssen, of Domburg, son of the above author, for a copy of this rare pamphlet. M. Jules Cordonnier also most kindly sent me a list of those who returned from Norwich to Ypres in 1576, 1577, and 1578 *(Part II., 219)*, extracted by himself from the archives of the latter town; it is certain in some cases, and probable in many, that these persons only returned there for a short time, to look after their relatives and what property they might be able to recover, and that then they made the best of their way back to England.

The letters of the refugees at Norwich to their friends at Ypres, seized by the authorities in a house to house search in 1567 *(Part II., 220)*, are most interesting and touching; they tell us how well the strangers were received in England, the routes by which they came, and many little details of their daily life. We are also indebted for the abstracts of these letters to the late Mr. Janssen, who published them in "De Hervormde Vluytelingen van Yperen in Engeland," Middelburg, 1857.

The little memoirs of the Ministers *(Part II., 227-243)* it is feared are somewhat scanty, but the sources for minute particulars are wanting. Since these were set in type it has been discovered that the Revd. Peter Chauvin was buried in the chancel of St. Michael at Thorn Church, on the 3rd July, 1698. We are indebted for this to the interesting paper of the Rev. W. F. Creeny, F.S.A., on the Church of St. Mary the Less and the French congregation, read at the meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, 16th May of this year, and reported in the *Eastern Daily Press* of the following day.

The letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 1565 *(Part II., 244-5)*, are from an attested copy in the archives of the French Church of Norwich, probably obtained at the time of the persecution of the foreign churches by Archbishop Laud. Circumstances hindered me from collating it, in time for the press, with the copy of the original in the Public Record Office.

The odious system of the hostage of strangers, an old custom, which was revived by the grant of 1576 to William Tipper *(App. xxx.)*, shows the different treatment accorded to refugees in those days from that now experienced by foreigners who come to England. These do not, like the strangers of the 16th and 17th Centuries, introduce new commodities to be made by them, with the aid of native labour, for consumption here and exportation abroad; on the contrary, many of the modern strangers import foreign manufactures for sale here, thereby lessening the means of livelihood for native workpeople. Unlike their brethren of the past they are under no disabilities, and the foreign churches are under no obligation to support them, though we must remember that large sums are expended in relief to the poor Dutch foreigners under the watchful care of the Minister of the Austin Friars Church.

The certificates of the good behaviour of the Walloons at Norwich *(Part II., 246-249)* from the Mayor and Justices, 3 James I., and 1611, give much trade information, and were therefore included.

The Order of Council in favour of the Walloons of Norwich in 1612 *(Part II., 250)* must have been given to stay information laid against them by informers for the breach of the Apprenticeship Acts. Cromwell was very partial towards the strangers, as shown by his licence,

dated 1656 *(Part II., 251)*. Richard Cromwell, on his accession, also much favoured the foreigners, vide Austin Friars Registers, xxxviii.

A recollection of the limits of the Walloon district (*Part II., 252*) may be useful in tracing the history of the refugees before their flight to this country. Towards the Flemish speaking side the use of that language was most prevalent, and the contrary on the French frontier. In the central districts both Flemish and French would have been spoken. It will be noted that at Ypres the French tongue was not used in 1568; Adriaen Wallewein writing, concerning his youngest brother Jacob, "it is more than time that he knew the French language, and this language he cannot learn in your house or in the town of Ypres" (*Part II., 223*).

The good will to the strangers at the time of their first coming to Norwich is well shown by the letters of Archbishop Parker, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Duke of Norfolk (*Part II., 253*). The Queen's command to the Archbishop for a detailed return of their numbers, religion, morals, trade, etc., testifies to the careful watch over aliens in the 16th Century (*Part II., 254*). The Book of Orders for the strangers at Norwich, by which they were controlled in trade matters and as sojourners at Norwich, has been printed before in the Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, but this series is so difficult to procure that it has been thought well to reprint it (*Part II., 255*) from the original copy in the Public Record Office. The advantages to Norwich by the coming of the strangers are seen by *Appendix, No. xix.*, and the letter of the Mayor to the Privy Council (*Part II., 262-263*), and the heavy local taxes they paid in addition to supporting their own poor appear by *Appendix, No. xxi.*, but this eventually brought difficulties by causing the strangers to desert their own churches to avoid the contributions (*Part II., 266*) The Scotch learnt the art of making the strangers' commodities from the Norwich weavers, journeymen for a consideration disclosing their masters' trade secrets (*Part II., 265*). The petition of the strangers (*Part II., 267*) shows how the right of imposing a heavy poll tax on all of them engaged in trade was granted (no doubt for a consideration) by James I., who looked on the strangers as milch cows.

The annoyance caused by informations laid against them under old statutes was stayed by the King and Council in 1612, on a petition from the Walloon weavers at Norwich, who, with their Dutch speaking brethren, had comparative peace until Archbishop Laud sought to take the native born members from their congregation, a step, contemplated long before his elevation to the See of Canterbury (*App. xxv.**), which greatly led to his trial and sentence for high treason as an attempt to destroy the foreign churches which had been established by the letters patent of the Crown.

The protest made by the foreign churches recorded in the continuation of Ruytinck's MS. (*Part II., 310*) shows how much the strangers were moved by the attempt to remove "our children" from their congregations.

The formal remonstrances (*Part II., 273*) of the French and Dutch congregations of Norwich, testify to the deep feeling aroused by the persecution of Laud; on the enforcement of the injunctions at Norwich, the Church of Canterbury had also to submit.

The bitter quarrel between Dr. de Laune and D'Assigny could only be settled by reference to the committee for plundered ministers, against the order of which the Norwich consistory protested (*Part II., 275*), and three years elapsed before de Laune was acknowledged as their ancient and legitimate pasteur (*Part II., 276*).

The letter of Wren, Bishop of Norwich, is interesting as showing the state of the Bishop's Chapel, when it was first given up by the French congregation; it testifies also to the fact that the stranger's church at Axholme conformed readily for a time to the Angelican Service.

It is interesting to note that the Norwich French Church refused, in 1641, to revise the Discipline of 1589 (*Part II., 286*). The consistory, then under the guidance of D'Assigny, would agree to nothing proposed at the colloquies. The study of these Disciplines makes clear all concerning the services and rule of the Walloon Churches in England. It is evident by rule 12, concerning ministers, that the Bishop of the Diocese, as superintendent, was informed of the choice of ministers made by the congregation, and that his approval and consent were necessary before they were formally appointed. No minister, therefore, in the French Churches in England is duly appointed without the consent of the Bishop as superintendent; he was

also always referred to when any difficulties arose. Disused consecrated churches were assigned for the use of these foreign nonconforming congregations; by a commission appointed by the Archbishop and Bishops, they were all placed under the superintendence of the respective Bishops of the Dioceses in which they were (*Strype's Parker, 331*), and the Privy Council placed the London Churches under the same rule. Grindal, Bishop of London, licensed, in 1568, the publication of the thirty two articles of the Dutch Church (*Strype's Grindal, p. 131, and App. xviii.*)

When necessary the Bishops interfered in cases of disputes with the ministers, as at Norwich in 1571, and at London in 1703. At the latter date Compton, Bishop of the latter diocese, made his award that Æmilius van Cuilembergh, the minister of the Dutch Church, should give up his pulpit, the house he occupied as minister, and his pew, on the petition of the congregation, the minister agreeing that the difference should be so referred (*Burn, 192.*)

It is clear, therefore, that these nonconforming congregations are to some extent within the rule of the Church of England.

The Report of the Estate-Committee of the French Hospital (*Part II*) is a most interesting one; this trust will long perpetuate the memory of the French Church of Norwich.

The plan of Norwich by Thomas Cleer, Surveyor, shows clearly the position of the Bishop's Chapel, the French Church of St Mary the Less, the Cloth Hall, part of which was the Dutch Church, and the various parish churches of Norwich. This map, which is a most rare one, no copy being in the British Museum or in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, was most kindly lent by the Trustees of the Museum at Norwich, to be photographed for mechanical reproduction. I beg to give my thanks to the Trustees and to James Reeve, Esq., the Curator, for thus aiding the endeavours to procure a good useful map of ancient Norwich. This is called the "one sheet map," being reduced from the "four sheet map," which bears the date 1696.

The especial thanks of our Society in general, and of myself in particular, are also due to Mr. Walter Rye, which I now tender most warmly to him, for his past exertions to throw light on the history of the strangers at Norwich. The result of these researches he arranged and printed in the Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellanies, Volume III., Part I., pages 183-248. This article, of which he speaks too modestly, when calling it "rough material, interesting enough to be preserved in type, for the use of any one who may hereafter take in hand the task I have relinquished," is a most valuable one, and it has greatly lightened my labour. I have taken Mr. Rye at his word, and freely made use of it. I regret that I, like him, have not been able to collate the important returns of the strangers made by the Bishop of Norwich to the Archbishop in 1568.

Besides my acknowledgments mentioned above I have to express my thanks to the Rev. Canon Coleman and the Rev. C. H. Pilkington, M.A., for access to the registers of St. Andrew's and those of St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich; also to the late Worshipful Mayor of Norwich, Sir Harry Bullard, Kt., to the Town Clerk, H. B. Miller, Esq., and other officials at the Guildhall, for the facilities given me to make a search in the Corporation records; also to George Harman, Esq., and his staff at the District Probate Court of the same city, for his kind reception which enabled me to do much in my visits to Norwich. Our Hon. Secretary, R. S. Faber, Esq., M.A., who has most obligingly read the proof sheets, and our Assistant Secretary, G. H. Overend, Esq., F.S.A., have much aided me in various ways.

Our always obliging Member of Council, S. W. Kershaw, Esq., F.S.A., has most kindly referred me to several episodes of Norwich French Church History. His charming work, "Protestants from France in their English Home," London, 1885, is most useful, both for students and general readers.

Last and not least I have to express my acknowledgments to A. G. Browning, Esq., Vice-President of the Society and Hon. Secretary of the French Hospital, for the readiness with which many books from the valuable library of that excellent institution have been lent to me for the work; it is to be hoped that in time this collection will rival those of our sister Societies of France and Holland.

I must mention the admirable way in which Mr. Kirk has transcribed the difficult characters of the registers and executed the work entrusted to him.

As some descended from the refugees from Flanders may wish to trace their families before they left their fatherland, it may perhaps be useful to indicate the sources for research in Flanders. The *Etat Civil*, a corresponding department to that of our Registrar General, is to be found in each commune. Abstracts of the entries of the registers of marriages, baptisms, and deaths have been arranged in alphabetical order with references to the original registers, so that, if recorded, all the entries of any required names are found immediately. Access to these indexes or "*tables*" is readily granted, but good vouchers for the bona-fide character of the inquirer are demanded before the original registers are handed over for inspection and use. The following are the periods covered by the existing old registers of Ypres:—

Parish of St. Martin.				Parish of St. Pierre.			
Births	1571	—	1790	Births	1592	—	1790
Marriages	1570	—	1790	Marriages	1589	—	1790
Deaths	1674	—	1790	Deaths	1651	—	1790
Parish of St. Jacques.				**Parish of St. Nicholas.**			
Births	1587	—	1790	Births	1584	—	1790
Marriages	1587	—	1790	Marriages	1584	—	1790
Deaths	1619	—	1790	Deaths	1684	—	1790

The Protestant or Walloon Church of Ypres.

Register I.	Baptisms and Marriages	1713	—	1759
Register II.	Deaths	1725	—	1781
Register III.	Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths	1785	—	1787

These all have tables.

By the treaty of the Barrier (1715) English, Dutch, and German regiments were garrisoned at Ypres; these were for the most part composed of Protestants who had their Church and Ministers; hence these registers, which were copied in 1884 for the Commission des l'Eglises Wallonnes de Hollande, the slips being incorporated in the collection of this Society.

The registers of those who were made citizens of Ypres run from 1351 to 1790 with certain *lacunes*.

The registers of the Orphan Chamber are from 1380 to 1790, with *lacunes*. This source of information is a most important one, as on the death of either father or mother the children were made wards of Court, guardians on the side of both father and mother being appointed, with the ex-officio guardians, to look to the security of the property left by the deceased parent. On the distribution of the estate, on the wards coming of age, all the children and their marriages are mentioned; this was necessary on account of an equal division of property.

The registers of Bailleul, formerly called Belle, are:—

Births 1586 — 1792, Marriages 1565 — 1791, Deaths 1677 — 1792.

Other registers and documents of Bailleul and the Chatellenie, preserved in the departmental archives *du Nord* at Lille, are as follows:—

Confiscations on account of the troubles of the 16th and 17th Centuries.

No. 1587	for the years	1562	—	1563
No. 1588-1590	„ „	1563	—	1566
No. 1591	„ „	1567		
No. 1592	„ „	1621	—	1631
No. 1593	„ „	1621	—	1631
No. 1594	„ „	1632	—	1638
No. 1595-1598	„ „	1639	—	1643
No. 1599	„ „	1648	—	1662
No. 1600	„ „	1566	—	1573
No. 1601-1602	„ „	1566	—	1573
No. 1603-1604	„ „	1575	—	1576

No. 1605	„	„	1582	—	1583
No. 1611	„	„	1584	—	1586
No. 1612	„	„	1590	—	1592
No. 1627-1630	„	„	1594	—	1603
No. 1631-1632	„	„	1605	—	1608
No. 1633	„	„	1621	—	1629, 1631
No. 1634-1645	„	„	1631	—	1647

Some copies of the above are to be found in the State Archives at Brussels.

The State Archives at Bruges include also an account of the confiscations for the quarter of Bailleul, viz.,

Inventaire No. 2023, from . . . . to 8th Sept. 1674.

The Municipal Archives of Bailleul contain—

The registers, with a table of the names arranged alphabetically, of the citizens (*reconnaissance de la bourgeoisie*), giving the names of those domiciled at Bailleul and elsewhere 1567-1760.

Registers of re-grants of citizenship, 1563-1790.

Accounts, inventories, and division of estates of deceased citizens in cases where they were minors, the names being given of those interested, 1575-1790.

These registers are most useful to genealogists, and may be taken as a sample of what sources are available in the archives of the various towns of Flanders. For the above particulars I am also indebted to our courteous and obliging Honorary Fellow, M. Jules Cordonnier.

It will be noticed that frequent reference is made to the history of the Netherlanders and their Churches in England by Simeon Ruytinck (born at Norwich), which after his death in 1621 was continued by his successors in the ministry at the Austin Friars Church, Cæsar Calandrinus and Aemilius van Cuilembergh, to the year 1628. This Manuscript, No. 7 of the Dutch Church Collection in the Guildhall Library, is most important for the history of the strangers in England, and it is surprising that it has not been translated and published, the more so as it has been transcribed and edited by the learned Professor J. J. van Toorenenbergen for the Marnix Society of Utrecht, it being Volume I., Series III., of their publications.

It may be noted that in Volume VII., p. 34, third Series of the Bulletin of the Commission d'Histoire de Belgique, a note on the Flemish refugees is given at length.

The documents relating to the troubles concerning religion in the 16th century, to be found in the Archives of Ypres, were published (1874-1877) by M. J. L. A. Diegerick, the learned *Archiviste-Bibliothècaire* of that town, in four volumes. These testify to the manner in which those of the reformed or new religion, were allowed in 1566 to worship God in their own way, their ministers being sworn on being admitted to their office by the magistrates (*III, 284*); the members of the congregations having also to take an oath on declaring themselves of the new religion, in compliance with the terms of the accord made concerning religion by the Duchess of Parma and the confederated nobles, 26th August, 1566 (*III. 160, and this Volume, I., 7; II. 217*).

The perusal of these documents shows with what misguided severity these people were treated on their rising against the reversal of the agreements so solemnly made with their ruler. It was only when writing these few lines that this important series of documents was brought to my notice. I have again to thank M. Cordonnier for kindly sending these volumes to me.

I have not gone into the subject of the strongly biassed views of M. le Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove and the late M. de Coussemaker in their otherwise most able works on the times of the troubles, but it may be well to draw the attention of students to the fact that Charles V., the very ruler of the Netherlands in whose time the first troubles connected with the reformed religion arose, thought but little of attacking the actual head of the Roman Church in his own holy city. The following extract tells the details:—" Charles V., in 1526, with a great Imperialist army of Spaniards, Germans, Swiss, and Italians, advanced into Italy and marched for Rome. On the 6th of May the city was taken by storm. An army of rude and furious soldiers, intent on plunder, poured into the city. The scene of pillage and devastation that followed was appalling. Churches, palaces, convents, monuments of antiquity were

involved in a common ruin. Though no great number fell in the assault, yet, first and last, a large number of all ages and both sexes were slain. Robinson avers that Rome, though taken and sacked by Huns, Vandals and Goths, never suffered so severely as when given over a prey to the army of Charles" (*Bayne's Martin Luther, II., 453-454*). Pope Clement was held to ransom, a sum of 200,000 crowns being paid for his release.

As this may be considered by some a tainted source it is well to give a corresponding extract from l'Art de Verifier les Dates, Vol. III., 420 (*Ed. 1818*). Speaking of Charles V., the author relates that " il vint se présenter subitement devant Rome, le 5 Mai, 1527, cette grande ville fut prise d'assaut le lendemain, pillée et saccagée pendant deux mois, avec des excès de barbarie supérieurs à tous ceux que les troupes d'Alaric y avaient commis." All must deplore the violation of sacred edifices and excesses of any kind, but considering the manner in which those of the reformed religion were treated in the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva and the Blood Council, it is a most remarkable thing, thinking of the times they lived in, that so little cold blooded retaliation was made by those so cruelly oppressed on account of their religious belief. Marvellous must have been the softening influence of the protestant faith which preserved those professing it from avenging in a more sanguinary manner the bitter wrongs they suffered.

It will doubtless be remarked that in the historical introduction I have sometimes wandered far from Norwich details. The Society proposes to continue the publication of the registers and history of the other French Churches in England. Many matters which affected these churches and in which the French Church of Norwich was involved had to be detailed; I therefore have thought it best to go into these details as far as materials could be found by me, so as to clear the way for those who may undertake future publications, and thus, to some extent at least, reduce their labour to local history only.

At all times M. le Baron F. de Schickler, President of the Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français, has most generously given aid and information to our Society; and I have to acknowledge warmly that which he has given to me for these pages. It has, I feel sure, been a mutual pleasure to both of us to exchange details concerning the history of the French Churches in England, and I shall read with the keenest interest what he has written on the same subjects which had also to be treated by him in his forthcoming work, which will probably appear at about the same time as the concluding portion of my own.

In conclusion I may state that no exertions and time have been spared in searching for and giving all that I could find which would throw light on the history of the Walloon and Dutch strangers at Norwich. If I have in any way succeeded in this so as to promote the objects aimed at by our Huguenot Society of London, the time and trouble I most willingly bestowed on the, to me, pleasant task, will not have been bestowed in vain.

W. J. C. MOENS.

TWEED, LYMINGTON,
30th June, 1888.

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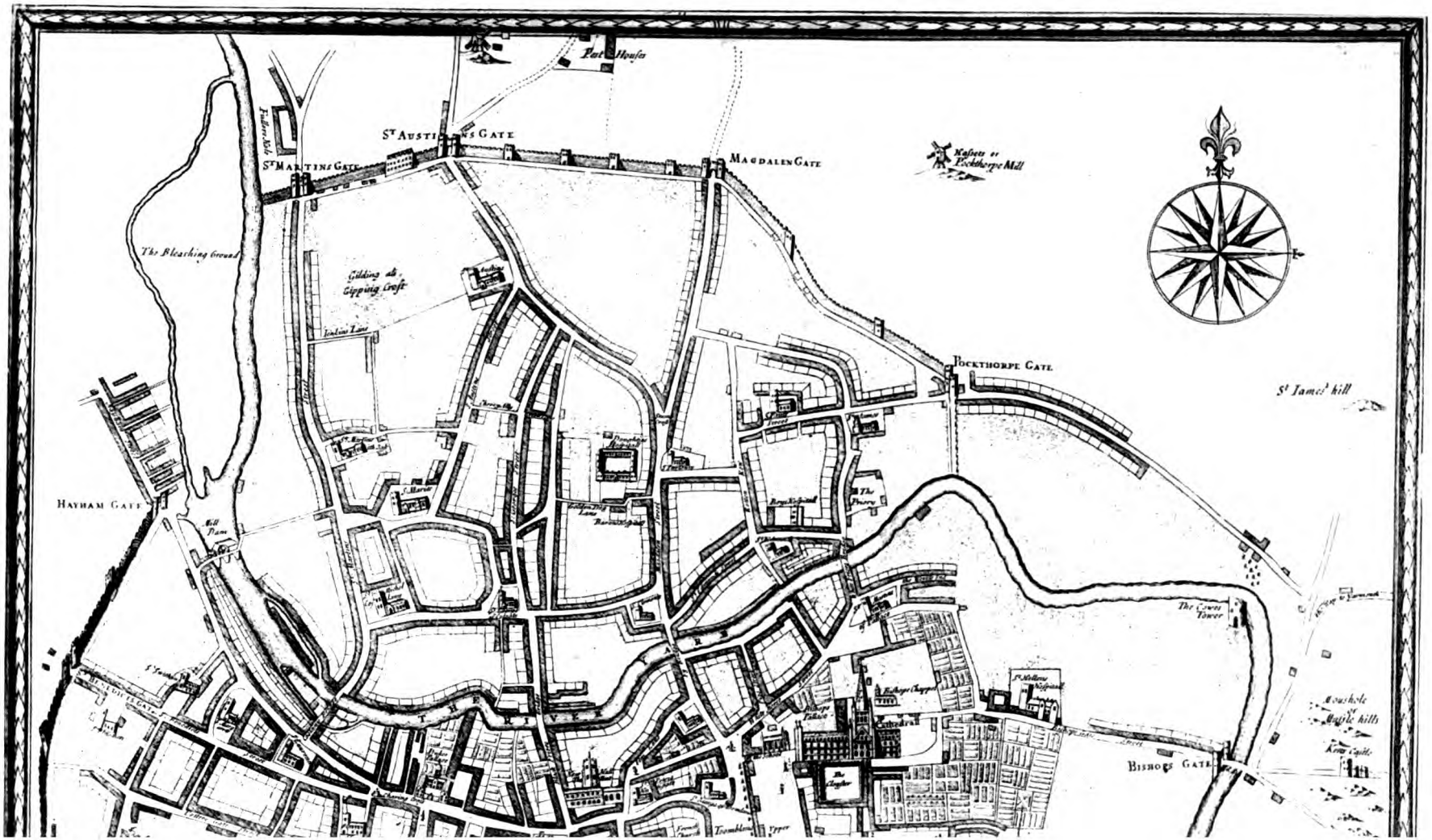
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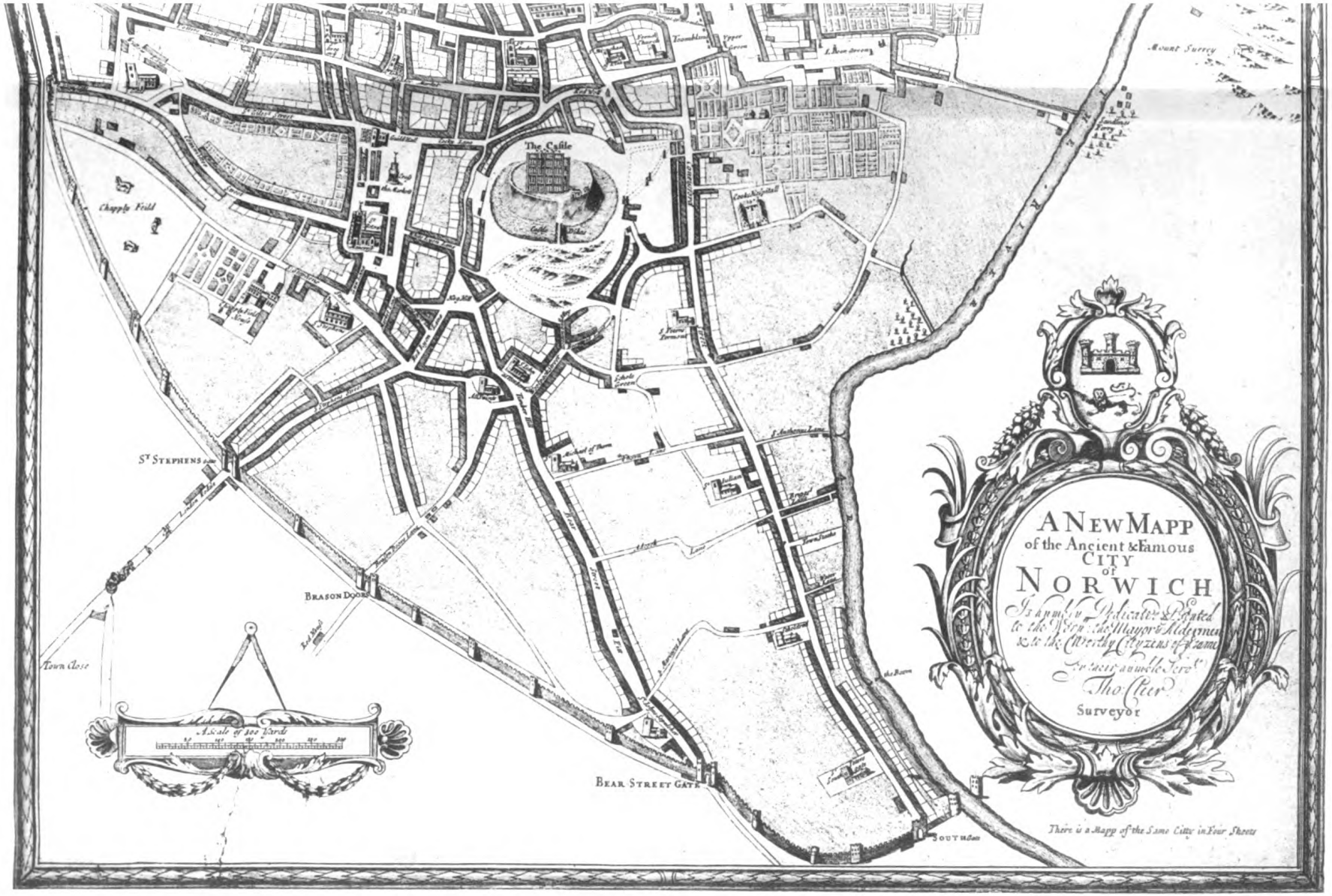
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[1]Act Book of the French Consistory, Norwich, 27th September, 1656.


Park House
St Austins Gate
St Martins Gate
Magdalen Gate
Mahews or Pockthorpe Mill
The Bleaching Ground
Gilding ah
Cipping Croft
Pockthorpe Gate
St James hill
Hayham Gate
The Gowre Tower
Bishops Gate


A NEW MAPP
of the Ancient & Famous
CITY
of
NORWICH
Is humbly Dedicated & Presented
to the Worp the Mayor & Aldermen
& the Worthy Citizens of the same
by their most humble Serv.t
Tho Cleer
Surveyor
The Castle
Chapply Field
St Stephens
Brason Doore
Town Close
Bear Street Gate
Mount Surrey
A Scale of 100 Yards
There is a Mapp of the Same Citty in Four Sheets

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

THE STRANGERS IN ENGLAND BEFORE 1550.—NETHERLANDERS AT NORWICH IN 1336.—DECAY OF THAT CITY IN 1541.

The trade carried on with the Netherlands from the Eastern Coast of England was considered of so much importance at the termination of the 14th century that it was well said by Chaucer of the Merchant, who wore on his head "a Flaunders bevir hat,"

"He would the See wer kept for any thing,
Betwixtè Middleborough and Orewell." [1]

Chaucer thus indicated the trade route to Flanders in his time, but it would appear that the poet was somewhat in error with regard to the English port on this side, which must have been Yarmouth and not Harwich on the river Orwell, probably substituting "Orewell" for the sake of rhyme instead of the river Yar. The five staple articles of commerce of that time were wool, wool fells, leather, lead, and tin, to which were occasionally added butter, cheese, and cloth. These articles could only be shipped or landed at the sea-ports of the towns of the staple, one of which was Norwich, there being no other on the east coast with the exception of York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lincoln, and at a later date Yarmouth. The object of having these staple towns was in the first place to encourage foreign trade, and secondly to facilitate the due receipt of custom dues by a more simple control. The merchants and seamen of the Netherlands had thus from early times a good knowledge of Norwich, their vessels bringing cloth and other goods made in Flanders, and taking away chiefly wools and skins, then important articles; these were shipped at Yarmouth, as shown by the suit between Norwich and that town in the reign of Edward III.[2] The result of this suit was that Yarmouth was made a staple town in 1369.

It appears that wool was not woven in England before the time of Edward I., for in a case of the merchant adventurers of this country of 1692 [3] it is stated that in the above reign certain merchants of the Mercers Company attempted the manufacture of English wool at home with such success that in 1296 they obtained privileges of John II.. Duke of Brabant, and settled their staple for English cloth at Antwerp, joining in society with them all other English merchants resorting to those parts. King Henry IV., finding that this trade was likely to decay, to the great damage of the nation (as it was expressed), granted them a charter in 1406, which empowered the majority of the merchant adventurers to make by-laws for the regulation of the trade. This charter was enlarged and confirmed by most of the succeeding Kings and Queens, and the articles of the Intercourse made in 1496 between Henry VII. and Philip, Archduke of Austria, then Sovereign of the Netherlands, "called by the Flemings Intercursus Magnus, or the Great Treaty of Commerce," very greatly facilitated commerce between the two nations. The magistrates of cities abroad became competitors for the residence with them of the English merchant adventurers, offering them immunities and privileges above those of all other nations, which privileges were still enjoyed by them in Hamburgh in 1692. These merchant adventurers had letters of safe-conduct from the magistrates under whom they resided, and had assurance for their lives and goods of six months' time to depart in case of war. These goods were not subject to confiscation. They paid far lower duties than other

[1] Urry's Ed. Canterbury Tales, Prologues, p. 3, verse 278. [2] Coram Rege Rolls, Mich. 2 Ed. III., quoted by Blomefield. [3] S. P. Dom., Bundle 4, 1692.

merchants when importing or exporting their merchandize. They might dispose of their estates and make their wills according to the laws of England, and the fellowship might arrest the person and goods of any Englishman by its own authority. They had liberty of religion as established by the law of England, and were provided with houses, both public and private, for their deputy governor, minister, secretary, porter, and other officers, free of rent, which were repaired at the cost of the city where they dwelt. They enjoyed freedom of excise for beer, wine, and fuel, and were free from all watching, warding, quartering of soldiers and contributions on their behalf real or personal. Much jealousy was aroused, and in 12 Henry VII. a petition was made against the favoured corporation, but it held its ground to a comparatively late period. There was thus much intercourse between England and the Netherlands, and it appears that the manufacture of cloth was much improved and extended by early settlements of weavers from the latter country. "Flanders was certainly still far ahead of her future rival in wealth and in mercantile and industrial activity; as a manufacturing country she had no equal, and in trade the rival she chiefly feared was still the German Hansa."[1] It was not until about one hundred and seventy years later that Flanders lost this pre-eminence in trade and commerce through the unstatesmanlike rule and blind bigotry of Philip II., which drove the best craftsmen of his Netherland dominions to the shores of England, where notably they settled and throve at Norwich.

According to Fuller,[2] among the Netherlanders who came to this country in so great numbers in the time of Edward I., encouraged by his alliance with Philippa, daughter of William, Earl of Hainault, were men who "were absolute masters of their trade," who brought "their mystery with them," and settled in towns near the sea. Norwich was one of these settlements where fustians, worsteds, and rough cloth were woven by them and their workmen. This trade greatly increased the prosperity of the city, which before 1336 had not the advantage of the skill of the weavers from the Low Countries, who had been in the habit of working up the English fleeces in their own land. In the middle of the 14th century "Norwich was in the most flourishing state she ever saw . . . . there were no less than sixty parish churches, besides seven conventual churches within its walls . . . . there were upwards of 70,000 souls in the city and its suburbs, all which prosperity had been caused by the woolen trade established by the Netherlanders." "In 1348, Jan. 1, the plague or black death broke out in this city . . . In this year was swiche a dethe in Norwic, yat yere died of ye pestilence lvij mil. iij c. lxxiiij, besyd Relygius and Beggars."[3] In 1361 and 1369 the plague reappeared, which so injured the trade of Norwich that Yarmouth succeeded in being appointed a staple town to the great injury of its neighbours. In 1378 the strangers must have been numerous enough to interfere with retail trade, as the citizens then petitioned parliament that strangers should not, under pain of forfeiture, sell or buy merchandize by retail. It was accordingly enacted that the bailiffs and twenty-four elected citizens might provide such remedies for the good of the town, "and of strangers thereto repairing, as to them shall seem best, so as such ordinances be profitable for the King and his people." Customs on goods were immediately levied, and strangers had to pay the same as citizens.[4] No great number of foreigners (and this term then included all not natives of the city) could have been residing at Norwich in 1405, for in that year "the tenement Geywood's was let for a publick inn or reception for all foreigners staying to work here, and a penalty of £5 was laid upon all others that took in strangers to lodge for any time."[5] Returns were made of the Alien Subsidy for the city of Norwich in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV.[6] In 1507, on the 31st March and on the 25th April, great fires almost destroyed the city; the second fire began in the house of a French surgeon named Peter Johnson, in the parish of St. George in Colgate, 718 houses being burnt on the river side from the bottom of Tombland, through St. Andrew, etc., up the city; this, although part was rebuilt by collections made in London and other places, tended to depress still more the ebbing fortunes of Norwich.[7]

[1] Chaucer's Times by A. W. Wood. [2] Church History, p. iii., 2. [3] Blomefield's Norf. iii. p. 93, quoting City Archives, Lib. Civ. MSS. 23 Edward III. [4] Ibid. III., 102-103. [5] Ibid. from Rot. Congr., 3 Apl, 6 Henry IV. [6] P.R.O. Subsidies, cxlix., 162-169. [7] Ibid. III. 182.

By an act passed in the parliament of 14 & 15 Henry VIII. (1523-1524), a warden, chosen by the makers of "worstedes,[1] saies, and stamines" woven at Yarmouth, was yearly to be sworn in by the Mayor of Norwich, in the same manner and form as were the four wardens of the same craft in that city, according to the Act of 7 Edward IV. It was also enacted that "if and when" the town of Lynn had ten or more householders exercising the craft or mystery of weaving, these ten or more weavers should choose a warden to be sworn in like manner. The goods in both places to be searched and sealed in lead with seals engraved with Y and L respectively. That no one should make these goods except he were English born and had been an apprentice to the same craft; that these apprentices should be youths of eighteen years and upwards, and that the number be restricted to two for each weaver. That no cloths made at Yarmouth and Lynn should be dyed elsewhere than in Norwich, and that no goods of this nature should be exported beyond the sea before they were shorn, dyed, and calendered.[2]

In 1541 it was found that the trade of weaving worsteds was wholly decayed by the custom of factors buying up all the yarn from the spinners and exporting it in quantities to France, Flanders, and other places beyond the sea, where it was woven into says, russels, worsteds, and other cloths, and sent over for sale to England, to the great advantage of the foreigners. It was therefore enacted in the above year, 33 Henry VIII., that "nobody should buy any worsted yarn in Norwich or Norfolk, but only such weavers or other artificers as shall work or weave it, or cause it to be wrought or woven within the city of Norwich, or some other market town in Norfolk, on 40s. forfeiture for every pound of yarn so wrought." This act was only to continue till the last day of the then parliament, but by 1 Edward VI. cap. vi., it was made perpetual.[3] The poor of the city and neighbouring parts had earned their living by spinning yarn, but an act of 37 Henry VIII., forbad all persons, except the merchants of the staple, under heavy penalties from retailing wool, so that the spinners were hindered in buying small quantities as they required it. An act of 1 Edward VI., removed this grievance by allowing "every person in Norwich and Norfolk to buy and sell in open market any wool of Norfolk growth," notwithstanding the enactments of 37 Henry VIII.[4]

Already in the reign of Henry VIII. England had become a refuge for those who had learnt the truths of religion through access to the Bible, then rapidly multiplied by the art of printing. Shortly after the condemnation of Luther and his adherents at the Diet of Worms in 1520, severe ordinances (Placaten) were issued by the Emperor Charles V. against the reformers and their followers, when many Netherlanders left their country and came to settle in England, some bringing large amounts of money with them. In the testament of John van den Bemp len of Pall Mall, Westminster,[5] dated 6 March, 1625-6, it is recorded that his ancestor who came to this country in the reign of Henry VIII., brought with him the sum of twenty thousand pounds.

These refugees greatly profited by the divorce of Catherine of Arragon and the execution of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, on whom the Pope, Paul III., had bestowed a cardinal's hat, which, however, in consequence of the resentment of the King, he had not an opportunity of wearing. The sentence of excommunication of Henry VIII. by the Pope, dated 3rd September, 1535, was answered by the silent permission for the circulation of the first complete English Bible, which was ready in October of the same year for issue in print in England, it having been translated by Miles Coverdale at Antwerp at the expense of Jacob Van Meteren, as a trade speculation, who, with Edward Whitchurch, had it set in type by a printer at Paris,[6] whose name research has not yet brought to light, the second edition being printed by Nycolson, in London.[7] The Reformation soon gained ground, and a safe refuge was found in Protestant England by those driven out of the Netherlands by the severity of the Spanish rule.

[1] Worstead, formerly a market town two and three-quarter miles S.S.E. from North Walsham, formerly celebrated for the invention (?) and manufacture of woollen twists and stuffs, which trade, on the petition of the inhabitants of Norwich, was removed to that city in the time of Richard II., where it was finally established in the reign of Henry IV., Lewis Top. Dict. [2] 26 Henry VIII., Cap. 16. [3] Blomefield, III., 213, quoting Keble, 576. [4] Ibid. III., 221. [5] P.C.C. 22 June, 1626. [6] Probably François Reynault. [7] Dutch Ch: Registers, xi-xvii.

CHAPTER II.

THE TROUBLES ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGION, WHICH CAUSED THE FLEMINGS AND WALLOONS TO TAKE REFUGE IN ENGLAND.

The Flemings and Walloons who fled for refuge, firstly to Sandwich, and from thence to Norwich, London, Canterbury and Colchester, came for the greater part from the Châtellenies of West Flanders. The following are the brief details of the chief events which led up to and caused so great an emigration from that portion of the Netherlands, and which eventually proved so beneficial to England by the refuges bringing with them the knowledge of so many industries before almost unknown in this country. Bailleul, Cassell, Bergues and Bourbourg, were the four Châtellenies whence the refugees to England chiefly came; it is therefore to the history of the religious troubles in these districts that it is necessary to look for insight into their painful history, though a glance must be taken from time to time at the other provinces of the Netherlands, to understand clearly the struggles of those eventful times which terminated by the northern portion of the Netherlands freeing itself from the Spanish rule, while all those who held the reformed religion in the southern portion were compelled either to revert to the Roman faith, or leave the land of their birth. The majority of these settled down peacefully in the various cities and places of this country by the the especial favour and licence of Queen Elizabeth.

Flanders, formerly a province of France, was ceded absolutely to the Emperor Charles V. by the Treaty of Cambrai on the 3rd August, 1529; the inhabitants were indisposed to submit at once to hard treatment from their sovereigns, losing, as they had, their appeal to the King of France, according to the custom of feudal law.

The Netherlands had one dominant feeling, the love of liberty. They ever kept up a determined struggle to maintain the free use of their charter rights which had been granted to them by their rulers.[1] This feeling, added to the desire to worship God according to the light revealed by the spread of the Bible through the introduction of printing, impelled them to offer opposition to the bigoted and tyrannical government of their Spanish rulers in the 16th century. More than half the population were of the reformed religion, openly or secretly, and Philip II., with dogged obstinacy and brute force, ordered the suppression of the so-called heresy, rejecting nearly all the resolutions of the states, whether they regarded the government of the country or matters connected with religion.

Hondschoote, in the Châtellenie of Bergues, was one of the first towns in which the reformed religion was introduced, and as early as 1547 proceedings were taken against Guillaume van Damme, for having prohibited books in his possession and writing letters concerning the reformed religion, which terminated with his execution.[2] In 1556 the King, Philip II., renewed and confirmed by a placard, dated 20th August, the earlier ones of his father, Charles V., against heresy, and made them perpetual edicts, all judges and others being required to aid and assist the officers of the Inquisition in the discharge of their duties.[3] The erection of new dioceses in 1559 was a menace to the people with regard to their tendency to more freedom in religion, and the

[1] Vi le letter of Willemot, p. 224. [2] De Coussemaker, Flan lre Maritime, iv., 9, 52-54. [3] Brant, i., 107.

rumour ran through the country that the new bishops were to introduce the Inquisition, which even the Duchess of Parma in a letter to the King designated as odious.[1] By 1560 those of the reformed religion must have much increased in numbers, for on the 13th May of that year it was recorded "good hed is given to the proceedings in Flanders, who be not yet so forward as was thought, nor their ministers here so hot as first judged."[2] In the time of Queen Mary many of the fugitives and those banished on account of being of the Protestant religion went to the Netherlands and there taught their opinions.[3] "The people saw in the presence of the Spanish troops a menace against their liberty, and there is no one who would not die to defend it."[4] In the month of October, 1561, a French minister set himself up to preach in the Market Place of Tournai, and the whole town soon resounded with the chant of the Psalm "à la Calvin."[5] At Valenciennes the same scene took place at night; on the banks of the river Lys bands of armed men collected to set free the prisoners who had been arrested by the authorities.[6]

In 1561 the Commissioners at Hondschoote sent letters to the Council, which had fallen into their hands and which threatened destruction to the towns and the Romanists; an example of one of these will show the exasperation of the Protestants caused by the treatment of their brethren by the authorities.

Duke Frederic de Nausburch and Messire Gerard van Sevenberghe, Prince Electors.

A petition to the burghers of the town of Hondschoote. That it will please you to massacre no longer in so inhuman a manner our innocent brothers. You have already taken seven or eight of them, as we have heard, holding the doctrine of Calvin; we ask you to have pity on them, and to set them at liberty. If you burn one of this faith, forty companies of foot soldiers and three hundred companies of horsemen will come to help you keep Easter. Your town will be burnt by fire in the same way that you exterminate our poor brethren. As pitiless as you would be to them, so will they be pitiless to you; they will show as much mercy to you as you show to them. But if you cruelly burn our poor brothers, if you shed their blood, they will burn you without mercy, you and your sanguinary city. The same fate is reserved for Bruges, Furnes, Berghes, Bailleul, Lille, Tournay and other cruel towns. We warn you that there is at Renaix a priest, whom we will without pity burn, as we will other ferocious ecclesiastics of West Flanders. As you have sucked the blood of our poor brethern, so will we suck your blood.

We have no other object, honourable burghers of the city, than to recommend you to imitate the clemency of your heavenly Father. If you do not, a letter of our words will not fail.

Translated at Amsterdam, in the Netherland language by order of the seigneurs named above and copied there, the 1st of March 1561, by me, charged to take this letter to Hondschoote.

At the bottom appeared: The punishment of the city: Fire and the sword.[7]

The more threatening meetings were in the country around Cassel, where the late Carmelite monk, Pieter Dathenus, who had a red beard, preached to the people at the village of Boeschepe on Sunday, 12th June, 1562, when after the service a band of two hundred of the congregation, armed with sticks, swords, and pistols, headed by their minister, committed various acts of violence and sacked several churches.[8] Many of the persecuted Protestants left Bailleul in 1562 to take refuge in England, leaving their goods and property to be realised at a later date if possible; they nearly all settled at Sandwich and Norwich.[9] They found it necessary to keep up a communication with their friends and relations by means of messengers in whom they could trust. Jan Pollet was one of these, who having acted in this way for some years was arrested at Hondschoote in 1571; the magistrates applied to Bailleul, his place of origin, for information concerning him, which resulted in the knowledge that he had frequent communication with his daughter, who lived near Calais. In his confession, under torture, he admitted that he had had the letters found on him at Calais, but would not admit that he had been in England, or knew Braefken, a supposed messenger from France to England. He said that he knew Thomas van Hille, who was suspected of going to England. Pollet was sentenced to be

[1] Gachard, Corr. of Philip II., tom i., quoted by Kervyn de Lettenhove, Les Huguenots et les Gueux, i., 55. [2] K. de Lettenhove, i., 63, quoting S. P. Dom. (*not given in Calendar*). [3] Strada, Engl. Ed., ii., 36. [4] K. de Lettenhove, Granvelle's letter of 4th Dec., 1560. [5] Ibid, Gachard's Corr. of Parma, 18th Oct., 1561. [6] Ibid, 19th Dec., 1561. [7] Translated from Flemish; given in De Coussemaker, iv., 61. [8] De Coussemaker, i., LXIX. [9] Ibid, i., 21.

publicly whipped and banished for a term of ten years.[1] In the spring of 1563 the nobles, confederated against the tyranny of the Spanish rule, spread the report that the King would not send the Duke of Alva to tyrannise over the Netherlands,[2] and for some time not one Calvinist was arrested in consequence of the country being quieter,[3] but in August the King was warned that if he maintained Cardinal Granvelle in the Netherlands a general insurrection would ensue.[4] The Cardinal received a secret letter from Philip II. by the hands of Armenteros, ordering him to quit the Netherlands, in order to appease the hatred all bore him.[5] Whether the Protestants thought that the rumours and sending away the detested Cardinal presaged better times for them, or whether the severity shown to them by the Council of Flanders had cowed them, it is difficult to decide, but it is found that very few of their party were brought to trial in 1564 and 1565, only three persons having been condemned in the town of Hondschoote, of whom one was burned alive, and one sentenced to the galleys.[6] The other districts of West Flanders enjoyed the same comparatively quiet state of affairs until 1566, in the spring of which year the religious enthusiasm of the masses could no longer be restrained.

"In the last days of May, 1566, the preachings commenced at Bondues, near Tournai. Three or four thousand persons were collected together to hear the minister, who was a Frenchman, the chief people and ladies of Tournai being among the crowd. The women were seated, behind them were ranged the men holding their halberds and swords raised." The priests fled everywhere, and the Bishop of Tournai wrote to Marguerite of Parma "de ceste license intolerable est jà le peuple stimulé à telle rebellion, que nous ne pouvons attendre autre chose que une pillerie et extrême incredulité des gens desvoyés sur nos corps et biens."[7] There were other preachings near Valenciennes, Armentières and Warneton, the different reformed churches having names assigned to them for secret use, that of Armentières being "le Bouton," Lille, "la Rose," and Valenciennes, "l'Aigle."[8]

The placard of 3rd July, 1566, was especially directed against these meetings, and also heresies and conspiracies against the Roman Catholic religion. "Preachers, teachers and ministers, and their followers shall be liable to death and execution by hanging, with confiscation of all their goods. All who entertain preachers, ministers, etc., shall be brought to the gallows and executed, and fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, masters, mistresses, and other relations shall be responsible for their children, or those under them, should they take part in any of the meetings or do anything against the placards."[9] The inquisition and enforcement of this placard, and those of Charles V., caused great distrust and a vague terror.

Assonleville wrote to Granvelle "aux maux causés par les troubles de la religion se joignent la cherté des grains et la misére du peuple causée par la cessation du traffic. Le pays se dépeuple tellement quón voit journellement gens de ce pays aller en Angleterre avec leurs familles et leur instruments et jà Londres, Sandvich et le pays à l'environ est si plain que le nombre surpasse trente mille testes.[10] La royne a assigne à ceux qui viennent journellement une aultre ville maritime, grande et vide nommèe Norwich, pour y faire leurs mestiers, et là pense se refaire de nostre despaulle; et certes elle ne s'abuse pas, car par tels moyens est en commenchiée la drapperie d'Angleterre à la destruction de la nostre."[11]

Hondschoote had a population of twenty-eight thousand inhabitants, and was an important centre of the cloth trade, which caused it to have many business relations with England.[12] So great was the fury of the Protestants of this town, aroused by the savage treatment they had experienced for over twenty years, that after the meetings, held for religious worship and attended by thousands, the armed portion of the congregations which escorted the preachers, in the year 1566, commenced to violate the sanctity of churches. They not only ravaged the holy buildings in their own district, but committed the same excesses in the Châtellenie of Furnes, and went as far as Poperinghe and Ypres. No less than twenty-nine parish and conventual churches suffered.[13] These bands, four to five hundred

[1] Ibid, iv., 31, 125. [2] Granvelle's letter, 22nd May, 1563, Gachard's Corr. of Philip II. [3] Ibid, 17th June, 1563. [4] Ibid, 12th Aug., 1563. [5] Corr. de Philip II. [6] De Coussemaker, iv., 14. [7] K. de Lettenhove, i., p. 330. [8] Ibid, from van Deventer, Het jaar 1566, Bylagen. [9] Bor., i., 72. [10] The official returns give very far smaller numbers. [11] Lettre du 15me Jan., 1566, Corr. de Phillip II., note K. de L., i., 286. [12] De Coussemaker, iv., 8. [13] De Coussemaker, iv., 15.

in number, had as leaders the chief ministers of their congregations. These excesses were directed almost entirely against the visible and outward signs of what was in the eyes of the Calvinists the erroneous teaching of the Roman Church. These bands were impelled, by what their members considered a sense of religious duty, "to take arms for the defence of the Gospel and to inscribe themselves in the Evangelist Militia"; they went openly through the country beating drums and flying colours;[1] they could not resist the regular forces of the Crown in any way, always seeking refuge in flight when in danger. They went to houses where they knew there were arms and demanded them.[2]

By August, 1566, the movement had so increased, and the people were so inflamed with a religious frenzy, that they could no longer be restrained from attacking the monasteries and churches. On the 16th of that month all those at Ypres were pillaged, including the houses of the Canons; from Ypres the Gueux (as they were termed) directed their steps to Courtrai pillaging and burning the churches of Menin, Wervicq and Commines, sacking also the monastery of Marquette. Lille and Douai were threatened, but the resistance of the Seigneur of Runneghem, with a party of his friends and some peasants, saved those towns. At Ghent, Antwerp, and other places the same excesses were committed. In West Flanders the bands did not consist of more than four hundred to five hundred men, according to an English witness,[3] so that the authorities either did not care or were afraid to oppose the outrages which appear to have been only directed against the objects of their religious prejudices.

At Valenciennes the church of Nôtre Dame and the monasteries were pillaged; at Tournai the equestrian statue of St. George, erected by Henry VIII., was thrown down and other outrages committed. These devastations were not confined to Flanders and Artois, they spread to the extremities of Limbourg, Friesland, and Holland.

The sectaries of Antwerp, under guidance of Herman Modet, marched to Brussels, threatening to commit the same ravages in that city. The Duchess of Parma wished to retire to Mons, but on hearing from the Duke of Arschot that he was menaced there and that the gates of Brussels were in the hands of the insurgents, she sent to the Prince of Orange and the Counts Egmont and de Horne to announce her submission to the terms demanded for the allowance of the reformed religion in these terms "Je cède . . . . mais c'est à la violence." The accord was made, 23rd August, 1566, at night-time, the reformers promising that the Catholics should no longer be molested, and that they could use their churches as heretofore. Louis de Nassau wrote to the ministers, consistories, and merchants of Flanders, that the exercise of the reformed religion was henceforth acknowledged, and that all would for the future be in order and peace.[4] The sectaries were calmed and disorders immediately ceased; all they wanted was permission to worship God according to their own belief.

The King swore vengeance on all who had thus offended and wrote furious letters, the contents of which the Duchess did not make known in the Netherlands, determining to try what clemency would effect. On the 26th August following she, acting on the compact come to with the confederates three days before, wrote to the magistrates of the principal towns that the King, on the advice of his council, had suspended the inquisition and the placards relative to heresy; thus allowing that at all places where the reformed religion had been preached it should be permitted.[5]

The Count of Egmont, as Governor of Flanders and Artois, under the terms of this accord, agreed with those "of the new religion" in the various towns, and they were all required to sign an agreement with their respective magistrates.[6] This they did, little thinking of the result of thus formally declaring themselves as protestants. Under the accord, places for their churches were assigned to the sectaries in the various Châtellenies, but under rules and regulations; in that of Bergues, Wormhoudt was the place appointed on the 27th September, 1566. Faith, however, was not kept by the Crown, for on the 3rd February following the services and preachings were again disallowed by the Count of Egmont, as Governor, and on the 18th April all those of "the new religion" were threatened if they did not immediately conform to his orders.[7]

[1] Ibid, iv., 19, quoting Paul Heinderycx, Ann. de Furnes, ii., 42. [2] Ibid, iv., 25. [3] K. de L., i., 370, quoting letter of R. Clough, 21st Aug., 1566, P.R.O. [4] K. de L., i., 377-379; De Jonghe, Ghentsche Geschiedenissen, i., p. 28. [5] Motley, Dutch Rep., ii., 13. [6] Vide App. V; De Coussemaker, iii., pp. 185-186. [7] De C., iii., 199-202.

At the same time things did not go much better with the Roman Church; the monks and priests did not dare to resume their religious garments, the churches were not restored and the altars remained broken. The mass was celebrated only in secret, no sermons or canticles were heard, and the Duchess of Parma complained that the heretics alone asserted themselves, baptized and married.[1] At Tournai it was arranged that three places should be assigned to the protestants outside the walls, where they might build meeting houses. Nicholas Taffin, one of the town council, claimed that, as three-quarters of the inhabitants were of the reformed religion, the corporation should defray the expenses of the new churches; this was not agreed to, but forty livres only were voted. The building of the first temple (as these new churches were termed) was at once commenced outside the Porte de Cocquerel. As the building could not be completed before the winter set in, and the weather was getting too inclement for the open air services, Count de Horne, subject to revocation by the Regent, permitted the Clothiers' Hall to be used provisionally until the new church was ready for use. This action gave great offence at head-quarters, the Count was immediately recalled, and notwithstanding the accord so lately granted, the reformed religion was suppressed. On the 2nd January, 1567, the Seigneur de Noircarmes arrived at Tournai with eleven companies of soldiers, with orders from the Duchess to disarm the citizens.[2]

The accord had only been made to be broken, so, as soon as the government was strong enough, the reformed religion was suppressed at Tournai, and by the end of the year the city was reduced to a sullen state of quiet, and on 2nd January, 1567, it was disarmed. The result for those who had signed the accords before the magistrates was disastrous; nearly all with their families had to leave their homes and goods, which were confiscated, the majority finding their way to England. The "Conseil des troubles" had under its direction all matters and inquiries relating to the troubles arising from this state of things. The Duke of Alva, who was the president, named extraordinary commissioners in each province, and the procedures were sent to the council, who examined them, or assigned them to sub-commissioners.[3] The sentences were capital punishment, the galleys, banishment or fine. There were four capital punishments, the scaffold (being the least infamous), hanging, burning, which was either after being strangled or alive, and the wheel.[4] Those of the reformed religion, who could be found, were arrested and sentenced, while those who had fled were banished, their goods being confiscated. The special commissioners communicated with colleagues in the neighbouring districts, as well as with the magistrates and the military authorities of the sea-ports. Great endeavours were made to arrest those who returned from England with letters from members of the foreign churches there; Gilles Ente of Neuve-Eglise was unfortunate enough to be taken, and his trial was conducted before the council of Flanders at Ghent.[5] Nearly all those of the Châtellenie of Bailleul who were banished took refuge in England, going as a rule to Norwich or Sandwich, where they found the principal ministers who had also taken refuge there. There was great fear that these refugees had a design to send a large force of their number to disembark at Boulogne, where they would be received by the Governor of that town who, as a Calvinist, was supposed to be able to furnish twelve or thirteen hundred arquebusiers to join them in a design to make a descent on West Flanders, to pillage and burn the churches. It was said that this plot was concocted at London and Norwich, and much alarm was caused by the rumour. There is no circumstantial evidence that there was any truth in the reports concerning this affair, though there are several documents and letters of de Bevere de la Cressonnière, Governor of Gravelines, and de Rassenghien, to the Duke of Alva, concerning it in the first three months of 1568.

The first mention of the supposed raid was by Charles d'Offay, who wrote from Gravelines, 21 January, 1568, (N.S.), that three vessels had arrived from England at Boulogne, and that one one of them had disembarked five hundred men, the others being presumed to contain as many. Another rumour, reported to the Duke by de Rassenghien, was that those coming from England would land on the dunes in small boats.[6] The Duke by letter to Rassenghien dated 29th Feb., 1568, ordered some prisoners who were supposed to be implicated in this affair to be examined

[1] K. de Lettenhove, i., p. 393. [2] Motley, ii., 21-25, quoting De la Barre M.S., 44, 50; Foppens, Sup. ii., 407. [3] De Coussemaker, Troubles Rel., Flandre Maritime, i., 35. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid, i., 16. [6] Ibid, i., 190.

under torture. De Rassenghien answered this the next day, saying that "he had received five or six reports that the plan had failed. That it was instigated by those banished, who had taken refuge in England, where not having any more means of subsistence, they were forced to persuade the Governor of Boulogne, that with his favour and the assistance of twelve or thirteen hundred arquebusiers, they could easily enter West Flanders, and seize some walled town, etc." [1] There is no trace in the archives of the foreign churches or in the state papers in England that the strangers there ever made such an attack on the country of their birth after they had fled from it. M. de Coussemaker makes much of this supposed affair, though he remarks that it had escaped the knowledge of all those interested in the history of the troubles.

One Jacques, the son of Jacques Visaige, a carpenter of Dranoutre, examined under torture, 15th January, 1568, alleged he had known, without being present, that his countrymen at Sandwich and Norwich had arranged plans for pillage of churches and other outrages; that three of their ministers, Pieter de Haze, Jan Michiel, and another, had come from England, and that he had seen and assisted them in Flanders; and that those who had been concerned in the murders committed at Houtkerke, Roedsbrugge, Oostcapelle, Reninghelst, Steenwercq, and elsewhere, one of these being named G. van Schoemaker, had robbed churches, and had burnt and destroyed images, and had been sent from England to carry out the resolutions taken at Sandwich and Norwich; he also added that Pauwels de Hoorne, Clais Struwe and Marc van Berten were the chief men of the new religion in England.[2] Jacques Visaige (with six others) was executed on the 18th February, being burnt alive, because, as was considered proved by his evidence under torture, he was at Sandwich, where the conspiracy to kill the priests and the papists was asserted to have been entered into, and that he had taken money, powder, and lead to the brigands of Mont des Cats, and because he had assisted in the murder of certain priests; of the others of his party five were hung and the remaining one burnt after having been strangled.[3]

Charles Ryckwaert alias Theophilus, a native of Neuve-Eglise, who was a preacher at Ypres in 1566, and signed the accord on the 5th October of that year, was summoned before the magistrates of the above town. Not appearing he was sentenced on the 8th August, 1567, to fifty years' banishment and confiscation of all his goods for having established a church, performed baptisms, and made collections at the services. Ryckwaert was replaced as second preacher by Matthew Logier of Steewerck, and he took refuge in Norwich (where he was minister of the Dutch congregation in August, 1568); returning to the Netherlands he died at Ypres in 1578.[4]

The possession of Valenciennes was considered by the leaders of the confederates necessary as a means of allying those of the Reformed Church in Flanders with the French Huguenots. Gilles le Clercq, the secretary of Louis de Nassau, corresponded for this purpose with the ministers and numerous Protestants of that town.[5] Foreign sectaries met there in great numbers, who desired to make that place a second Geneva.[6] The magistrates refused to receive a garrison of royal soldiers, and closed their gates. As soon as Noircarmes re-united his troops, the Duchess of Parma, 14th December, 1566, declared the inhabitants of Valenciennes rebels. On this, those in the town committed excesses in the churches and fortified the ramparts. The Seigneur de Noircarmes laid seige to the town and closed the way of the French Huguenots. The townspeople wrote a long remonstrance, laying their case before the Council of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and complaining of the action of the royal forces, which ravaged the country around the city, inflicting the most inhuman treatment on the peasants and on all attempting communication with the citizens. Every house was plundered of everything valuable, and even the children were robbed of their shoes and clothing; unutterable outrages were committed on the married women and girls, who were afterwards sold by auction to the highest bidders.[7] Men and women were murdered in cold blood by hundreds.

In the middle of December all the ministers of West Flanders met at Neuve-Eglise; among them were Pierre Datenus and Herman Modet. Jean Denis was chosen as captain, and under his orders were Jean Soreau and Jean Ramault. Subscription lists were opened at Neuve-

[1] De C., i., 195. [2] This shows the value of his evidence, these names not being those of any importance. [3] De Coussemaker, i., pp. 205-208. [4] Ibid, i., 58. [5] Granvelle's letters, 17th Aug., 1567. [6] K. de Lettenhove, i., 420, quoting letters of Morillon, 22nd Dec., 1566, Poullet, Corr. de Granvelle. [7] Bor, iii., 139.

Eglise for the cost of the war; Bruges was inscribed for eight thousand florins, Ypres for three thousand, Dixmude, Furnes, Dunkirk, and Nieuport together for four thousand, Steenwerk and Neuve-Eglise for seven hundred. The Seigneur de Rassenghien wrote that "the Gueux were arming all around the place. Each church had to furnish one hundred men, which would amount to about six thousand in these parts."[1] The insurgents, amounting to about three or four thousand in number, determined to go to Valenciennes to assist their friends there and to keep open the road for the French Huguenots. The Seigneur de Rassenghien with some of his friends, fifty horsemen, armed with arquebuses, and five hundred on foot, similarly armed, went from Lille and fell on the sectaries at Wattrelos. These were marching in disorder and were cut to pieces, although they had been reinforced by two thousand armed peasants and other bands; the victory of the royalists was complete. Datenus fled to Holland and joined the Prince of Orange at Amsterdam. Jean Dennis also must have saved himself, as in 1567 he was one of those who went to Walcheren. The colours of the insurgent forces were white, with a red cross of St. Andrew.[2] Datenus and Modet a little later joined Taffin at Antwerp, and entreated the people there to take arms. At the same time the Seigneur de Noircarmes dispersed some united bands at the village of Lannoy, near Tournai. These defeats greatly depressed the hopes of the party, and on 14th February, 1567, the Duke of Alva ordered reparation to be made of the damages done to churches, etc., by the iconoclasts. On the 13th March following, the army of the confederates was surprised at Anstruweel in Brabant by the royal forces under the Seigneur de Beauvoir, who totally defeated it, the survivors finding a refuge at Antwerp. The exciting scenes of that time in the latter town are related by Thomas Churchyard, who saved the life of the Prince of Orange.[3] The Prince of Orange, on the defeat of Anstruweel, let those of Valenciennes know that he could not succour them. The Prince of Condé and Coligny also failed them, the result being that the gates of that town were opened to Noircarmes on the 24th March, 1567.

The Prince of Orange wrote on the 10th April of the same year to King Philip resigning all his charges, and at the same time professing his loyalty. In this year a league was made between the Pope, the Emperor, the King of Spain, the King of Portugal, the Duke of Bavaria, the Duke of Savoy, and others, "into which contract or leage they have sought meanes to drawe in the French King, which hath allready consented Anno 1567." This treaty consisted of twenty-three articles, the first of which was "all Lutherans and Calvinists or Hogonots which be against the Churche of Rome shalbe rooted out, etc."[4] Rigorous measures were taken against the people in Flanders; all persons had to provide themselves with certificates that they were not objects of pursuit, and on 19th April, 1567, a price was put on the heads of preachers.[5]

In August following the Duke of Alva arrived at Luxembourg with his "barbes-noires," twenty-four thousand men, veteran Spaniards from the garrisons of Milan and Naples, besides some Italian companies. Fear fell on all. The Duke entered Brussels on the 22nd August, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. By a letter of the 5th October Philip II. ordered the Duchess of Parma to renounce the Government of the Netherlands, and three days later he named Alva Governor-General.[6]

"The emigration of the Protestants, commenced after the defeat of Anstruweel, and considerably increased by the arrival of the Spanish troops, followed two principal currents. The Calvinist ministers for the most part took refuge in England, where their churches and consistories had long been regularly organised. The fighting men preferred an asylum in Germany . . . the ministers who came from West Flanders found important help in England."[7] The greater part of those banished were condemned for contumacy.[8]

The Duchess of Parma wrote on the 7th July, 1567, to the magistrates of Nieuport, Dunkirk, Gravelines, Middelburg, Flushing, and Arnemuiden that many of her subjects went to England by those routes with their goods. She ordered inquiries to be made of these, and if they affirmed that they went for their business, as merchants, etc., they were to be allowed to pass, but in all cases

[1] Letter of Sr. de R., 11th Dec., 1566, Brussels Archives. [2] K. de L., 419-423, 446, 449. [3] A lamentble and pitifull description of the wofull warres in Flanders by Th. Churchyard, 1578. [4] Strype's Annals, i., 502. [5] De Coussemaker, iii., 202. [6] K. de Lettenhove, i., 487-492. [7] De Lettenhove, ii., 93-94. [8] De C., i., 16.

without their goods and tools. If on the other hand they said it was to change their domiciles, they were to be detained and arrested, notice being given to the authorities.[1]

De Gourdan, Governor of Calais, and de Morvilliers, Governor of Boulogne, had no orders to stop the refugees; they wrote to De la Motte on the 24th and 28th February, 1568, that the Flemings went freely by those routes to England, but that if their names and abodes were given, they should be stopped.[2] The port of Gravelines was well guarded, but still several persons escaped by that route.[3] Dunkirk also was well looked after; Pieter Annoot, Daniel Gallant, Jean Camphen and others tried to go from thence to England, to avoid the commissaries sent by the Council of Flanders to Bailleul, but they were arrested there, and were condemned to be burnt.[4] There was a regular service from Nieuport to Norwich viâ Yarmouth, passengers and goods going by the vessel of which Wulffaert Boeteman was captain, every confidence being placed in him by the refugees.[5]

Middelburg was a great retreat for the Flemings, as soon as it was free from the Spanish yoke in 1574 on the capitulation of Montdragon, but before this they had gone to Flushing in 1572, when the English troops under Morgan occupied that town.

On 16th February, 1568, the Inquisition decreed the death of all the inhabitants of the Low Countries as heretics, with the exception of those persons especially mentioned by name; ten days later this was confirmed by a royal proclamation, dated at Madrid, which ordered the decree to be put in force without distinction of sex, age, or rank.[6]

The people in all parts of the Netherlands were fairly driven mad by the vengeance dealt out to them, nothing being left to them but torture and execution or self-expatriation, with the confiscation of all their property and goods. The records of the criminal courts of West Flanders show that in some cases they took summary measures of retaliation, and the following cases are well established, though the allegations that these crimes were conceived at Norwich or at Sandwich will not bear investigation. In the sentence to death, 16th Feb. ,1573, by being broken on a Saint Andrew's cross, passed on one Pierre Waels, an agriculturalist of Houtkerque, it is recorded that he conspired with Messire Jacques de Huele of Bruges to join the band of Jean Camerlynck, Jean Michiels, a lame minister, and their followers, who were prepared to pillage churches, and assassinate priests and officials. Pierre Waels had been banished by the inquisitor Tytelman in 1562, with confiscation of his goods, for not rendering himself to justice on the charge of being a Protestant. He was stated to have taken refuge at Norwich, to have been a deacon in the church there before, [7] and to have returned to Flanders in 1567, after numerous voyages from and to France and England; he was also said to have joined the company of Jean van der Camere alias Camerlynck and his associates, by name Balten Nauwyck, Pierre de Buysere alias Hooghe van Zitten, Pieter Damman, Jan de Cotz, Pieter de Crop and others, and with Camerlynck and van Huele to have gone to Boulogne where they met Jean Michiels; returning to Flanders with their companions, to have gone to Houtkerque, where on the 22nd November, 1567, they seized the curé, Theodoric, aged 68 years, and robbed him of one hundred and forty florins. A month later returning to Houtkerque, they so wounded him that he died soon after they left him.[8]

On the 28th of the same November the elderly curé of Oostcappel, Henri Turcq by name, was cruelly treated to compel him to disclose where his money was secured.

On the 3rd of December following, the band had information that nine soldiers of the Bailly of Bergues, having in their custody one of their associates named Mahieu, implicated in the murder of the curé, were to pass the night at the Auberge of Saint George at Rousbrugghe. The soldiers arrived there at seven in the evening. From evidence given to the court, two days later, it was learned that at about midnight Camerlinck and his companions entered the house and discharged thirteen or fourteen pistol-shots, which killed four of the soldiers; two others and their prisoner were dispatched later, and the three remaining soldiers saved themselves by flight.[9] It was arranged by the various bands formed in Flanders towards the end of 1567 that they

[1] Ibid, iv., 352. [2] Ibid, iv., 367. [3] Ibid, iv., 366. [4] Ibid, iv., 347. [5] Appendix vii, p. 220-222. [6] Portalis, De Witt, i., 4; P. Bor gives the procla. at length, i., 226; De Thou, vol. iii., 132; Hooft iv., 170. [7] His name does not appear in the return of 1568, and strangers were not allowed to settle in Norwich before November, 1565. [8] De Coussemaker, lii., 32; iv., 223. [9] Ibid, iii., 35; iv., 90-95.

should unite at a place called Spaenschen-Dael near Poperinghe on 10th January, 1568, but this plan was not carried out. The authorities, being warned, had taken steps to prevent it, and arrested some of the rebels, the others retiring into the woods. An extraordinary heavy rain also hindered the meeting at which Jean Michiel had intended to address the Protestants of Bailleul, Poperinghe, Steenwerck, Hondschoote, and other places.[1] On the 12th January the band under Jean Michiel entered Reninghelst armed with halberds, arquebuses, and pistols; they, after robbing the church of valuables, seized the priest and the two chaplains at the altar and took them away. At eleven o'clock at night these priests were barbarously killed. It would appear from the details that this cruel vengeance was taken for the priests denouncing the sectaries to the authorities.

The section under Camerlynck went to Hondschoote, where it rested until the 26th January, living in the drinking-houses and making night expeditions to demand weapons at the various houses in the locality. The night previous to the above day they met in council and determined on the death of the curé of that place.

On the 26th January the curé and the chaplain had hardly entered the church, between six and seven o'clock, when a dozen armed men followed them. One, perceiving that the curé was about to leave the church, fired at him with his arquebuse, wounding him in the breast, another hit him in the head. Others also wounded him, but the curé escaped for a time, dying two days afterwards. A scuffle took place with the chaplain, who received several wounds, but on an alarm being given by a whistle repeated twice, he saved his life, taking refuge under an altar. While this scene was going on in the church, others of the band, acting as sentinels, killed a corporal in charge of a detachment of twelve to fifteen soldiers, he being decoyed from his house by a pretended message from the Bailly.[2]

The same day Camerlynck and his band went to Rexpoele, and on arriving there found the curé celebrating mass. They entered the church and shot the priest there and then, also wounding him with a halberd.[3] An active pursuit caused Camerlynck and his band to take refuge in the forest between Steenvcorde and Bailleul, where he was arrested 18th September, 1568, with eleven of his companions in a wood between Caestre and Eecke.[4] Two of these ruffians being nearly dead were saved for justice by hanging after examination, and the others were sent in fetters to Ypres. The Baron de Rassenghien wrote to the magistrates of Ypres on the 11th October of the same year to warn them of the danger of attacks from the side of England, according to the confessions of Camerlinck made under torture. George van den Halle, the lieutenant of the bailly of Ypres, had also written to Hondschoote, 20th February, 1568, concerning three preachers, said to have returned from England, by name Jean Michiels, Pierre Hazaert, and Pierre Bert.[5]

It is to be remarked that the evidence of Roman-Catholic and Protestant writers prove that no deeds of violence were committed in West Flanders against women or men in the fury of the Iconoclasts with the exceptions referred to of priests, soldiers, and officials. Strada[6] relates that when the convents were sacked the nuns were all able to save themselves by seeking refuge in their parents' houses. Another Roman-Catholic writer of Valenciennes wrote, "certain chroniclers have greatly mistaken the character of this image-breaking. It has been said that the Calvinists killed a hundred priests in this city, cutting some of them into pieces, and burning others over a slow fire. I remember very well everything which happened upon that abominable day (24th August, 1566), and I can affirm that not a single priest was injured. The Huguenots took good care not to injure in any way the living images."[7] Had other excesses against the person been committed they could not fail to have been brought to light by the careful examination the criminal records of the time have received. The question whether it were lawful for ministers to contribute to the expenses of vessels of war (query privateers) and partake in the booty, was raised at the eighth colloquy of the French churches met in London 17-25 January, 1589. It was ruled by Act 16, "il nést nullement convenable es Eglises refugiées en ce Pais composés pour la plupart de marchants et artizans, que les freres qui ont chargé en l'Eglise et notamment de

[1] De Coussemaker, i., 208. [2] Ibid, iv., 27-28. [3] Ibid, iii., 35. [4] Ibid, i., 44, 301-302. [5] Ibid, i., 339. [6] De bello Belgico, v., 126. [7] Motley, D. Rep., iii., 535, quoting Histoire des Choses les plus mémorables, etc., M.S.

ministere s'entremettent en tels equipages de navires de guerre, ni prendre part au butin qui en seroit provenu ; et pourtant que les dits fréres s'en doivent du tout abstenir."[1] This act shows the feeling among the refugees with regard to taking part in the troubles of their abandoned fatherland.

At the period of these frightful crimes the examinations of prisoners were conducted under torture according to the custom of the times ; this went by the term of " examination rigoreuse." They had to answer leading questions, the answers to which, extorted from those examined, served the purpose of the authorities. The documents of the trial of Camerlynck are missing, but his sentence given by Wynckius (Geusianismus p. 61) serves to show his fate. He was condemned on the 26th November, 1568, and executed as follows. His ears were first cut off, he was then dragged on a hurdle through the streets and round the market place. Six pieces of hot iron were then attached to different parts of his body and being fastened with chains to a stake on the scaffold in the middle of a pile of wood, and having a pot of pitch placed on his head, he was burnt alive.[2]

The following particulars of an examination of a prisoner under torture in the Netherlands at this period will show the nature of the proceedings. " When they can get nothing at all of him, but that hee is able to excuse himselfe, they then put hym to a shrewde trumpe or tryall ; for first they bryng him through many odde doores of certaine caves under the ground, unto a place where the judge sitteth. And thither presently commeth the hangman, apparrelled in a blacke linnen cassocke much like unto the garmente which the Spaniardes weare uppon Maundie Thursday, when as for pennaunce sake they beate themselves until the blood trickle down withall. Theyr head and face is covered with an hood, having no more than two holes in it, for to look out at. In this sort commeth in the hangman apparrelled, to terrifie the prysoner, as if the Divell himselfe woulde correct him for his sinnes ; when this is done, the Judge admonisheth him to tell the truth, protesting that if through torture any leg or limme of his be broken, that the fault and scathe should bee his, and lye in his owne necke. After this, the poore prysoner is shaken out of all his clowtes, save that they tye a lynnen ragge to cover his priuities. Anone after hee maketh the hangman a signe, what torment hee shall have.

Nowe the ordinary torment of the prysoner is this : first, his handes are bounde together behinde his backe, and his body being trysed up into the ayre with a tormentrous engine, they bind to his feete instruments of yron of twentie-five pounds weight ; then the Inquisitors say unto him : " Understand thou fellow, that if thou wilt not confess the troth, assure thy selfe we will leave thee heere to die in these torments." In this paine hangeth this wretched and miserable patient, all his weeping and teares helping him nothing at all. Then the hangman letteth him slip at one choppe almost to the ground, by meane whereof one joynt falleth from another. When this is done the hangman giveth him the second and third charge, and then getteth hym up ; and thus this unnaturall torture and horrible torment lasteth from niene of the clocke untill it bee eleven or twelve. When the prysoner continueth constant and will confesse nothyng hee is carried to the Church, where the Barbour Surgeons put him to three times somuch paine. The patient being in this miserable estate, they will him to be confessed or shriven, whereupon they finde of what religion hee is, and if so bee that he will confesse himselfe to the Priest, they have a notarie hid behinde some clothes to write and note all the prysoner's confession, because hee maketh him to speake distinctly and a loude. Then the Priest telleth him : That hee hath power and aucthoritie to deliver him out of the handes of the father Inquisitors. By these and such like words they sometimes deceive and beguile the poore prysoners, for if they confesse any thing, they bring their owne testimonie against them, to render them punishable. Then the Inquisitors give it openly out both abroad and in the prison that the prysoner hath confessed enough, and besides, hath accused and named all his companions and fellow brethren, although it bee nothyng so. Which thing causeth the neighbours that have hearde of ye great crosses of the patient accuse themselves, before any body els hath accused them, because they would be reconciled to the fathers and Inquisitors of the faith, thinking they should bee out of all danger, when as they had once confessed their fault."

[1] Archives, French Church of London. [2] De Coussemaker, iv., 44.

The description of the execution follows: "When the day of giving sentence and of execution draweth neere, to wit, two days before, they sende for the prysoners, whom the Inquisitors commaund to tell and shewe them of all theyr moveable and unmoveable goods, willying them to conceale nothing, to the end that they which are in their houses bee not accused of theft, or that they themselves, by the judgementes of God, fall not dead to the grounde, as Ananias and Saphyra his wife did at the Apostles feete, because they lyed and kept backe some of their goods. The night before the day appointed they are shryven, and that day in the morning the officers of the Inquisition bryng unto them Saint Bennet's furniture of apparel, which is a gally cassocke without sleeves, much like unto the Romanes clokes, covered with blacke linnen cloth. And upon their heads they have a Bishop's myter made of paper, upon which is painted a man sitting by the fire; and the man aforesaide hath his hands bound to his necke, who first is led about the flame and afterwarde to the fire..... An oration beeing ended one beginneth openly to pronounce the judgements upon the poore pacients, orderly one after another, beginning first with those that have the most gracious and easiest kinde of punishment. After the publication of these sentences the chiefe and head Inquisitor, singing certain collects, to wit, *Oremus and Quaesumus*, for the convertes, praying also unto God that it would please hym of his meere favour and grace, to graunt them perseverance in the Romish catholike faith unto their lives ende.

When hee hath thus saide, al the Cleargie sing the Psalme *Miserere mei deus*, which being ended, the Inquisitor singeth certaine versicles, whom the singing men answere in theyr musical notes, crying, yelling, and bleating out like calves, as they are. Last of all, the saide Inquisitor singeth the absolution, whereby the penitents are absolved of the errour of heresie, but not of the punishment or paine, which is incontinently to be executed, without favour or mercy, yea contrary to all right and reason."[1]

In the present age the fact that admissions, beyond facts proved by confirmatory evidence, were made under examination by torture compels us to put on one side all statements so given, criminating others living in another country. The precautions taken in England prevented all strangers leaving the country without permission; the very fact of their prosperity here was a guarantee against a return to their scourged and panic-stricken mother country; their letters, saved to us by the action of the authorities, who made a house to house search,[2] prove that their only idea was to flee to England with their wives and children, abandoning all their property in order to save their lives and to be enabled to worship God according to their consciences.

On the 2nd April, 1568, the provost of the Marshals of Artois, charged with the duty of pursuing and arresting the sectaries, accused of pillage and murder, stopped to pass the night at Lestrem with sixteen of his men at the house of Jehan Caulier. At midnight they were assassinated by the sectaries of that place under the lead of the two sons of François de Lescluse (who had been executed and his goods confiscated), and of the brothers Cruot, Quino, Lesvesque, and Gendebleu. In the same year the people of the town attacked the bailly and the curé of the latter place on the road from Béthune to La Gorgne, who, badly wounded, died soon afterwards.[3]

On Easter Day, 1568, a band visited Rubroucq in the district of Cassel and took the curé and his chaplain from their house; the church was set on fire, and the band drowned the two priests in a neighbouring well, the curé being first strangled, and the chaplain knocked on the head. The above are all the murders of priests and others in West Flanders by the sectaries during the troubles, the facts of which there can be no doubt about, proved as they are by the incontestable evidence of official records. It is equally clear that retaliation for personal injuries, received by those committing the crimes, was the moving cause of the outrages.

The arrest and execution of Counts Egmont and de Horne with many other nobles in 1568 caused the greatest panic in the minds of all. The former had been carrying out the orders of the government in Flanders. If those who adhered to the hated Spanish rule were not safe, what could be the position of those who opposed it? All who by flight could save their lives did

[1] Marnix de St. Aldegonde, Chronyc Historie der Nederlandtsche Oorlogen, etc. Edited by Carolus Ryckwaert, alias Theophilus, Solemne's press, Norwich, 1579; Engl. Ed., London, 1582, fol. 46-48. [2] App. vii. [3] De C., ii., 204-205.

so. The horror caused by these sentences caused the excesses of the "Gueux" to be in some way forgotten. In the four first days of September, 1568, the number of those banished and summoned amounted to four thousand two hundred persons.[1] Decapitation was a favour, burning alive was reserved for those who respected their consciences and would not abjure their faith. The judges, under the direction of Alva, were pitiless, and the confiscation of all the properties and goods of those sentenced followed as a matter of course. The Council of Troubles was only the Council of Vargas;[2] the Inquisitor Titelman was the instrument of Spanish repression, all Protestants handed by him to the secular judges being immediately condemned, their tongues being burnt with hot irons to prevent them from addressing the people when they suffered execution.[3] Another example may be given of the discrimination shewn by the sectaries in their vengeance against their opponents. Jean de Visch, after having acted as "bailli" at Ingelmunster near Ghent, was appointed lieutenant of the "grand-bailli" of Flanders, whose seat of office was at Ypres. De Visch's duty frequently was to preside at capital punishments, to take informations and to pronounce sentences. He made himself a marked man by his activity and zeal for the so-called interests of the Crown under the rule of the Duke of Alva. In 1578 the bands from Ghent under the command of Ryhove ravaged the Walloon district, and visiting Ypres carried off Jean de Visch and other officials to Ghent, where Jacques Hessele, formerly a member of the Council of Troubles or "Bloedraed," was in prison, having just before this fallen into the hands of his enemies. On the 4th October the Seigneurs de Ryhove, de Croovelde, and Captain Meghem, taking de Visch and Hessele out of their prison, went with them and their escort outside the city, where they were hung, being forced to ascend a ladder to the branch of a tree. Committed without the form of a trial, such acts must be reprehended by all, but such was the blind fury and hatred between those of opposing religions that little mercy was shown in such cases, especially towards those who had sent so many thousands to death and expatriation. On the 16th July, 1570, the Duke of Alva caused an amnesty to be publicly read at Brussels which was received in silence by the people. Many took this opportunity to return to the Roman church, and those who appeared to be satisfied were to be counted by thousands in each of the large towns. The flow of emigration ceased for a time, and it was not until the Prince of Parma finally subdued the rebellion in Flanders, in 1584, that it was again resorted to by numbers to be counted by thousands.

The people, worn out by the persecution of their ruler, had in 1571 to submit to the tax of the tenth and twentieth pennies, which against the advice and entreaties of all classes was rigorously exacted. The people saw that their ruin was presaged, it being against the liberties of their land that taxes should be imposed unvoted by the States.[4]

Alva complained bitterly at the supposed aid given to the rebels by the refugees in England. This was resented in England where the Queen published a declaration on the 11th February, 1571, that she would help no rebel against Philip II., and she told the envoy sent by Alva in February, 1572, that she would give no support to freebooters;[5] at the same time the vessels of William de la Marck, which had put in to re-victual, were ordered to leave the havens immediately.

It is on record that the Protestants were not the only ones who sacked the churches and plundered houses; the Spanish troops professing the Roman faith did the same with infinitely greater damage and bloodshed. At Malines they seized the bishops of Namur and Antwerp, putting ransoms on their heads, and they forced the burghers to purchase their own goods which the soldiers had stolen. Worse was the fate of Naarden, where the inhabitants were forced into the church and put to the sword, the town being given to the flames.[6] The Spanish Fury at Antwerp in 1576 will also be remembered for ever in that city. On the 3rd November and two following days the Spaniards murdered two thousand five hundred of the citizens with the sword, double that number being burned or drowned.[7] The city was in ruins, "five hundred palaces, mostly of marble or hammered stone, being a smouldering mass of destruction."[8] "Of all

[1] Letter of Morillon, Granvelle Corr., quoted by K. de L., ii., 150. [2] Letter of Viglius, 26 Mar., 1571, quoted by K. de L., ii., 390. [3] Ibid, Viglius, letter of 2nd April, 1572. [4] K. de Lettenhove, ii., 396. [5] B. M., Cotton MSS., Galba C., iv. [6] K. de L., iii, 87, etc. [7] Mendoza, xv., 317, quoted by Motley, iii., 109. [8] Motley, iii., 113; quoting Bor., ix., 734.

the deeds of darkness yet compassed in the Netherlands, this was the worst."[1] Inconceivable were the acts of barbarity perpetrated, and inconceivable is it that the Protestants were so merciful in return.

The treaty signed at Ghent on the 8th November, 1576, between the Prince of Orange, with the States of Holland and Zeeland on the one side, and of the other provinces who would do so, then or thereafter, on the other, caused all those of the reformed religion to hope for better times. The Protestants were to have toleration on the one hand, and the Roman-Catholic faith was to be respected on the other. All the placards and edicts against heresy were to be suspended, and all estates and property not alienated to be restored, and all confiscations since 1566 annulled. These with other articles were to be signed by all provinces and cities, when they desired to do so, and all were to join to drive the hated Spaniards from the Netherland soil.[2] This treaty, called the "Pacification of Ghent," was to a certain extent agreed to by King Philip, and a better state of things prevailed. There was immediately a great demand for preachers for the Protestant churches in the Netherlands, and requests came to the Austin Friars church in London for help. Joannes Cubus was lent to the Antwerp church at the request of Casparus Heydanus, minister there. Jacobus Regius was sent to Ghent (recalled in 1584), Adrianus Saravia to Courtrai, and many were received into the ministry in London to be ready to be sent out.[3] At the meeting of the Colloquy of the Dutch churches in England held at Colchester, 17th May, 1577, it was brought forward that many churches "over sea" had great need of ministers, and it was agreed that as "all stand bound to the church of Christ and our fatherland" each church should do the best to provide as many ministers as possible.[4] On the 22nd of July, 1578, the Archduke Mathias issued a new edict by which all old crimes were pardoned. Protestants and Roman-Catholics were free to exercise their respective services.[5] These promises were not much trusted in, and throughout the country the Catholics had to submit for a time, being in fear of the sectaries who had possession of many of the cities.

Things went on in the same way until 1584, when the negociations of the Prince de Chimay gained the city of Bruges to the royalists, an accord being signed with the Prince of Parma on the 20th May of that year.[6] Ypres soon after this yielded, and the Bishop of that city on entering it caused the bodies of many Protestants, which had been long buried, to be hung in chains. All those professing the reformed religion were banished, their ministers not having been included in the accord.

The murder of the Prince of Orange was effected on the 10th July, 1584, by Balthazar Gérard, whom the Regent of the Jesuit College at Tréves had blessed there on being told of the scheme, and who had been promised that his name should be added to the list of martyrs, should his life be lost in the attempt,[7] a reward being paid to the representatives of the murderer by Philip II. At Ghent the negociations with the Prince were long and difficult; a strong party in the city being against the surrender of the town, the houses of those favouring this course were sacked and burned. Hembyze was tried and suffered execution on the 4th August, 1584, for having conducted the negociations, and terror reigned in the city, in consequence of the violence shown to all who favoured the royal side in them. Six weeks later Ghent surrendered on the best conditions obtainable, Brussels and Malines soon followed in their submission, Antwerp held out until the 17th August, 1585, when the sanguinary conflict between the King of Spain and those of the reformed religion was ended by the separation and freedom of the United Provinces. Had the life of the Prince of Orange been spared, the whole of the Netherlands would have been wrested from the Spanish rule, the provinces of the northern portion of the Netherlands having become firmly united by the confederation of Utrecht, finally signed 3rd May, 1579.[8]

The termination of hostilities by the surrender of the cities of the southern Netherlands caused a renewed flight *en masse* of the Protestants to Holland and England, only equalled by the migration in 1567 on the arrival of Alva with his Spanish troops.

[1] Motley, iii., 114. [2] Ibid, iii., 122. [3] Ruytinck's MS., Guildhall Libr., Dutch church coll., xxv., p. 86, 87. [4] Act book of synods, D. Ch. Arch., 32. [5] K. de Lettenhove, v., 230. [6] Bor (Amsterdam, 1680), ii., 421. [7] Le Petit, ii., 495; Bor, ii., 432; Van Meteran, (Ed. 1614), fol. 229. [8] The United Provinces were not, however, recognized by Spain until the treaty of Westphalia, signed at Munster, 24th October, 1648.

CHAPTER III.

DISABILITIES OF THE STRANGERS IN NORWICH BEFORE 1565.—LETTERS PATENT IN FAVOUR OF THE FLEMISH REFUGEES AT NORWICH IN 1565.—THE THIRTY MASTERS AND THEIR ARTICLES.

The strangers did not on their first arrival make their way to Norwich, there being but few of foreign origin found in the subsidy rolls of Edward VI. for this city. One of these strangers, by name Nicholas Isborn, had been for some years in the city, having been admitted a freeman, 21st September, 1535, to practise the trade of a goldsmith, "upon condition that he did not take any apprentice born in parts beyond sea, and further that he did not take any servant into his craft by the week or otherwise without the licence of the Mayor for the time being, and that he do not act for a foreigner without the said licence." He was also sworn and admitted into the confraternity of St. George's guild; for these privileges Isborn paid the then large sum of £5, viz., half to the commonalty and half to the guild[1].

It is not surprising that under such regulations the strangers did not immediately go to Norwich, for ignorant of the language and without the power to have their own people as apprentices or workmen, it was impossible for them to work at their trades, the more so as they could not by statute sell any article by retail. In 1563 the number had but very slightly increased, for although in the returns of aliens at Norwich in 1568,[2] thirty-nine of the families then residing there are stated to have arrived in England in and before 1563, it is clear by the subsidy roll of the latter year[3] that but very few were then in Norwich. In London the Flemish-speaking refugees, finding Edward VI. well disposed to them, by the intervention of the Duchess of Suffolk obtained letters patent from the King, dated at Leigh, 24th July, 1550, granting to Joannes A Lasco, as superintendent, and Gualterus Deloenus, Martinus Flandrus, Franciscus Riverius, and Richardus Gallus, as ministers, and their successors, the use of the greater part of the church of the dissolved monastery of the Augustine Friars in London and power for A Lasco with the four ministers, two for the Dutch and two for the Walloon or French-speaking refugees, to be a corporate and politic body.[4] Articles of faith and regulations for the services, drawn up by A Lasco in Latin, were agreed to by the King and Privy Council.[5] On the 24th June, 1557, the Roman Catholic merchant strangers celebrated mass in the Austin Friars Church, the Protestant congregation having been dispersed at the accession of Queen Mary.[6] In February, 1560, Queen Elizabeth directed the Marquis of Winchester to deliver over the church to the Bishop of London for the use of the strangers of the reformed faith.[7]

Though things were made easy for the refugees in London, the statutes against them were rigidly enforced in Norwich, and it was not until necessity compelled a change that they were allowed by the Mayor and Aldermen to enjoy the privileges granted in their letters patent from the Crown.

In the winter of 1564-5 there was great distress in Norwich in consequence of the severity of the winter which killed all the shrubs and furze, and even caused the sheep to perish, much

[1] Corp. Arch., Assembly book. p. 156 d.; congr. St. Matthew, Apostle, 26 Hen. VIII. [2] Pp. 153-157, 207-216. [3] Page 160-161. [4] Dutch Ch. Registers, Lymington, 1884, xviii.-xix. [5] Toute la forme et maniere du Ministère Eccl., en l'Eglise des estrangers, dressée à Londres en Angleterre, par le Prince très fidele du dit pays, le Roy Edward VI., de ce nom, 1550. Traduit de Latin en Francois, 1556. B. M., C., 25. 6. 18. [6] Strype's Mem. III., ii., 8. [7] S. P. Dom. Eliz., xi., 24.

damage being done to the mills, bridges, and banks of the rivers.[1] In the following year the worsted trade, viz., spinning, weaving, dying, callendering and shearing cloth, was in a most reduced and decayed state,[2] and many in the city were obliged to go into the country to obtain the necessaries of life. The Mayor, Sheriffs, and the members of the Corporation, remembering the advantages accruing to the city by the old settlement of Netherland weavers, and hearing of the numbers coming daily into the kingdom, after a consultation at his palace with the Duke of Norfolk, who already had been in communication on the subject with John Utenhove, one of the most influential of the members of the Dutch Church of London, came to a resolution "to invite divers strangers of the Low Countreys, which were now come to London and Sandwich for refuge, which strangers had obtained licence from the Queen to exercise the making of Flanders commodities of wool in her Majesty's dominions."[3] The consistory of the Dutch Church of London through John Utenhove, who much interested himself in the welfare of the Netherland refugees, induced many of those who were then at Sandwich to settle at Norwich; it was also arranged for them to settle at Colchester and Lynn[4] on the necessary licences being granted. It also appears from the letter of the Bishop of Norwich to the Archbishop, dated 28th December, 1565,[5] that these newcomers to Norwich chiefly came from the foreign settlement at Sandwich. Utenhove was much esteemed at court, having been especially recommended to the Queen by Henry Bullinger, minister at Zurich; it was through his care that the original patent of Edward VI., in favour of the Netherlanders has been preserved, as he brought it back with him from abroad when he returned to England in 1559,[6] it having been taken there for safety by A Lasco, at the accession of Queen Mary.

The Duke of Norfolk procured a licence for the strangers to reside in Norwich in the form of letters patent from the Queen, dated at Westminster, 5th November, 1565, which granted power to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich and their successors to receive John Powell, William Stene, Henry Clarke, Peter van Brughen, Bartholomew Johnson, and twenty-five others, "amounting in the whole to the nombre of Therty Douchemen of the Lowe Countrys of Flaunders alyens borne, not denysons beinge all housholders or maister woorkmen" with their several households and servants, not exceeding ten in each family, as inhabitants of the city; licence being given to the said thirty masters to go to and "safely inhabitt within the sayd citty of Norwich" and there exercise "the faculties of makiug bays, arras, sayes, tapstrey, mockadoes, staments, carsay, and such other outlandish commodities as hath not bene used to be made within this our Realme of England." Power was also given for the masters to lease houses in as free a way as any subjects born within the kingdom. These strangers were held free from any forfeiture or penalty they might have been subject to under the statutes of 1 Ric. III., 32 Hen. VIII., or any other act, statute or law, custom, etc., to the contrary.[7]

The letters patent were delivered to the Mayor, Mr. Thomas Sotherton, to be put into operation, but the council of the city would not admit the strangers under their common seal, so "the sayd Maior and his bretherene agreed that the seale of the offyce of mairaltie (being also a comon seale) shulde be sett to the wrightinge of everie of the thirtye masters that be appointed to be lyscensed accordinge to the letters pattents, whiche was then done in manner hereafter ensewenge." The Mayor accordingly set his seal to the order on the 1st June, 1566.[8]

Immediately there were named to be licensed twenty-four masters for "the Duche people" and six masters for the "Wallownes," as follows:—

"THE XXX MASTERS.

The names of the Twentie-foure Duche Masters.

John Powells	John Bruninge	Pascall Clarebote
George van Exham	George Vramboute	Thomas Bateman
John Garrett	Romaine Debecke	Jozhm Pottilberghe(*sic*)

[1] Blomefield, iii., 281. [2] Norw. Corp. Arch., Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 16. [3] Ibid, fo. 16; Blomefield, iii., 282. [4] Ruytinck's MS., 28. These settlers also came from Sandwich. [5] App. xvi. [6] Strype's Annals, i., 119. [7] App. x., page 211. [8] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 18.

Peter Janson	Frauncis Trian	Mychel Dosanytte
John de Rhrode	Frauncis Mysedome	Frauncis Dedecre
John Mychelles	John Looten	John Goose
Christian Vrinde	Adrian van Dorte	Lewis Spillebote
Gilberde Vijscheers	Peter Frenin, alias van Brughe	Wyll'm Steene

The names of the Syxe Wallowne Masters.

Robert Goddarte	Ipolite Barbe	John Karsye
Noe le Turcke	John Dumince	Peter Waolls."

"These xxx masters wethe their same l'res then not passyng tenne paersons in a house begaune to make their com'odities as to them and everye of them was beste pleasinge and had favour therin of the maiestrates as them wolde."[1] This clearly gives the date of the strangers being authorized formally to reside at Norwich, and it is certain that immediately before the date of the Queen's letters there were very few strangers in Norwich.

Arrangements were immediately made for the width, etc., of their cloths, and a house was found for the "knape or servaunte" of their hall, which was prepared for sealing their manufactures, according to the custom of the trade, for the protection of the buyers, each cloth being carefully examined before sealing. The Church of St. Mary the Less or St. Mary at Tombland, which had been assigned on lease to the city by the Dean and Chapter for five hundred years at a nominal rent, was granted as their Hall; seals were made and handed to their officials with other measures, etc., necessary for examining and sealing the cloths. The Corporation expended £43 in repairs needed at this time, and a rent was charged to the strangers of about £13 a year, which included the hallage. In 1623 this "was made a Hall for the sale of yarn, and an officer appointed for ordering the business there, according to the orders of the Privy Council." The country yarn-men were prohibited from selling elsewhere within the city, the hallage being revised in 1628. In 1631, the hall being found too small, this market was removed to the new Hall, and in 1637 this church was assigned to the Walloons for divine service.[2]

Articles to the following effect were agreed to "at the strangers first coming":—

1. Two Aldermen, one a Justice of the Peace, to hear their causes and to appease them.
2. The Aliens to present themselves to the Mayor and two Aldermen to be admitted, and they were to be provided with a token (mereau) by the Elders, on which were to be written their names and trades.
3. To yearly present their officials, for the search of their commodities, to be sworn to the offices.
4. The Aliens to pay parish church dues, viz., of every shilling assessment of their houses for the year one penny, and to pay watch money.
5. The Aliens not to buy or sell goods not made by them, and not even those they made in retail trade, except to their own nation, and not to sell in open shop any commodity other than in gross.
6. The Aliens to give an account of their trade and the customs, &c. received, to be paid to the two Aldermen and Chamberlain every quarter, viz., two pence for each whole cloth, a penny for each half one; two pence for each whole baye, two pence for each double saye, two pence for each double stamet, and one penny for each single one.
7. The servant of the Hall to have the twentieth penny, and the Corporation to have the rest of the dues.
8. The servant of the Hall to keep an account of the fines, he to have the fifth penny and the rest to go to the Corporation.[3]

These articles were confirmed by Thomas Parker, Mayor, who succeeded Whalle. The strangers obeyed these rules, "behaved themselves orderly, became a civil people, and were of great service to the city, though the commoners and some of the chief citizens raised many

[1] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 18. [2] Blomefield, iv., 118-119. [3] Dutch and Walloon Book, 18 dorso, 19.

clamours against them,"[1] fearing that their trade would be interfered with. It would appear it had been expected that the new comers would soon get into trouble, as on the 2nd October, 1565, it was ordered that all strangers or foreigners arrested on any charge should pay a fee of five pence, presumably beyond any fine or punishment by the Justices.[2]

In 1567 Thomas Whalle, the Mayor, wished to "avoide" the strangers, but the Aldermen would not agree to this; persisting in this line he allowed no stranger to exercise his trade, by which "manye dysordered people encreased." He also compelled the strangers to accept other ordinances, one of which was "that the Dutch should elect yearly eight persons, and the Walloons four, and present them to the Mayor for governours or politic men, to answer for the whole companies, and that they should lodge no new strangers above one night, without certifying the Mayor of it."[3] In the time of the succeeding Mayor, Thomas Parker, it was complained of the strangers that "the moste dysordered persons walked late in the streets of the citye dronken and of greate dysorder." They were accordingly restrained from these ways by the following article, viz., "that neyther you nor anye of you shall be fownde walkynge in the streetes after the eight of the clocke bell shalbe ronge in the churche of Saynt Peter of Mancrofte;"[4] others were made for the mutual benefit of the natives and strangers. In the time of the same Mayor the various artizans, especially the dyers, complained against the strangers, who, however, were allowed to follow that trade. About this period persons were appointed to search (that is examine the quality of) the manufactures of the lace weavers and to note the number of their looms and workmen,[5] and it was ordered that no stranger should buy wool in the market before midday, under penalty of twelve pence for every pound bought before that hour.[6]

[1] Blomefield, iii., 284. [2] Assembly Book, Norw. Arch. [3] Blomefield, iii., 284. [4] D. and W. Book, 19 dorso.
[5] Ibid, 20. [6] Assembly Book, 142 dorso.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL GRANTED TO THE WALLOONS.—THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE LESS LEASED BY THEM IN 1637.—THE CHURCH OF THE BLACK FRIARS, NOW ST. ANDREW'S HALL, ASSIGNED TO THE DUTCH.

As soon as the strangers obtained licence to reside in Norwich they petitioned the Duke of Norfolk for his interest with Dr. Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, and requested him to write also to Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to ask for the use of one of the many vacant churches in the city. This the Duke did by letter, dated 28th December, 1565.[1] It would appear from the postscript that a church had been assigned for the use of strangers a few years earlier, in the reign of Edward VI.; probably this was part of a scheme to induce them to settle at Norwich, which was hindered by the early death of the young King and the accession of Queen Mary, when there was a dispersion of all the foreign churches, as the strangers immediately fled from England.[2] The Bishop must have had an interview with the Duke on the subject of the church, for he also wrote to his Grace the same day, reporting that the Mayor was "somewhat strange" in his manner regarding the strangers. He requested to be informed what answer he should return to the foreign minister, who, with his congregation, desired to worship God in the same manner as they had done in Sandwich.[3] The Archbishop, who always did his utmost for the refugees on account of religion, and was most gracious to them, answered the Duke to the effect that he had written to the Bishop to grant the strangers a church, and he desired that arrangements should be made for the form of their worship and their discipline, in order that they might conform as much as possible to the prayers and administration of the Sacraments "used by authority in the realm."[4]

The Archbishop had in the previous year personally inquired concerning the behaviour of the strangers at Sandwich; he found them "very Godly on the Sabbath day and busy in their work on the week day, and their quietness such as the Maior and his Brethren had no causes of variance between themselves coming before them." "Profitable and gentle strangers (they are his own words) ought to be welcome and not to be grudged at."[5] The Bishop of Norwich was also well inclined towards the strangers, having himself been a refugee to Zurich in Queen Mary's time; he gave for the use of the Walloon Congregation the chapel built by Bishop Salmon about the year 1300, dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary. It was near the palace and was called the Bishop's Chapel. When handed over to the strangers in 1566 it greatly needed repair; this was done by them, though they had no lease, and the key of the west door remained in the possession of the Bishop and his successors, who at times baptized infants and ordained English ministers in the edifice.[6] The building was one hundred and forty feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and thirty-four feet high, with a flat roof covered with lead and supported by eight beams running from north to south. There were "chaire seats and deskes in the quire."

The Walloons appear to have had quiet enjoyment of this chapel until 1610, in which year, on the 10th November, John Jegon, the Bishop, having given notice to the Mayor and Aldermen that he wanted it for his own use, a court was summoned for the next Monday to

[1] App. xvi., p. 253. [2] Utenhove, Simplex et fidelis narratio, etc., 1563. [3] App. xvi. [4] Ibid. [5] Strype's Parker, 139. [6] S. P. Dom., Charles I., ccclxxxvii, 47.

order the congregation to use the new hall for divine service. On the 12th the Dutch politic men were informed, in consequence of the Bishop requiring his chapel, that it was proposed to fit up the chapel at the new hall for the use of the Walloons, and that, as the expense of this would be great, it was desirable to know how much the Dutch congregation would provide towards it, and whether they would repair the said new hall from time to time at their own charge. The Walloons objected to this proposal on the ground of the building being too small for their congregation, and that in consequence of the services of the Dutch being at the same time as their own, "the voyce of the one congregation in singing psalms, the like will hinder and disturb the other," especially during the time when sermons were being preached. They therefore refused the offer of "this howse," and petitioned the Bishop for their continuance in his Lordship's chapel.[1] This request appears to have been granted, for in 1619 Samuel Harsnet, Bishop of Norwich, licensed the Walloon congregation to use his chapel during his pleasure.[2] In 1622 the same Bishop gave them leave to continue provisionally, but the seats had been removed and therefore the congregation had to "use no other than their own chayers, which they must remove" on an appointed day. In June, 1634, Francis White, late Bishop of Norwich, brought a suit in the court of Arches, seeking to recover from Bishop Harsnet the cost of dilapidations the latter was liable for; among these was one of £10 for repairs of the French Church. Bishop Harsnet pleaded that the chapel had been given up for many years to that congregation, and that it was kept in repair by them.[3]

On the 30th January, 1633, Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, sent to inform the congregation that they must repair his chapel, which they promised to do in the coming summer;[4] he repeatedly requested them to quit the place, and in December, 1634, wrote a peremptory letter saying "You have promised me from time to time, to restore my stolen bell, and to glaze my lattice windows. After three years' consultation (beysides other pollution), I see nothing mended. Your discipline, I know, care not much for a consecrated place, and anye other roome in Norwich, that hath but bredth and length, may serve your turne as well as the chappel, wherefore I say unto you without a miracle, *Lazare prodi foras*, depart and hire some other place for your irregular meetings."[5] This the Walloons do not appear to have done, and the Bishop died soon after this date. Matthew Wren, who succeeded him, "passionately and warmly proceeded" against the strangers.[6] He succeeded in ejecting the Walloons from his chapel in the beginning of 1637, and claimed that they should repair it in a letter dated 7th March of that year, when the expense of doing so was estimated at £150 to £200.[7] The congregation, however, on the 10th April, 1638, remonstrated with his Lordship, stating that when they took possession in 1566, it was more like a dove-house than a church, being "full of muck and ordure," with the roof decayed and the windows broken. They were under no obligation to repair or maintain the chapel, what they had expended had been by way of thankful acknowledgment and voluntarily, and they had left it well glazed and supported. As to rent they had never had any assurance of time, and therefore had paid none, the more so as it had remained in the possession of the Bishops, who had had the keys of the west door, and had made use of the chapel for baptisms, ordinations, and other uses at their pleasure. They had paid twenty nobles[8] by way of gratitude, and delivered up their key when they left it, and had taken nothing away that did not belong to them. They also explained that they had been put to a heavy expense of £160 in repairing the church that had been provided for them. They had satisfied his Lordship's predecessors as to dilapidations, and had expended £23 since he came to the see. That the beams would uphold the roof for the next forty years, and there was therefore no fear of "sudden ruin"; they finally pleaded their poor and decayed state.[9]

In 1637 the Walloons agreed with the Corporation for a lease of forty years of the Church of St. Mary the Less in Tombland, which had been used from 1623 as the hall for the sale of yarn; the repairs of the fabric and the expense of fitting it up for divine service to be paid by the strangers amounted to £160 as above stated. The ground on the north side was granted at a rent of 10s. a year, and the Walloons undertook to repair the said yard and to keep the

[1] Norfolk Tour, ii., 1188-9, from Corp. Arch. [2] Blomefield, iv., 48. [3] S. P. Dom., Charles I., cclxx., 67-70. [4] Act Book, French Ch., Norwich. [5] Norwich Tour, ii., 1189, quoting Corp. Arch. [6] Clarendon's Rebellion (Ed. 1705), ii., 94. [7] App. xxviii., p. 277. [8] £6 13s. 4d. [9] S. P. Dom., Charles I., cccl-xxvii., 47.

steeple, church, and walls in good repair, paying no rent for the church itself. The following is the order passed 3rd May, 1637, by Thomas Baker, Mayor, John Freeman and John Uttinge, Aldermen:—"It is ordered and agreed that forasmuch as the Wallon company haue vndertaken to repayre and make fitt the Church of Little St. Maries to be vsed for God's worshipp by that congregac'on and to repaire and make fitt for vse the yard therevnto adioyninge to the north side of the said church to be vsed by them ffor fforty yeares if soe long the same shall continue a congregation by payment yearly at St. Michaels and our Lady x.s. for the ground aforesaid, and no rent for the church ytselfe, and keeping the steple and church aforesaid and the walls of the yard in good reperac'on."[1] The congregation used this church until its dissolution.[2] The following is the record in the act book of the consistory of the above lease:—"Est a noter quen lan 1636 nous ministre et enciens de leglise Walonne de Norwich auons este semons p' monsieur leuesque de ceste diocèe, nome Doctor Wrine, de quiter sa chapelle ou nous auions eu preuilege de nous asembler pour escouter la p'rolle de Dieu et receuoir les sacrements p' le consentement de tous ses predesesseurs p' lespasse 63 a 64 ans,[3] le 11 de Juin, 1637, nous auons eu le premier presche et ladministration des sacremens du baptesme et la St. Cene p' Docteur de Laune au temple de petite Ste. Marie, lequell les magistrats de ceste ville nous a otroie pour 40 ans. Nous a couté de la reparer la som'e de. . . . "[4] This church the congregation called the "nouveau temple." In 1744 Blomefield described[5] the steeple as square with no bells in it, "the church and chancel tiled, and the south porch leaded," with houses built on the west, south, and east end of the churchyard, a stone cutter's yard being on the north side. He also wrote that "over the entrance are two shields, one hath D.F.[6] and a merchant's mark; and the other, a cross lozengé, on a chief a lion passant, and 1636. They being the initial letters of the name, arms, and mark of some principal member of the congregation that contributed to the fitting up of the church."

On the 2nd July, 1656, the benches at the portal of the church were removed to do away with the "bad custom" which some commit by using them.[7] In 1753, on the 1st November, the "Presbyterians" requested leave to use the "nouveau temple" during the rebuilding of their church "fallen in ruins," which was granted to them on certain conditions, and on the 15th December, 1782, some members of the Independents of Norwich, having separated from their chapel, requested leave to use the church for their services; this the consistory refused.[8] It would appear that the original lease granted in 1636 was never renewed, and the trustees when the congregation was dissolved claimed it as their absolute property.[9] Burn states that it was let in 1846 to a congregation of New Jerusalemites. At the present time the Irvinites or Apostolic Church hold a lease of the church; their congregation is a very small one, which meets for service daily. The appearance of this building is apparently the same as in Blomefield's time.

The Dutch or Flemish speaking section of the strangers was by far the most numerous, being at first ten times as many as the Walloons, they therefore wanted a larger place of worship. The church of the Black Friars, or Friars Preachers, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, came into the hands of the Corporation on the dissolution of the monasteries. The use of the choir was granted to the Dutch congregation, which appears by a calendar, printed by Solen at Norwich in 1570, to have opened the church for service on the 24th December, 1565. The following is the entry referred to, chronicled opposite the date 8th November: "Den iiij heeft Elizabeth de ghenadige Coninginne van Enghelant den vreemdelingen vergunt de stadt Norwitz, om aldaer te wonen: en den 24th December is de Duytsche Kercke open ghedaen Anno 1565."[10]

In 1713, 15th June, a lease of this building for two hundred years was formally granted on payment of £30 and the annual rent of 6s. 8d. previously paid. In 1805 the congregation being greatly decayed the remainder of the term was assigned by the Elders and Deacons on the 18th February of that year to the Guardians for a place of worship for the poor residing in the workhouse of the city, reserving the right to enjoy the full, free, and sole use of the church in the morning or forenoon of the first Sunday in every month for the performance of divine service and religious ceremonies, and for holding the vestry meetings of their congregation, and also the sole

[1] Norwich Corp. Archives. [2] Blomefield, iv., 119. [3] Should be 80 years. [4] Left blank. [5] Vol. iv., 119. [6] Query Daniel Farvaques. [7] Act Book. [8] Ibid. [9] Burn, 73. [10] Copies of this rare book are in the libraries of Trinity College, Dublin, and of W. Amhurst Tyssen Amherst, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.

right of burying their members in the church, and of erecting any monuments on the walls or pavement. The guardians undertook the liabilities under the old lease of repairing the fabric of the church.[1] At a later date the lease was assigned by the Guardians to the Primitive Methodists, who in 1886 sold it to Mr. F. O. Taylor and others for "the purpose of presenting it to the city upon condition that the building was for ever hereafter used as an adjunct or accessory to St. Andrew's Hall, subject to the right of the Dutch congregation to use the same two days, a Sunday and a Monday, in each year, for so long as they may desire to do so.[2]

Since the Dutch Church of Norwich fell into decay, through the disuse of that language, and the absorption of its members into the English Church, a service has been held yearly in the old church in the month of June by the minister of the Austin Friars Church in the Dutch language, which is attended by the descendants of the old congregation. The present consistory is now represented by the Revd. A. D. Adama van Scheltema, as minister, and Mr. de Boltz, as elder, who administer the small income derived from old endowments.

[1] Norwich Dutch Church Archives. [2] Eastern Evening News, 29th June, 1886.

CHAPTER V.

INCREASE OF THE STRANGERS AT NORWICH.—A RETURN OF THEIR NUMBERS ORDERED IN 1568.—A CONSPIRACY TO EXPEL THEM FROM THE KINGDOM IN 1570.—THE BOOK OF ORDERS. THE TROUBLES IN THE DUTCH CHURCH.

In the year 1567 there was a great addition to the number of refugees in England in consequence of the advent of the Duke of Alva to the Netherlands, who punished with the greatest severity and cruelty the inhabitants of the various towns where the monuments and altars had been destroyed in the Churches. In 1568 "the Blood Council, the Inquisition, the new bishops, the beheading of many noblemen, caused very many to fly from their country, and brought into England many trades, such as Bays, Says, Tripes, Grogreynes, Moccadoes, as well as many who worked on the land. These settled chiefly at Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Southampton and Maidston, where, by the favor of the Queen, they were able to serve God in their mother tongue."[1] London was at this time already crowded with as many strangers as was convenient, the other towns therefore filled up rapidly, the number at Norwich being found in 1568 to be no less than eleven hundred and thirty-two Flemish speaking, and three hundred and thirty-nine Walloon or French speaking strangers. These rapidly increasing numbers, so far above those licensed, caused some alarm, a cry having arisen that many Anabaptists were amongst them; action was then taken to set down the names and particulars of all the strangers in the Kingdom. A letter dated May, 1568, was written in the Queen's name to the Archbishop "that he, the Bishop of London and of other dioceses within his province where any settlement of the strangers were, should take particular cognizance, what and who they were," and that an inquisition should be made in every parish of what country, condition, etc., they were, the time of their continuance here, and to what churches they resorted.[2]

The Archbishop immediately wrote from Lambeth, on the 16th of May, to the Bishop of Norwich that he had "received from the Queen's highnes commaundmente by letters to ouersee all strangers as be comme into hir realme," there being fear lest some were Anabaptists and "suche also as be doubted of to be giltie of somme horrible crime of rebellion, murder, robberies or suche like committed by them in the partes from whence thei came, to whiche kinde of peopell the Quenes Maiesties meanethe in no wise to permitt eny refuge within hir dominions, and yet graciouslie entendethe to geue protection as by hir letters pattens to all other suche as be knowen or commonlie reputed to be of christean conuersacion." This was without doubt in consequence of remonstrances made by the Envoy of Philip II., on account of the examination under torture of Jacques Visaige and others in Flanders, who were pressed to declare that the outrages there had been plotted and arranged in England. Requisition was made to the Bishop of Norwich "to make speciall and particular visitacion and inquisition of euerie parrishe within your dioces . . . . . to cause perfecte regesters to be made so to continewe and to be certifiede, and yf ye shall finde eny parsons suspected of the foresaide crimes or otherwise that shall not be conformeable to suche order of religion as is agreable to the lawes of the realme or as is permitted to sutche places speciallie appointed for the resorte of straungers . . . . . to geue aduertisemente to the Quen's Justices and Ministers of laye power to proceade speadelie to the triaull of the saide crimes."[3]

[1] Ruytinck's MS. [2] App. xvii., p. 254. [3] Page 152; Tanner MSS., xcii., 139; Norf. A. Misc. III., i., 198, Mr. Rye's transcript from 42 Articles Book, p. 136.

The Bishop of Norwich used the greatest diligence in making the return of the strangers, which he sent with his answer, dated from Ludham, 4th August following, in which he quoted the Archbishop's letter.[1] He stated that he, with aid of the Elders of the foreign churches and others, had made careful inquiries in all matters. The substance of the answer to article 1, concerning the number of the strangers, was, that it was duly scheduled; to article 2, concerning their numbers, it was stated that on account of the troubles of the times and the affliction, etc., their country was suffering, they had exceeded the authorized number of three hundred persons, and they implored the intercession of the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishop, the Bishop, and the Mayor, with her Majesty for her clemency to all the number of the refugees; to article 3, as to their names, when they came, and the causes of their coming to England, it was answered as in the schedule; to article 4, reference was made that in religion, teaching, and morals, it was trusted they were satisfactory; to article 5, the same was answered; to article 6, as to how many and who absented themselves from the parish churches, response was given that those who were educated in religion were included in the schedule, others were not to be despaired of who were not of the flock; the same answer was given to article 7, as to how many were of the strangers' churches; to article 8, concerning the character and doctrine of their minister, it was answered that they believed in the catholic doctrine of the reformed churches as to the Son of God, the Prophets, and Apostles, that they were bound and joined together in their church by peace, tranquillity, and the bonds of true love, hating dissensions, strife, and troubles. Taught by the Apostle of Christ, there were no schismatics amongst them. They were determined, as far as possible, to obey and yield in all things with loving piety to Christ and his afflicted church, to her Royal Majesty and all the authorities of the kingdom.[2]

The names of the three ministers of the Dutch Church given in this return were Theophilus Ryckewaert, of Flanders, Ysbrandus Balckius alias Trabius,[3] of Friesland, and Anthonius Algotius, of Flanders, all leading men in the troubles concerning religion in Flanders.[4] The names of the members of the Dutch Church, and those not yet received into it, as well as those not sufficiently known, were given in the return, with their vocation, place of origin, family, and when they came to this country.[5]

The number of families being	314
Unmarried young men and girls over seventeen years of age ...	193
Young people under seventeen years of age	461
Children born in England	112
Widowers and Widows	52[6]

A similar return was made for the Walloon Church, as follows:—

To article 1. Reference was made to the entire schedule, and the total number of persons.

To article 2. That they had by concession of his Majesty five,[7] who were called Masters, each having under them ten persons, the number in each family; that this number was somewhat exceeded in the return; that trust was maintained in the clemency of her Majesty, hoping that the Archbishop, the Bishop, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Magistrates of the town would intercede on their behalf.

To article 4. That there were none such as are inquired of.

To article 6. That they did not go to the parish churches, as they did not understand a strange language.

To article 7. That all diligently frequented their own church.

To article 8. That according to the faith of the Reformed Church they believed in the catholic doctrine of the Son of God, the Prophets, and the Apostles, and lived in charity and the bonds of peace.[8] Answers to the other articles given by the schedules. According to the articles, the names, etc., of the Walloons were returned with those of their minister, Johannes Helmichius, who had been called to the ministry at Utrecht, and of the elders and deacons of their church.[9]

[1] Page 152. [2] N. A. M., III., i., 220. [3] The word Trabs meaning Balk, i.e. piece of timber. [4] Ibid, 221. Particulars of these ministers are given later. [5] Page 207. [6] N. A. M., III., i., 219. [7] Query four. [8] Ibid, 227. [9] Page 140, 153. Arranged from N. A. M., III., i., 221, etc.

The number of families (husbands and wives, or one of either) were ...	64
The number of widows	19
Young men and girls over seventeen years of age	19
Boys and girls under seventeen years of age	95
Young children born in England	40
Servants over seventeen years of age	9
Servants under seventeen years of age	3

The number of all heads being 339. This was "the third search made for strangers" in Queen Elizabeth's reign.[1]

In the same year, 1568, the troubles in Flanders increased; there was also great disappointment caused by the breaking of the accord with the reformed churches in the various cities and towns; this caused the emigration of strangers to England to be as great as in the preceding year, they being persecuted intolerably by the Duke of Alva, who "breathed out nothing but blood and slaughter. Great numbers fled daily over hither into the Queen's dominions for the safety of their lives and liberty of their consciences," being allowed to dwell peaceably and follow their calling without molestation in Norwich, Colchester, Sandwich, Canterbury, Southampton, London, Southwark, and elsewhere.[2]

In 1569, 16th November, the number of the strangers having greatly increased at Norwich above that sanctioned by the licence of 1565, Whalle, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of Norwich, wrote to the Privy Council that there were 2866 then in the city, being 792 men of all sorts, 681 women, 261 servants, and 1132 children. Among these was one Robert Baliot, a seigneur of a place near Ypres, with forty soldiers from a vessel that had been wrecked near Scarborough, who wished to find an opportunity of rejoining a fleet of eight vessels of his company which was near Emden. The letter also stated that the strangers "do lyve in good quiete and order, and that they traveyle diligently to earne ther lyvings." Information was requested to know whether, if the above number were increased by others coming from Sandwich or elsewhere, they were to be received and allowed to remain.

An answer was written by the Council to the Mayor on 21st November, from Windsor, expressing satisfaction at "the maynteyance of good quiete between the artificers and comon people of that citie and the straugers inhabitinge ther." Permission was granted to retain all those already at Norwich without receiving any further number, but that the despatch of the captain and his men should be hastened.[3]

The strangers, increasing in wealth and employing much labour, were getting much of the trade in Norwich into their hands, which caused complaints to be made to the Council by the citizens. The Privy Council wrote from Greenwich, 19th March, 1570, to the effect that the Queen "doth take in good part" the favourable treatment of the strangers, and therefore they should be allowed "to sell their commodities, as their brethren settled in Sandwich and Colchester do, to whom they please."[4] The encouragement of the strangers by the Privy Council and the Corporation caused great discontent among those who had taken part against the new-comers to the city. These entered into a plot to raise a number of men, by sound of trumpet and drum at Harleston fair, on Midsummer day to turn the strangers out of the city and realm. The conspiracy was discovered by Thomas Ket, one of the party, to the Justices, who immediately apprehended Mr. John Throgmorton, and many other gentlemen of the city and county, who were committed to prison and tried at the assizes on the 17th July, on the charges of high treason and contempt. John Throgmorton, Thomas Brooke, of Rollesby, gentleman, and George Redman, of Cringleford, gentleman, were found guilty and executed; Mr. John Appleyerd, Mr. Hobart, Bryan Holland, Esq., Mr. Naller, and another were sentenced to imprisonment for life, with forfeiture of their lands and goods.[5]

Shortly previous to the above complaints it had been found advisable to make more precise rules for regulating the trade of the strangers. On the 24th February "wer elected viii.

[1] Strype's Parker, p. 262. [2] Strype's Annals, II., 269; Parker, 262. [3] N. A. M., vol. iii., i., 235, from Lansdowne MSS., vol. 7, No. 82. [4] Blomefield, iii., 285. [5] Blomefield, iii., 284, quoting D. and W. Book 23; Hol., 1221, 1222; Speed, 870; Stow, 666.

persons, viz., Thomas Peck, Robert Sucklyng, Thomas Beamond and Symon Bowde, Aldermen, Thomas Culley, John Sotherton the younger, Thomas Gleane and Robert Gostlyng to make and establisshe a book for thorder of the Duche straungers, and to take sutche orders for them as shall seeme good to the said viii. persons."[1] Correspondence with the Privy Council caused this matter to be adjourned from time to time. The orders at first were drawn up very strictly against the interests of the strangers who refused them and received the articles "dissemblingly."[2]

The matter came again before the Court on the 6th November, when the following resolution was come to concerning the book for the order of the strangers and their hall; the "howse do fully order and agre that it shall stand and remayne in strength, and effect, from the feast of St. Andrew (30th November) next commyng."[4] This summary proceeding the strangers would not agree to, and the matter was referred to the Privy Council who deputed Sir Walter Myldmay, Sir Thomas Smythe and Sir William Cordall to settle the articles "as they are sorie of the contention betwene ye Citye and Alians."[4]

Notwithstanding the strong feeling against them, the strangers greatly prospered and employed much English labour; but attempts were made to force them to sell their commodities to freemen of the city only; this gave them occasion to write again to the Privy Council. An order was sent by the latter from Greenwich, 19th March 1571, to the city authorities to deal justly with the refugees "now placed in the city of Norwich, and hath hitherto been favourablye and jentely ordered." It was requested that they should be suffered to sell their goods as their brethren in Sandwich and Colchester did, the corporation being reminded of the advantage the city gained from the houses being inhabited, which before stood empty, of the number of people who now found work, and from the consumption of provisions, all which benefited the city and nation.

The authorities on receiving this letter, called the strangers to account for daring to complain of their grievances, and they closed the Hall doors, 26th March, 1571. On the 1st of April, the book of orders was sent up to the Council in charge of the members of Parliament for the city, John Bleverhasset and Robert Suckling, who on the 10th April referred the case to Sir Walter Mildmay, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Thomas Smith, who favoured the strangers. The case was heard in the Treasury Chamber, 21st April, and both sides agreeing to respect the decision of the Council, a letter was written to the Mayor to reopen the Hall, which was done.

The Commissioners sent the revised book of orders to the Mayor and Corporation from Westminster on the 25th April, with a letter from the Council, which ordered the strangers "nott to repyne, but to be obediente to suche good orders as ye have sett emonges them, ... that ye shuld make no newe exaccions nor laye no newe burdens upon them, so long as they shall kepe themselves in quyete and in dewe obedience to God and her Majestes lawes as hitherto they haue done."[5] "The orders to be anewe ratified by the assembly. The straungers to be called with viii. Inglysse to sett payns upon the orders." The orders were to remain "inviolated" for one year. The book of orders[6] was settled at the assembly held 21st September following, the representatives for the strangers being "John Ruittinke, Peter Obrij, Francis Trian, and Mahue Priem," the greatest objection being made by them to the 11th article.

These articles, called "The Book of Orders" for the strangers of the city of Norwich, dated 20th April, 1571, were regulations under which the refugees were allowed to trade and live in Norwich. They were to the following effect:—The Mayor and two Aldermen, one of whom was to be a justice of the peace, had full power to determine all civil matters arising between the strangers and Englishmen, if the arbitrators of their own nation could not settle them, religious questions being referred to the Bishop on appeal from the consistories of the Dutch and Walloon congregations. All strangers, being householders, were reqnired to furnish themselves with certificates of good behaviour and of their occupations from the ministers of their congregations and to present themselves to the Mayor and Aldermen, when their names and faculties were entered in a book to be retained in the Guildhall, and it was necessary that all

[1] Nor. Corp. Arch., Assembly Book, fo. 166. [2] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 24 dorso. [3] Assembly Book, fo. 180. [4] D. and W. Book, 28 dorso. [5] App. xviii., p. 255. [6] Ibid.

should be of good conduct during their abode in the city. No one was allowed to harbour or lodge other strangers who might repair to the city, contrary to the statute and also "an old act and proclamation yearely proclaimed at the charge and oath taking of ye maior," but should within two nights certify the same to the Mayor, and allow them to go to the inns of the city, under penalty of a fine of five shillings. All such new-comers were to present themselves as ordered within ten days, when they would be admitted, according to the number of strangers in the town, at the discretion of the Mayor. All strangers should pay to the churchwardens of their parishes one penny in the shilling of house rent for the year, in discharge of duties due to the English clergy and parish clerk, and also for watch money, whensoever the lot should fall, three pence a night to the constable of the ward for the night both in summer and winter. None of them were allowed to walk in the streets "half an hower after the courfewe bell have comonlie ronge" in the parish of St. Peter's of Mancroft without urgent and reasonable cause. All officers chosen yearly "for the viewe and search of the commodities made" by the strangers had to present themselves to be sworn into office before the Mayor within fourteen days after the Mayor had taken his charge; the oath being "for the upright, true, and lawfull dealing in the said faculties."

Eight persons for the Dutch, and four persons for the Walloon congregation, were to be elected and named to the Mayor by the whole companies, whose duty it was to arbitrate all differences among the strangers, and to present such of their companies "as shall be to them knowen to be remisse or negligent in performing the articles above specified" or any to be made hereafter. These officials were to be presented yearly to the Mayor within fourteen days after he had taken his oath and charge, and if any of these died or left the city others were to be chosen by the congregation.

Once a quarter an account was to be presented to the two Aldermen and the Chamberlain of the city of all customs, rights, and duties due on the commodities "wrought or to be wrought," when the "governors of the draperyes with the knape" or clerk of the hall should be present "to redress and reform" all errors in the said accounts. The rates and customs were specified for the various manufactures, being two pence for each piece of cloth, one penny for a piece of velvet, and one half-penny for each piece of linsey wolsey and sacking, all other goods to be rated by the aldermen and wardens of the companies. The "knapes" of the hall had five per cent., or the twentieth penny for keeping the accounts, the remainder went to the city. They also were entitled to the fifth penny in all fines, of which a book was kept, the balance being divided between the city and the "occupation or companie."

All foreign goods imported for sale were to be sold in bulk or wholesale, and it was especially stipulated that the strangers should sell the commodities of their own making in the sale hall only; this they could do to the English or their own people without hindrance every day of the week "from one of the clock till five," except on Sundays and such holy days as were kept by the Church of England. Strangers might buy freely of strangers living within or without the city, but they were not to resell such goods except in the sale hall, and all strangers not inhabitants of Norwich must lodge in the open inns and not in other strangers houses.

They were allowed to take away from the city their manufactures and sell them in London, or other cities, or export them abroad, but might not sell them in villages, market towns, or common fairs in England. By common consent of the corporation and the strangers the sale days in the hall might be restricted. These orders were to remain in force "inviolated" for one whole year, and so from year to year until altered by the Privy Council upon complaint made.

The strangers were not to pack any goods made at Norwich for removal unless in the presence of the searchers and viewers duly appointed, each pack to be sealed. The London carriers had to enter into bonds that they would not receive any goods after leaving the city. The strangers were forbidden to buy any sheep or other skin without licence from the Mayor, and in that case these had to be tanned within the city. Some of the citizens having tried to make bays, which were not equal to the usual search, and had thus detrimented the sale of such goods, no strangers or English might offer for sale any woven goods, either white or dyed, before they were searched and properly stamped according to the orders of the strangers' hall under penalties.

No tailors, butchers, shoemakers, or cobblers, being strangers, might keep open retail shops or expose their goods outside for sale, but were obliged to have a lattice one yard high before the windows where they worked, and they might only work and sell their goods to strangers. Should they work for the English, the tailors and shoemakers were to forfeit twenty shillings for each offence, and the butchers and cobblers three shillings and four pence. If any strangers of these trades worked for gentlemen or yeomen of the county they were to pay the same fines and be exiled from the city.

The following were the orders for the Halls :—All goods called bays, Flemish cloth, stammetts, kerseys, Flaunders frizeados, Spanish blankets, and Hondschot says were to be searched and sealed in the Hall then in use, and those so marked to be kept at the new Hall in the house on the right hand side, that is on the south side. These cloths were to be offered for sale in the sale-room in the long house, on the left side of the entrance and not elsewhere, under a penalty of three shillings and four pence for each piece to be paid by the seller, unless they had been exposed there and been marked for hallage. Mockados or cangeauntrie, carrells, grosgrains, velvets, tierteins, sackings and such like, were to be searched and sealed in one of the small houses on the north side of the square yard, the clerk or knape to have the twentieth penny for keeping the accounts, the rest to go to the city funds. The upper and lower leads of the cloths were examined carefully and fines were levied for deceitful work. No commodities might be offered for sale before the searchers had attached the "seales for true making." If goods remained unsold for two or three days they might be removed and brought back again as often as the owner pleased, but he was not to take them for sale elsewhere; a fine of two shillings and six pence on each piece was imposed for all buying or selling contrary to this rule, one third to go to the Mayor, one third to the presentor, and one third to the poor of the strangers. The goods above named were to be offered for sale in a hall by themselves and not otherwise unless they had first paid the usual hallage when they were stamped. The hallage was one penny, one half penny, and a farthing a piece, according to the description of goods.

The accounts of all sums received were to be rendered quarterly, and the clerk of the hall was to "safelie answere" for all goods committed to his charge. It was his duty to affix the seal on goods on which hallage had been paid. The salary for these services was twenty shillings each quarter, to be paid by the chamberlain of the city, and his dwelling house. "To him it shall also belong to open the doors of the halls and sparre them in due season."

The politic men were only to hold their meetings in the loft over the south cloister, where they were to summon all whom they required. Notwithstanding, if necessity demanded a private conference, they might adjourn to any convenient place. These orders were to be agreed to year by year and ratified by the Mayor.[1]

During the time occupied in settling the articles of the book of orders, the "eight and the four," and the wardens complained that "their people began to waxe verye stubborne, and would not obeye their orders as in tymes paste they have done." The Court was requested to inhibit all strangers from going to law for petty causes, and to see they conformed to the orders of the "eight and the four." This was done by an order of the whole Court 10th April, 1571, and on being informed in writing of the decision, these officers would be directed to see them enforced.[2]

At the same time the attention of the Mayor was called to the fact that by the letters patent granted to the strangers, they were held free from vexatious informations in the Court, and therefore his assistance was asked "agaynst them that take the benefyte of the statutes ageynst the pore straungers without cause."

The Bishop of Norwich would not be troubled with matters connected with the strangers and wrote very shortly concerning them to the Archbishop, "My duetie unto your grace humblye remembered, I have received two letters from your grace latelye, the one toching your order for the straungers, wherin because I am not able to traveile myselfe being grevouslye trobled with a disease in my legg, I have therfore comitted the ordre thereof to Mr. Maior and my Chauncellor, what they shall do therin your grace shalbe advertised shortlye."[3]

[1] App. xviii., p. 255. [2] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 57. [3] Cambridge Univ. Libr. MSS., Ee. 2.24.

The ministers and congregation of the Dutch Church had drawn up and agreed to, 24th February, 1569, twenty-four articles in which they bound themselves "accordinge to their uttermoste indeavoure" to receive and keep the same. Their consistory was to be composed of twelve elders and twelve deacons, and the Lord's Supper was to be administered four times in the year. The twenty-first article was to the effect that all desiring to join the congregation, should have their names called publicly from the pulpit "unto the congregation" fourteen days before the communion was received by them, "by cause that yf anye man do know anye thynge to be sayde agaynst them, he maye declare yt in time." The twenty-fourth article was that they should not be altered without the consent of the congregation. These articles were to be read four times in each year in the church. The Dutch strangers begged the Court to confirm these with the book of orders, as when the church articles were put in force a great dispute had arisen in the church "upon particular doctrines controverted among themselves, preached so earnestly in answers and confutations one of another that the congregation was all in confusion." This difference of Isbrandus Balkius, the head minister and his party, which consisted of the "better sort" of the congregation, with Carolus Ryckwaert alias Theophilus and Antonius Algoet, the two other ministers and their party, created much scandal. The matter was brought before the Mayor in the form of a complaint "that both Theophilus and Anthonius, the Dutch ministers, proceded ageynst Mr. Isebrandus contrarye to the late exortacion and admonissemente geven them bothe by the Byshopp, Mr. Maior and his brethern."[1] Four articles were agreed on, one of which was that the offenders be banished, another that "Johannes Pawlus, author of the troubles and contencions, be removed withowte delaye." Theophilus and Antonius and their party not appearing, an order was given that the two ministers be "comytted to preson"; they however immediately complained against the Mayor and his Court, for exercising spiritual jurisdiction; the matter was then referred to the Archbishop, who wrote, 31st August, 1571, from Lambeth, requesting two of the alderman who subscribed the book of orders, to come to him at once to discuss the affair. A commission to settle this matter, consisting of Green, Mayor of Norwich and Masters, Chancellor of the diocese, was appointed by the Bishop, as jurisdiction had been granted to him to determine and make orders, as well relating to their ministers and members as to other Church matters. This commission was to restore peace among the ministers, and "to punish with banishment if there was cause." The consistory of the Dutch Church resisted this interference as intrenching upon their government, but it was told to obey at once or leave the city.[2]

The Mayor, the Chancellor, Dean Gardiner, and Henry Birde, the Thursday Divinity Lecturer summoned all the contenders to appear before them, in order to deal with the matter as was thought advisable.

Robert Suckelinge, Thomas Beamonde, and Symon Bowde, who had conferred with the Ecclesiastical Commission of the Archbishops and Bishops appointed in 1571 to bring about uniformity in public worship, wished to arrange that the foreign churches should be under the superintendence of the bishops of the respective dioceses, wherein they were. The Archbishop wrote on the subject to the Archbishop of York "that they, the commissioners, had much ado with the ministers of the Dutch Church; especially with the Dutch folks at Norwich. The Bishop there, he feared, prejudiced too much his own jurisdiction" as though he disclaimed all oversight over them. Some of the members of the Dutch Church pleaded earnestly before the commissioners their liberty, and exemption from control by the privileges of their charters.[3] The Bishop of Norwich writing from Ludham, 10th Angust, 1571, to Henry Bullinger on these troubles said "almost two years since there was an implacable quarrel here at Norwich among the foreigners; nor are they even yet reconciled, though there is some hope that things will be on a better footing and more peaceable in future. You would scarce believe what labour I have undergone, to say nothing of expense, during the whole time; and yet these refractory people will not give up a single point. I have always treated them with the greatest mildness and consideration, though of late a little harshly, contrary to my nature, But what could you do? If we cannot succeed in one way, we must try another. Three of their preachers, ambitious

[1] Strype's Parker, App. lxiii. [2] Ibid, 334. [3] Ibid, 331.

and aspiring men, occasioned and continued at this disturbance. The English, I allow, were somewhat troublesome in Germany; but, if you compare them with these, they were quietness itself. I do not in the least exaggerate. There have been great dissensions among their countrymen, both at Sandwich in Kent, and likewise in London, which, as I hear, are not yet composed. In the French Church here, everything is very quiet. They are in number about four hundred."[1]

A final decree was made by the commissioners, dated 16th September, and signed by the Archbishop, the Bishops of London and Winchester and John Hammond, by which all spiritual jurisdiction over the foreign churches at Norwich was confirmed and acknowledged to be in the the Bishop of Norwich. That the Mayor and Corporation, had no right to meddle in causes merely ecclesiastical, "excepting to the strangers their accustomed manner of governmente, hitherto graciously suffered by the Queene and her Cowncell;" the Mayor aud Corporation only to exercise jurisdiction, in civil cases, according to law.[2]

The sentence also decreed that for the "exterpation of all grwdge and disorder, the seyde Isebrandus and Theophilus called ageyne had sentence ageynst eyther of them pronownced, that neyther of them shulde mynyster anye more within the Diosses," and "that neyther Isebrandus Balkius, neyther Theophilus Rickewaert nor Anthonius Algoet (late minister) shall hereafter remayne in anie ecclesiasticall ministerie or any seniorite within the citye of Norwich nor in the cowntye of the same," nor "to minister anie manner publique function within the citye and subburbes of London . . . . for the better maynteninge of peace and quyete hereafter." Johannes Pawlus, sometime of the congregation of Sandwich and author of the troubles, was ordered immediately to depart from the city of Norwich, according to the sentence of 22nd December, 1570. It was also decreed that the congregation were to choose two ministers, three elders and eight others, whose names were to be confirmed by the Bishop. Romaine de Becke, John Cutman, Peter Obrye, Francis Trion, William Steene, Peter van der Camere and Charles Harman were warned not to disturb the Church or they would be turned out. The Bishop evidently favouring Ryckwaert's party,[3] marked some of that faction for the consistory, the Mayor, however, taking the other side in his appointments; thus a fresh disturbance arose.[4]

Charles Ryckwaert alias Theophilus appears to have gone to the Dutch Church at Thetford, where he was appointed minister as shown by a letter in the archives of the Austin Friars Church, and Isbrand Balkius alias Trabius at the end of 1572, was appointed minister of the Dutch Church at Stamford with a testimonial from the Bishop of Norwich, dated 8th March, 1571, stating that though contention and troubles made it necessary to remove all the ministers, yet Balkius was a man "well learnd and of godly conversation," and "I do think him, both for his learning and godly life to be worthy of the like charge and government in any place where he shall be thereunto appointed."[5] Isbrandus Balkius under his alias of Trabius was at Sandwich, 22nd May, 1576, and as minister represented that Church at the colloquy, which met at London in that year, where he sat as President. He acted in the same capacity as deputy for the Sandwich Church at the colloquy held 13th May, 1578, and in 1581[6] he was deputed with Jan van Roo, elder of the London Church, to attend the Synod to be held at Dordrecht on the 1st July of that year.

It is clear, therefore, that the opinion held of Balkius by the Bishop of Norwich was well founded, and that he had been ill-used at Norwich. Balkius went to Dordrecht viâ Antwerp and returned to Sandwich by the same route, but found his place there filled by Jan de Corte; he was assessor of the national Synod at Middelburg in 1581, and served many ministers in Holland until 1599, when he was stated by Mr. H. Q. Janssen to have returned to London, where he died, having been appointed minister of the Dutch Church there.[7] In this, however, he was in error as regards that office in the Austin Friars Church.

According to the decree of the Archbishop the Mayor ordered eight Dutch and four Walloons "of the most honesteste parsons" to be appointed for the consistory as elders and politic men,

[1] Zurich Letters, Parker Soc. Pub., 1842, p. 256. [2] Blomefield, iii., 286. [3] Vide his testimony of Balkius. [4] Dutch and Walloon Book, Norw. Corp. Arch., 43-47. [5] Strype's Parker, 367-368. The Articles of the Stamford Dutch Church are to be found in the App. of the same work, p. 144, 71. [6] Colloquy Book, Dutch Ch. Arch., 10, 38, 62. [7] Janssen, Kerkhervorming in Vlaanderen, 1868, i., 68.

and eleven rules were made for them. They were to take charge of complaints and "to imprison withe their ayders and abbettors" all Dutch strangers whom the constables of the various wards should present "during Master Maires pleasure," also to arbitrate all "petye cawses."[1] These politic elders or "hommes politiques" also advised their brethren on various business and family matters, acting as notaries and preparing testaments and nuncupative wills. The names of the first six of these elders were Mr. Mathew Richens, Nicasius de Wilde, John de Spigell, Cornelis de Heill, John de Rode, and Maximilian van Dam. Those having the "moste voyces nexte unto the fyrst twelve [*query six*]" men were

Cornelis Willemsi.	Josse de Ram.	Jaques van Borwen.
Hubrecht van der Heiden.	Lambrecht Halfebiers.	Philippus Andrias.
Adrian de Porter.	Barnard van Dynsye.	Jacob de Volder.
Robert Jansz.	Pieter Haegman.	

These names appear in a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen, from the Archbishop, the Bishops of London and Lincoln, and others, dated from Lambeth, 3rd November, 1571, complaining of the "unnaturall and barbarows dissenting" and charging them to "roote owte" all "contentious heades lurkinge in those congregations."[2] The Mayor accordingly summoned all the persons concerned to appear before him in the court, when they were brought to unity with the exception of four whose names were Anthonius Paschesson, Anthonius Pawlus (who appears to have maintained himself in the city), Jacob de Vos and John Gherarde, "who resisted all the doenges of those appointed by Master Maior," and even of their own fellows. Gerard and Pawlus as governors had possession of the book of orders for the "Draperye," so that the newly appointed masters could not "understand the poores cawses" nor redress them as their office required. The Mayor sent for the book, which was not forthcoming "without the consent of the Draperye . . . though they wer sayde elles to go to preson." The governors were accordingly committed to gaol until the book was produced, but on the 21st November they gave it in without any conditions. This book was in Dutch, so an order was given to translate it into English. It contained the "ordenances made for the Draperye within the citie of Norwiche by the advice of the whoale companye amonge themselves, whiche was agreed upon the vi. daye of September, 1570, by John Gheraerde, John Haelinke, Anthoin Pawels and Mahue Priem, then governors."[3] Among these were articles for appointing four wardens yearly, two being English, one Dutch, and one Walloon, to be sworn before the Mayor to superintend the making of bays, fustians, parchmentiers (*passementiers*) or makers of lace and fringe, caungeantries, tufted mockados, currelles, and other goods mingled with silk, saietrie or linen yarns.[4]

The Privy Council, probably on receiving complaints from Philip II. that persons under the ban of the law in his dominions found refuge in England, wrote from Greenwich, 28th October, 1571, to the Mayor and Corporation, the customer, controller and searcher of Norwich, that "besyde a great multitude of good, honeste, and devoute, poore, and afflicted people, ther ar also another nombre of evil disposed people (under coullor of religion and pietye) lately entered at sondry ports and cryckes into the realm" who might corrupt the "naturall good subjects." Fear was also expressed that the excessive number of good and bad strangers might give rise to great inconveniences. It was therefore requested that no greater number should be allowed "than may stande charitablye with the weale, or at the leaste withoute damadge of the natural enhabitants" of the various places where they had settled. Orders were therefore given for a search and inquisition to be made in all the maritime counties. The authorities of Norwich were ordered to make a return of "how manye straungers of everie nation are within that citye, and distinctlie appart, howe manie are come into that citye sythence the 25th day of Marche laste" with particulars how they live, who resort to churches, etc., and who "use divine service in their own mother toungs" by the toleration of the Bishop. Information was required whether the then number of strangers in the city could remain without damage to its interests, so that if there were an excess-number an order might be given to send some of these to another convenient

[1] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 47 d. [2] Ibid, fo. 49; this letter is printed at length in Blomefield, iii., 287. [3] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 49 d. [4] Blomefield, iii., 288; the articles are given at length in the D. and W. Book, fo. 50-56.

place to be stated. That all unprofitable persons should be sent away within a reasonable time. Search was to be made for arms in the strangers' houses. The Mayor accordingly ordered the search to be made in every ward, the return being as follows, signed by Thomas Green, Mayor, and twenty-two others on the 16th November, 1571; it would appear that as the names were not ordered to be returned the numbers only were given:

Wards.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Totals in Ward.*
South-Conusford	34	35	82	151
North-Conusford	47	67	121	235
Berstreete	58	54	97	208
St. Stephen's	32	30	63	125
St. Peter's	47	30	49	126
St. Gyles	21	23	18	62
West Wymer	222	253	352	827
Mydle Wymer	153	139	285	567
Est Wymer	91	80	145	316
Coslenye	105	110	197	412
Collgate	128	129	214	471
Fybrigge	118	130	194	442
Total	1056	1085	1842	3993

Men of the *Duche* nation	868
Men of the *Wallown* nation	203
Women of both nations	1173
Children under age of 14 yere	1681
	3925[1]

"whereof be English-born 666. Of this number 355 be come to this citye sythen 25th of Marche laste, viz., Dutch 85, Wallowns 25, women of both nations 85, children of both nations 160, and one French man from Depe, of no occupation." There appears to have been a prejudice against the French refugees who probably sheltered themselves among the Walloons. In 1557, in Queen Mary's reign, an act was passed to expel all Frenchmen from the kingdom "as such as privily informed her enemies of the counsel, state and privacies of the realm"; at the same time all letters patent for denization of all French-born aliens since the 32 Henry VIII. were made void.[2] Jean Castel, Minister of the Walloon Church of London, wrote in 1591 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the members of that congregation. "The one part, and that the least, were Frenchmen, ... but such as were of better condition long since returned to defend their own seats. ..... The other part (of this church) and that the greatest were Hannonii, Artesii, Flandrii, Gallicani, that is sprung out of the countries which obey the Spanyard, and in less need and want than the rest."[3]

"The generality of the strangers were of good and honest conversation, and used trade and lawful exercises of merchandize to the better peopling the city, their number being convenient and profitable for its common weal by their keeping not only their own people, but many others at work."[4]

With regard to those thought "mete to be sente away owte of the realme," "after the takinge of this view" (by commandment) were presented "for verie disordered persons and disturbers of the quyete peace of a great number of good people a byll was framed to the Lordes of the Counsell for persons to be avoyded the citye." These were forty-eight in number, viz.:

[1] The addition of these columns is not correct in all cases, and does not tally, but it is as given in the Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 69, and also by Blomefield. [2] Strype's Memorials III., ii., 105. [3] Strype's Annals, iv., 82. [4] Blomefield, iii., 291.

Michaell van Hought, a fuller.	John Ribible, a bay weaver.	Peter Sarbroke, a rower.
George Lullman, a weaver.	John de Cupper.	George Buckilion.
Laurence Baznarde.	Peter Keramor.	Robert Hoesell.
Wylliam Steene.	Henric Skepper.	John Carbau (*qy Corbeau*).
Jacob de Kirke.	Mahue Tibart.	Giles de Tor.
Cornelis de Griete.	Mahue de Boisson.	Peter de Brune.
Marcus Gilion.	Toussin de Contre.	William de Bree.
John de Smytt.	Maliarde de Linc.	Mychel de Clerke.
John de Man, Jr.	John Direxe.	Gherarde de Langhe.
John Tavernere.	Nicholas Deux.	Joas Brokele.
Cornelius Misdache.	Matheus de Haune.	Joas Brandt.
John Wedlyn.	John de Hawnde.	Thomas Zeglier.
Peter du Ryewe.	John Hugheberde.	Nicholas Melis.
Mychael Plantefekener.	Mychaell de Scroo.	Henrie Lamij.
John Cornelius.	Alexander Cauter.	Maximilian Ramerde.
Charles Myllener.	Adryan Peters.	Henric van der Hiham.[1]

It was certified also that the generality of the strangers were of good and honest conversation, and well inclined, and that their trade and manufactures were profitable to the city, "we find the nombre verie convenient to inhabit for the better peoplinge of the citie"; that due obedience was observed to her Majesty's laws, all tending to the great benefit and common weal of the city and country adjoining, though certain dissensions had lately arisen among those of the Dutch Church which, notwithstanding the great care of the high commissioners, are not "altogether yet pacified," nor would be so long as Theophilus Ryckwaert were permitted to reside in the realm, "he obstinately continuing to be, as hitherto he hath been, a great disturber of the peace of the congregation." There were some disordered persons, but no armour and only a few weapons, viz., "Calyvers twoo, dags and pistolets xlv., halberds and bylls, fower, twoo, bore spears two, swords and rapers cclxx, and for that the quantite is not greate, we have left them in remayninge vntyll we know furder of your honors pleasure;" that some, not artizans, were not needful to the city, such as tailors, shoemakers, bakers and joiners, who give offence to the citizens of the same trades; that haven towns were not convenient for strangers, "nor yet anie place within the cownties of Norfolke and Suffolke." It was added that carrying away yarn secretly, would be encouraged by removal of the strangers.[2]

A new election for wardens for the Drapers being required, names were sent in by the two contending parties in the late quarrel concerning the ministers, and in November 1571 a protest was presented to the Mayor, signed by Jasper Matthis, Jacob Scroye, Walter de Gruitter, Willem Skynke, Paulus de Horne, Anthony Bollaerte, Hugo Josse, Marten Wanion and Pieter Marchaunte, representing that John Lippens, John Fabion, Peter Obry, Sebastian Clasen, Henric Osett and Daniel Wallwine "and such other like persons" were of "no skyll of the Draperie," and objection was made to the list nominated by their opponents, out of which selection was to be made. Those complained of also wrote to the Mayor, who arranged that both parties should be heard in Court; the quarrel concerning the ministers was mixed up with this matter.

The result was that the following twenty persons were named to select from, viz.,

By the party then representing the "Draperie,"

William Skynke, draper.	Jasper Matthys, merchant.
Poule de Horne, draper.	John Ruytinck, notary.
Gabriel van Bavino, draper.	Hugo Jossen, merchant.
Henrick Gherarde, draper.	Walter Gruttier, merchant.
Jacob Scroye, merchant.	Anthony Bullart, merchant.

[1] D. and W. Book, 69 dorso. [2] Ibid, 69 et seq.

By the contending party,

Mathew Priem, draper.
Thomas Wyllemote, draper.
John Harlink, draper.
Giles Verbeke.
Seger Wittwronghe.
Sebastian Skellwo. . . (*qy Scillewaert*).
Peter de Mollin.
Martin de Cocke.
John Lote..[1]

"Owte of wiche tenne persons of eyther parte were chosen owte,"

William Skyncke.
Paul de Horne.
Gabriel van Bavico (*qy Bavino*).
Henric Gheraert.
Thomas Willemote.
Peter de Mollener.
Marten de Cocke.
John Looten.

These eight persons came into the Court, 4th December, 1571, and took their oath "to do trewelye all those things that unto the Draperye appartayned." At the same time a protest was given in by the old wardens that they reserved the right to appeal to the court in any decision which the new wardens might give, not being satisfied with the selection of four from each faction. This was agreed to by those newly elected.[2]

The weavers of "Mockados" at Lynn (where one hundred and seventy-six of the Netherland strangers had settled according to the return of 1568, and established a church with Gerardus Gallus as minister,[3]) desired that the wardens of the Walloon drapers should search and seal the Lynn goods brought to Norwich. Antony de Potter, dyer, accordingly applied to the Mayor and Aldermen, stating that for this service the dues would be paid; it was therefore ordered that, after the 10th February, 1572, the wardens of the Walloons should search and seal all the Lynn commodities, according to the orders made at Norwich;[4] and "in 1574 it was ordered that every cloth found truly wrought and dyed should have a seal of lead marked Norwich Dye."[5] It would appear from this that cloth with the Norwich mark obtained a preference in the market.

It was agreed, 19th March, 1572, that the book of orders passed the year before should continue in force.

The number of French refugees to England greatly increased in consequence of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24th August, 1572, which was described by Simon Ruytinck as a frightful and bloody murder. He noted that on account of the increase of the French refugees their congregation received the monthly sacrament in the Austin Friars Church, then called "Jesus Temple."[6] There is no evidence that any of these new-comers, who crossed from Dieppe to Rye and brought the news with them of the Massacre, settled at Norwich.[7]

In the following year, 30th February, 1573, the wardens of the Tailors' guild presented a complaint that several aliens were not members of either of the foreign churches of Norwich. Their names were as follows, viz.:

Hercules Freynes
Francis Smette
John vander Walle
Leonard Johnsen
Nicholas de Hanthowell
Charles van Abeke
Francis Oz
Joas Vinckaerte
Adorlph de Clermaker
John Markqvilo
John van Roesboken
George Smet
Cornelis vander Goors
Francis de Gayer
John Meysen
Ilogyer Branne
Henric van Bueren
Francois Dris
..... Rogger
Francis Soon
Cornelis de Baye
Roger Choton
Victor de Met
Jossen van Hoovell
Olyver van Campe
Amant ..... *(Ill.)*
Carel vau Panner.

[1] The D. and W. Book is much worm-eaten in this part, one name is missing. [2] Dutch and Walloon Book, 71-75. [3] Norf. A. Misc. III., i., 228, which gives the full particulars of the return. [4] D. and W. Book, 75 d. [5] Blomefield, iii., 292. [6] Ruytinck's MS., fo. 57. [7] Strype's Annals, III., 229.

The orders of the Tailors' book were agreed to by all, and Francis de Smette was appointed a "strangers' warden" and sworn accordingly. On the 3rd March following this warden for "strangers taylors" presented Anthonius Cnisson, tailor, of the congregation, to be admitted to work in tailor craft.

The English shearers of worsted found themselves pressed by the strangers, and on the 31st May, 1573, complained their occupation was nearly gone; the butchers and smiths also asked relief of the city council from interference with their trades by the Dutch and Walloons.[1] On the 7th July of the same year the cordwainers complained of the same opposition, when an order was made in open court that "eight cordwayners, strangers, shulbe admytted and not above." The names of the shoemakers then registered were:

Bartholomew de Clerke	Victor Desvesyns	Boose Gallaunte
Gherarde van de Walle	James Marrishall	Anthonye Wylton.

It was then ruled that no stranger should work at that trade or set any other stranger to work without "a byll of one of thelders politique"; the fine for non-observance of this to be five shillings for the first offence, ten shillings for the second, and "so to be everye tyme dowbled."[2]

It is probable that this year was one of great scarcity of food, for it was ordered by the Mayor's Court, 17th October, 1573, that no strangers should use "sweete barrelled butter" in making their woollen goods but only "ciuyll oyle" or "whale butter," on paine of twelve pence for every pound of butter so used; at the same time it was enacted that no stranger baker should bake "anye manner of whight breade at all, but onelye breade of meale, as doth come from the mylle," "provided allways that suche as wyll eate white breade maye buye it at the Inglishe bakers onelye," on pain of four pence for every white loaf. Also, that if the strangers bought any "pyntes or ferkyns" of butter, either at the gates or in the market, they should not retail the same; that no stranger should buy "anye victuall in the market to endamadge or offende anye inhabitaunt"; that no stranger bakers or their wives or families should buy any corn in the market before one o'clock in the afternoon, under penalty of a fine of five shillings.

With regard to the sale of bays all that were "redye and rowghed" were to be put to sale on Mondays; they were to be brought into the "loye" hall on the Saturday previous at six o'clock in the evening in summer and four o'clock in winter.

It is evident that the strangers were evading the regulations as to retail trade, for on the 18th June, 1574, it was ordered that no stranger should buy butter by the pint or the pound "but in the Quenis market in the paryshe of Saynte Peters of Mancrofte onely" on pain of the forfeiture of butter bought elsewhere.[3]

In the Mayoralty of Christopher Some a committee was appointed to review the book of orders; those acting for the corporation were Master John Aldriche, Mr. Robert Goslynge, and Mr. John Sotherton, and for the strangers John Ruytinck, John Langhedall, Joost de Ram, Olyver Corbeau, Marten Wanyon and Nicholas Emerye, their resolutions being ratified by the assembly 16th July, 1574.[4]

Inconvenience must have been occasioned at this period by those indulging in drink, as on the 16th November of this year among other orders passed by the assembly was one that no strangers should sell in "open streete" "aquavite" made by them, and that they "shall not resorte to anye inn or tiplinge howses" to drink on Sundays or "holye days." London at this period was overcrowded with strangers, and the Privy Council allowed them to move to the other places where licence had been given for them to reside.[5] The number in Norwich rapidly increased, so much so that on the 21st April, 1575, Thomas Kendall wrote from Norwich to Thomas Windebank "the city is filled with strangers."[6]

On the 16th December, 1574, the court made fresh orders for "vellues and double tuftes," which were ratified 20th June, 1575.[7]

On the 17th May, 1575, the strangers in England lost one of their best friends, for on that day died Mathew Parker, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who always did his utmost for them when he

[1] Assembly Book, fo. 196 d., 197, 199. [2] Dutch and Walloon Book, 77, 77 d. [3] Ibid, 78. [4] Ibid, 80. [5] Austin Friars Registers, xxv. [6] S. P. Dom., Eliz., vol. ciii., 32. [7] D. and W. Book, 80, 81.

had the opportunity, shielding them from danger and promoting their interests. He left by his will 13s. 4d. to the poor of the Dutch Church, and 10s. to those of the French congregation. His father, William Parker, having been a master worsted weaver and calenderer of stuffs, he had sympathies with them as makers of cloth and other fabrics; he was of gentle birth and bore armories. His brother, Thomas Parker, was Mayor of Norwich in 1568, whose son Michael was also Mayor in 1625. The Archbishop as early as 1560 interested himself on behalf of three strangers, natives of Steenwerk, who had taken refuge in England and become members of the Dutch Church in London. These were by name Christian Quekere, Jaques Dionysart and Jean de Salomez, who having occasion to return to Flanders were arrested at Nieuport and taken prisoners to Furnes. Falling into the hands of the Inquisitors, the Archbishop and the Bishop of London, as Superintendent of the Austin Friars Church, were requested to aid the prisoners. Letters, with all proper attestations testifying to their good behaviour and to their being under the protection of the Queen, were accordingly written to the magistrates at Furnes, who sent them to Brussels to the King's Council, asserting that the letters had been forged by Lutherans, and the prisoners were forthwith strangled and burnt.

On 22nd June, 1575, articles, 47 in number, were drawn up by the Mayor and Aldermen for the regulation of the Walloon weavers and their goods, to be agreed to by their four wardens, one of whom was to be re-elected each year with three new ones from the company. It was arranged that all masters and servants who worked should pay one shilling each to the profit of their company or guild, and that none should use the occupation of weaver without having a licence or "beyngynge in his marke" under penalty of three shillings, one to the Mayor, one to the poor, and the third to the wardens. All masters were to put their own marks, which were registered, on all their goods.[1]

It being found that some of the strangers went abroad without giving notice, it was ordered on the 13th August, 1575, that those going from Norwich without passports "over into their own countrye" should be fined 6s. 8d. for each offence.[2]

In the time of William Ferrour, Mayor, by a letter dated from London, 7th June, 1575, signed by the Bishops of London and Rochester and eight others, commissioners for her Majesty, an order was made to examine whether there were any strangers in the city born in the Low Countries who "maynteyn the most horrible and dampnable error of the anabaptistes and in the same detestable errores . . . . . in which many of them do willfullye and obstinately contynue." In consequence of several of this sect having been arrested in London,[3] all strangers were called called on to subscribe the following articles, viz.:

"1. That Chryste toke flesh of the substance of the Virgin Marye.
2. That the infauntes of the ffeythefull are to be baptized.
3. That yt is lawefull for a Chrystian to take an othe.
4. That a Chrystian man maye be a magestrate and beare the sworde of office of aucthorite.
5. That yt is lawefull for a Christian magestrate to execute obstinate heretiques.
6. That yt is lawefull for a Christian man to war.
7. That yt is lawefull for a Christian man to require the aucthorite of the magestrate and of the lawe that he maye be delyvered from wronge and restored to right.
8. That a Christian man maye lawefully have proprietye in his goodes and not make them comon, yet owghte (accordinge to the rewle of charite) to relieve the nedye, according to his habilitye."

"To all whiche articles the whole companye of Alyens dyd putte their hands from the 27th daye of June, 1575."[4] It would appear therefore that there were no anabaptists at this time among the strangers at Norwich; in the next few years, however, some natives suffered execution by fire for holding that heresy.

The strangers objected to burn coal in their houses, not having been accustomed to do so in their native country, and it being found that they "wer so gredye" in buying wood, by which that article was much enhanced in price, they were ordered, 2nd July, 1575, to prepare to use coal, a fine of 6s. 8d. being levied on each load of wood or charcoal burnt after the following day.

[1] D. and W. Book, 62-67 d. [2] Ibid. [3] Austin Friars Registers, xxv. [4] Dutch and Walloon Book, 81 d.

CHAPTER VI.

WILLIAM TIPPER OBTAINS A GRANT OF THE HOSTAGE OF THE STRANGERS.—THEIR OPPOSITION. THE HOSTAGE ENFORCED AT NORWICH.—THE CORPORATION PURCHASE IT.

From time to time attempts had been made by various adventurers to obtain letters patent, whereby small sums could be levied on the strangers. The foreign settlements were much alarmed by the action of William Tipper, who endeavoured to obtain letters patent similar to those granted to William Hunt, as surveyor of merchandize of the merchant strangers in the city of London in 1571.[1]

Tipper on the 10th May, 1576, induced the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to request Sir Christopher Hatton, captain of the Queen's Guard and Privy Councillor, to petition the Queen for a grant of the hostage of merchant strangers given in the great charter of the city, which right was confirmed by several Acts of Parliament. By the Act of 18 Henry VI. cap. 4 a poundage of two pence in the pound on the value of all goods sold and purchased by the strangers was granted to the hosts. This hostage meant the assignment of all merchant strangers to Englishmen, appointed by whoever held the grant, with whom the strangers were to lodge, the hosts having supervision of all their business and other matters, which were to be noted in books kept for the purpose. Besides other charges, two pence in the pound were levied on all sales and purchases. The following were the chief reasons for this odious system of hostage, viz., to discover the true origin and goodness of the merchandize of the strangers, to prevent smuggling and the transportation of bullion and coin to foreign countries, to ensure the purchase of English goods to the full value of the imports, and to revive the privileges of the city of London, which had in this respect fallen into disuse. Much opposition was made to the application, not only by the strangers but by others; Sir Thomas Smythe, one of the Privy Council, who protested against it in writing as contrary to Magna Charta, all humanity and the custom of all nations, refused in May of the above year to seal the patent until he had advertized her Majesty of his opinions.[2]

Dr. Lewes and Dr. Aubrey, counsel learned in the law, advised, at a court held 26th November, 1576, that the 25th clause of the Intercourse, or treaty of trade with the Low countries of 1495 (relied on by the strangers and confining them to such privileges as they had fifty years before the making of the treaty) did not touch the point, as hosting had been the custom in London as far back as the 13 Edward I. (1285) when twenty merchant strangers had been sent to the Tower of London, and fined £1000 for not lodging with English hosts, for not weighing their goods at the King's "beame," and for using false weights.

The strangers petitioned the Privy Council, urging the 25th article of the Intercourse of 1495. In this treaty was included the most favored nation clause. They also brought forward the agreement of 1564 between her Majesty and the Duchess of Parma, by which the same free traffic or intercourse was to be used as in the first year of her Majesty's reign, which treaty was confirmed by the colloquy of Bruges in 1566, and the later accord of Bristol.

Letters patent had been granted to Tipper 24th June, 1576, soon after he applied for them, and his answer to the Privy Council on the petition of the strangers was that her Majesty had

[1] S. P. Dom., Eliz. lxxx., 61; cviii., 19. [2] S. P. Dom., Eliz. cxxx., 25, fo. 1, printed by Rev. D. Agnew, French Protestant Refugees, I., 33.

granted what was complained of, and that he meant to carry his rights into execution. This he did by citing Emanuel Demetrius, Martin de la Faille and John van den Beck alias Papett before the Lord Mayor and the Judge of the Admiralty Court, who ordered these leading merchant strangers, residing in London, to lodge with such hosts as Tipper should appoint, who were to supervise all their concerns, and have two pence in the pound in all sales and purchases made by them.

On this there was a great commotion among the strangers, who objected to being thus assigned with their wives, children and goods to anyone, chosen by "a private man like Tipper."

In December of the same year commissioners were appointed to examine into the matter, to whom the merchant strangers, "frequenting the Royal Exchange of London," complained of the new orders and impositions, which caused much grief and inconvenience, besides damaging them and her Majesty's revenues. They also urged that their trade was put a stop to, and that they could get no money to buy goods to send abroad. Tipper urged that the merchant strangers had "greater regarde to their owne singular profit than to the observation of the holsome lawes and statutes of this lande," and that hosting was one of the privileges of the city of London ratified by 52 Henry III. He also alleged that the foreigners had factors in London, Bristol, Exeter, Southampton, Newcastle, Hull, Norwich, Ipswich and Colchester, who so sold their goods as to maintain the highest prices; that the strangers corrupted the revenue officials and smuggled habitually; that the English standard or value of money was higher than the Flemish, so that goods bought abroad at this lower value were sold in England for money of higher standard, which was exported or was exchanged for a larger amount of foreign money by which the price of English goods was lessened.[1] The hosting of strangers would, he said, tend to obviate this.

On the July 6th, 1577, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, the Viscount of Ghent, received Dr. Lewes and Dr. Aubrey, by appointment. Certain strangers were called in who again urged the articles of the Intercourse, which the counsel rejected. The merchant strangers in August, 1578, obtained a respite of the grant for three weeks, in which period they petitioned the Archduke Mathias with a statement of all the business, urging that it was a "thing neither the Jewes nor Turks do at any time offer to the Christians, nor the Christians offer to the Turks, or to any other nation, be they never so barbarous." The Archduke wrote from Antwerp, 4th September, 1578, to the Privy Council drawing attention to the friendly relations between the two countries. He urged that the hosting etc., of certain merchant strangers under Tipper's grant, by order of the Lord Mayor and the Judge of the Admiralty Court, was against the treaties and "contrarye both in honor, reason, and humanity," "and was such a bondage and imposition as not to be admitted." He trusted that the patent would be annulled. The petition of the strangers in England to him was appended to this letter.[2]

Tipper answered this, but the result was that the oversight of their trade, and the charge of two pence in the pound was disallowed. Thus altered the grant gave Tipper for twenty-one years from the "feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist" (24th June, 1576) the appointment of hosts for hosting, lodging, and sojourning merchant strangers in London, and all other cities and places; Italian merchants, and "the Stilyard or Guyldhall Teutonicorum," being excepted. Inquiry into all offences against the laws and statutes of the realm touching the hosting etc., of merchant strangers was comprised in this grant.[3] "All fees, profits, commodities, and emoluments, whatsoever, which by any free hoste of the sayd marchaunt straungers can or may bee lawfully had, taken or received by force of any custom, usage, law, or statute whatsoever," were to be enjoyed by the grantee, his executors or assigns; the free hosts being appointed under his hand and seal.

Tipper maintained these rights granted to him and lost no time in taking advantage of them, though it appears that his name was only put forward for the benefit of Sir Christopher Hatton who sent "his servant William Typper," to Norwich with the letters patent, granted for the free hostage of the merchant strangers, who put them into force, by boldly arresting Adrian

[1] The depreciation of the currency of a country acts as a bonus on its produce when sold abroad for gold of good standard. [2] S. P. Dom., Eliz., cxxx., 25, fo. 28. [3] Appendix, xxx., page 281.

Walweyn, one of the wealthiest merchants of that city, living in St. Michael of Muspole parish[1] on a writ of one William Rookewoode, his deputy; the action, however, was stayed by letters from Sir Christopher Hatton. Rookwoode sent a message to certain Aldermen, when it was speedily arranged on 6th March, 1578, by agreement of the assembly "for the quiet of the citizens and the poore straongers," that the hostage, etc., for Norwich should be assigned to the city for the sum of one hundred marks,[2] for the "deputation of his right for so moche as doth apperteyne to this cittie;" and the expenses of Tipper during his stay in the city were also paid.[3] The strangers were more alarmed than ever at this proceeding, and kept in their houses; many left the city and others prepared to do so. In order to assure them, the Mayor sent a warrant to each of the ministers of the foreign churches, as follows:—"By the Maior and Aldermen of the city of Norwich. Whereas by vertue of the Queins Highnes letters pattents for free hostage of marchaunte straungers graunted unto one Wylliam Typper and to his assignes who mynded to have putte the same in operation within this citye, notwithstandinge theffecte of the Queeins Maiesties to us graunted befor, for your proteccion, Neverthelesse for your better quyete, and for thexperience we have had of your godly disposicion, and good behavyour amongs us; we have also satisfyed the seyde Wylliam Typper, and receyved his authorite (by deputation) into our handes, to that ende, that none of you shoulde be molested or trowblyd, but to procede in your lawefull exercises, as you befor have done withoute anye feare or greyfe. Which wee thought good to signifye unto you: wyllinge you to publyshe the same withe expedition unto your congregation. Geven at ower Guyldehaule, within this her Maiesties citye of Norwiche, the eight daye of Marche, 1577 (O.S.), the twentye yere of her Maiesties reigne.

Yr Lovinge ffrends,
THOMAS CULLIE, Maior,
JOHN ALDRICHE, ROBERT WOODS,
ROBERT SUCKLINGE, THOMAS PECKE."

The growing prosperity of Norwich by the manufacture of the various kinds of cloth and other commodities of the strangers, caused a jealous feeling in London. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen passed an order that no innkeeper or other citizen should "receyve or take unto ther howse or howses eny comotetie that is made within the citie of Norwich, nor may sell the same under a certeyne payne for eny pece howsed nor solde." The Mayor and Aldermen of Norwich immediately boycotted London. On 7th January, 1579, it was unanimously agreed by the court, that no citizen or other inhabitant of Norwich or the liberties thereof should carry or convey by any means any commodity made in the city to the intent that it should be taken or sent to London until further orders, whether it were "packe, trusse, or fardell upon payne of forfyture of vli for eny souche packe, trusse, or fardell of commodetyes so carryed or conveyed to the sayde citie of London."[4]

The corporation granted the freedom of the city to the strangers on easy terms; on the 27th June, 1580, twenty shillings were remitted to Charles Delacourt out of the sum "which he should paie for his freedom."[5] Many foreign names are found in the city books among those who thus became citizens.

About ten days before the 15th March, 1581, the Walloons were much troubled "by reason that dyverse cominge from Cantorburye and other places have raysed false rumors one agaynste another." The elders, not being able to stop the evil, came to the Court on the above day, requesting that "everye such sclaunderouse parson maye forfeyte 6s. 8d." for each offence. The sentence of the Mayor and Aldermen is recorded as follows; "whereas upon complaynte made that dyverse of you the Alyans of this citye, latelye came from Cauntorburye and other places of this realme, here to enhabyte, doth most unnaturallye contend one agaynste the other, grevouselye defaminge and sclaunderinge one another to the greate breache of that societye and peace, that charite requirethe to be in suche parsons, as (for affliccions sake) sekethe here for to have reste and dothe not refourme the same after the fyrst and seconde admonition made to you by your elders to your greate reproche and schame. For which cause ..... shall forfayte for everye time so proved .... 6s. 8d." On the 6th May, 1583, the Mayor and Aldermen wrote to the Privy Council in favour of the Dutch merchants and manufactures, and complained that one Nicholas Wryght, an informer, molested and troubled the strangers, and they requested that he might be called on to answer for this.[6]

[1] Page 167. [2] £70 13s. 4d. [3] Assembly Book, fo. 266. [4] Assembly Book, 275. [5] Ibid, 294. [6] S. P. Dom., Eliz., clx., 37.

CHAPTER VII.

THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS TO NORWICH.—THE STRANGERS' PAGEANT.—THEIR OFFERING AND SPEECH TO HER MAJESTY.—BENEFITS CONFERRED BY THEM ON NORWICH.

In 1578, the Queen paid a visit to Norwich when making a royal progress through Norfolk and Suffolk. The Mayor and Aldermen on the 20th June ordered the houses to be repaired and the town decorated; everything was done to render the reception as magnificent as possible. £400 to £500 were borrowed by the corporation for presents to be given to certain of the council, officers and servants of her Majesty.[1] The Queen entered Norwich on the 16th August, being met outside the city by the Mayor and a well appointed procession, where he yielded to her Majesty the sword of the city, and presented her with a cup of silver-gilt containing £100 in gold, making a set oration in Latin, to which her Majesty most graciously replied, and giving the Mayor "a mace or scepter," which he carried before her, she was conducted to the Bishop's palace, passing on the way the various decorations and "pageants." The "artizans strangers' pageant" was in St. Stephen's Street, "built . . . in the manner of a stage, forty feet long and eight feet broad. . . . . On a wall were written sentences, viz. The causes of this commonwealth are GOD truly preached, JUSTICE truly executed, the PEOPLE obedient, IDLENESS expelled, LABOUR cherished, and universal CONCORD preserved." Below "it was beautified with painters work," representing several looms with the weavers working at them, which were described in writing as follows: the first, the weaving of worsted, the second, the weaving of russels, the third, the weaving of dornix, the fourth, the weaving of mockado, the fifth, the weaving of lace, the sixth, the weaving of caffa, and the seventh, the weaving of fringe. There was also a painting of a matron and two or three children, over whose heads was written GOOD NURTURE CHANGETH QUALITIES. Upon the stage at one end stood eight girls spinning worsted yarn, and on the other side the same number knitting worsted yarn hose. In the middle was "a pritty boy richly apparelled" to represent the commonwealth of the city. The various men who made the said several things represented stood before their work. When the Queen inspected the scene, the boy representing the commonwealth addressed her Majesty with these verses:

"Most gracious Prince, undoubted sovereign Queen;
Our only joy next God, and chief defence,
In this small shew, our whole estate is seen.
The wealth we have, we find proceed from thence,
The idle hand hath here no place to feed,
The painful wight hath still to serve his need.

Again, our seat denies our trafick here,
The sea too near divides us from the rest,
So weak we were within this dozen year,
As care did quench the courage of the best,
But good advice hath tanght these little hands
To rend in twain the force of pining bands.

[1] Blomefield, III., 518, et seq. gives a transcript of Queen Elizabeth's Progress to Norwich, A° 1578, collected by B. G(oldingham), and T. C(hurchyard). Imprinted at London, 4to with a map of Norwich City, by John Day.

From combed wool we draw this slender thread,[1]
From thence the looms[2] have dealing with the same,
And thence again, in order to proceed,
These several works,[3] which skilful art doth frame:
And all to drive Need into her cave,
Our heads and hands together laboured have.

We bought before, the things that now we sell,
These slender imps, their works do pass the waves,
God's peace and thine, we hold and prosper well,
Of every month the hands the charges saves.
Thus thro' thy help, and aid of power divine,
Doth Norwich live, whose hearts and goods are thine."[4]

The Queen was delighted with the show, and looked at the work of the children, examining the looms and goods made by the strangers, thanking the people much for the gratification given to her.

On Tuesday, 19th August, the strangers took an opportunity of addressing her Majesty in the market place through Hermanus Modet, one of the ministers of the Dutch Church, in a Latin speech, of which the following is a translation:[5]

"The orators (most gracious Queen) which lived in the age of them that won greatest renown, were highly commended for that they could transform the judges' minds, partly by eloquence, and partly by setting down before their eyes the calamity of the thing and person they spake of, into what disposition they listed. The first part declareth unto us no common felicity of men, in that they were so willing in following, and attentive in hearing, as they would suffer themselves to be led by eloquence. The last obtained great favour amongst all nations whose common weal was governed in good order, and far greater among the Christians: but greatest of all with thee (O most excellent Queen) the nurse of Christ's church, whose mind obedient to God's word, the spirit of Christ, and zeal of godliness, and not this prophane kind of speech hath instructed. The very calamity of godly men, and tears of the afflicted, the tears I say of faithful Christians, have thoroughly moved thee to defend and protect the miserable and dispersed members of Christ exposed to every kind of injury, frightened by a thousand deaths, with the safety and preservation as well of mind as body. For these thy singular benefits of godliness towards us, and that we live under so good a tutor, as the magistrate in this thy city of Norwich, which thy Majesty hath of clemency granted unto us for a mansion place, which were banished for Christ's religion: and moreover for that we find the minds of the people favourable towards us, first we give immortall thanks, not such as we ought, but such as we are able unto God the Father, and the Lord our only Saviour Jesus Christ: and then unto thee most mercifull Queen. Moreover, it is our humble and yet our only petition, to show unto your Majesty the thankfullness of our mind. Behold therefore dedicated to your most excellent Majesty, not any gift but our mind, no princely jewell, but a monument of godliness and posterity. The which we hope will be so much the more acceptable to your Majesty, because the goodness of God towards your Majesty is most lively drawn out of the history of the innocent and most godly Joseph, whom neither policy nor desire of bearing rule, but constant faith, godliness of a Christian heart, and heavenly vertue by God's singular mercy delivered from the bloody conspiracy of his bretheren and fear of death, brought unto high dignity and royall kingdom. To whose bretheren that proverbiall sentence of the Hebrews is very fittly alluded: envy being the desire of evil things, and covetousness of transitory renown, is oftentimes a man's destruction. But touching the mind of Joseph, the same was indued with such temperance and fortitude, that he might be thought no less unjust than wicked, that would accuse him so much as with the least affection of revenge: so wholly did he commit himself and all the government of his life, his life, I say, put in hazzard in a strange kingdom unto the

[1] Pointing to the spinners. [2] Pointing to the looms. [3] Pointing to the works. [4] Blomefield, iii., 326. [5] Ibid, 338.

providence of God, that he seemed to hang on no other thing than the only will of God. But to what end speak I this? Are not these self same things, and others like them (O most excellent Queen) by the eyes of all men clearly beheld in thee and the order of thy kingdom? What man (I say) having his wits, can deny these things to be the most happy joy, spiritual crown, and chiefest ornament of Christ's church, and truly of this kingdom the princely beauty and perpetual renown? Thou dost follow most holily the mind of Joseph, by the singular goodness of God, as well in preserving thy kingdom, as in amplifying the kingdom of Christ, (O thou most faithfull nurse of the church of God). For it is in God only to destroy this man by prosperity (as the world seeth) and advance another by all kinds of adversities, tentations, and dangers. Whom as he acknowledgeth the vessels of his mercy, so by his goodness together with the consolation and strength of his spirit, he doth bring them to the happiness of eternal life. Which our petition that good and merciful God grant may be ratified, in establishing your Majesty and governance of your kingdom with spiritual wisdom and understanding, in preserving the same full many years, and inducing your Majesty's subjects more and more with true knowledge of him, for his Son's sake, our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen."

He then presented a silver-gilt cup, of the value of £50, "very curiously and artificially wrought"[1] enclosed in a green velvet case; on the cover stood a figure of Joseph with these words:

Innocuum pietas ad Regia Sceptra Josephum
Ex manibus fratrum carnificisque rapit:
Carcere et insidiis, sic te, Regina, tuorum
Ereptam, duxit culmina ad ista Deus.

On the side of the cup was the inscription:

Serenissimae Angliae Reginae Elizabethae, Ecclesiae Belgicae Nordovici ob religionem exulantes, hoc monumentum et pietatis et posteritatis ergo consecrabant anno salutis Humanæ, 1578.

Within the cup was the representation of a serpent, and inside the coiled up serpent was a dove, with these words:

Prudens vt Serpens, simplex vt Columba.

The Queen graciously accepted the offering saying, "Grato recipio animo, sed quid ita estis obliti vestrum, ut mihi aliquid de vestra paupertate offeratis, quae nullius indigeo." Her Majesty on leaving Norwich presented the strangers' churches with thirty pounds through Henry Sackford, Esq., one of the Privy Council; £19 of which the court paid to Hermanus Modet for the Dutch, and £11 to Lodowyc Maupin, minister of the Walloon congregation, and she especially recommended the strangers to the Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that they should not be oppressed in any manner. At this time on a petition to the court the strangers were excused from their attendance every Wednesday and Saturday in the Sheriff's Court and at the Guildhall.[2]

The city was grievously afflicted after the departure of the Queen, "the traines of her Majesty's carriage being many of them infected, lefte the plague behind them, which so increased and contynued, as it raged above a yer and 3 quarters after," when 2335 English and 2482 strangers died[3] from 20th August, 1578, to 19th February, 1579.[4] The strangers in London were forbidden to receive any goods or to lodge any persons coming from Norwich under pain of the goods being burnt and the persons banished.[5]

In 1582 another return of the strangers was required from the Mayor to note the increase of their numbers, when it was found that there were "1128 men, 1358 women, children stranger

[1] Blomefield, iii., 337. [2] Ruytinck's MS., 89; Blomefield, iii., 317. [3] Equal to a third of their numbers.
[4] Ibid, 354. [5] Ruytinck's MS., 89.

born 815, children English born 1378, in all 4679 souls; of which number 653 dwelt in Colgate ward, and paid for the rents of their houses (most of which before stood empty) £292 15s. 4d. a year, so that upon this representation, and their living peaceably, they continued to the end of this century, in a flourishing condition, and enjoyed the several privileges of their two congregations."[1]

In 1583 the citizens were convinced that the strangers were conferring great advantages on the city, and viewed those who troubled them with disfavour. On the 6th May of this year the Mayor and Aldermen wrote to the Privy Council detailing how the strangers' artizans had benefited the city; that houses in ruins were rebuilt, the poor set to work, instead of being forced to beg, etc. It was requested therefore that Nicholas Wryght an informer might be stayed from prosecuting four of the leading master craftsmen, by name Gerarde Vosse, Jacques Bastinge, Francis Trion, and Anthony de Sacke, for selling goods by retail and defrauding her Majesty's customs.[2]

At the first meeting of the colloquy of the Dutch churches held in London, 15th March, 1575, at which that of Norwich was represented, the first matter decided, after the verification of the deputies, was that the Walloon Churches within the kingdom might without prejudice send deputies to take part in the proceedings of these meetings. Synods of both nations were held when required at Austin Friars, as the senior church, the minutes being entered in the Act book of that Church.

The consistory of the Dutch Church of Norwich was apparently still in an unsettled state, as in 1578 the minister and elders excused themselves from attending the colloquy of that year, and in 1581 they refused to send any one to represent their Church, adding that they considered it unnecessary for the Churches to meet together at all;[3] they also refused to go to the National Synod to be held at Middelburg on the 29th May of the latter year. In 1583 and 1584 they acted in the same way, and in 1586 their deputies attended, with orders not to sit at the colloquy, but to assist only in conferring with "Lord Walsingham," Secretary of the Privy Council.

On 30th May, 1586, the deputies of the French Churches joined with those of the Dutch Churches to answer the proposal of Sir Francis Walsyngham concerning a supply of corn. The foreign congregations agreed to communicate to the Secretary of State, in the name of the churches of both nations, that they would do all possible in the matter as far as they could in the proper time of the next season for the common welfare. Walsyngham answered that the churches of London must answer for all the outlying congregations; he complained that although some of the congregation had done their duty with regard to the natives employed by them, others were not treating them well. He trusted that all the new-comers received by the foreign ministers into the congregations would live quietly and with Christian modesty.[4]

Two documents sent from Norwich[5] show what the strangers were doing for the city at about this date. They paid their share for the support of the parish clergy, besides £100 to their own ministers, and £40 yearly for relief of the poor of the Dutch congregation, and a corresponding amount for those of the Walloon Church. They lent money to the citizens without interest; they paid £400 yearly to the Corporation for dues on goods; they had raised the rents of houses to £12 and £14, which before their coming used to let for £2 yearly; they paid three shillings, besides a sum at Yarmouth, for passports when they went to the Netherlands, and provided work for natives, as far as twenty miles round the city, to the amount of £500 annually as wages. A great trade was encouraged abroad as well as at home, their commodities being in good esteem in all places. The strangers also paid contributions to subsidies, tasks, and watches, they cultivated many acres of land for the growth of flax, which they used for making linen goods, and they also grew great quantities of roots which served for food. They lived blameless lives at no charge, begged of no one, and maintained their own poor. At all places where they were settled they were very prosperous, "and they lived very thriftily, following their trades . . . . . but this disgusted the English traders . . . . . especially

[1] Blomefield, iii., 294. [2] App. xx., printed also in N. A. Misc. III., i., 247. [3] Dutch Colloquy Book, fo. 62. [4] Ibid, fo. 98; Ruytinck's MS., 95. [5] App. xx., xxi., pp. 263, 264.

the retailers." A bill was therefore brought into Parliament in 1588 against the strangers and aliens come from Flanders, France and other countries, which proposed to enact that no alien, not being a denizen nor having served as apprentice for seven years, should sell any wares by retail; this bill failed, when another was brought in enacting that children of strangers should pay strangers' customs; like the former one this also was thrown out.[1]

The strangers were required to find their proportion of soldiers in 1587 and 1588 for the levy to be prepared to repel the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada. Ruytinck records that the Armada was fought from the 25th to the 29th of October in the latter year, and by God's help it was destroyed by the English and Dutch vessels. Some of the medals struck in commemoration of the great victory were given to the strangers, being distributed by Jacobus Regius, minister of the Dutch Church of London.[2]

[1] Strype's Annals, iii., 543. [2] Ruytink's small History MS., Austin Friars Archives.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE "DISCIPLINE" OF THE WALLOON CHURCH.—THE DUTIES OF THE MINISTERS, ELDERS, AND DEACONS. THE COLLOQUIES OF THE FRENCH CHURCHES.—MEMBERS SECEDE TO THE PARISH CHURCHES.

On the first establishment of a strangers' church in London, by the letters patent of 24th July, 1550,[1] it was incorporated under the title of "the Superintendent and Ministers of the German and other strangers in the city of London," and at first both the Dutch and Walloon or French speaking refugees met at the Austin Friars Church, given to the body by the same grant. On 16th October of the same year on account, probably, of there being insufficient accommodation for the increasing numbers at Austin Friars, and for the convenience of the two sections, a lease was obtained of the church of St. Anthony's hospital in Threadneedle-street "for the use of the French and Dutch Church for sermons and administration of sacraments." At that period an agreement was entered into that the Dutch language should be used at Austin Friars, but the French speaking members of the church had the right of occasionally using the building, the Dutch agreeing to repair the church in Threadneedle-street for the use of the Walloons.[2]

Very soon after the foundation of the strangers' church, articles were drawn up by Johannes A Lasco and printed in Latin[3] for order and ecclesiastical discipline, which were approved and confirmed by the King in Council; these were translated into French and published in 1556.[4] Dr. Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, always a great friend to the strangers, made, in his own handwriting in a note book of the time of Edward VI., an abstract of this discipline, used by the Dutch and French Churches.[5] This original discipline is unquestionably the basis of all others used by the foreign churches of this country, and an abridged edition in the Dutch language was prepared by Martin Micronius for general use.[6] No change in this could have been made during the dispersion of the church on the accession of Queen Mary.

The next certain period of an alteration or revision was in 1561, when the "forme de Police Ecclesiastique, instituee a Londres en l'Eglise des Francois" was arranged by Nicholas Des Gallars, pasteur of the French Church of London, which very much resembled the outline made by Parker, also closely following the original discipline of A Lasco, with additions from the discipline agreed on at the first Synod of the French Reformed Church at Paris, 28th May, 1559.[7] It is probable that the difference then arose in the rules for the Dutch and French Churches in England. This discipline was again revised in 1578 according to the original manuscript preserved in the archives of the French Church of London, the title of which is as follows: "Police et Discipline Ecclesiastique observée en l'Eglise de la Langue Francoise à Londres." It concludes with: "Ces articles de discipline ont estes dresses et approuues par les Ministres, Anciens et Diacres de ceste eglise Francoise de Londres ausquels il ne sera permis à aucun de rien changer ou innouer de son authorité particuliere, etc. Faict et conclud par les Ministres, Anciens et Diacres de l'Eglise Francoise de Londres apres auior eu sur ce la communication et conseil de quelque bon nombre de ministres Francoise refugiez à Londres et arresté aux jour de censures en mois de Septembre an quinze cens soissante dixhuict pour tesmoings nous soubsignes:

Burn, 265, printed from Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. VI., part 5. [2] Burn, 24-25. [3] B. Museum, c. 35. a. 19. [4] Ibid, c. 25. b. 19. [5] Ecclesiæ Gallicæ et Belgicæ, Strypes's Parker's, 31; App. viii. [6] Ruytinck MS., 11. [7] Miss Toulmin Smith, N. A. Misc. II., i., 96, 97, quoting the discipline of Des Gallars.

Jno. Bodley	R. Le Macon, ministre[5]
Pie. de Rosigniel	Gille Bulteel [?]
Johan vander Hofstadt	Lois Biscop. „

On the 5th August, 1579, the discipline was again subscribed by the ministers, elders, and deacons, who added their names from time to time, twenty-nine of these appearing to have been signed after the year 1606, notwithstanding the fact that there was another revision finally settled in 1588.

When the ecclesiastical discipline "comme elle a esté practiquée depuis la Reformation de l'Eglise" was settled for the Channel Islands at the Synod held at Guernsey 28th June, 1576, it had without doubt for its basis the one arranged by A Lasco and noted by Parker, and that of des Gallars, though somewhat altered to suit the requirements of the authorities, as the Governors of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney, were present when it was settled;[1] this text was again revised in 1579.[2] There was much controversy on the subject of ecclesiastical discipline in the English Church in the second half of the 16th century, many "Defenses and Replies" being printed and published.[3]

The settlement at Norwich of refugees from West Flanders speaking the two languages having been made in accordance with letters patent granted by the crown to "certeyn Douchmen of the Lowe Countryes" and there being always a party in the city adverse to the foreigners on account of trade matters, and there being admittedly none of the French nation among them, it is probable that it was considered prudent for some years not to have any distinction except in tongue in the administration of their two churches, both sections no doubt using until 1589 the discipline of the Dutch Churches in England.

At the second colloquy of the French Churches in England which met 15th June, 1582, it was ordered that a copy of the discipline (no doubt the one revised in 1578) should be sent by the brethren of London to each of the other churches; this form apparently was not acceptable, for at the third colloquy assembled at Norwich, 12th April, 1583, it was by Act 9 "considered good to have a common form of discipline instead of the particular one of London." At the fourth colloquy held at Canterbury, 8th May, 1584, the Act 19 states that the articles of the common discipline of the foreign churches of the French language in England were read, "selon laquelle les dites Eglises seront gouvernées pour cheminer d'un même pied et en union les unes avec les autres." At the fifth colloquy held at Southampton, 13th May, 1586, by Act 9, notices were to be published on Sacrament Sundays concerning the discipline, that no one should be in ignorance. At the sixth colloquy held at Rye, 15th and 16th September, 1587, it was ordered that all should consider the discipline in order to pass a unanimous resolution in London concerning it; this was again ordered by Act 5 of the seventh colloquy held in the latter city 6th and 7th September, 1588.[4] This discipline for all the French Churches in England was finally agreed to unanimously in this year.

The consistory of the Walloon Church of Norwich on the 5th April, 1589, formally adopted "the articles of discipline, which were drawn up and approved by the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the French Churches in England assembled together," which conformed in principle and in much of the same language with the original rules, with the addition of five rules concerning the colloquies and general meetings and a few others.

On the 29th of the same month this revised book of police and ecclesiastical discipline "obseruée es Eglises de la langue françoise recoeuillies en ce Royaume d'Angleterre," having been first read in the presence of the ministers, elders, and deacons, was signed with great approbation according to Article 10 by Jan Marie and Nicholas Basnage Jz, ministers, and by the six elders and seven deacons, the latter, though not called on by the rules to do so, signing as

[1] A mutilated copy of this discipline of 1576 is in B. M., Cotton MSS., Calig. E., vi., fo. 324. [2] Discipline Eccl. des Isles de la Manche par le Revd. E. C. Lee, M.A., 1885. [3] A defence of the Eccl. Regiment in Englande, defaced by T. C. in his replie agaynst D. Whitgifte. London, printed for Humfrey Toy. 1574. A defence of the Eccl. Disc. ordayned of God to be used in his church, against a Replie of Maister Bridges, etc., 1584, which replie he termed "A defence of the Government established in the Church of Engl. for Eccl. Matters, 1588. [4] Colloquy Book of the French Churches. [5] Dit de la Fontaine, Pasteur d'Orleans.

officials of the church. This practice was always followed in the future on election to office.

The Norwich Church, to the time of its being closed, was governed according to this discipline of 1588, but the churches of London and Canterbury again revised their rules in 1641,[1] which form they retain to the present day.[2] The serious dissensions of the Norwich Church and the dissatisfaction of the D'Assigny party with the consistory of the London Church prevented any agreement on the subject of the discipline at the latter date.

At the Synod held in London 3rd September, 1641, it was considered advisable by the 9th Act that the Disciplines of the Dutch and French Churches in England should be carefully considered, and that one general Discipline should be made from the two in use, so as to bring about a closer connection between the two Churches. This was however postponed to the next meeting of the two nations, which took place on the 13th May, 1644, when the matter came up again, and it was then decided that "it might hereafter be of excellent use, yet forasmuch as the present execution thereof may seem unseasonable in regard of the distractions of the kingdom, and that the parliament was about to bring about a Reformation, the Synod thought it expedient that the matter should not be altogether put on one side but deferred, and the committee appointed, namely, Dr. de Laune, Mr. Delmé, Mr. Liebart, Mr. Calandrin, ministers, and Mr. Bulteel and Mr. Hoste, elders, be discharged." It was thought unreasonable to petition Parliament on the subject considering the "wofull disasters of this bleeding kingdome."[3] The d'Assigny scandals finally separated the two Churches.

The Walloon Church of Norwich was governed by the Book of Discipline, which was read once a year to the congregation. It provided for the maintenance of pure doctrine and good order in the church meetings, for keeping all members to their duties and for ensuring warning, admonition, consolation, and assistance in time of trouble. It settled the government of the church in the following way. The four orders required to carry on the church were Pasteurs, Doctors or Professors (when such were found suitable for the office and the church required them, which did not appear was the case at Norwich), Elders and Deacons.

The Pasteurs, besides their ordinary duties, kept a surveillance over the morals of their flock, admonishing and censuring those who turned from the straight path. They were only admitted to their charge in due form, when found to hold correct doctrine, and both they and their families were required to be of irreproachable conduct and repute. Pasteurs were first chosen by the consistory and then finally accepted with the agreement of the majority of the congregation, after once or oftener preaching sermons by which it could be judged whether the congregation would be edified by the teaching. Any thing against the candidate had to be brought forward within fifteen days after the final test sermon, all opposition to be enquired into by the community taking advice of the "classis" and other churches if necessary. There being no obstacle, the authority of the Superintendent (the Bishop) was obtained, and on an appointed day the Minister was presented formally to the congregation and received with the usual prayers and laying on of hands after signing a confession of faith and the Book of Discipline. Should a church find a difficulty in providing a minister, application was to be made to the brethren in London to make the examination and choice of a fit person to be approved of by the church requiring him.

Notice being given on the previous Sunday and no hindrance or opposition being found, the confirmation of the appointment was made with the consent of the congregation. The candidate then took a formal oath with other things "to respect the ecclesiastical rules and the Discipline received in the church" and "to maintain as far as lays in him the well doing and maintenance of the kingdom to preserve as far as possible peace and union within it and to consent to nothing which can contravene this." The elders and deacons also took this oath on election to office. On election, these three orders received their charge with a set prayer and laying on of hands in the name of the Saviour.

In case of more than one minister in a church, no superiority was to be claimed by one of them over the other. No vice or crime was tolerated in a minister such as heresy, schism,

[1] French Church Colloquy Book, 56-57 d. [2] Miss Toulmin Smith, N. A. M. II., i., 93. [3] Dutch Church Colloquy Book, 112.

rebellion against ecclesiastical order, simony, intrigues to gain possession of the charge of another, forgery, betting, immorality, theft, drunkenness, assault, usury, or any crime punishable by a magistrate. Other minor vices were to be looked over, provided they were discontinued on warning being given; these were, a strange method of teaching, negligence in studying the Bible and reprehending vice, and in doing his duty generally, using scurrilous, idle, and injurious language, falsehood, temerity, deceit, illiberality, anger, dissolute habits or gestures, dancing, scandalous games forbidden by the law, and other like matters. The charge of a minister was for life, unless he resigned or was required to do so on account of misconduct.

The Doctors were to keep the members in sound doctrine, to "prophesy," search and expound the scriptures in their true sense in order to refute heretics, and to prepare students for the ministry by lessons, propositions, and discourses. There does not appear to have been any of this order at Norwich, at all events under that name, but schoolmasters, who taught the catechism and science, "which are aids to arrive at the highest erudition" were of this order. In the first Discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, compiled 20th May, 1560, and subscribed 17th January, 1561, "prophesying or interpreting of the scriptures" was arranged for weekly, and the second Book of Discipline, chapter V. is concerning "the Doctor, who may be also called Prophet, Bishop, Elder, Catechiser, that is, teacher of the Catechisme, and rudiments of Religion."[1] By Act 2 of the fifth colloquy held at Southampton, 13th May, 1586, it was ruled that students should be sent to Geneva to study for the ministry; for this purpose collections were made in all the churches. The consistory of the Walloon Church visited the schoolmasters at least four times a year to examine the books used by them. No one was to teach who was not a communicant and approved of by the congregation. Their duty was to teach true piety, and to prepare the children to answer the catechism according to their classes.

The Elders, with the Ministers, composed the consistory, but neither order was to claim the government of the church. Elders were to be sober men, sound in the faith, prudent, and of honest report, without reproach, and zealous to advance the glory of God. It was not necessary that they should be men learned in the scriptures, nor was it necessary to advise the Superintendent of their election. They met weekly, on Mondays, to consider the business of the church and to give necessary orders, entering the minutes in the Act-book, all questions being decided by vote.[2]

Quarterly meetings were held at which the ministers, elders, and deacons met together to consider any falling off in their own lives and conversation, and the duties of the church intrusted to their charge. At the last meeting of the year at Christmas time the elders and deacons considered the stipends of the ministers, so that any deficiency might be reported to the congregation, and means taken to provide the necessary sum. The duty of the elders was to maintain good order during the services, and to see that the admonitions of the ministers were attended to. The city was divided into four districts, each to be under the charge of an elder, who had a written list of the names of all members of the church in it. The elders looked after the children, and told their parents to take care to instruct them and to see that they were duly registered to be taught the catechism publicly, the names being given in when sufficiently instructed. They were not to blame publicly any member of private faults, unless he had been previously warned, but on continuance and it becoming notorious, offenders were to be called before the consistory after consultation by that body. Should the persons, so called up not appear, after a gentle admonition, suspension from the communion ensued until amendment of ways. In case of public faults and of great scandals to the majority of the congregation, on promise of amendment and evidence of the same, a public reconciliation was to be made in the church, but exclusion from the communion was maintained until a fair promise was shown of better behaviour. With hardened sinners there was a process of excommunication and a public expulsion from the church, but this was not to occur without use of all possible means of prayer and admonition. Notice of excommunication was to be given at least three times at a fortnight's interval; the first time without the name, only mentioning "a brother

[1] The Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, 1641. [2] The only Act Book of the Norwich Church now extant commences in 1628 and continues to the closing of the Church.

guilty of great faults," afterwards the name was to be given and the offences specified. On any sign of true repentance the sentence was not to be proceeded with. All hope being given up of reforming the offender, excommunication and separation from the church took place as a warning to others. These were expelled from the town by application to the magistrates, and warning of such persons of scandalous life was given to the other churches for fear of "infection." On repentance and amendment of life the sinner was to be retaken into the church after public acknowledgment of his sins, with a set form of prayer. At all times censures and warnings were to be made with moderation.

By the discipline the period of the charge of elders depended on the agreement of the congregation, but the usual custom was that elders and deacons continued in their office three years, so that each year there should be a discharge and election of the third part of their members, but those re-elected could serve. The same causes for the dismissal of a minister were applicable to an offending elder. Both elders and deacons when discharged had to make formal declarations that they had faithfully performed their duty, they were then released from their charge with the consent of the consistory. It was free for the congregation to elect as many elders as might be necessary. The names of those nominated were published, and seven days were given for objections to be made. After examining these the election took place. All matters discussed at the meetings of the consistory were considered confidential, and, if agreement could not be arrived at, the brethren of the other churches were to be consulted at the colloquies, with an appeal to the synods of the two nations. A resolution was passed 29th June, 1648, that members of the consistory not present at the hour of three by the Christchurch clock, should be fined four pence for each time, if they were not absent from their quarters or five miles from the city. In the Dutch Churches the appointments of elders and deacons were permanent ones, the vacancies by death or misconduct being filled according to necessity.

The especial duty of the Deacons was the care of the poor and those who for some reason or other might require help; to make the collections in the church, to keep the two "bources," one for the poor and the other for the stipends of the ministers, and the other accounts of the church; the proportion of receipts to be regulated as was thought proper. The deacons met weekly for business connected with the poor and the church; nothing could be done by one deacon alone, but in urgent cases two of the order could give relief to the extent of one shilling. At these meetings a minister was present who presided; in his absence a deacon took the chair, each one in turn. The book of payments and receipts was kept by one of the number who wrote well and could keep accounts; another made payments and received the sums collected. This was a monthly service, others taking it in turn. On appointment they swore to be honest in the dispensation of money received, and to render a just account of the same. The collections were made at the close of the services, the money being taken at the door of the church. This was then counted and handed over to the deacon deputed to keep the purse, and the amount was entered in the book. On any difficulty occurring a minister or elder was consulted, and if necessary a report was made to the consistory. No private matters were disclosed except to the minister or elders of the district, and when necessary to any other advisable person, but any extraordinary or new thing of importance was to be communicated at once to the consistory. The accounts of the deacons were to be passed at least once every three months on Sacrament Sundays in the presence of deputed members of the consistory.

Alms were given weekly to the poor at their houses by the deacons, who were then to carefully inquire regarding their need. It was the duty of each of the deacons to visit every month the families in his district in company with the elder who had the charge of it; besides this every three months the half of their number, accompanied by a minister, visited the houses of the poor and afflicted, to know whether any augmentation or diminution of aid was necessary. The office of deacon was not for life, but it might be discharged at the will of the other officials with the consent of the congregation; in the Norwich Church the same order in this was followed as with the elders, their number being according to the need, but the general practice was to elect the elders and deacons at the end of May in each year.

With regard to the services, the days and hours when sermons were preached were left to the disposition of the consistory, though according to the rules noted by Archbishop Parker for the order and government of the ministers of foreign churches in England the services were held at

the following hours: nine o'clock in the morning, and one and three o'clock in the afternoon; at one of these latter times the catechism was taught. Catechising was diligently practised on Sundays to instruct children, ignorant persons, and even the whole congregation, in the way that seemed best to the consistory, the children being arranged according to their districts. When children were sufficiently taught to be able to give the summary of the faith, they were then to publicly make a profession of the same in the church, and were received with prayer to partake of the communion. Four days a year were set apart for this ceremony, namely, the Sundays before the sacrament days in January, April, July and October. The consistory also regulated the use of extraordinary prayers in the time of affliction. Fasting was practised in times of extreme necessities of the church, notice of the days being given on the preceding Sunday, so that preparation by prayer and exhortation could be made the day before. On these occasions all left their work to assist in this exercise of piety, etc. During the assembling of the congregation on Sundays and other days of worship one of the members, termed the "lecteur," read passages from the Old or New Testament, a psalm being sung at intervals.

The rite of baptism was administered after the sermons, and this only by the minister, the names of the infants being registered with the names and surnames of the fathers and mothers and of the four sponsors; the latter to be of sufficient age and communicants, as others were unable to promise the church to instruct their godchildren as they should. Excommunicated persons were ineligible, but those under suspension, if repentant, could serve with the permission of the consistory. In cases of illegitimate children presented for baptism due notice was to be given of the fact in order to avoid scandal. In all cases notices of baptisms were to be given to the elder or deacon of the district with the names of the sponsors, and when the minister was absent infants were baptised in the Dutch Church.[1]

The Lord's Supper was celebrated on the first Sunday of each mouth, public prayer being said the previous day with an exhortation to all faithful persons. The sermon and prayer of the day being over, the ministers distributed the bread and wine in good order and with reverence, due notice having been given on the previous Sunday that none should present themselves who had not made a profession of faith. Persons unknown and new comers had to give their names in to the elders of their districts, with an attestation from their own churches, and if they had not previously received the sacrament they had to provide witnesses who could certify as to their good life and conversation, when, being instructed and making a profession of faith, they were received after a due examination. Those who abstained were ordered to be censured, due regard being observed between those who had scruples and those who did so from ill will and persistency.

Young people under age could not marry without the consent of their parents or guardians. Those over age were advised not to do so without the knowledge of their parents, and if persisting were brought before the consistory. Engagements to marry were only to be made in the presence of godparents, neighbours, or other respectable persons; notice was then to be given in, or the marriage contracts made by the notaries to be shown, to the consistory. After due inquisition, if the respective parties were free and outside the prohibited degrees, and had the consent of their parents and were themselves content with the marriage contract, the two parties made a formal promise of marriage to each other in the church, and a promise to the congregation to ratify the same after the banns had been duly published. These were entered in the act book of the consistory under the title of "promesse de mariage." Great trouble was given by members of the congregation who married in the parish churches without making the formal "promesses" in their own church according to the discipline; these had to make due submission to the consistory before being readmitted to the privileges of this church. Banns of intended marriages were to be published on three Sundays unless some dispensation had been given.

Marriages were celebrated in service time before the sermons on Sundays and other days, except on sacrament or fast days. Widows were not to enter into engagements to remarry under four and a half months after the death of their husbands, and widowers were exhorted to wait at least some months before contracting another marriage, and to advise the consistory

[1] Baptismal Register.

before getting engaged. Persons were to be admonished if the marriage did not take place within six weeks after the due publication of the banns. Proof of publication of banns in the parish churches was required in cases of proposed marriages with the English; the banns were then proclaimed in the French Church, and the marriages were celebrated in the English Churches.[1] Warning was always given that the children of such marriages would not be supported in any way by the foreign church. All husbands and wives who separated from each other were ordered by Act 3 of the colloquy, held 7th September, 1615, to be publicly admonished and suspended from the sacrament.

With regard to the visitation of the sick, it was the duty of the family to give notice to the elder or deacon of their district who gave them admonition and consolation, "sick people often thinking more of curing their bodies than their souls," and instruction was given to the ministers to visit them at a convenient time. Those who died were to be decently interred, not less than twelve or more than twenty-four hours after death, in the burial ground of the parish where they had lived without any superstitious practices or pomps, but it was especially ordered to those of Norwich to have "predication" on such occasions, as arranged in 1593. The number and names of those dying were to be given in to the consistory every month by those having charge of districts to be sent to the authorities.

Colloquies were ordered to be held yearly of deputies, being a minister and elder, from each Church of the French tongue in the kingdom, who were furnished with credentials and instructions approved and signed by the consistories, which, however, did not hinder the holders from proposing what might be thought expedient. These were held in the various places where churches were established, according to arrangements made at the previous meetings. These colloquies were for the purpose of maintaining purity of life and doctrine with the order and union of the churches. At these meetings the president of the last one held, or, in default, the minister of the place offered up prayers; after this an election was made of a president and secretary. All important matters coming before the meeting were to be put in writing and registered in the special Act book of the colloquies, which book was kept by the London Church, and a copy was sent to each of the other French Churches in England. The elders of the church of the place where the colloquy was held had the privilege of being present, but they had no deliberative voices with the exception of the one appointed. At the close of the sittings there was a fraternal discussion on the relations of each church with its pasteur, and of the pasteur with his church.

At the colloquy of the French Churches held at Norwich, 25th April, 1593, it was agreed by the members of the church to give the widow of their late pasteur Jean Marie a suitable pension to support her and her numerous children. One of the sons was sought for by the French Churches in Holland and Zeeland to be educated for the ministry. It was proposed to raise a sum to maintain another son at Cambridge for a year, until he had a better chance of continuing his studies.[1] Madame Marie however had later often to complain that this pension was not duly paid. By Act 13 of this colloquy the Norwich Church was recommended to keep their acts and registers in a better form, so that they should have more authority, otherwise it was feared that inconveniences might arise. It was especially requested that all the dates and the particulars of matters resolved on in the consistory should be duly noted.[2]

On Sunday, 21st April, 1594, Nicholas Basnage, minister of the French Church, made a set declaration to the congregation that his long standing quarrel with some of the members had been arranged at the late colloquy "with great equity and uprightness," "les Anciens sont de bon acord avec moy, qui sais votre pasteur et moy avec les Anciens." It was also decided at the colloquy held at Norwich on the 15th of the same month that Basnage should continue until "St. Jean prochaine" (Midsummer Day) to read to the congregation, whenever occasion required it, the ordinances of those who had civil rule over the strangers. After that period the politic men should perform that duty as appertaining to "the outside rule of this life" for "c'est une chose mal convenable que la chaire de l'Evangile soit convertie en un echafaut pour faire des cris et publications civiles: que le ministre de Christ soit oficier des cohues et judgemens d'icelles."[3]

[1] French Colloquy Book, 16 d. [2] Ibid. [3] French Colloquy Book, 31 d.

In 1595 there were great complaints of the expense necessary to provide for poor refugees "en passant," who journeyed from church to church, especially when wishing to return abroad. The deputies of Norwich and Canterbury at the colloquy of this year insisted that these should take the nearest route and not go long circuits. The officials of the former church considered themselves somewhat above their own rules, for it was ordered at the colloquy of 1601 that the brethren of Norwich should observe Act 14 of the Southampton colloquy of 1598, which required the publication of offences committed by elders and ministers when suspension was necessary, and the denunciation of the justification of those who without cause made accusations against others.[1]

At the Colloquy of March, 1603, the Norwich Church was required to conform to the custom of other churches in making due collections for their ministers and poor, and to observe the Acts 6 and 14 of the colloquies of 1594 and 1595, touching the publication of politic matters from the pulpit, and that the "tutelles" should no more be announced.[2]

The consistories of the foreign churches were very jealous of any interference with the members in any matter connected with their religious services. It appears that the Bishop had hindered the celebration of marriages in the Walloon Church in 1611, but it was ruled that according to the Discipline all banns should be duly proclaimed. This matter was brought before the colloquy of the Austin Friars Church on 15th August, 1621, great inconvenience arising by the surrogates having granted marriage licences in a general way to the members of the foreign congregations. It was resolved that joint action should be taken and that Joannes Elison, minister of the Dutch Church at Norwich, should confer with the minister of the French Church there in order to find some means of arranging this matter with the Bishop; the churches of London and Colchester at the same time agreed to appeal to the Bishop of London. The Archbishop of Canterbury was to be requested to confirm the arrangement if any satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at.[3] No result apparently ensued, as at the next colloquy, 19th August, 1624, it was determined to appeal to the chancellors of the various dioceses, and to point out the growing inconvenience arising from marriage licences being granted to the members of the foreign congregations.[4] On the 16th September, 1628, an order was given that all members of the French Church of Norwich married without due publication of banns should appear before the next meeting of the consistory, when they were expected to make due submission.[5] It was improbable that the chancellors of the Bishops would submit, in any way to the dictation of the foreign churches in this matter, and the inconvenience continued. On the 26th February, 1646, several of the congregation having married in the English Churches without banns published in the French Church, they acknowledged their faults and it was ordered that their acknowledgments should be published on the following Sunday.[6] The cases of those suspended from the sacrament were brought before the colloquies on difficulty arising; thus in 1594, Mathieu Ploiart, who had been suspended for misconduct, was ordered by the deputies met together at Norwich to acknowledge his faults.[7] Those wrongly suspended appealed to the same authority. Thomas Bonnel, elder of Norwich, took this course successfully in 1596, when the minister and consistory were ordered to redress their proceedings. At the same colloquy Anthoine Doneau was ordered to be suspended if he did not submit.

The Act book of the consistory gives details of the rule of the Walloon congregation by the elders and deacons, which throws much light on the doings of the members. On the 27th January, 1628, the politic men were ordered to make out a list of all those of the congregation who were found frequenting the "Cabarets." These officials had a register of their proceedings, which was not always in order, as in 1630 the Mayor complained of the way it was kept, and requested the elders to examine it with a view to improvement; the politic men on the 24th March found difficulty in believing that the Mayor had taken such a liberty. In 1628 there was trouble with regard to the poor of the church; in consequence of this a fresh distribution of the various quarters of the city was made among the elders and deacons on the 3rd June, and on the 16th September following it was decided that all who lived "fraudaleusement" should

[1] Ibid, 32 d. [2] Ibid, 36. [3] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 36. [4] Ibid. 47. [5] Act Book of the Consistory. [6] Ibid. [7] French Colloquy Book, 26.

be presented to the magistrates. On the 23rd June, 1629, Nicolas Lance, after having been punished by the bench for having "dangerously used" his knife on some townspeople, was summoned before the consistory to make amends for the disgrace brought upon his Church.

False doctrinal opinions held by any of the flock were taken notice of. Jan Desbonnet after much discussion acknowledged the doctrine of predestination, as held in the foreign reformed Churches. He also was brought to believe in the epistles of St. Paul and the scriptures in general, and he then admitted that the immorality he practised was wrong, marriage being ordained by God, and that he had used God's name too freely, this he would try not to do in the future. He also promised not to oppose the Church as he had done, and would submit to its rules as laid down. This Desbonnet does not appear to have done, for on 24th October, 1633, he was called up again and ordered to produce his views on predestination in writing; he was ordered to submit to God's truths and not to concern himself more with points of theology, which were "desus sa portée." This troublesome member died shortly before 28th January, 1641.

As early as 1601 there were seceders to the parish churches to avoid the contributions to the Church. Pierre Truye and Nicholas de Corte thus offending were severely censured by the colloquy.[1] In the beginning of 1631, Nicolas Decelé and others, as members of the congregation, were charged before the Mayor for the amounts due to the elders and deacons; on the 28th January Isaac Decelé promised to pay what his father owed, but it was not until 12th June, 1634, when threatened with a writ to appear before the Privy Council, that he agreed to contribute twenty-one pence a month for the minister, and eighteen pence a month for the poor. The pay of the minister was £6 a month, and had been so for many years previous to this time. This amount was provided for by a fixed collection from each member; when necessary these payments were doubled, and if members did not pay up pressure was put on them by the consistory.[2] All donations made to the Church for a fund ("*un stoc*") for the maintenance of the ministers and the poor were registered in the Act book.[3] The member of the Church holding this money had to find a sufficient security.[4] On the 3rd March, 1631, the Bishop was appealed to by the consistory to compel Pierre Douen to submit to the discipline, this his Lordship did not find it expedient to do. The offender however did not pay his contributions, so was summoned 29th January, 1633, to appear before the consistory. Being threatened with suspension from the sacrament, he said that he was "pas bon assé" to receive it; persisting in this he was called to appear before the Bishop on the 7th February, and was constrained under pain of the order of Council to promise to pay up his arrears. Persons offending in any way were suspended from receiving the sacrament, and their names were then published. If offenders did not satisfy the elders and ministers their tickets (mereaux) were detained.[5] So it would appear that all the strangers were licensed by the foreign churches, and when unprovided with tickets they forfeited the right of remaining in the city. When presented to the magistrates they were frequently severely dealt with; on 18th March, 1641, Elie Philippo and Abraham Caste, who both filled the office of elder, were committed to the Bridewell, for not paying their poor rates.[6] Isaac Hapio was admonished 8th December, 1631, on account of his idle habits. On the 27th December following, the consistory gave notice that a new Bible would be ready by the next Easter, which was announced to be the "Bible de la nouvelle translation," probably that of Geneva.

On the 23rd May, 1632, notice was given that "drawing knives on each other, throwing beer pots or other dangerous implements" could not be allowed, and that the names of all who did such things would be publicly put up and published in the choir of the church. Incorrigible offenders were expelled the city; Pierre Behague was told he would be so treated on 30th May, 1632. This was arranged by presentment to the Mayor, Pierre Bouteleu being so treated on the 19th December, 1632, when he was described as "a member useless and dangerous to the Church."

On the 13th May, 1647, Mr. Noe Heudeleu was requested to accompany Daniel Desormeaux to pay the rent due to the city for "the cemetery of our church," and they were told that they

[1] Colloquy Book, 33. [2] Act Book, 18th Apl., 1632. [3] Ibid, 24th Oct, 1632. [4] Ibid, 23rd June, 1636. [5] Ibid, 28th March, 1632. [6] Corp. Archives.

would be repaid as soon as possible by a special collection. It would appear by a later entry that this burial ground was in West-town.[1]

Among the Church officials was included a "lecteur" and a clerk, Noe Heudeleu being requesting to pay the wages for six months due to these on 3rd June, 1647. In 1653, Jean Castel kept the baptismal register, and in June of the following year, Jean Lempereur had charge of it and also of the "livre de l'eglise." There was great difficulty found in 1653 in collecting sufficient money for the necessities of the Church, "the greater part of the people not being disposed to contribute." A great scandal occurred in the Church just before the benediction was given on Sunday 19th March, 1653, when a notice was read against those who were refractory at mid-day, Jacques Beliarre, who was in the "little gallery," having broken up the service by declamation and speeches. On the 7th June of the same year there was great dissension in the church, and on the 14th of that month the funds only amounted to 7s. 2d., which sum was placed in the hands of Jean Castel. The licence occasioned by the Commonwealth probably contributed to this state of things, there being then but little ritual in the English churches, and the services suited the Walloons as well as their own, therefore the old objections of paying contributions to the English and their own Church were renewed.

On the 5th July of the same year, Jacques du Bois, Antony and Estienne Morilon, Philippe le Clercq, Jean and Jacques de le Tette, Nicholas Lance, Pierre Bouteleu and Pierre Patin were summoned to appear before the consistory with warning that they would be called before the magistrates for refusing to receive the Sacrament and contribute for the minister and poor. On the same day it was ordered that on the next Sunday it should be publicly advertised that all who did not obey the consistory, according to the Discipline, should be so treated. It was also ordered that "a book of the Church" should be kept as it was formerly; Sebastian Taveniers was named for this office as well as treasurer, and Jean Castel was requested to register the baptisms. This trouble about the collections continued, for on 10th August of the same year Elisha Philippo and Jean Lempereur, elders, Pierre Castel and Jean de le Tette, deacons, were appointed to look up those who "objected to pay their contributions." On the 19th October following, all the elders were charged to go from house to house in their quarters to collect the sums due for the minister, and the deacons were to do the same for the poor. On the 4th January, 1654, the treasurer was ordered to take the stipend of the minister to his house "according to ancient custom."

In this year there was a split in the consistory, as Jean Castel, an elder, refused on the 12th April, to perform his duties. Elisha Philippo and Sebastian Taverniers were deputed to speak to him on the subject. He appears to have been obdurate, for on 21st June, 1655, he refused to accept the charge of the office of elder, when Daniel le Dru was chosen by lot in lieu of him. On the 16th October, 1664, a bond of Jean Castel was put into the hands of Mr. Francis Ainson, solicitor, to be "arrested" as soon as possible. Jean Lempereur was appointed to replace Castel as registrar of baptisms on 11th June, 1654. On the 7th June of this year, a list of all the members, rich and poor, who contributed to the three collections was ordered to be made out for inspection at the next meeting of the consistory, and on the 9th of August following "by absolute necessity" the congregation were requested to consider on the next Sunday, after the second sermon, "whether they wished a Church or not," so that the "donative" might be maintained.

On 2nd January, 1656, David de France, who was then not of the Church, wished his child baptised. This was agreed to on the understanding that he would join the congregation at the coming quarter, and on 27th March, 1659, Jean de France, son of Andrieu, returned to the Church for the same reason. On the 18th October, 1656, attestation was given to the widow of Isaac Decelé for her daughter Anne, wife of Jean Jyrom, to communicate sometimes at an English Church, on condition that she continued her contribution to the French church; at this period the presbyterian form was used in many of the English Churches. Some of the English were members of the Walloon Church as appears by Gillam Aldridge, "lhom" of Mary Lempereur, being considered as an "appendage to our number." It was considered, 11th of

[1] Act Book, June, 1653.

Feburary, 1656, an abuse and contrary to the order and custom of the Church to baptise infants in English Churches and at home. It is evident that the decline of the Church of England at this period greatly detrimented the foreign Churches which held so tightly together in the time of persecution. On 6th February, 1661, it was ordered by the consistory that their meetings should be held every fortnight on Wednesdays at four o'clock in the afternoon, and that one should always be held on the Wednesday before Sacrament Sundays.

Many members were called up at the begining of 1662, for not observing the church rules, some of whom submitted, but Lanch Colinie appearing for the third time on 9th March of this year, and saying that "he did not wish to live at all with the company," was turned out of the church. On 29th April, 1663, Jean le France, widow Castel and her daughter, Pierre Douen, Michael de le Becque, Joel Tetar, Jacob le Clercq, Jean Coquedé, Jacob Requiet, Arnold Catelin, Charles Lempereur and Ely Lempereur were summoned before the consistory to answer for their negligence and contentions against the orders of the Church. On the 12th May, 1664, the consistory evicted Pierre Baguilon from the congregation, in account of his profanity and long absence from the services. The same course was taken with Jean de France, who had fallen into the hands of the "Quakers autrement Trambleurs," notwithstanding remonstrances and admonitions, they being a sect contrary to ecclesiastical order. In 1669, the consistory met together on 20th October, specially to consider "the unhappy state of the Church so ready to be lost and undone on account of its poverty." It was found that even rich members were unwilling to contribute to church expenses and to maintain their poor; it was therefore determined to appeal to the King and his Council, for power to compel all those liable to pay their contributions. Isaac Decelé gave trouble again on 17th February, 1669, and refused to pay more than thirty shillings a year as his share. The matter was brought before the Mayor, who requested that a friendly settlement should be come to. On the 17th February, Decelé offered to increase this amount to £2, which was refused on account of the bad example it would afford. The Bishop being "tendre et affecté pour le bien de nostre eglise," promised on the 20th "d'en faire une feu" as soon as possible with the Mayor and Justices. All the parties being met together on the 4th of March, an order was given that Decelé should pay every month 2s. 6d. for the minister and 2s. 6d. for the poor. It was not however until 12th June, 1671, that Mr Isaac Decelé signed a formal agreement to pay the £3 a year to the Church, on which day he also paid, through his servant, the amount due for the past year. On the 27th April, of the latter year, Jacques Doneau, Abraham Castel, Pierre Decelé, Jan Havet and Daniel l'Escluse Jr. were reported to the Mayor for not paying their contributions, when it is probable that they also had to make arrangements to do this.[1]

The Dutch Church was in the same state as regarded funds for the maintenance of their position, for on 25th June, 1696 their consistory appealed to the colloquy asking for a year's help towards paying their minister, their poverty preventing them them doing this.[2] Little more is recorded of the doings of the French consistory as their Church was going rapidly to decay, though the coming of the Colombine, Martineau, and a few other families at about the time of the Revocation propped it up, and their influence preserved it from extinction for a time. On the 8th November, 1753, Pierre le Monnier was appointed "lecteur" in place of his brother David who died in the October of the same year.

The following special collections appear to have been made from time to time. From the book of amounts received for, and paid to, the poor of the Walloon Church of Sandwich, it appears that the Church of Norwich in November, 1569, collected and sent to the former town the sum of £5 8s. 1d. towards the necessities of their brethren in Kent. Probably on a brief the sum of £7 10s. 3d. was collected by the same Church for Cambridge 8th July, 1630, the amount being paid to, and a receipt taken from, the magistrates. On 5th May, 1631, £2 13s. 3d. was collected for the ministry of the Palatinate, this sum being paid to Mr Gamot. There was a voluntary collection on 25th January, 1635, of 18 livres, 5 souls, 9 deniers,(£18 5s. 9d.) for the Church of "Hanaw en Alemaine," which was paid to Sieur Jean la Motte of London, though the receipt dated 5th March, 1635, appears only to show dix livres cincq souls et neuf deniers.

[1] Act Book of the Consistory. [2] Dutch Colloquy Book, 190.

Monsieur le Mardier received 14 livres, 2 sous for the "poor Protestants in Savoy," which sum was collected 27th June, 1655. On 19th November, 1661, £2 7s. 5d. were collected for the poor Protestants of Lithuania. The various trust matters connected with the French Church appear to have been as follows.

From time to time bequests were made of sums of money and annuities to the fund for providing the stipends of the the ministers, and for the poor of the Walloon Church. Before the 29th May, 1633, the following benefactions had been made :[1]

Mr. Alderman Faucett, deceased, £20 in the hands of Elie Philippo under a bond in the hands of Pierre Hautois, elder.

Nathanael le Rouge, deceased, £5, ditto.

Rachel Clarisse, deceased, late wife of Thomas Reelde, of Paston, Co. Norfolk, £50, payable a year after the death of the said Thomas Reelde, secured by a bond of Mr. William Cull, payable to Jaques Farvarques, Pierre Hautois, and Noe Heudeleu, now (1633) deacons of the Church.

30th June, 1636, Jacques Farvarques, deceased, £12 10s. for the poor; in the hands of Jan Lievin, the bond in the hands of Nathan des Bonnet.

31st May, 1654, The widow of Eli Philippo made a bequest of £10 to the French Church.

3rd Dec., 1657, The widow of Elias de Bonnet received a receipt for the sums of £37 10s. and £2 10s. in the hands of Daniel Desormeaux, part of £50 given by Elias to the Church.[2]

8th Nov., 1718, James Demee, deceased, gave by his will an annuity of £15 for maintenance of the minister and poor for ever, one half to each, so long as the French congregation shall continue "and no longer."

12th Nov., 1707, Elisha Philippo, deceased, £50, paid to the French congregation.

6th Oct., 1730, Thomas Blondell, my lands, messuages, and tenements in Caister St. Edmunds and Stoke Holy Cross, now in the occupation of Robert Lindsey for maintenance of the minister and for the poor, subject to a payment to my sister Elizabeth Blondell for her life, also the sum of £50 towards the charges of being admitted unto the said devised premises also "£50 to be laid out towards the buying a service of plate for the Lord's table."

It would appear that this sum of £50 was not received, for on 1st March, 1740, the consistory were obliged to make provision for a bond for £40 made to Mr. Jean Pross of Norwich, which sum had been borrowed to pay the costs of obtaining free possession of the Caister Estate. This sum was advanced by the following members of the congregation without interest, but secured on a house situate in St. George's parish, belonging to the Church. The years of payment drawn by lot for each subscriber were as follows: 1740, Mr. Paul Colombine; 1741, Mr. Pierre Colombine; 1742, Mr. Pigney; 1743, Mlle. Ester le Mounier; 1743, Mlle. Marie des Reaux; 1744, Mr. Pierre le Mounier; 1744, Madame Spencer; 1745, Mlle. Marguerite des Reaux; 1745, Mr. Isaac Olier; which obligations appear to have been duly met.

In 1740 Madame Ester le Mounier presented to the French Church two framed "tableaux." On one was printed in gold letters "L'oraison dominicale et le Symbole des Apôtres," and on the other the Ten Commandments.[3]

Though the foreign congregations had schoolmasters of their own, it appears that the sons of the wealthier strangers were educated at the Norwich Grammar School, from whence many went to the university of Cambridge, the names of several being found in the registers of Gonville and Caius College, viz., John, son of Walter Gruter, citizen and merchant of Antwerp, aged 19 in 1577, when he matriculated; Daniel, son of Nicholas Basnage, minister, age 12 in 1592; David, son of the same, age 18 in 1610; Thomas, son of Thomas Shoquetu (Cocquyt), deceased, aged 15 in 1608; Aquila, son of John Cruso, age 15 in 1610; Henry, son of Isaac de Laune, M.D., age 18 in 1610; Samuel, son of Philip Andrews, deceased, age 15 in 1611; Robert, son of Robert Kempe, age 16 in 1615; Alardus, son of Alardus Alardi, age 18 in 1616; Michael, son of Michael Casteile, age 15 in 1624; John, son of Rowland Leiscailet, age 16 in 1625; Joseph, son of Robert Deytz, age 15 in 1629; Abraham, son of John A Beale (Abeile), age 15 in 1632; Thomas, son of Robert Bloome, age 15 in 1633; James, son of John Feabure (Febure, le Fevre), age 16 in 1635; Thomas, son of Edmund Durand, age 17 in 1641; William, son of William Brooke (Broeck), age 17 in 1661; Jeremiah, son of the same, age 15 in 1663; Francis, son of Aquila Cruso, age 17 in 1669; all the above were described as being of Norwich.

[1] Act Book. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.—ADDRESS TO JAMES I. ON HIS ACCESSION.—DENIS LERMYTE REFUSES TO PAY CHURCH RATES.—THE BISHOP OF NORWICH ACTS AS SUPERINTENDENT—THE BISHOP REQUIRES THE SACRAMENT TO BE RECEIVED KNEELING.—NEW EXACTIONS.—RETURNS OF THE STRANGERS IN 1622.

Great grief was expressed by all the refugees on the death of Queen Elizabeth, 24th March, 1603, who, according to the testimony of Simon Ruytinck, minister of the London Church, "was a mother in Israel, a refuge for the strangers, a helper of her neighbours, and famed throughout the world." On the proclamation of James I., the foreign congregations at Norwich, together with the other churches in England, namely, London, Canterbury, Southampton, Colchester, Sandwich, Maidstone and elsewhere, represented by Monsieur de la Fontaine, minister of the French Church of London, and a few others, congratulated his Majesty on his accession to the throne. De la Fontaine made an eloquent address, referring to the favours shown to the foreign congregation by Edward VI. and the late Sovereign, trusting that these would be continued by his Majesty. The King made a most gracious reply, as follows:

"Messieurs, encores que vous ne m'ayez veu jusques a present, si est ce que je ne vous suis point estranger ni incognu: vouz scavez quant a ma religion quel je suis, non seulement par le bruict que vous avez peu entendre de moi, mais aussi par mes escrits, esquels j'ay veritablement exprimé quelle est l'affection de mon ame, c'est pourquoi je n'ay besoign d'user de beaucoup de paroles pour vous representer ma bonne volonté envers vous qui estes ici refugiez pour la Religion. Je recognoy que deux choses ont rendu la Roine, ma soeur defuncte, renommée par tout le monde: L'une est le desir qu'elle a tousjours eu d'entretenir et fomenter le service de Dieu en ce Royaume: Et l'autre est son Hospitalité envers les Estrangers a la louange de laquelle je veus heriter. Je scay bien par le tesmoignage des Seigneurs de ce Royaume (com'e vous m'avez dit) que vous avez tousjours prié Dieu pour elle, et que n'avez outrepassé vostre devoir. Je scay aussi que vous avez enrichi ce Royaume de plusieurs artifices, manufactures et sciences politiques. Si l'occasion se fut presentée lors que j'estois encores esloigné com'e en un coin du monde, je vous eusse fait paroistre ma bonne affection. Mais com'e je n'ay jamais taché ni voulu empieter sur le bien d'aucun Prince; aussi puisque maintenant il a pleu a Dieu me faire Roi de ce païs, Je vous jure que si quelcun vous moleste en vos Eglises, vous adressant a moi, je vous vengeray, et encores que vous ne soiez pas de mes propres sujets, si est ce que je vous maintiendray et fomenteray autant que Prince qui soit au Monde."[1]

When the various foreign churches in England had become of importance it was found that there were many questions affecting the interests of all the strangers which required careful treatment. The Dutch Church in London, being the first one established by letters patent, took the lead in all matters relating to the Netherland and French strangers, the Walloon Churches there and in Norwich sheltering themselves under the protection of the privileges granted to the former. There was however much jealousy between the Dutch and Walloon, or French, speaking strangers and the consistories of their churches, but their ranks closed up quickly whenever they thought their privileges were in danger. At the first colloquy held in London, 15th March, 1575, the London, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester,

[1] Austin Fr. Archives, Kerkelyck Vryheden, p. 4.

Maidstone, Yarmouth and Thetford churches were represented; it was agreed that the Walloon churches in England might be represented without prejudice, but that the matters of all Walloons who might be abroad must be in writing with their signatures attached,[1] it being the custom in all the colloquies and synods of the foreign churches for proceedings to be *vivâ voce*.

The deputies of the Walloon churches of London, Norwich and Canterbury and those of the Dutch churches of London, Colchester, Yarmouth and Sandwich in the name of all the foreign churches in England met together in a Synod held in London 16th March, 1604, when Norwich was represented by Samuel van Asche, minister, and Franchois Michiels, elder, for the Dutch church, and Pierre de Laune, minister, and Baudewyn Burgard, elder, for the Walloon church. The matter for discussion was an important one, it being considered necessary to obtain from the King a formal confirmation of all the privileges enjoyed by the members of the foreign churches, the more so as the conference of the English Church held at Hampton Court, 14th January, 1604, had drawn up ecclesiastical constitutions and canons for the government of the Church of England, some of which might prejudice the position of the foreign nonconforming churches, no reference being made to them in the new articles. The 6th and 7th canons were particularly feared which provided for the excommunication of all who objected to the rites and ceremonies, and to the government of the Church by Archbishops and Bishops.

After a long discussion it was considered that, as their position was secure under letters patent from the Crown, and the late gracious assurance of the King, they had better remain quiet and watch events, but that it would be well to request from the Bishops some help for their poor members, so that nothing more should be asked of the foreign congregations than of the English; also that the Bishop of London should be requested to warn them, should there be any move made against the liberty of their churches, that they might have good time to petition his Majesty. The brethren of London were asked to request the Privy Council to issue an order against the banished and excommunicated stranger-tramps, who leaving their previous settlements, and not belonging to any church, caused much scandal. It was agreed to leave the merchants and individual brethern to obtain for their native-born children the freedom of the city of London and other places. Should it be found necessary to call together another Synod of the Churches of both nations, communication was to be made with the consistories.

Previous to 1607 the stipends of the clergy of the various Parish Churches in Norwich, "consisting only of the voluntary contributions of the people in general," were insufficient to support them; a bill was therefore brought into Parliament giving two shillings in the pound on the rent of every house, shop etc.; on opposition, this being dropped, the Privy Council wrote on the 15th February, 1607, to the Mayor and Justices of the city ordering that a proportionate tax on all the inhabitants, according to their estates and abilities, should be levied, to be yearly paid to the ministers. The "religious forwardness of the strangers" was noticed compared with the backwardness of natural subjects, and care was to be taken to look after this forwardness, for if a "strict course be taken with them for the payment of tenths it would be worse than this voluntary benevolence and contribution now required." It would appear therefore that article 4 of the book of orders had been allowed to drop into abeyance, which provided for the strangers to make the payments of twenty pence in the pound on their rents to the parish clergy. This matter later on occasioned much trouble, some of the strangers refusing to pay unless they were allowed to have their own Churches.[2]

In 1608 the French consistory complained to the Bishop, as their Superintendent, that a difficulty had arisen in their Church in consequence of Peter Truye, living in St. Laurence parish, and Nicholas de Corte of St. Paul's parish frequenting their Parish Churches, communicating there, and refusing to pay their contributions to the foreign Church. It appears that they had been under suspension from the Sacrament in their own Church since 1601 for the above cause, so the Bishop was requested, as they all had to contribute to the stipends of the parish clergy, "to help us in bringing home these two strayed sheep unto their own shepe-fold: also not to suffer any other to goe away from us upon such sinister occasions, considering it would open a windowe to all inordinate and refractarie persons, and that if but a fewe of our

[1] Dutch Colloquy Book, fo. 1. [2] Blomefield, iii., 362.

ablest men for contribution should happen to follow their example, the rest would not be able to bear the burden."[1] This refractory spirit spread among the strangers who wished to be free from all old agreements which in any way hampered them. In consequence of the secession of many of the members of the foreign churches, several of whom were natives by birth, a great grievance was felt, by those who continued faithful to their own churches, at the obligation to pay the so-called voluntary offerings to the clergy of the city. Difficulties were made about some trade matters at the same time.

On the 22nd February, 1612, a complaint was made by the Mayor and Aldermen to the Privy Council of the difficulty in collecting the dues for the parish clergy, Denis "Lermyte" or L'Hermite not having paid to the Revd. F. Roberts his tax of twenty shillings a year, being a penny in the shilling on his house rent in the rate book of St. Saviour's parish in which he lived, signed by the Mayor "according to letters patent, dated 14th February, 1606." An application was therefore made to Sir Edward Coke, Kt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the other Judges, for an order concerning the strangers of Norwich to compel them to comply with the fourth article of their book of orders agreed to in 1571, which was "for the discharge of all manner of dewties growenge to the preste and clarke of the same parrishe (wherin they dwelt) at suche tymes as they do accustome to collecte the same after the rate that ye do paye for your howserent or ferme, viz., of everie shyllinge one penie for the whole year." The Judges confirmed the article, and apparently added to it by the following order, "and as the strangers by former articles at their first entrance stand chardged with Church duties to the minister, so we thinke yt fitt that they shall according to the lawes and statutes made since that tyme, stand chardgable to reasonable taxac'ons in the parish where they dwell within ye said citty for the poore in respect only of the howses where they dwell, leavinge their estates and values otherwise to their owne congregations." On the strength of this order the Incumbent of St. Saviour's, summoned Lermyte, who would not pay up, though he always promised to do so, and required him to be bound over to appear before the Privy Council according to the said letters patent.

This Lermyte refused, so the Mayor demanded further directions from the Council, applying by petition, 31st January, 1620, (O.S.)[2]

On the 3rd May, 1621, the Privy Council wrote to the Bishop and the Mayor and Justices of Norwich to the effect that many of the strangers, and particularly "Denis Lermyte," refused to pay towards the maintenance of the parish ministers, claiming that they were exempt from this tax, being free denizens and not chargeable as strangers, having a minister of their own. It was then decided that strangers must contribute as heretofore.[3] Reference having being made to the Bishop on the subject, it was considered by the clerical party that a good opportunity was offered for applying to the Privy Council for a more satisfactory arrangement. The ministers of the thirty-two parishes of Norwich petitioned the Council in writing on 30th May, that natives who only paid "skant and unconstant benevolence," should be put on the same footing as the strangers, and should be ordered "as to your wisdomes shall seeme equall," the latter only being compelled to pay these rates.[4]

In the mean time, a warrant having been served on Denis Lermyte to appear before the Privy Council, he had submitted to whatever should be prescribed, according to their letter of the 3rd May, but later he complained to the Council that he, being a freeman of the city, and one of the livery of his company, and frequenting the church of the parish in which he dwelt, "where he ys ready and willynge to pay all church duties, is forced by those of the French congregation to resort to their church as formerly to his infinitte vexacion," and he referred the matter to the Mayor and Aldermen. They summoned him and the minister and elders of the French congregation to the court and upon full hearing wrote, 25th September, 1621, to the Privy Council that they found "no just cause of the said Lermyte's compleint nor any greivance or vexacion to have bene offered unto him but only in this, that he haueinge bene alwaies a member of that church ever since his cominge into this kingdome, yt had pleased the citty to make him a freeman and one of the lyvery of his company, and they of his owne congregacion had lately elected him to be one of the elders of that church."

[1] App. xxxii., p. 235. [2] S. P. Dom., cxix., 58. [3] Bodl. Libr., Tanner's MSS., ccxvi., 13. [4] App. xxiii., p. 266.

They also complained that, though the submission and consent of "Dennis Lermitt" in accordance with the late letter of the Council of 3rd May had been given, he still refused to pay to "Mr. Foulke Robarts," minister of St. Saviour's parish, the yearly sum of twenty shillings, according to the value of his house, and had associated himself "unto Joell Desormeaux and Samuell Camby, principal men of that French congregacion, who beinge riche in meanes and refractory in condition have upon some displeasure misconceived against Mr. Peter de Lawne their minister, whom we knowe to be a learned, grave, and discrete preacher, not onely withheld from him their usual contribution but also have withdrawne themselves from that their congregation and church, wherein they had formerly borne sev'all offices and continued members thereof ever since their baptisme. Albeyt those personall differences have been heard and discussed by their owne Synods more than two yearcs since, and the same have bene often particularly ripped up and heard before the nowe Lo. Bishop of Norwich, and at other tymes before diverse justices of peace of this citty. At which hearings they have bene worthely blamed for their iniust calumpnies concernynge their minister and no iust cause found of sep'ac'on, yet doe they still persist in their slanderous aspercions and resolution of departure from their church, and will not be reformed therein. By reason of which their departure many other of the welthier sort of the said congregation beinge likewise English borne and denizens and freemen of the said citty doe threaten the like departure, which yf yt should be permitted that congregac'on will in short tyme be utterly dissolved, the Imployment of their poore who are profitably exercised in mechanicall manufactures wilbe neglected, the chardge of maintenance of their minister and of their aged and impotent people wilbe left upon a fewe indigent and unable persons, by means whereof many great and unavoidable inconvenyences will befall this citty and the government thereof. Nowe forasmuch as that French or Wallon company hath bene contynued by the gracious favor of the late Quene Elizabeth and of the Kings most excellent mat^ie^ as a congregac'on apart from the Englishe by the space of five and fifty years or more nowe past and hath bene all that tyme governed in respect of their church discipline by their minister and elders, and in respect of civill government by the Maior and Aldermen of the said citty, and for that the said Joell Desormeaux, Samuell Camby, and Dennis Lermitt and their adherents doe nowe trouble impugne and withstand that governement indeaveringe a dangerous inovac'on therein . . . . . which without authority from your Honors cannot by us be tymely prevented, wee therefore humbly desire that the said Joell Desormeaux, Samuell Camby, and Dennis Lermitt and all others, successively of that Wallon congregac'on although borne in this kingdom may by your Honors be ordered to contynue and be of that church and society so longe as his Majestie shalbe graciously pleased to permitt the same and that all persons so ordered to be of that congregac'on may be subiect to such discipline as hath bene by all the tyme aforesaid most usually practised amongst them, and that such of them as shall not conforme themselves thereunto and shall not in case of their church discipline submitt themselves to be ordered therein by the Bishop of Norwich for the tyme beinge, and in case of civill government by the Maior and Justices of Peace of the said citty may by order from your Honors be bound over to appeare before your Honors to answer such their contempt and disobedience, etc."[1]

The Privy Council, duly considering the facts stated in the above letter and in a letter to the Bishop, passed an order dated, 10th October, 1621, that the Bishop of Norwich, the Mayor and Justices should take bonds of persons, not submitting to the discipline of the Walloon Church, for their appearance before the board to answer "such their contempts and disobediences." This order was indorsed "on behalfe of the French minister touching Larmett, and others not submitting to the discipline."[2] The refractory members of the Walloon Church cared neither for the Privy Council, the Bishop, their Minister, nor the Mayor and Justices, and refused to contribute anything towards the foreign Church.

The Mayor wrote again on the 2nd April, 1623, to the Council to say that though the Minister of the Walloon Church was always ready to keep the peace and submit to the orders of the 10th October, 1621, yet Joel Desormeaux had often been summoned to the Mayor's court since then;

[1] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxii., 144. [2] Ibid, cxxlii., 21.

on the 7th August, 1622, in particular, he had "refused to pay £24 6s. 0d. arrerage then due for and towards the mayntenance of the ministry and and poore of the Wallon congregac'on," his answer being "that he would no longer be of that congregac'on and that he would not pay any thinge to the minister and touchinge the poore, hee sayd, that when the minister and congregac'on should cease to molest him by conventinge of him before the Lord Bishopp and the Maior of Norwich hee would pay to the poor as he should be able."

On the 10th March, 1623, the Bishop being present at the Mayor's Court, Desormeaux being again before it, he required him to conform himself to the foreign congregation as heretofore, "his Lordship usinge many gentle p'rswasions to that purpose." Desormeaux answered "that hee could not condiscend to his Lordship therein," on account of the many wrongs that he had received. The Bishop assured him that the minister would give him satisfaction for these, and that he should name them. Joel "craved pardon, sayinge hee would name none." Summoned again on the 30th March he was once more requested to conform, when "he absolutely denyed to submytt himselfe to be of that church or to pay any dutyes to the minister." He was, accordingly, on the 2nd April, bound over in the sum of £40 to appear before the Privy Council on the 10th May following to answer for contempt.[1] The Mayor wrote to the Council on the same day (2nd April) to say what had been done, enclosing a letter of the Bishop, as follows:—

"May it please your Lpps.

These three men, Joell and the rest, have wearied Mr. Maior and myselfe with their pretensed personall wronges betwixt their minister and them, They have been examined at several times by Mr. Maior and the Justices of the citty. Myselfe have spent diuerse daies with Joel in hearing and examining his personall aggreuances against his minister. I haue found them mier shadowes to couer his pride, stomack, and wilfull disobedience, and no perswasion, that Mr. Maior or myselfe have used, canne moue Joel and the rest to yeald their obedience unto your Lordshippes authoritie and comand. They are three cheif men for wealth and estimac'on; who, like Corah, Dathan, and Abirham, haue seperated them selues from their congregac'on and onder Ho'ble informac'on except exemplarie justice bee shewed uppon these, our Wolloun congregac'on will fall to nothinge.

(Signed) Sa: Noruicen.[2]

It is probable that an amicable arrangement was come to as nothing more is found concerning this trouble in the Walloon Church until 1628, when on the 13th May the consistory gave notice that all who did not "contentedly" pay their contributions to the elders and deacons should appear at the next meeting. On the 27th of the same month all who complained of these payments were to be charged before the magistrates.[3]

There was also trouble in the Dutch congregation from the same cause, for the Privy Council made an order 7th January, 1630, "That all these that are now or that hereafter shall be members of the Dutch congregac'on allthough borne within this Kingdome, shall continue to be of that church and society, so long as His Majesty shall be pleased, without any prejudice to their privileges or birthright, and shall be subject to such Discipline, as hath been by all the time aforesaid, usually practised among them, and from time to time, contribute to the maintainance of the Ministry and poore, and the defraying of all other necessary charges of the same congregac'on, as they shall be assessed, and occasion shall in that behalfe require."[4]

Everything possible was done to excite prejudice against, and cause molestation to, the strangers. In October, 1608, it was pointed out that the Corporation of Norwich was exceeding the limits of its charter, by enlarging the jurisdiction of its Court by levying increased customs and granting licenses to the strangers.[5]

The Corporation of London had imposed orders on the citizens which allowed freemen only to buy or sell goods. The merchant strangers of Norwich finding that their brethern in London, who were not free of the city, were much prejudiced by this order, joined with those of Colchester in a petition to Cecil in 1611, for a free market to be established for the sale of their commodities

[1] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxlii., 13. [2] Ibid. [3] Act Book of the Consistory. [4] Bodl. Libr., Tanner MSS., xcii., 88.
[5] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., xxxvii., 43.

outside London.[1] The Corporation of Norwich also sent some of the Aldermen to London to take the opinion of the "learned Councell of this cittie," and to answer all questions against the trade of Norwich.

In order to cover the expenses of these deputies to London, a tax of one half-penny was imposed on each piece of cloth sold in Norwich, to be paid by the buyer, which tax was to continue for two years.[2] The Londoners had arranged for an information to be laid against the Norwich weavers under the statute for apprentices, but the Mayor and Aldermen of the latter city at once provided the weavers with a certificate in their favour, dated 10th December, 1611,[3] and at the same time petitioned the King that they might have relief from the suits complained of. The King, 26th March, 1612, granted what was asked for,[4] and an order in Council was passed on the 29th March, that as "the Walloons are a special society .... and have always been exempt from this statute "and having deserved well by free contributions towards the present loan" as reported by the Earl of Northampton, the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, they should be discharged from all informations against them through the statute for apprentices, and should enjoy toleration in religion and trade.[5] The King also granted 17th October, 1612, the perpetuity of the privileges regarding the Church discipline which the strangers at Colchester and elsewhere enjoyed in the following words, "As also their orders in their Church and assemblies these tending to the good governement of the said congregations in as free, large and ample manner in all respects, and to all intents, constructions and purposes, as heretofore they have used and hath been tolerated and allowed unto them according to the true intent of this our present ordinance; any provision or jurisdiction to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."[6]

The Dutch strangers, wishing "to exercise the ancient trades of Norwich, contrary to their agreement at their admission, and against the will of the Walloons, who lived peaceably and aimed at no such thing," obtained quietly for themselves a charter, dated 6th February, 1613, by which all communicants of the Dutch congregation were permitted "to use the trade of making any particular stuff, knit stockings, dying, and all foreign draperies, etc.," and became a company not depending on the city. This, however, was cancelled by the Privy Council on the 13th November of the same year on the request of the Mayor "to the great satisfaction of the city and the French congregation."[7]

Notwithstanding the gracious words of his Majesty the strangers had bad times in the reign of James I., many new charges being imposed on them. On the 28th September, 1613, a licence was granted to Sir Lionel Cranfield to exact three pence in the pound on the exportation and importation of merchandise over and above the dues paid by subjects; this grant was renewed to Robert Pye in 1617, as to all over £3000 yearly.[8] In 1614 an application was made to the King by Sir Walter Chute, Kt., that he might be appointed an overseer of the strangers, receiving as payment one shilling a head from each person, urging that such supervision would greatly strengthen the service of his Majesty. Sir Julius Cæsar and Sir Thomas Parry were, however, appointed to the office.[9] The Bishops wrote to the various churches concerning the discipline of the foreign congregation, as the King, in the following year, wished to have more control inreligious matters over the strangers.[10]

At the colloquy of the Dutch churches held in London 25th July, 1615, the French churches complained that they were not represented. It was answered that abroad the private colloquies, "such as ours is, were held under the French and Dutch nations, each by itself." The French Churches responded that this was not a private matter, but they demanded it according to a resolution passed, as they said, in the colloquy of 1610,[11] in the name of all the French Churches. It was urged that this would promote union, and thereby the resolutions would be of greater weight, and be more respected by the several churches. This matter was referred to the several consistories.[12] This demand to take a part in the colloquies was refused at the next colloquy held 3rd June, 1618, but it was suggested that both nations might meet at the same

[1] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., lxvii., 143. [2] D. and W. Book, 112. [3] App. xii., p. 248. [4] App. xxv., p. 270. [5] App. xiii., 250. [6] Norwich French Church Archives. [7] Blomefield, iii., 364. [8] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., lxxiv., 59; xc., 116. [9] Ruytinck's Small MS., Austin Fr. Archives. [10] Ibid. [11] There was no Colloquy of the Dutch Churches in that year. [12] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 19-23.

time, so that their colloquies might consult with each other.[1] At this period the French colloquies were held every second year. It was reported at the twentieth colloquy, held in London 7th September, 1615, that the King wished sermons to be preached and the sacrament administered in the foreign churches on Good Fridays; this was ordered to be done in all places. At this meeting a resolution of fraternal remonstrance and censure was passed on the Church of Norwich for not sending deputies, and for failing in its duty toward Madame Marie as regarded her pension. The same French church was also exhorted to conform to the custom of other churches in the reception of poor families or persons taking refuge in that city with good testimony from other churches.

In 1615 a committee was appointed for considering the grievances caused by the aliens, and precepts were issued by the Lord Mayor 8th July, 1615, to all the city companies to state the injuries they suffered from the competition of the strangers.[2] The Weavers' company answered on the 15th August, stating that the aliens injured their trade, as they employed more journeymen than allowed by statute, whom they concealed when search was made; that they imported goods contrary to law and engrossed the custom of foreigners. It was suggested that there was no reason why they should remain in England, the troubles abroad being at an end.[3]

The strangers found on all sides redoubled opposition to them, and hindrances were thrown in the way of their trades. Through the advocacy of the Dutch Ambassador, Sir Noel de Caron, Kt., they placed in the hands of the King a supplication for his Majesty to continue his "gracious favor towards them in granting them protection and discharge against the informations and vexations," which they suffered from. "Many off the sayd poore handy craftsmen," are "some off them denysons, and their children here borne, that have no other native countrye." This petition was accompanied with an "instruction," in the French language, detailing the grievances under which they suffered, the chief one being the evil of informers, "quy mangent ce pouvre peuple et s'attacquent aux plus innocens, vivans de la sueur de leur face."[4]

The King gave an answer by letter, under his signet, dated at Greenwich, 30th June,[5] 1616, stating, in his easy way, that he "did take particular notice off the strangers off the Dutch and French Churches in this kingdome, whom wee found to bee very dutifull unto us, and not praejudiciall, butt sundry wayes beneficiall unto our commonwealth." Understanding that the strangers were "dayly and greevously molested and debarred from their worke and labor by sundrye troublesome informers .... these are therefore to will and command all our Courts off Justice and other our loving subjects to permitt and suffer the sayd strangers, members of th' outlandish churches and their children to enjoye the continuance off the sayd favors, before declared in this behalfe, without any further sutes and proceeding against them for the same."[6] The copy preserved in the archives of the French Church at Norwich has the additional words "consideringe the loving kindenesse and good entertainment which our subjects and their children doe receive and finde beyond the seas."

The clamour against the strangers was redoubled on this favourable response of the King, and application was made to the Council to give effect to it. The strangers therefore thought it prudent to draw up a relation of "the state of the Netherlanders in England against divers greevous accusations, off late, by misinformation layd to their charge," which represented the privileges granted to them, and the benefits they had conferred on the kingdom, with the molestations complained of.[7] This was without result, as the Privy Council 2nd October, 1616, wrote to the authorities of London to the effect that the royal letter of June last "shall bee noo restraint or prohibition off the proceedings against strangers," and secondly (though contrary to the same) that "the citye shall have such further assistance and releefe for the avoyding off that prejudice, which now is sustained by strangers, as either lawe, justice or honour can afford itt."[8]

In 1618 the weavers of Norwich and Norfolk, together with those of Essex and Suffolk, complained to the Council of unauthorised persons intruding themselves in the trade, and requested relief of their grievances, the order of Council of 26th May, 1617, having failed, not having been duly proclaimed.[9] Hungry suitors were eying the rich strangers with eagerness,

[1] Dutch Colloquy Book, 25 d. [2] S. P. Dom., lxxxi., 9. [3] Ibid, 56. [4] Ruytinck's MS., 245. [5] Query the 13th. [6] Ruytinck's MS., 244-246. [7] App. xxxiv. [8] Ibid., 253-254. [9] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., civ., 97.

preparing the ground for the application for new grants from the crown for exactions in which the very ministers of state were interested, the King himself having a share of the plunder.[1]

The Chancellor of Dr. Overall, Bishop of Norwich, in 1619, much vexed the strangers in Norwich by a command to the congregations of both churches to receive the sacrament in a standing posture, which was against the invariable custom of the reformed churches of this country; also by a prohibition to observe public fasts without the King's permission. Counsel was sought of the consistory of the Austin Friars Church, that being the senior one and always referred to in important matters. The question was duly considered and response made to the effect that in the French Churches communicants stand, in the English Churches they kneel, and in the Dutch and Walloon they receive the sacrament seated; that diversity of ceremony does not lessen the due reverence in the hearts of the faithful; that by all the letters patent, granted by Edward VI., Elizabeth and James I., they had authority to use their own rites, ceremonies, and ecclesiastical discipline, although these might not conform to those used in this kingdom. It was also pointed out that they, however, must be guided by the majority of their congregation in this matter.[2]

The Privy Council wrote 22nd October, 1573, to the DutchChurch of London, concerning the kneeling position:

"Non ignoramus varijs Ecclesijs, varios et diversos jam ab initio Christianæ religionis semper fuisse ritus ac Ceremonias, dum hi stantes, illi in genua procidentes, alij proni procumbentes adorant et precantur et tamen eadem pietas est ac religio, si vere et ad verum Deum oratio tendat, absitq' impietas ac superstitio, etc. Non contemnimus ritus vestros, neq' vos ad nostros cogimus, probamusq' ceremonias vestras, at vobis et vestræ Reipublicæ unde orti estis, aptas et convenientes, etc.

Amici vestri

W. Burgley E. Lyncoln T. Sussex R. Leycester Bacon, C. S.
Arundell T. Smith."

At the colloquy of the French Churches, which met at Norwich in 1619, this matter was discussed, and the chancellor came in person to urge his orders, and declared that the Bishop now insisted on the kneeling posture, a standing one having been previously ordered. John Bulteel, the minister of the Canterbury Church, who acted as secretary, accompanied by all the deputies, went later to the chancellor to claim the privileges granted by Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth and James I. They were told that the King might alter his mind and revoke his promise. The deputies then had an interview with the Bishop, who informed them that a mistake had been made, and that he desired them to receive the sacrament standing as in France, and not kneeling. They answered that "the two forraign congregations in Norwich were in his Diocesse, but not of his Diocesse," and requested that the matter might stand over until the other consistories had been consulted; this the Bishop agreed to, but "in the meane-time the Bishop died," and the churches were for a time left in peace.[3]

The Bishop had thought to take advantage of the troubled state of the Norwich Church at this time, there being much dissension among the members and their pasteur. At the same colloquy it was determined for the future to meet only in London. A fast having been ordered on account of the troubles in France the Norwich deputies represented the remonstrances of the Bishop of that Diocese, who desired in all such cases that the express permission of the King should be first obtained. The same deputies wished to know whether members of a church could invoke the authority of the Bishops and their officials without prejudice to the discipline; it was ruled that this could not be allowed, nor could even private members consult them in any way, nor communicate the rules of the church; in such cases recourse should be had to the consistories, or to the other foreign churches. The matter of a pasteur holding an English cure of souls was also discussed, there being much friction on this account in the Norwich Church, Dr. de Laune having been promised the presentation to an English parish, he intending to continue to hold his ministry in the French Church. The deacons and the politic men had also a difference concerning the

[1] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., lxxxviii., 84. [2] Ruytinck's MS., 278. [3] Bulteel's Troubles of the three Forraigne Churches in Kent, 1645.

affairs of the same Church. Giles Cambier and his wife, Samuel Cambier and Joel des Ormeaux had been threatening to leave the Norwich Church. Some late elders and deacons also complained that on discharge from their office they had not been thanked according to the discipline. This the Pasteur regretted, but declared that it was their own fault. Zacharie le Mahieu and Pierre Desbonnet had separated themselves from the Church,[1] and an uncomfortable and litigious spirit pervaded all classes of the Walloon Church of Norwich at this time.

Directions were given by the King, 30th July, 1621, to the commissioners for Aliens to take a yearly account of all strangers residing in England.[2] The wholesale merchants were to be permitted to continue their trade, but no retailers were to be allowed except under restrictions. Those strangers who were acting as servants to the English were to be free of taxation, except for registration fees, every householder was to pay twelve pence, and all others over seven years of age sixpence. All Aliens were to enter into bonds to keep these orders or else to depart the realm.[3] The office of receivers of the sums levied by these commissioners was granted 14th May, 1622, to Robert Tichborne and Robert Seyliard, and a warrant was issued for them to pay the amounts, collected from the strangers for licence to continue their trades in England, to the Marquis of Buckingham and the Earl of Montgomery in equal shares.[4] This commission was issued 5th June, 1622, to John, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lionel, Lord Cranfield, Lord High Treasurer, Henry, Viscount Maundevill, Lord President of the Council and eleven others to enforce certain regulations concerning the foreign merchants and artizans in England.[5]

All the French and Dutch congregations in the kingdom were much alarmed on hearing of this new commission with such elastic powers, the more so as the merchant strangers of London had just been fined over £200,000 levied on eighteen of their number on a trumped-up charge in the Star Chamber of exporting coin abroad.[6] A petition was drawn up by the strangers and sent to the King, 5th June, 1622, praying for exemption from the jurisdiction of the "commissioners for regulation of Aliens," as they were now few in number beyond those born in the country; they urged that they supported their own churches, paid double rates to their parish churches and were the means of employing many English. They also pleaded that his Majesty had, in June 1616, granted them freedom from the molestation of informers for not complying with the laws regarding apprenticeship.[7] The King replied on the 8th June that he had considered their petition, and though wishful to continue his favour "in such measure as may stand with the good of our owne people," he could not in justice neglect the complaints of his own subjects. He required them to conform to the orders of the commissioners, who would permit them under certain conditions to continue their former liberties, though some of those were beyond the bounds of law.[8] On the 14th July, 1622, Thomas Coventry and Robert Heath, two of these commissioners for ordering the business concerning strangers, wrote to Norwich ordering a return of the names and professions of all strangers and of their children, although born in England, to be sent to them by two or three of their number that they might learn his Majesty's pleasure; the same order was sent to all the places where strangers were settled. The Mayor received another letter from them on the 24th of the same month inquiring what the pleasure of the English citizens was concerning the strangers. He answered, however, in such a way that the strangers at Norwich were left in peace.[9]

An order was made 7th September, 1622, by the commissioners, that, as the retailing of English goods by strangers was hurtful to home trade, all strangers selling English manufactures to strangers or any other persons were to pay half the duties on such commodities, which would be paid for export dues.[10] Rates were also levied on goods dyed by strangers, as requested by the Company of Dyers of London, to retaliate for the refusal abroad to receive English cloth,[11] which refusal probably was of goods with the English dyers' marks, which were not so much esteemed as those with the strangers' marks.

The effect of the exactions from the strangers, who had so much increased the commerce of the kingdom, was felt by all traders and authorities of the places which had benefitted by the

[1] Colloquy Book. [2] Rymer's Fœd., vol. xvii., 372. [3] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxii., 48; cxxxi., 14. [4] Ibid, cxxxi., 71. [5] Rymer's Fœd, xvi., 372. [6] Austin Friars Reg., xxxi.-xxxiii. [7] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxxi., 12. [8] Ruytinck's MS., continuation. [9] Blomefield, iii., 365-366; Vide App. ii., p. 189. This return and those of other places are given in Camden Soc. publ. 1862. [10] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxxiii., 2. [11] Ibid, 6-7.

new manufactures, and all classes had to pay higher retail prices on account of the restrictions on home trade. Even the stranger chandlers petitioned the commissioners 7th March, 1623, for relief from the duty of a penny a dozen on candles sold in wholesale and from the prohibition to sell by retail; these restrictions affected even the sons of strangers, who were born in the kingdom and had married Englishwomen.[1] The same day all the French and Dutch congregations presented a petition to the Privy Council representing that the King had, on the 24th December, 1622, granted a commission to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the Privy Council, Sir John Suckling, Kt., and others to register the names of all strangers with their abodes and profession, and that "every stranger born, as well denizens as not denizens, and likewise the children born here of parents strangers," using any trades should pay yearly according to a schedule, or according to what any three, or more, commissioners should demand; that the commissioners had demanded for each master of a family forty shillings a year, and for every servant being a stranger twenty shillings, and if they were English ten shillings; of merchant strangers twenty-six shillings and eight pence, and the value of half the custom of the goods they buy and sell. These demands were represented as insupportable.[2] A report was ordered giving an account of the proceedings of the commissioners; Sir Robert Heath, one of the commissioners, requested that the matter should be postponed until the return of Buckingham, who understood it well and had an interest in it.[3]

The Council ordered the same day, 7th March, 1623, that Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General were to report on the following Tuesday what proceedings had been taken in the said commission; that the execution thereof should be suspended, and all suits and proceedings stayed until further orders.[4] Heath wrote 13th March, 1623, to Sir Humphrey Handford, one of the Sheriffs of London, to assure him that the commissioners would not do anything to affect the liberties of the city or injure its prosperity as was feared; that the King would grant any security desired to that end, and he hoped that idle fears would not prevent the city accepting the benefit of the continuance of their powers.[5] Nothing more of this subject is found; but on the other hand certain privileges were granted to the strangers, so it is probable that the Privy Council stayed the proceedings of the commissioners, and the annual returns of the strangers do not appear to have been made as ordered by the warrant first issued. Cæsar Calandrinus, who continued Ruytinck's history of the strangers after the latter's death in 1620, relates that this tempest was allayed for a time.

The consistory of the Walloon Church of Norwich attempted to get rid of their pasteur de Laune by withholding the payments due to him; these were ordered to be made at a meeting of the colloquy in London on the 21st August, 1623. At this colloquy Jean Desmarets complained that he had been suspended from the Sacrament for not having accepted the charge of eldership; this the deputies considered should only be taken by "freedom of affection," and orders were given that he should be received at the first administration. He was exhorted to accept the charge; this he agreed to "si Dieu luy dispose le coeur à cela et si il y est apelé." Abraham Castel and his son Abraham also complained that the pasteur and consistory had suspended them, notwithstanding their submission, and that the consistory had reported them to the Bishop. This the deputies considered should not have been done, but that it was their fault they had not been received to the Sacrament.

In 1624 the foreign Churches at Norwich were in great trouble, letters of excommunication having been presented to the ministers by the apparitors of the Bishop. The two congregations requested advice, 19th August in that year, of the colloquy of the Austin Friars Church. It was considered prudent that should the excommunications be pronounced, those affected should as speedily as possible make peace with the See, and suspend themselves from the Sacrament for fear of bringing the privileges of the Church into danger. Should those under censure not appear, there was the fear of a writ of *significavit* in the King's Bench, when they would be powerless to dispose of their estates by testament, and would run the risk of losing Christian burial; they were farther advised that all these matters must be left to the discretion of the consistories affected.[6]

[1] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxix., 58. [2] Ruytinck's MS., cxxxix. [3] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxxix., 60. [4] App. xxiv., p. 267. [5] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxxix., 94. [6] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 47 d.

At the colloquy held 29th April, 1625, the Walloon Church of Norwich being in need of help appealed for assistance to enable payments to be made to their minister. The London deputies answered that their Church also was in arrears. Those of Canterbury excused themselves, and those of Southampton declared they were in difficulties.

On the death of James I. in 1625 the strangers hoped for better times, and the foreign churches in England "were not the last" to congratulate his Majesty, Charles I., on his accession to the throne; this they did on 30th April, 1625, when M. Gilbert Primerose, minister of the French Church of London, speaking in French for the deputed ministers and elders, made a long complimentary oration, begging his Majesty to continue the favours granted to them since the time of Edward VI.[1] The King thanked the deputies in a short speech, as follows: "I thanke you for this, and I assure you that I will continue unto you the same favour which the King, my father, did shew unto you, and I hope that my marriage shall not be any dammage unto you, but rather an occasion of much good to your country-men."[2]

Soon after this, in June, 1625, directions were given touching the registration and regulation of the strangers resident in England according to his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal. The King, on the 13th November following, at the suit of Sir Albertus Joachimi, Ambassador of the United Provinces, ordered all the Judges of the Courts of Record in London and elsewhere, on account of the strangers being molested by informers, "to permit and suffer the said strangers, members of the outlandish churches and their children, quietly to enjoy all and singular such priviledges and immunities as have been formerly granted unto them without any troubles, arrest, or proceedings by way of information or otherwise," as under his predecessors permission had been allowed them not only to celebrate divine service but to work in their several handicrafts.[3]

In the winter of 1630 there was much distress in Norwich on account of the great scarcity of corn and other articles of diet, as well as of a bad state of trade. The plague had been very prevalent during the spring and summer at Cambridge and Windham, but comparatively only few persons had died in the city. The authorities for a time allowed no corn, etc., to enter Norwich without licence from the Justices, for fear of increasing the contagion, and a search was made to see what amount there was available for present supply. During this period wheat was sold at sixty to eighty shillings a quarter, or about four times the usual price at that period. The number of poor persons requiring relief greatly increased; for this extraordinary rates were levied. The members of the foreign churches found themselves much pressed by the wants of their own poor, whom they were bound to support, and by the high rates they had to pay for the relief of the English poor in the parishes in which they lived, the citizens being taxed double the amount they previously paid. Many of the strangers threatened to leave their own congregations so as to escape their payments to the deacons for the Dutch and Walloon poor. Already two years before the elders had been charged to look up those who did not attend the services as in years past, and on 29th June, 1629, they called on those not communicating to promptly remedy their negligence in contributing to the collections.[4]

On 30th August, 1630, the clerk of the "hommes politiques" was ordered to supply a list of those who did not come to the Sacrament. Those who attended the parish services were called before the consistory, and pressure was put on some of the congregation to pay for those members of their families who failed to contribute, Jaques Burgar promising 21st October, 1630, to pay to the three collections the amounts his brother Jean had neglected to give.[5] The ministers and elders of the Dutch Church applied to the Mayor and Aldermen in this difficulty, stating that they feared the foreign congregations would be broken up by the members joining the English Churches to escape the two payments for the poor. The Walloon congregation was restrained from acting openly on account of the order of the Privy Council of 1621.[6]

The Court wrote to the Privy Council on the 30th December, 1630, for instructions, suggesting that a similar order should be sent down as was sent to the Walloon congregation in 1621, fearing that the support of the poor of the strangers would fall on the English overseers.[7]

[1] Ruytinck's MS., Speech given at length. [2] Norwich French Ch: Archives. [3] S. P. Dom., Car. I., xxxix., 59; Norwich Fr. Ch. Archives. [4] Act Book of the Consistory. [5] Ibid. [6] Vide page, 62. [7] S. P. Dom., Car. I., clxxvii., 55.

The foreign Churches at Norwich also wrote to the Privy Council on the point of the members of their congregations not contributing to the collections, etc. Reference was then made to the Bishop of Norwich and the Mayor and Justices who certified that the strangers admitted to the freedom of the city bore the ordinary charges in respect of their wealth, paid duties to the ministers and poor in their parishes according to the value of their houses, and yet continued to belong to their own Church and contribute to it. An order was accordingly made that the members of that Church, though born in the kingdom, should continue in that Church as long as his Majesty was pleased to permit the same without any prejudice to their privileges and birthright, and should be subject to the discipline of their Church, and contribute to the maintenance of the minister and poor and all necessary charges of the said congregation. And should any not conform or subject themselves to the Bishop in their Church discipline, or unto the Mayor and Justices in civil matters, the Bishop, Mayor and Justices might take bond of such for their appearance before the Council, there to answer for their contempt, etc. On the 7th January, 1631, the Council made a similar order for those of the Dutch Church of Norwich as great complaints were made of the members not contributing to the Church expenses and maintenance of minister and poor. An exception was made for Matthew de Boys who held a licence "for his removal out of the Dutch congregation, onely he is to contribute to the poor of the Dutch congregation according to the order formerly made."[1] These orders later served the foreign churches when oppressed by Archbishop Laud.

The high price of corn and the distress of the poor having continued for some time, on the 13th June, 1632, the consistory of the Walloon Church complained to the magistrates in full Court in the name of the whole congregation of the extraordinary poor rates, levied, according to an entry in their act book, for "les pestiferés Anglois." The Court, fearing the breaking up of the Church, at last allowed that henceforth the Walloons should be no more charged, "veu que nous entretenons nos propres pestiferés."[2] This freedom from poor's rates did not not last for long, for on Monday, 15th March, 1641, Elie Philippo and Abraham Castel were committed to the common prison by order of the Mayor, as the former had not paid five shillings a week and the latter eighteen pence a week for the poor of St. Edmond's parish, notwithstanding the order of the Privy Council. This much alarmed the consistory, who decided to take the advice of the principal members of the congregation and of the consistory of the Dutch Church,[3] with what result there is no record to be found.

[1] Vryheyden, Austin Friars Arch., p. 9-10; S. P. Dom., Car. I., clxxxii., 21. [2] Art Book of the Consistory. [3] Ibid.

CHAPTER X.

THE VARIOUS TRADES OF THE STRANGERS.—SOLEN, THE PRINTER, AND THE BOOKS PRINTED BY HIM.
THE CLOTH HALL.—THE WEAVERS, DYERS, BAKERS, BREWERS, AND INNKEEPERS.
THE MILITIA COMPANIES.—THE FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Some details of the strangers in their homes at Norwich and of various particulars respecting the trades they followed are given from the letters they wrote to their friends and relations in Flanders and from the Corporation records.

Though the distance by sea from their old country to Yarmouth was not long, the dangers of escaping from the sea-ports were great. Paul de Coene, 21st August, 1567, sent herrings to his wife in Flanders to provide means for her joining him at Norwich before the journey became more dangerous. He must have only just arrived at Norwich when he urged his wife to come to him. It would appear that the men and children came without their wives at first, for they wrote to them to send the children and to come themselves with their trade tools. Everything seemed pleasant in England after their troubles in Flanders, the people kind and plenty of employment ready for them. Though most of the first refugees at Norwich had come by way of Sandwich, indeed had first settled there before arrangements had been made for them to go to Norwich, in 1567 they all advised their friends to come before the winter by way of Nieuport and Yarmouth as being a cheaper and safer route, there being a constant passage boat belonging to Wulfaert Boeteman, who was a trusted friend.

The cheapness of provisions and other articles was a great recommendation, food being one third of the price it was in Flanders. There was much rejoicing among those already in safety at Norwich on the arrival of their friends. All seemed "merry and happy" as soon as they settled down at Norwich, where people dressed better than abroad; a hint was therefore sent to bring good clothing with them. Many commissions were given by letters to those still in their old homes to arrange little matters, and to send over various articles which seemed difficult to obtain in England and to dispose of things left behind. Many wrote of the good passage they had had across the North Sea, and none seemed to complain of hardships on the route except Jan de Haze, who was not provided with beds for himself and six children when at Nieuport waiting for the vessel to bring them over to England.

All seemed to think it a blessing that they could have the word of God "so richly preached" at Norwich without risk, and although notice was sent to Ypres concerning the scandal in the Dutch Church about the disputes of the three ministers, yet notwithstanding this "all under this Church goes well." Francis de Jaghere was fourteen days on the journey between Ypres and Norwich, the greater part of this time must have been spent in getting to Nieuport and finding a passage, for the distance by the sea route was only one hundred and forty miles.

The great majority of the strangers had to learn weaving, wool combing and spinning if they had not followed those trades, for the bay and say making were the most profitable occupations except those of the hosiers and the market gardeners; numerous trades however were practised. Giles Navegeer wrote in 1567 that he had been bookbinding, probably for the printer de Solemne; Pieter Bake (Back) had a brewery, William Navegeer learned cutlery, his father was in a thread spinning factory, where his sister Maria also worked, his mother made lace. All seemed busy and found occupation readily. Those who did not prosper seemed to be passed on to another town where there was a foreign church, small sums being given for the expenses of the

journey, and a letter of recommendation was always provided by the Pasteur of the Church they left if of good character.

It is most pleasing to notice that the refugees in England did not cease to interest themselves in their relations who remained in the fatherland, but wrote when necessary giving instructions even for the due education of their young brothers. Those left behind with the same good feeling, wrote to their relations in England to say that all possible would be done for them if they found they could not get on in their new country, and that they were to return at once, warning being given that the greatest circumspection was necessary in Flanders.

Many of those who signed in 1577, according to the Placard, and were allowed to return to Ypres, did so only to recover the remains of their property left behind at their first flight in 1567.

Adrian Wallwein wrote from Norwich that he proposed returning to Flanders once more to look after his property, as he had heard all the goods of those who did not appear on a certain day would be confiscated. In the list of those who took their oath at Ypres the name of Wallwein appears on the 27th March, 1577, having returned from Norwich. He probably succeeded in recovering some of his goods, for in the subsidy return of 1591, his name is found rated at £8 10s. goods, and 28s. 4d. tax. His will was proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich in 1605.

The strangers being happy at Norwich, and the corporation well disposed to them for the well-doing of the city, they soon succeeded in establishing themselves in the various trades, the following accounts of which have been preserved:

PRINTING.

It is to the Netherland strangers that Norwich is indebted for the first printing press established there. In 1567 Anthony de Solen, Solempne or Solemne, a master printer, came from Brabant to England bringing with him his wife and two sons, who are included in the return made of strangers at Norwich in 1568.[1] He appears almost immediately to have commenced printing, for the Psalms in Dutch were issued from his press in 1568. He was made a freeman of the city on the 11th December, 1570. "Anthonius de Solen, prynter non appren(ticius) admiss's est ciuis et ciuis sub condic'one that he shall not occupye eny trade of marchandise eyther from the parts beyonde the seaes or from London, but only his arte of prynting and selling of Renysh wyne, and for this he have agred to paye xlis."[2] It would appear from this that the citizens of that day, as now, were partial to the wine made on the banks of the Rhine.

Solen and his family were of the Dutch speaking congregation, so that but few particulars can be gathered concerning them, in consequence of the early registers and other books of that consistory being now missing. No entries except that of his freedom are to be found in the corporation records, it is therefore clear that they did not get into trouble and were not mixed up with the other trade difficulties.

In 1570 the printing house of Anthony de Solen was in the parish of St. Andrew's, but on the 7th June, 1581, he was living in St. John's parish, in Wymer Ward, being assessed on £8 personalty, on which the tax was 26s. 8d. for the lay subsidy of that year.[3] Philip Solen's name was returned for the same subsidy in the parish of St. Martin at the Oak, assessed for goods 20s. and tax 3s. 4d. In the subsidy returns for 1598 the name does not appear. The works from Solen's press are very rare and much valued by collectors, the majority of those which have been identified as his work being in the Dutch language. The following is a list of those to be found in libraries of this country:

1. "De cl. Psalmen Davidis," etc., folio, "Tot Norwitz, gheprint bij Anthonium de Solemne, Anno M.D.LXVIII." "Introductie totter Musica" is dated 9th October, 1568. To this is added the Catechism, 48 leaves at the end of which is—Finis. "Ghedruct int Jaer ons Heeren, 1568."[4]
2. "Het Nieuwe Testament, etc. Ghedruct int Jaer, 1568."[5]
3. "Belijdenisse ende eeuvondige uitlegghinge des waerachtiger gheloofs, ende algemeynen articulen van de sughere Christelicke religie, gemaect met gemeyner eendrachtlicheyt van de

[1] App. iv., p. 214. [2] Assembly Book, fo. 180. [3] Page 166. [4] In the Library of W. A. Tyssen Amherst, Esq., M.P.
[5] B. Museum, 3041, aa., met de annotatien A. Marlorati, 1568, 8°, and 3041, a., 1568, 12°, no imprint.

Dienaers der kercken Jesu Christi, die daer in Switzerlant zijn: te weten te Zurich, te Bernen, te Schaphousen, te Saint Gal, te Chur der Rhetzen, ende hare Bondt-ghenoten, te Meythousen ende Briennen, by den welc-ken dat haer oock de Dienaers van de Kercke van Geneven ghercoecht hebben: int licht ghegheven tot dien eynde, op dat zy voor alle gheloouighe menschen betuyghen moghen, dat sy volherden in de eenicheyt van de warachtighe ende oude Christelicke Kerck, en dat sy geen niewe noch valsche leeringen en stroey-en, en daerom oock gheen gemeynschap met eenige secten oft Ketterijen en hebben. Welcke Belijdenisse sij nv op desen tijt wtgheuen, op dat al de ghene die den Heere vreesen, daer van oordeelen moghen. Item die Belijdenisse des Gheloofs der Ghemeynten van Frankrijck, die den alder Christelicksten Coninck ghetoont was, om te beevijsen dat sy oock van de selve meyninghe ende eenicheyt met dese andere zijn. Metter herten gelooftmen tot rechtueerdicheit, maer metten mont beligdtmen totter salicheijt. Anno. 1568. Gheprint tot Nordwitz bij Antonium de Solemne." Small 8vo.

4. "Einen Calendier Historiael, eewelick gheduerende." Arms of England, surmounted by the Crown and encircled by the Garter. "Ghedruct tot Noorwitz, ter huyse van Anthonium de Solemne, Anno M.D.L.XX. Godt Bewaer De Coninginne Elizabeth." In the marginal notes, under November, is "Den iiij heeft Elizabeth de ghenadige Coninginne van Enghelant den Vreemdelinghen vergunt de stadt Norwitz, om aldaer te woonen: ende den 24 December is de Duytsche Kercke open ghedaen, Anno 1565."[1]

5. A broadside, entitled "Certayne Verses, written by Thomas Brooke, Gent. of Rolsbie." This work is contained in thirty-two verses. "Imprinted at Norwich, in the parish of St. Andrew, 1570."

6. The last dying speech and confession of one of the leaders of Appleyard's Conspiracy, M.D.LXX.[2]

7. "Chronyc Historie der Nederlantscher Oorlogen, Troublen ende oproeren oorspronck anuanck ende eynde. Item den Standt der Religien, tot desen Jare 1580. Beschreuen durch den hoochgeleerden Heren Adam Henricipetri, Docteur bij den Rechten tot Basel, also hij scriftelick van een Raetshere te Bruessel ontfanghen heft, allen Liefhebberen der Christelicker Religion seer profijtelick ende ten dienst wtghegeuen. Vvt den Hoochduytschen in onse Nederlantsche sprake getrouwelick ouergesedt," etc. "Gedruct tot Noortwitz na de copie van Basel. Anno 1579."[3]

Of the above works the third is the rarest, the copy in the library of W. A. Tyssen Amherst, Esq., M.P., F.S.A, being thought to be the only copy surviving. The Chronic Historie der Nederlantsche Oorlogen is a most valuable record of the troubles in the Netherlands to the year 1580, written at the especial request of the deputies at the Synod of Dordrecht, 18th June, 1578. According to Act 21 of the proceedings of that assembly it was thought profitable that a history of the particulars of those times should be recorded by the Heer Philip de Marnix de St. Aldegonde. Seven years earlier the same proposition had been made at the Synod met at Embden, 5th October, 1571, when Marnix was then asked to write a history of the late events connected with the reformation in the Netherlands. On both occasions all who had certain knowledge were requested to give the same to the consistories of their churches. In 1578 these were asked to send the collections to Antwerp to be handed to Marnix.[4]

At the colloquy of the Dutch Churches held in London, 10th September, 1578, all who could do so were requested to give particulars to John de Raedermaker, elder of the Austin Friars Church, to be sent to Marnix. The history when completed was a dangerous book to print and issue in the Netherlands, death being the certain fate of all connected with the business, as it was written from the protestant standpoint, to show up the doings of the Inquisition and the bloodthirsty rule of the Duke of Alva. Even Solen did not appear to consider himself safe in undertaking the work of printing the book: he did not put his name to it, and all possible was done to disguise the publication and authorship. On the title page the book was attributed to Adam Henricipetri and to have been received by him in writing from a "raetshere" at Brussels, and it is stated that it was translated from the German language.

[1] Trin. Coll., Dublin, and Amherst Libraries. [2] Nor. A. Misc., III., i., 190. [3] B. M., c. 38, b. 8. [4] C. Hooijer, Oude Kerkordeningen der Nederlandsche Hervormde Gemeenten, 1563-1638. Zalt Bommel, 1865.

The translator called himself Theophilus, who three years later signed the preface of the French edition as Theophile, D.L. Some in Holland consider D.L. to stand for *dives leno*, rich landlord, *ryck waard*. This translator was Carolus Ryckwaert alias Theophilus, the deposed minister of the Dutch Church of Norwich, for whom D.L., perhaps *Divinitatis Licentiatus*, would have been a very appropriate denomination.

There must have been a great demand for this book, and it must have attracted great attention, for by the year 1584 it had passed through five editions, viz.:—1. That in Dutch already mentioned. 2. A French one, in 1582, issued without the name of the printer or the place of publication, which by the preface Theophilus claimed as "mien liure," but which may be considered the original text of Marnix, the well-known author, who generally wrote and corresponded in the French language. 3. An English edition, "Translated out of French into Englishe by T[homas] S[tocker], Gent., Imprinted at London by Jhon Kyngston for Tobie Smith, dwelling in Paules Churchyarde at the Signe of the Crane," without date, the preface being dated 15th March, 1583. 4. Histoire de la Gverre civile dv Pays de Flandres, etc. A Lyon, par Jean Stratius, etc., M.D.LXXXIII. 5. The same. A Lyon, par Jean Stratius, etc., M.D.LXXXIIII. The French edition of 1582 must have circulated in France among the Huguenots, and have found its way into the hands of the priests and authorities, who, to destroy its political and religious influence, very cleverly issued two editions with all the passages which would bring odium on the Roman Church and faith omitted or altered, all notice of the massacre of St. Bartholomew being expunged. The collusion of the authorities in the pirated editions, of 1583 and 1584, issued at Lyons by Jean Stratius, is proved by the "imprimatur" or licence of the King being dated 9th May, 1578, or sometime before the arrangements were made for the compilation of the work, and six months before the materials were handed to the author This licence was stated to have been transferred to Jean Stratius, 17th May, 1583.[1]

THE CLOTH HALL AND THE WEAVERS.

As soon as the strangers began to make their cloths, a hall was required for their use for the various commodities to be searched and sealed in. The church of St. Mary the Less or St. Mary at the Monastery gates, used till the dissolution by the keeper of the infirmary, who served it by one of the monks, was granted by John Salisbury, Dean of Norwich, and the Chapter, 16th June, 1544, to the city on lease for five hundred years, for a payment of £20 and a yearly rent of fourpence. In 1564, on the termination of a twenty years' sub-lease, the Church was fitted up by the city, at a cost of about £43, as a Hall for the strangers for searching and sealing their goods, and was let to them, with the hallage, at £13 a year. In 1623 the Hall was used solely for the sale of yarn, and people from the country resorted there to sell their spun wool, the sale being prohibited in other parts of the city.

In 1629 the weavers of Norwich found that the yarn bought by them from the spinners of Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire was of short quantity. Commissioners met deputies from the above counties at Bury St. Edmunds on the 14th December of this year to consider this fraud on the weavers and to concert a plan to punish the offenders. A report of the meeting was sent to the Privy Council.[2] On the 16th July, 1634, Francis Adams and John Wotchett alias Letton were fined two shillings for some "carsy yarne" which was found to be of short measure. In 1631, the hall being found too small for the above purpose, the yarn presses were removed to the new hall, and in 1637 the building was restored to its original use as a church for the Walloons.[3]

William Littlewood, master of the Sale Hall, came to the Mayor's Court, 1st July, 1578, to represent that the strangers did not observe the hours for sealing their commodities, doing the same in the city and out of the city, neither did they pay the hallage, and no observance of orders was kept, whereby "diverse discommodities dothe ensue." The politic men of the strangers, being sworn, requested that a precept might be issued to both congregations "with some payne"; this was done the same day, the orders being to seal the goods by the appointed wardens, three days a week, from nine to one o'clock 'and no longer," from Michaelmas to Lady

[1] For further details of the above books vide paper read at the Soc. of Antiquaries 26th Jan., 1888, by W. J. C. Moens, F.S.A. In conversation the author misunderstood Dr. Campbell to say *laen* for *leno*, hence a discrepancy in that paper and the above. [2] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cliii., 53. [3] Vide pages 22-23, and Blomefield, iv., 138-119.

Day, the makers or their servants to be at the hall, when requiring goods to be sealed before nine o'clock. The hours from Lady Day to Michaelmas were from ten o'clock to two. Goods were not to be sealed at the makers nor when the market had begun nor during market hours; for thus the "Hawle master lost the hawlladge," and he could not account for the number of pieces; fines were imposed when the orders were broken.[1]

In 1579 the Corporation purchased for the sum of £300 of Mr. George D'Alves and Mr. FitzWilliams the lease they had, as pensioners of the crown, of the alnage and subsidies of the new commodities made at Norwich.[2] On the 10th July, 1580, new orders were agreed to by the court for sealing the goods after searching them. Days for that purpose were appointed, and it was to be done at the new Hall; all cloths not so sealed were to be seized. The seal was to have a letter added to it, "so eny year the other letters in the alphabet." Six seals were appointed which were to be made at the charge of the city, and lead was to be used for the tokens. None but those on business were to enter the sealing house. A Sale Hall was also set apart, and then orders were made that no cloths should be bought out of the Hall.[3] This was probably the result of an order passed in June of the previous year, restraining the strangers from selling goods in their houses or in any "fayer of market." On the 25th October, 1593, Peter Overey, the late "Clarke" of the bay-hall having "departed this transytory life," the eight governors of the Dutch Congregation presented Gabriel Bishop, one of their congregation, to be admitted Clerk of the said Hall in his stead.[4]

There was much controversy in 1605 between the weavers of Norwich and the Duke of Lennox, who claimed payments under his alnage patent, which was probably granted to him when the lives under which the Corporation held fell in. They represented their case in parliament without result, and in March orders were given that the controversy was to cease.[5]

The wardens and politic men of the Walloon congregation 8th July, 1603, presented John Cornelio to the Mayor to take his oath as "baylye and clarke" of the hall for the ensuing year, when it was required that the choice must be first confirmed by their minister, after due publication of his name in the church. In 1606, there being much trouble about the selection of a fit person, it was ordered by the court, 12th July, that the offices of bailiff and clerk of the hall must be distinct and filled by two persons of the congregation.[6] In January, 1607, it was claimed that the strangers should pay duties on all stuffs made of wool at the same double rate that they paid upon cloth; this the merchant strangers protested against.[7]

In the same year disputes arose between the Dutch and Walloons about the searching of their goods. It was ordered by the court, 16th May, that matters should go on as they had in former years. Two halls were provided for them, the one for wet and greasy drapery, the other for dry and coloured stuffs, the first pertaining to the Dutch, and the other to the Walloons, and they were to keep to their own halls. The Walloon hall was on the north side of the square yard by the new hall.[8] This was behind the St. Andrew's Hall on the old property of the Black Friars.[9] On the 10th September following the matter was again brought before the court, when the contending sections were told to agree among themselves, and to give notice to each other when making up the accounts of the dues.[10] In 1616 the Corporation purchased of the Duke of Lennox his right of the Crown Seal, which was put to every cloth. Those made in Norwich had a seal with the city arms, and those made in the country, outside the city, had a castle without the lion. The cloth made by strangers had a ship, and if defective the word ALIEN in the middle of the seal. The defective pieces made by the English weavers had NORWICH in the same place, and similar goods made in the country the word NORFOLK. Writing in 1806 Blomefield stated "now these seals are laid aside in general.[11] Already in 1624 the office of alnager was complained of by Sir Francis Nethersole to Carleton. He wrote that it was appointed to check deceits in clothmaking, but it encouraged them, as the alnagers' seals were sold to the clothiers by the bushel.[12]

The custom dues paid by the strangers had been increased in 4 and 5 Mary, and up to 1578 were not altered. On cloths they paid double dues according to old custom, and for all

[1] Dutch and Walloon Book, 92. [2] Blomefield, iv., 343. [3] Assembly Book, 295. [4] D. and W. Book, 107 d. [5] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., xix., 90. [6] D. and W. Book, 108 d., 110. [7] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., xxvi., 1-4, 32. [8] D. and W. Book, 110. d. [9] Harrod's Castles and Convents of Norfolk. [10] D. and W. Book, 110 bis. [11] Blomefield, iv,, 343. [12] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., clxv., 34.

other merchandize, both outward and inward, they paid three pence in the pound value more than English traders, these were termed petty customs. In some things they enjoyed an advantage, paying for wine only two shillings duty a "tonne" while subjects paid "butlerage or prizage" of one "tonne" in ten, and two in twenty. The strangers at Southampton were privileged to pass their manufactures of serge at a far less rate than subjects could. Playing cards, "woolle cards," and wicker bottles could only be imported by licences granted to certain individuals.[1]

WOOL TRADE.

After the 23rd March, 1576, all "nyles and flocks" were ordered to be brought to the new hall, called the "Longe Chambre, over the pryntinge house," and all such goods were to be converted into yarn or cloth within the city under penalties; it appears that notice was given, 20th August following, to the foreign congregations that this order was not kept; however, on the 7th January, 1578, the articles were made void, the strangers complaining that they were prejudiced by the same.[2] In1581, April 9th, the clerk of the "nyle" house reported that the English bought nyles and flocks at strangers houses, and sold them again to persons in the country, by which the hallage and "weyage" were greatly diminished, the result being it was ordered that the rules of the 12th March, 1575, were to be strictly obeyed.[3]

By an act of 33 Henry VIII. (1541-1542) it was enacted that no worsted yarn should be bought in Norwich unless it were made in that city or some other market town of Norfolk, under a penalty of 40s. per pound of yarn so bought; this act was repealed by 1 Edward VI. Cap. 6.

When the manufacture of wool had much increased by the skill of the strangers it was represented that formerly the wool was exported to the Low Countries and wrought into bays and says there; soon after the coming of the strangers to Norwich "these bays being wholly made here," the export and import custom duty was lost, estimated, in 1563, as "at least three times as much as her Majesty now receives of strangers for the custom of bays." It was also stated that "it may be alleged that the trade of making bays is old; but these were Sudbury bays, so small and coarse that they were little better than a cotton, and were sold for 20s. and 24s. apiece." The writer was but a poor political economist, quite forgetting that by his point of view all the labour expended in making the cloth abroad was lost to this country.[4] In a letter written from Norwich, 27th May, 1659, to Erasmus Earle, M.P., hopes were expressed for the renewal of the Act of Parliament passed in November, 1653, and confirmed in 1656, entitled "an act for regulating the making of stuffs in Norwich."[5]

In the time of Green, Mayor (1571) the court ordered that the makers of fringe and lace should become an occupation or guild called "parchementiers" within the city of Norwich. The wardens to be four in number, two English and two strangers, the one a Dutchman and the other a Walloon, to be yearly elected for the due search in their faculty.

There was much jealousy, between the Walloons and Dutch as to the several commodities, concerning the claim to the monopoly of new inventions. On the 20th November, 1575, the Dutch elders came into court and presented a new material "callinge it Bombasins," which they said was made by them, and prayed that that they might have the search and sealing thereof to their benefit "withoute the Wallowns." This was granted by the whole court; on hearing which the Walloons complained of sharp practice, saying "that all white worke and whatsoever workes be made of woollen and lynnen yerne of right apperteynethe to them onelye." The Dutch produced their orders for the "better and trewe makinge thereof." On this, as the Dutch had first practised it, the court confirmed to them the benefit of the new trade, in which the Walloons were to have no share, in order "to encourage all practizers" for the good of the commonwealth. Twenty-three ordinances were then made and ratified for "bumbasyns."[6]

A complaint was made about this time that much deceit having been used by more threads being put in the ends of the piece, the wardens were requested to devise some plan to detect this practice, to be put in force on the 10th October, 1575. It was then ordered that twelve

[1] S. P. Dom., Eliz., cxxvii., 80. [2] Dutch and Walloon Book, 84. [3] Ibid, 100. [4] The making of cloth by the strangers in England turned the balance of trade in favour of this country. [5] Hist. MSS. Comn. X., pt. iiii., 222. [6] D. and W. Book, 84.

masters should be added to the four wardens for the "sayetrye," to be named by the latter and elected by the plurality of voices of the masters of that occupation.[1]

The company of the Walloons and wardens of the art and science of the Mockado Weavers, commonly called the Sayetrye, 13th July, 1577, presented a bill of request to the Mayor, asking that certain new rules should be laid down for the making of "Mockados." They alleged that it was advisable in double Mockados, there should be "fower threedes in everie slae, that is to weete, twoo of threedes of flaxe and twoo of saye" in the ground of the work. This was signed by John Feve, John Frier, John le Fevre, Symon Dezormeauxe, John de Braban, John de Lannoye and two others who signed by marks. The court agreed to this, and directed articles to be drawn up to take effect from the 21st of the same month, to be observed by the Dutch also.

The custom of the city with regard to apprentices was imposed on the strangers by the court on the 25th January, 1577, by an order that no person whatsoever should have any boy or girl above the age of fourteen years, other than his own children, to knit hose, make lace or "suche things," unless such young people be his lawfully bound apprentices, under penalty of a fine of 5s. for each offence; also that no stranger should weave lace or tufte mockados unless he had served as an apprentice.[2] This was probably a futile attempt to deprive the strangers of the benefit of their privileges under their letters patent, as no complaints on the subject appear in the Dutch and Walloon book. On the 4th October, 1578, the wardens of the "saietrye" of the Walloons exhibited in open court a bill concerning the complaints of the merchants of the city of the disorders in the trade of the hand work of the "scallop shells and other lyke worke," similar complaints being made by the London merchants. Certain orders or articles for the due and perfect manufacture of the white and coloured scallop work were produced and sanctioned by the court by precept on the 6th October. From these articles it appears that reeds were used in large numbers in the looms, which accounts for the orders, 22nd March, 1574, by the court for the "Arte of Reders," and for the due searching of reeds, so that they should be of full size when sold to the weavers or loom makers.[3] Yarn of different colours was used in weaving the scallop work, and patterns of "damaske flowers being of the greate or lyttle beanes or anie other lyke worcke made in coullors upon the loome."

The stranger "russell weavers" were afraid that their goods were being made by natives, and came into court 29th December, 1578, to complain and to claim their privileges. The Mayor and Aldermen wished all to benefit by the new trade, which it was admitted had been little practised before the coming of the strangers, but it was being made everywhere "in all partes of the countrye ..... as other the strangers comodityes be," though there was a statute that such goods should only be made within Norwich. The court in assembly, "havinge tempered with the strangers to that ende, wherewith they wyll not agree, and therefor, to bring them to order," made ordinances to be observed, as to the sizes, searching and sealing of figured russels. The strangers were to bring these goods to the English warden to be searched and sealed, paying one penny for each piece, and that none should make the said goods within the city after the 2nd February following, unless admitted by the Mayor and Aldermen, on pain of the forfeiture of the said cloths.[4]

The commoners of the Drapery complained to the Mayor 13th March, 1578, of various matters connected with the "bayetrie," one of which was that wool appointed to that work ought to be dresssed and delivered to the weavers ready to be wrought, but that "diverse disordered persons" had mixed lambs' and other inferior sorts with the wool, and spun it for use outside the city, contrary to the orders passed by the court. It was prayed that buyers and sellers of such goods might be restricted by fines, on which orders were issued that such goods made outside the city should not be bought by any strangers, unless first "viewed, prepared, and delivered" by the artizans of the "baietrye" within the city, under penalty of 3s. 4d. for each pound of such commodity.[5] The wardens of the Walloons, Peter Carpenter, Nicolas Dezormeaux, John Casshen, Gherarde le Febure, and Vincent du Prez, arranged with the court 18th July, 1579, so that the correct breadths and lengths of "olyets and damasks" should be maintained.[6]

[1] D. and W. Book, 82 d., 83 d. [2] Assembly Book, 254. [3] Ibid, 221. [4] D. and W. Book, 94 d. [5] Ibid, 91. [6] Ibid, 96 d.

The strangers were warned 5th June, 1579, to discontinue their practice of selling goods by retail to the injury of the citizens, and on the 16th July following a warrant was issued to Stephen de Molle to apprehend all persons who "conveyed awaye" yarns and "chettons" for bays to places forbidden by the orders.[1] This may have been to prevent all trade with London according to the orders of the preceeding 7th January. On the 10th July, 1580, lace and knitted hose were ordered to be searched and sealed, and rules were made for the length and breadth of all the new cloths and commodities;[2] these latter rules were annulled on the 15th November, 1582, when new lengths and breadths for the Norwich commodities were appointed.[3]

On the 1st June, 1581, the wardens of the Walloons, by name

Laurens Herchar	John Freumez	Andrew van Bosaert
John de la Noye	Michel Broucq	John Cashewe,

requested the Court that eight articles concerning "Vellues or fustian of Naples" might be accepted and granted. The third of these articles was that each "slae" should be taken to the hall to be marked, the seventh was to the effect that the wardens should have the inspection of the "linnen crewell," that it might be well dressed "as such worke dothe require," the eighth enacted that every shearer of these goods should bring all work to be visited before being "glosed," and that it should also be inspected on being dyed; the shearer to pay a fine if he made seven holes in one plain piece or four holes in a half piece.[4]

The strangers kept a good look out on the goods made by the English, fearing lest Norwich should lose its good name for the quality of its manufactures. In 1587 an order was made at the instigation of the former that all Englishmen making "buffyns," a commodity not heretofore usually made by them, and when so made, the pieces were of no certain length or breadth, that they should be of the same dimensions as those made by the Aliens within the city of Norwich.

On the 13th May, 1605, the Walloon weavers requested from the Court a confirmation to them of a cloth of new device called "satten cotton or bumbazie" made of silk and "cotton woll," each piece to be in length nineteen ells one quarter, Flemish measure, or fourteen yards one quarter, English measure. This was granted, certain fines being stipulated for should the quality and quantity in the pieces be deficient.[5]

There were two sorts of cloth made, called "sayes and twistered sayes," both by the strangers and the English, which were scoured by the Dutch, and it was ordered, 18th March, 1608, so as to "contynewe the goodnes," that all such stuffs made both by natives and other makers should be under the search of the Dutch officials, and that their goods should be sealed by them, the stranger's mark being preferred by the buyers.[6]

A new "devise" of cloth called "figurato" made of silk and white spun yarn, was confirmed to the Walloons on the 16th September, 1610, on the usual conditions as to quality and quantity of the pieces. It appears that there was some difficulty in preventing the other weavers from pirating the specialities, for on the 11th May, 1615, Abraham Hacker, a Dutchman, was presented for selling a double piece of "figerato," without the warden's seal on it. The case was dismissed, Hacker producing witnesses to prove that the piece had been made over two years, and that it had been unsealed when first sold, and had passed through several hands before he bought it.[7]

On the same day articles for stuffs called "paropus" and "novatus" were agreed on, and on the 26th March, 1618, cloths termed "cheveron and cross billett," derived from a cloth called "birds ey," also another called "pearle and beroly," derived from one called "frisses," were confirmed to the weavers of the Walloon congregation.[8] On the 11th May following, the wardens of the "Saytie" presented a cloth called "quadramides." In 1631, articles were proposed for the regulation of the "Dornix" weaving at Norwich.[9]

Trade appears to have been very slack in Norwich in 1642, probably on account of the troubled times. On the 3rd August, the wardens complained to the Corporation that there was a great scarcity of work.

[1] D. and W. Book, 96. [2] Assembly Book, 295. [3] Ibid, 309 d. [4] D. and W. Book, 101; after this date this book was irregularly kept. [5] D. and W. Book, 109 d. [6] Ibid, iii. [7] Ibid, 112 d., 113. [8] Ibid. 114 d. [9] S. P. Dom., Car. I., ccvi., 64.

The weavers of Norwich and Norfolk petitioned the Protector in the commencement of 1656 concerning the abuses which had crept into their trade through undue competition, by which the quality of their goods had become so bad that they were "loathed and rejected" both at home and abroad; though an act to prevent this had been passed in 1650 for three years, and had been prolonged, it was not attended to. The Council, 27th Feburary, 1656, desired the High Sheriff to consult with the Judges at the next assizes to see to this matter for the preservation of the quality of the manufactures.[1] In 1658, the trade at Norwich was in so bad a state that many persons thought of leaving the city.[2]

The Norwich trade was much increased in late years by the factory system and steam power. The chief productions at the present day are bombazines, crapes, gauzes, challis, mousselin-de-laine, fillover shawls, silk shawls, bandannas, camlets, mohair, parramattas, poplins, barèges, glove cloths, sewing cotton, coach lace, horsehair, sacking and sailcloth.

From Norwich the art of weaving appears to have been introduced to Chester in 1673, when on the 8th May, the freedom of the latter city was conceded to Robert Taylor, weaver, and Francis Barton, wool-comber, who had come from Norwich.[3]

THE DYERS.

The different trades complained much against the strangers in the Mayoralty of Parker, 1568, especially the dyers who claimed the right of "no alyan to die in blewe but in an Inglish dier his housse," John Shovell, William Stedd and others having been summoned 16th May, 1567, for dying foreigners goods. It was agreed, however, by their assent that the strangers should have one dyer of their community to dye their commodities "in suche coullars as they have died in Flaunders." Anthony de Pottere[4] was appointed the Master, who was held to be "a verye skyllfull man: the same therfor is alowed to dye for them and non other." "The prises of the coullers not to be advanced."[5]

In 1575, August 13th, it was ordered that dyers should put their marks on the goods they dyed, as otherwise they could not be pursued according to the orders; another dyer besides Anthony de Potter, who had the monopoly, having been allowed on July, 1574. It was also ordered that, after the dyers had attached their marks, the searcher should affix the word NORWICHFORE on a lead seal, and that the bailiffs of the Dutch and Walloons should for the future keep an eye on "every person" and present all strangers offending.[6] Great care was taken that all cloths when dyed should be perfect in colour, so that the character of the Norwich goods should not suffer in any way, it being considered that the prosperity of the city could not otherwise be maintained. When the dyers' book of orders was examined, 16th July, 1575, complaint was made by the wardens that both the strangers and English dyed "very deceitefully," the commodities wanting and lacking "ther trew and perfect dye and collours." It was therefore enacted that a fine of five shillings should be levied, the "latter corner" of the cloth cut off, and the piece be adjudged unworthy of any seal if "upon the judgement and trew searche thereof" the wardens found any defect in the colour.[7]

John Langhedal and others of the twelve Dutch and Walloon masters came to the court 10th April, 1576, and certified that their appointed dyer Anthony de Potter was "deade and buryed." They requested that "Adam Kynte"[8] might be appointed in his place. The English dyers, five in number, protested to the Mayor against this being done without their consent; on the 13th April, however, they agreed to the nomination with the reserve that no other be permitted to dye for the strangers; the appointment was confirmed, with an order that if any other stranger used this occupation he should forfeit 10s. for each piece dyed.[9]

In the mayoralty of Sir Robert Wood, Kt., complaint was made 22nd September, 1578, that by so much washing and scouring bayes in the river within the city, the water "doth gather such corruption that it cannot be used as in time past .... most specially such as are forced to use the water for their viandes do fynde yt to ingender in their bodyes manye unwholesome diseases to the great griefe and lyke enoughe in this present tyme to conceave greate plagues and other dyseases incurable yf they be not presently removed." It was ordered that all the

[1] S. P. Dom., Cromwell, cxxiv., 17. [2] Ibid, clxxxiii., 138. [3] Hist. MSS. Comn., viii., 390. [4] Vide p. 213. [5] D. and W. Book, 21. [6] Ibid, 82 d. [7] Assembly Book, 227. [8] Kente elsewhere. [9] D. and W. Book, 87.

scourers of bayes be removed, and that they should inhabit a part of the city where their work would cause no nuisance "so as their skouringe and wasshinge be in the depthe and sharpe rune of the water agaynste the Hospitall grounds." That if they be in any way "letted by anye dwellors, they were to come to the Mayor and Aldermen." On the 9th April, 1579, this matter was again brought before the court, it being found that the scourers had remained in their dwellings along the whole river; it was represented that the "whole ffysshe of ye ryver" were poisoned, and those who of necessity used the water "dothe breede in their bodyes dyverse corrupte humours to the great daunger of their bodies in this infeccious tyme."

In consequence of the directions of the Privy Council it was ordered that no strangers should scour any bayes, after the 1st of May following, between "the newe mylles to the bridge called the whyght friers bridge" under a forfeit of 3s. 4d. for each piece to the Mayor, the poor and the presenter. The trade of dying the new commodities being thought to be "very profitable and benefycyall bothe for the occupacion and also for the commonwelth"; another bill was passed by the court, 4th May, 1579, by which it was ordered that the wardens "of the same arte" should "searche" carefully the finished goods.[1] On the 10th of July, 1580, it was enacted that "kalenderers" were not to dye goods before they were sealed.[2]

In 1580, 20th June, the Dutch strangers were again in trouble, being "entangled with dyvers complaynts and Ryetts agaynst them" for "rynsinge" their bayes in the river. They said that they had observed the orders respecting washing their cloths made by Sir Robert Wood, Mayor, but that the making of bayes required their being wetted and wrung out, "which we call rynsing of them, for which (by reason they be clean befor and throughe whyght) they can nott be hurtefull to anye parte of the river at all." They requested, therefore, that if the bayes had been scoured and washed they might be rinsed in any part of the river, notwithstanding the former ordinances; this was agreed to by the sub-committee to which the matter was referred. On 25th October, 1593, a testimonial was given to "Gyles Camby" for dyeing, dressing, and "currying" Norwich stuffs, signed by the Mayor and Justices.[3] There was some difficulty in preventing the strangers employing unauthorised dyers. On the 26th May, 1599, the "eight appointed men" confirmed the appointment of the regular dyers, but disallowed all others, masters and other strangers, until some order had been taken according to their discretion.[4]

Application was made in court 11th July, 1599, by Giles Cambye, alien dyer, that one Arthur Rotye, who had lately dwelt in London ("as it is sayed") and who had a good knowledge in dying pieces in green and other colours, might be permitted to come to exercise his trade at Norwich. Several merchants backed up this request to the eight persons appointed for making orders for the strangers, and it was agreed that the application should be granted, provided Rotye entered into bonds with sureties to teach William Morley, dyer, and his apprentices "the true and perfect misterye of dyeng of the seid grenes and other sutche coullors without fraude or deceyt."

In 1636 John de Carle was sworn as "Headman" with John Gosse and John Decluse as wardens for the dyers; it is recorded, however, on 15th March, 1637, that the latter was fined 8s. for not sealing six pieces of stuffs. In 1640 John Decluse was appointed "headman of the wardens of this craft."

BAKERS.

The restrictions under which the strangers bought corn were found prejudicial to them, so on the 2nd July, 1577, they complained to the Mayor in Court that the price was greatly raised, to the disadvantage of the poor, by "gredie and disorderlye buyinge" in the market, partly by some bakers and others of their company, who "pretendinge but to looke on corne do secreatlye buye it owte of others mens handes withoute regarde of anye pryce, and before the howers appointed," and that others dealt with carriers "who are very gredye." Little was gained by this application, for on the next day a formal notice was given in writing to the foreign congregations, calling their attention to the laws made, 6th November, 1574, and also to the penalties for buying corn otherwise than as provided for.

[1] Assembly Book, 280 d. [2] Ibid, 295. [3] D. and W. Book, 107 d. [4] Ibid, 108.

BREWERS AND INNKEEPERS.

Among the Netherlanders were many who indulged in drinking habits, these gave much trouble at an early date. Bishop Parkhurst, writing to Henry Bullinger, 10th March, 1572,[1] mentioned that "seventeen members of the [Dutch] Church were banished from our city on the first of November for the disgraceful vice of drunkenness."

The "companie of the art or mysterie of alebrewers and berebrewers within the cittie of Norwich" complained that "dyvers and sundrie fforreners com'ing and resorting to inhabitt w'thin the same cittie (yf they be hable to buye x combe of mawlt, im'edyately after their entrie into the cittie), do sett upp brewing of ale and bere and retail the same agein etc." It was ordered by the Court, 3rd September, 1565, that no innkeeper or "typler" should brew within his house, "and further that no fforrener or forreners com'ing or resorting to inhabitt within the same cittie shall from and after the seid ffeast of St. Michaell Tharchangell sett upp the art or mysterie of brewing of ale or bere within the seid cittie or suburbs of the same."[2]

It was also enacted 3rd April, 1577, that "no cittizen nor forreine inhabitant" should erect a malt house upon pain of a fine of £100."[3]

The Revd. Salomon Smyth, minister of the Dutch Church in 1580, had much trouble with his flock, so "to the better advauncinge of God his glorye and the avoydinge and repressinge of greate enormityes, dysdeorders and myschefes," he requested the Mayor and Aldermen on the 15th March that no stranger, who made or sold "aquavite" or "aqua composita," should henceforth receive any one into his house "to sett hym to drynke or tipple" such drinks, and that none should carry such from house to house "to provoke men to the drinkinge of the same." That no stranger from thenceforth should walk about the city or abroad on Sundays or festivals before four o'clock "after dynner," or until Divine service be over. And lastly that no strangers inhabiting the city should frequent or resort to any tavern, inn, or ale-house "for to drincke, excepte upon juste and urgente occasion." The Mayor issued a precept the same day to the Walloons and Dutch of the city to the effect that in the time of "Master Pecke," Mayor, 11th July, 1573, an ordinance was passed that no strangers should walk about the streets on Sundays and holidays (being days of prayer), or go out of the city gates, or play or sit to talk during church time, or during that or any other time drink or eat in any inns or taverns under penalty of 5s. fine for the first offence, and 10s. for the second and every time after. The fines for the children to be paid by the fathers and mothers, and for servants by their masters.

The bailiff was to pay half the above fines for not prosecuting the same. On the 6th November, 1574, another ordinance had been passed that no stranger was to sell in open street or in any house aquavitæ, etc., to other strangers, or resort to drink in taverns, etc., under pain of certain forfeits. As the said offences had "growen agayne to such rypenes" the said ordinance was to be put into execution upon every offender.

THE PLAGUE.

It was ordered by the court on the 9th April, 1579, as "the plauge is partelye alredie begon," both in St. Stephen's and All Saints parishes, and the cause being put down to the "corrupte kepinge of their necessaries" by the strangers, and "the carrienge of chamber washe" through the streets and pouring the wash in the gutters, by which "it reasteth in the gutters and breadethe greate infections," and "of many other enormities lyke thereunto," that a law should be made and a precept directed to the ministers and elders of the Dutch and Walloon congregations of Norwich, that, besides the regulations concerning the scouring of bayes in the river, no one should comb wool near a street to the annoyance of those passing, or empty wash except at night, and then "to caste after suche quantite of water as the same shall not corrupte but passe to the cockeyes[4] under the grownde withoute the hurte of anye parson," under pain of imprisonment and other fine at the discretion of the Mayor and Justices. That "ye have also to take good regarde that your necessaries or pryvies be kepte drye withoute wasshe, ffor the wasshe corruptethe and bringethe greate infeccion, and also use suche fumes and preservatyves as the phisicions shall advise you as is sett downe in prynte to be used by her Highnes commaunde-

[1] Zurich letters, p. 266. [2] Assembly Book. [3] Ibid, 255. [4] Sewers and drains.

ments, greatelye foreseynge that yf the plauge beginne emongs you that the persons infected comethe not abrode, but be shut upp accordinge to the seyde orders and to have their necessarie food appointed them, and their kepers to do the lyke." The ministers were to certify how many sickened or died of the plague on each day, under penalty as in the Privy Council orders. That all dogs within the infected houses should be killed, and none at all allowed to wander and stray from house to house but be kept tied up at home, on pain of the imprisonment and fine of their owners. These orders were to be published by ministers to their congregations.[1]

From the 20th August, 1578, to 19th February, 1579 (O.S), the plague infected Norwich, being brought from London by the Queen's retinue; no less than two thousand four hundred and eighty-two strangers and two thousand three hundred and thirty-five of the English died in that period, ten aldermen being among the number.

This fatal malady broke out again in the city in 1583, when "twenty to twenty-five persons died of it for several weeks together, but it was chiefly among the strangers, and there died in all eight or nine hundred." Again in 1591 six hundred and seventy-two persons died in four months from the same cause. In 1603, the year of the accession of James I., the infection was very great, no less than three thousand and seventy-six dying during that year. Wheat at that time was 10s. a bushel.[2]

During the periods when the city was infected with plague, the foreign congregations employed inspectors to look after the infected members. Peter Heybaud was retained in this capacity in 1625, as Mr. Toby de Hem informed the court on the 1st September. The inspector was ordered to retire himself from company, not to go abroad after "candle lighting" except on absolute necessity, and always to carry a red wand a yard and a half long, his wife and family also to do the same. On this occasion the scourge lasted until December, 1626, the number who died during its continuance being fourteen hundred and thirty-one.[3] The parish registers bear witness that whole families died in a few days, so great was the virulence of the disease.

On the 13th August, 1636, warrants were issued to the constables of every ward to warn all persons that no strangers were to be received into their houses without certificates that they came from uninfected places, and that the names of all such were to be given in. On the 19th October following, Francis de Boye was appointed "a searcher of the infected," and to minister to the poor who were attacked by the plague. Dr. de Laune complained on the 7th June, 1637, of the taxation put on his congregation "towards the infected." He urged that they should either be partakers of the city tax or be free altogether; this was considered on the 22nd July, when the Walloons were ordered to pay the same as other persons, the rate being equal to one month's poor-rate. On the 28th March, 1638, Thomas Blomfield was required to warn all persons who had bought any goods in the infected house of Elie Philippo, not to sell the same until the same had been "well and sufficiently ayred" under pain of having their houses shut up, and such other penalties as the law might allow. On the 28th August the plague must have increased as warning was given "to putt away doggs, catts, and doves before Satterday next."[4]

THE MILITIA, ETC.

The Privy Council wrote to the Lord Lieutenants of the counties, 11th June, 1621, to draw their attention to "the unsettled condition of Christendom," directing that there should be yearly musters of the militia, and to see that the companies were well armed, exercised and kept ready for any sudden occasion, especially for suppressing tumults.[5] It appears that at Norwich there were separate companies of Dutch and Walloons with captains, lieutenants, ensigns and sergeants of their respective congregations, each family of a certain position having to find a member, others joining to do the same, as will be seen by the roll-calls of the two companies on 22nd May, 1621.[6] On the 2nd December, 1631, it was proposed by a letter from Lord Maltravers, the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, that the militia companies of the strangers should be put under the command of the English companies in their wards; this by the vote of the Walloon company was objected to, and an answer to this effect, signed by the minister, elders, and deacons (with the exception of Abraham Castel), was returned on the 9th of the same month.

[1] D. and W. Book, 95. [2] Blomefield, iii., 354-360. [3] Blomefield, iii., 372. [4] Court Book, Norw. Arch. [5] S. P. Dom., Jac. I., cxxi., 94. [6] Page 158 and App. viii. p. 225.

This was recorded in the act-book of the consistory on the 28th December, when it was stated that the proposition had been first made in the previous May. On the 24th January following, the Deputy Lieutenants addressed themselves to the elders and politic men, and conferences were held by them and Sir John Hobart, and another of the Deputy Lieutenants, when the privileges of the Church were exhibited, and it was contended that the amalgamation of foreign with the English companies would be against the custom and discipline of the foreign churches.

A final answer was sent to Sir John Maltravers to that effect.[1] On the 16th March, 1632, the ministers and elders of the Walloon Church went by common advice to salute "Lord Maltravers, the Grand Marshal of England" and his son; they were graciously received and all favours promised.[2]

Tobias de Hem, merchant, of St. Andrew's parish, by will dated 29th July, 1629, gave "to the military company of the city £5 for a stock, to be employed for their benefit and use, and 40s. for a supper."[3]

On the 15th July, 1634, it was arranged for the future that the expenses for the watches and other military matters should not be taken from the purse for the necessities of the Church, any more than those for the minister and poor; there must have been therefore a separate collection for the militia companies. Jean Doeneau Sr., the then captain of the company, and his son Jean were asked by the consistory for contributions towards the expenses of the matters connected with the Injunctions of Archbishop Laud and the journey of the "convies" to London, but this they refused to pay; however, on the 24th September of the latter year, they did as they were requested.[4] Nathaniel des Bonnet and John Castel came to the Court on the 15th March, 1637, to settle the arrears of payments due to the muster-master for their share of his wages for the past fourteen years ending the next Lady Day, offering the sum of £7 "in respect their company is grown fewer and poorer than heretofore." This amount was accepted and paid to the city chamberlain, Mr. John Rusham.

On the 28th November, 1642, Mr. Thomas Barrett requested Mr. Cruso, the Captain of the Dutch and French company of militia, to write to London for forty "musketts compleate," ten "corseletts compleate" and thirty pikes, besides making up the deficient number of corslets wanting in the magazine. It appears that Captain Cruso and Mr. Dackett, his lieutenant, resigned their commissions shortly after this, for on the 31st August of the following year, the former is described as the late captain of the company, when he was ordered to find one corslet, and the lieutenant to find two muskets or one musket and one corslet.

In October, 1640, Sydrack Jorey wrote to the Earl of Northumberland to say that considering the "troublesome times" there was great danger from the strangers having provided themselves with arms "both here in London and other places especially Ipswich, Yarmouth and Norwich, where the French, Walloons and Dutch are as many if not more than the natives, and exercise military discipline once a fortnight." Under certain circumstances it was represented that this might be very dangerous, and it was recommended that the strangers should be disarmed and the oath of allegiance administered; if they refused to take this they should be ordered to leave the kingdom or receive such punishment as the King should think fit.[5]

These militia companies exercised in those days on Mousehold Heath, where the present Norwich volunteers now practise.[6]

During the long struggle between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads, the strangers were, as a rule, on the rebel side, and one Samuel Voute is mentioned on the 20th September, 1642, as being "very busy for the Parliament" at Norwich.

About the year 1645, the richer members of the foreign congregations made compositions with the Corporation of Norwich to be discharged of the duty of acting as constables. On the 21st June of this year, John Mackerell paid a sum of 40s. to be free in the parish of St. Peter's of Mancroft; at the same time John Wittewronge of St. Miles of Coslaney did the same, and on the 20th June, 1646, Peter Castel and Robert Goose followed their example. On the 5th September of the latter year Francis Emperor was chosen as marshal.

[1] Act Book. [2] Ibid. [3] Blomefield, iii., 374. [4] Act Book. [5] S. P. Dom., Car. I., ccccIxx., 92 [6] W. Rye, Popular Hist. of Norfolk, p. 80.

POSTMASTERS.

It appears that strangers were generally chosen for the office of foreign postmasters, as Mathew de Quester was appointed 19th July, 1632;[1] Thomas Witherings, 11th February, 1637;[2] and in consequence of misdemeanours committed by the latter[3] Philip Burlamachi took his place, 6th August, 1640.

FARMERS, MARKET GARDENERS, ETC.

It is to the Netherland refugees we owe market gardening, the growth of roots as a farm crop and an improved culture of flowers, all which proved most profitable sources of income to those who followed those trades. Gardeners, husbandmen, and herdsmen came to Norwich with the first settlers. The lay subsidy rolls for 1624 show that Malliard Widoote, of Carrowe, "husbondman and gardyner," was rated the highest of all the aliens then in the city, but by this date many of the sons of the early comers born in England had become very wealthy.

In 1575 a Dutch gardener was paid 3s. 4d. for "his travayle from Norwich to Hengrave to viewe ye orchards, gardyns, and walkes." Also "paid to the Duchman for clypping the knotts, altering the alleys, setting the grounde, finding herbs, and bordering the same xls."[4] Norwich was famed for its flowers and gardens, and "florists' feasts" were held there as early as 1637. From Norwich the cultivation and love of flowers spread to other manufacturing places, and the weavers in Spitalfields, Manchester, Bolton, and elsewhere were, and still are, much attached to their growth.[5]

The returns of 1568 show that many of the building trade were among the strangers, there being master builders, carpenters, smiths, locksmiths, lime burners, with shoemakers, tailors, and capmakers in the clothing trade; schoolmasters and surgeons also found room for exercising their professions. The potters probably made the glazed tiles with designs in blue and purple, which were used so much in the interiors of the Netherlanders' houses.

It was the custom about the year 1634 by an agreement of the wardens of the city with the country and the Norwich weavers that all their work should be laid on one side from the 15th August to 29th September, in order that all might assist in getting in the harvest. The Corporation leased on 5th July, 1634, to Eli Philippo and Peter de Rowe at 46s. 8d. a year, a house occupied by Lawrence Say, and on the 14th March, 1635, Philippo bought from the Corporation, for a sum of £42, a house, of which John Firmanty[6] gave up the lease on the previous 25th March. In this year the English weavers seized some pieces of cloth made by the strangers which they alleged were deficient; these were delivered to the wardens of the Walloons, who searched them on the 19th August, and fined the offenders. Peter Durrant was brought up 21st August, 1635, for "evil rule and misbehaviour," for which he was committed to the Bridewell, "there to be sett to work." On the following 4th November he again had to appear for misusing his wife, when both were committed in the same way, but they were liberated after a confinement of three days. On the 2nd November, 1636, John de Hone (Horne), a Dutchman, was committed to the house of correction for assaulting divers and sundry persons, for living idly and for "behaving himself very unruly."[7]

Matters referred to the politic men were not always settled by them, but there was an appeal allowed to the city court; on the 25th September, 1639, Mary, widow of Peter de Me, claimed 32s. of James le Gryme; the judgment of the Walloon officials was not taken by those interested, and on appeal the court confirmed the sentence. The sons of the strangers were sharply looked after if they sold their goods without buying their freedom of the city; on the 29th October, 1639, Livewell Sherwood, one of the sheriffs, received 40s. of Abraham Walwyn "for trading in the city, not being free of the same." He took 13s. 4d. for his share, and the balance was paid to the chamberlain. In 1640 a warrant was issued against "diverse Frenchmen" for not paying the poor rates of St. Edmond's parish, with orders to attach one of the "most able of them"; it was then agreed that the city should bear the charge of any action that might ensue.

[1] Rymer's Fœd., Syllabus, ii., 884. [2] Ibid., 895. [3] Ibid., 900. [4] Norfolk Tour, xlv., quoting Gaye's Hengrave, 17. [5] Ibid., quoting Loudon's Encycl., 84. [6] Query Fromentin or Fromanteel. [7] Court Book.

When strangers came from another town, before they received licence to remain in the city, they had to produce a certificate from the previous place they lived in; on the 14th May, 1642, John Moones exhibited in the Norwich court a certificate under the common seal of Sandwich, testifying that he was born there, as appeared by a deposition of John De Vinck. A Mr. van der Las appears to have been a foreign surgeon at Norwich in 1642; on the 3rd September he was paid 10s. by the corporation for curing a poor boy who had been stabbed by a reeder.[1]

WEAVING INTRODUCED INTO SCOTLAND FROM NORWICH.

Other places besides London were jealous of the prosperity caused by the increased trade at Norwich, and the benefits accruing by the art of weaving wool into cloth. The commissioners of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, wishing to introduce this manufacture, treated with the weavers of Norwich for workmen and looms. It would appear that unable to come to terms with masters, who wished to keep their trade-secrets, they did so with journeymen, for on the 10th July, 1601, a contract[2] was entered into at Edinburgh by the commissioners for Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, Linlithgow, Ayr, and Glasgow, with Gabriel Bischop, of St. Andrew's parish (who paid a poll tax of eight pence as subsidy, not having any goods), for himself and on the part of Nicholas van den Broeck[3] and Philip Vermont, all described of Norwich,[4] that they should go before Michaelmas with worklooms and servants to Edinburgh to set up there the manufacture of all sorts of cloth for the consideration of the sum of £3000 Scotch money. Bischop apparently took the precaution of going at once to Edinburgh to guard against the resentment of the masters at Norwich, leaving Van den Broeck and Vermont to follow later. These confirmed the contract entered into by their partner on the 10th October following.[5]

[1] Court Book. [2] App. xxii., p. 265. [3] Austin Fr. Reg. p. 10. [4] The name of the latter does not appear in the Norwich Subsidy Roll of 1598; van der Broeck was in London in 1593. [5] App. xxii.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE FOREIGN CHURCHES BY LAUD.

Dr. William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the greatest enemy the foreign churches encountered since their introduction into this country. Firmly established by the letters patent of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, which were confirmed by the promises and letters of James I. and Charles I., on and after their accession to the crown, with their own disciplines, and under the superintendence of the Bishops, these Dutch and French Churches, after the death of their sincere friends Parker and Grindall, had been regarded with a jealous eye by the Church of England, the authorities of which longed to reduce them to conformity. Laud exerted all his authority and influence to effect this at Norwich and other places.

Already in 1615, attempts had been made by Jegon, Bishop of Norwich, to find a loophole of attack. Secure in their position, so long as their members were true and faithful to their own churches, the strangers showed a weak spot when "sundry licencious persons, being membres off the said congregations, who upon feare that they should bee censured according to their demerits, have thereupon taken occasion to cast off the yoke of ecclesiasticall gouvernement off these congregations, and have forthwith adjoyned themselves to the parish churches, in wich their severall habitations were."[1] When these would-be seceders were sons of strangers, and born in the kingdom, they had much to urge for their desire to leave the foreign churches, whatever might be alleged against them by their consistories.

It was immediately seen that very many members of these congregations were the children and grandchildren of the strangers, born in England, and it was doubtful whether the prescriptions held good for subjects by birth, though of alien parentage.

As soon as the question was raised in 1615, there was a cry in the foreign congregations "they wish to take our children from us to the parish churches," and this matter was considered in the colloquy of the Dutch Churches, held in London on the 25th July of that year, when Joannes Elison, minister, and Jaques de Heem, elder, represented the Norwich Church. After a long discussion at ten meetings, a formal document was drawn up consisting of four articles, to show the inconveniences which would arise should the proposed abstraction of so large a proportion of the congregations be enforced by the authorities.

The measure was held to be unnecessary either as regarded a profit or an example, for the strangers' children paid all dues for the clergy and poor as natural born subjects did, and they duly received the spiritual teaching held in all reformed churches—canon law and church discipline being then only directed against recusants such as Papists and Brownists,—the separation of the children was an injury to all the foreign churches, which had had a long prescription with the approval of the Bishops, who at their visitations had never raised this question. It was prejudicial, as with the children of the strangers, the charge of many paupers, who had been supported by them, would devolve on the several parishes. Also that the breaking up of the foreign congregations would inevitably ensue, as the few left would be unable to provide the cost of maintaining their services and poor. They would be unable to

[1] Letter of the Bishop of London, quoted in Ruytinck's MS., 238.

worship God in their mother tongues, and many would relapse into popery. Finally it was repugnant to the wonted kindness and pious compassion of his Majesty, who had always welcomed the refugee strangers, and it was also against the international policy of all countries holding the reformed religion, where strangers were invariably allowed to worship in their own language.[1]

The Bishop of London, to whom as Superintendent of the London and Colchester Dutch Churches this matter was referred, replied in writing on the 9th of the following August to the effect that the congregations had used their privileges "without any just scandall or prejudice given by them against the State or the Church of England." That, with regard to those who desired to join the parish churches, he had ordered that they could not do so unless they "reconciled themselves unto the sayd congregations";[2] thus evading the point in question, as had the King in his order to the Judges of the 30th June of the same year in favour of the sons of strangers.[3] Nothing more, however, was heard of this demand for some years.

Laud, from his youth, had always been averse to the foreign reformed churches. It is reported that when examined for his degree of Doctor of Divinity "Dr. Holland publickly checkt and turned him out of the schools with disgrace as a sower of discord between Brethren, to wit the Church of England and other reformed churches."[4] He justified his argument in the divinity schools in a publication of 1639,[5] holding that "NO BISHOP, NO CHURCH." On the 22nd March, 1632, Bishop Laud drew the attention of the Privy Council to the English living abroad and the foreign reformed churches in England, and obtained a reference to himself on the subject, in order to preserve the unity and government of the Church of England. He reported the danger to the commonwealth from allowing the Dutch and French Churches, and submitted the remedies to be taken to obviate this; no action, however, was taken until his accession to the see of Canterbury.[6]

It was proved at the trial of Laud that his desire was to reconcile the English people to the Church of Rome, and "least any impediment should arise to crosse this Unity from the Dutch, French or Walloon Churches in our realms, not any ways poysoned with his popish drugs and Romish innovations, he attempted their extirpation too, and had almost effected it."[7] "In December, 1639, there was a plot between this Archbishop and others of our prelates to obtrude upon all our ministers this subscription, as the received doctrine of the Church of England; to wit, that there could be no church of Christ without diocesan Lord Bishops . . . . . by which position the forraigne Protestant Churches are resolved, concluded to be no churches, their ministers no ministers, their sacraments no sacraments, their ordinances no ordinances of Christ." "Bishop Hall in his treatise of Episcopacy, p. 18, excused the forraign Protestant Church from being unchurched by these positions only in this regard; that the reason why they renounced Bishops was merely out of necessity, because their Bishops would not suffer them to enjoy the Gospel."[8]

Five months after the consecration of the Archbishop, memoranda were noted 22nd February, 1634, by his secretary, William Dell, which were endorsed by Laud himself, for the visitations of the several dioceses. At Canterbury and Norwich particular inquiries were to be made of the foreign churches, what liturgies they used, of how many descents the members were who had been born in the kingdom, and whether those so born would conform to the Church of England.[9]

The churches of Canterbury, Sandwich and Maidstone were cited to appear by their deputies, 14th April, 1634, before the Commissioners at the visitation at Canterbury, when they were asked,

"1. What Liturgie they used and whether they have not the English Liturgie in Dutch or French in use.

2. Of how many descents for the most part they are borne subjects.

3. Whether such as are borne subjects will conforme to the Church of England."

To which an answer in writing was required on the Saturday following. John Bulteel, pasteur

[1] Appendix xxxv. [2] Ibid., 237-239. [3] Page 65. [4] Prynne's Laud, 389. [5] Relation of Conference between William Laud, etc., and Mr. Fisher, the Jesuit, 175-176. [6] Appendix xxv*, p. 271. [7] Prynne's Laud, 442. [8] Ibid, 389 et seq. [9] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclx., 90. Vide also Bulteel's Relations of the Troubles of the three Foreign Churches in Kent, page 4.

of the Canterbury Church, as spokesman, requested a longer time to give this, it being necessary to communicate with the various congregations; accordingly that day three weeks, the 5th of May, was fixed on for an answer to be sent in. The three churches of Kent determined to send deputies to London to confer with the Cœtus on the matter, as being one of the highest importance, and it was decided that no answers should be given to the Vicar-General without its advice and consent.

It appears that no Synod of the two nations was then called, but there was a consultation at London of the two churches there with the deputies of the three churches of Kent, when an answer was drawn up as follows for the latter congregations, which was given to Sir Nathaniel Brent in London, who desired to have the patent of Edward VI. or a copy to show to the Archbishop. A notarial copy was provided, as they "were not willing to shew him the originall."

"That they doe greatly honour and respect the dignity, person and merit of my Lord Archbishop, his Grace; but doe most humbly beseech his Grace not to be offended, if in particular they doe not answer the said Questions: Because it is a thing not used heretofore by any of the Lords Archbishops, his predecessors. And because the forraigne Churches of this kingdome have obtained a patent from King Edward the sixth, confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, by the late deceased King James, Princes of glorious memory, and by his Majestie now reigning (whom God long blesse and preserve). In which patent, by a speciall grace, the said forreigne Churches, in regard of their Liturgy and Ecclesiasticall discipline, are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Lord Archbishops and Bishops, as also from other officers and Justices of this Kingdome, therefore the said Churches doe most humbly beseech my Lord Archbishop, his Grace, for the avoyding of the ruine and dissipation of the said Churches to shew them his favor in the continuance of the modest and peaceable exercise of their said Liturgy and Ecclesiasticall discipline; seeing the said exercise is grounded on the royall promise of his Majesty, for the preservation and prosperity of whose person, as also of the Queens Majesty and the royall issue, they make continuall prayer to the Lord: And also in testimony of their gratitude and acknowledgement, they will not faile to pray, etc., Aprill 30, 1634.

JOHN BULTEEL, } Ministers of the word of God to the Walloon
PHILIP DELME, } congregation of Canterbury.
JOHN DE BEVER, } Elders of the said Church.
PH. LERNOUT, }
GASPARUS NIERENIUS, Ecclesiæ Belgicæ quæ est Sandwici pastor.
JO. VAN DEN BROUMKER, Elder of the said Church.
JOHN MILLER, Minister, etc., in the Dutch congregation at Maidston.
In the name of the said congregations."[1]

On the 17th April, a memorial had been drawn up of "the State of the French and Dutch churches in England," in which it was alleged that native nonconformists and subjects were admitted as members of the same. The Archbishop enclosed this document with the following directions: "The F. and D. Churches to be forbidden having any members of them English born. They murmur at the christening of any children in the English parishes. To warn the ministers, etc."[2]

Nothing was heard from the Vicar-General for some time, but, on his return from the visitations, an intimation was given that his Grace was not satisfied, and an order was sent to cité the deputies of the three churches of Kent to appear before Sir Nathaniel Brent and the other commissioners on the 19th December next to receive certain Injunctions, which were to be obeyed, as regarded the natives resorting to the parish churches, on the 3rd January following, and the use of the English Liturgy in the foreign churches on the 14th February. On the appointed day the deputies demanded more time for an answer to be given, when a respite was given to the 1st March.[3] The following Injunction was sent to them from William Somner, the registrar, by charge of Sir Nathaniel Brent: "That all the natives of their Walloon congregation must resort to the severall parish churches of those parishes wherein they inhabite to heare

[1] Bulteel's Relation, 4; S. P. D., Car. I., cclxvi., 55. [2] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclxv., 81, 83. [3] Ibid., cclxxviii., 64.

divine service and sermons, and performe all duties of parishioners required in that behalfe; and that the ministers and all others of the same Walloon or French congregation, which are aliens borne, shall have and use the Liturgy used in the English churches; as the same is, or may be faithfully translated into French: *et monuerunt eos* to informe their congregations hereof, and to conforme them and themselves hereunto by the first of March next."[1] This document, with a formal heading, was dated the 19th December, 1634, a similar one being sent to the other foreign churches in Kent.

A Synod of all the churches of the two nations was called together on the 5th February, and the deputies of the three threatened churches made an appointment to see his Grace personally on the 31st January, at his lodgings at Whitehall, hoping to obtain a withdrawal of the injunction by smooth words; at this interview John Bulteel commenced to make a courteous address on the subject which he and the other deputies had so much at heart.

The Archbishop interrupted him speedily saying, "I know your doctrine, parity of ministers haile fellow well met," and "used discurteous words and would heare no more of the speech. He said he had appointed the following Monday and had no leisure to hear the matter twice; that his Vicar-General and Sir John Lambe, Judge of the Court of Arches, would be present on that day. On that occasion the deputies had their say, hoping that they would be permitted to enjoy their privileges confirmed by the King as otherwise the dispersion of their churches would ruin many families, etc. The Archbishop told them that he was about to make a visitation of all his dioceses, and meant to begin with his own house and diocese, and so on with the others. That notwithstanding their prayers and "whether they prayed for him or no," he would have his way, which he had communicated to the King and Council. They were much mistaken if they depended on their patent of Edward VI. He abused their form of worship, and said it was better to have no foreign churches or strangers in England than that the church government of England should be prejudiced. His intention was to govern the Church according to the Canons, unless the King restrained him; that he hated to hear of *Churches*, saying there was but *one* Church. He would hear nothing of the arguments of the deputies, and told them that they might go to the King if they liked, to which the deputies replied that they had his Majesty's royal promise to show the foreign churches the same favor the King his father had shown them. The Archbishop told them that his Injunctions should be put in force on the appointed day, and that they were not to fail to observe them at their peril. He also informed them that he did not require the certificates and good testimony of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and of the knights and gentry around that city, as he had heard a good report of them.[2]

At the Synod of the two nations held in London, 5th February, 1635,[3] all the churches were represented except those of Yarmouth and Southampton, which excused themselves. The deputies of the three churches of Kent informed the meeting of the trouble fallen upon all the foreign churches.

Firstly, that the native born members of the Dutch and Walloon Churches were called upon to betake themselves to their respective parish churches to perform their service to God, to hear sermons and to do all things pertaining to the same as others living in the same parishes.

Secondly, that the ministers and all others of the said churches, alien born, should have and use the Liturgy as used in the English Churches, as the same already is or can be translated in the French or Dutch language, and that on the first day of March next.

They also related the incidents of their unsuccessful interview with the Archbishop. After all the letters patent from the Crown, and the various letters and orders of the Privy Council, relating to the privileges of the several churches, had been read and discussed, it was determined to draw up a petition to the King, requesting his Majesty to hear in Council the deputies of the foreign churches, who would exhibit their liberties and give the reasons for the maintenance of the churches. Messieurs Marmet, Primerose, Gasparus, Proost, Beauvais, and John Bulteel, ministers, Messieurs Lucie and du Mont, elders, and Guillaume St. Ravi, a French nobleman, were deputed to present this petition.[4] An address was also prepared, which the King refused

[1] S. P. D., Car. I., cclxxviii. 63; Bulteel's Relation, 6. [2] Ibid., 5-11. [3] Dutch Colloquy Book, 72. [4] Given at length in Bulteel's Relation, 12.

to hear, but he accepted the petition, which he gave to Sir John Coke, Secretary of State, on the 12th February, when leaving the Chapel Royal on his way to dinner. The Lord Chamberlain said what he could for the strangers, to whom the King answered "we must beleeve our Archbishop." The same afternoon "Sir William Saint Ravie," having an opportunity, gave the King in St. James' Park the address in French, which he had refused to hear in the morning. In this address it was shown that the abstraction of the native born members of the congregations would sap the foundation of their churches, for these were "everywhere the most important and considerable part, because they only possesse some meanes and by their extraordinary liberall reliefe" the expenses of the churches were paid and the poor maintained.[1]

The members of the Synod, when they heard that the petition had been given to the Secretary of State, sent him by the hands of Primerose and Bulteel a copy of it with the "Fundamentals" and evidences,[2] and also of the Injunctions, and the address that Monsieur Marmet was to have delivered with a list of the communicants of all the foreign churches,[3] which were not anything like the number supposed, there being then a common saying, "the royal exchange seemeth to swarm with them"; this was accounted for by the number of Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and other Roman Catholics, there being then in London at least five French papists to one French protestant. The communicants of the foreign churches were:

French and Walloons of London	1400	*Dutch of Norwich...*	363
Dutch of London	840	*Dutch of Maidstone*	50
Walloons of Canterbury ...	900	*Dutch of Sandwich*	500
Dutch of Colchester	700	*Dutch of Yarmouth*	28
Walloons of Norwich	396	*Walloons of Southampton* ...	36
		Summa	5213[4]

The Duke de Soubize was requested to speak to the King on behalf of the strangers, asking his Majesty to hear the deputies in Council, as nothing had been heard in answer to their petition. The Duke who had done much for the Huguenots and was a member of their church in England, and was godson and "cozen" of the King, willingly did as he was asked. His Majesty promised to read the petition and hear the proofs, and told him that his friends "were more afraid than hurt," and that his intention only regarded the proposition concerning those native born.[5] It was arranged at the Synod that a small deputation, headed by John Bulteel, as Gilbert Primerose excused himself, should go to the Council meeting, according to the petition, provided with all necessary documents and proofs should they be asked for. None of the party were at liberty to speak except Bulteel, as the Kent churches only had been attacked at this period.

The Duke de Soubize had a second interview with the King, and a second petition[6] was presented by him praying that the time of obeying the Injunctions might be extended. The King answered shortly "je ne puis pas faire cela," to which the Duke replied "si votre Majesté ne fait point, l'execution sera rude et dure aux Eglises," on which his Majesty said, "L'execution ne sera pas si rude qu'ils craignent."[7] The deputies were alarmed, not being informed of the expected hearing in council, so those of Kent went to Sir Nathaniel Brent to ask him if he had heard anything of his Majesty concerning the petition. They reported that the Vicar-General had answered that he could not say anything concerning the matter, because his Grace had said nothing to him. He also said that his Grace was not so "wild" as they thought, that they had better wait a week or two, and if all went well perhaps the Injunctions would by and bye not be carried out.[8]

It was then decided that the deputies of the Kent churches should go in their own names to Sir Nathaniel Brent to request that the Archbishop should give orders that they might be summoned in his diocese and by name to have a discussion on the matter. Brent told them to go to his Grace at Whitehall or Lambeth to hear what time would suit him. They met the Archbishop in the hall at Lambeth, when Bulteel accosted him and asked his pleasure in the matter. The answer was "their motions did not please him" and that he was very busy, but

[1] Bulteel, 13; S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclxxix., 5. [2] Given by Bulteel, page 16. [3] Dutch Colloquy Book, 73 d.
[4] Bulteel's Relation, 32. [5] Ibid., 16. [6] Ibid., 19. [7] Dutch Colloquy Book, 75 d. [8] Ibid.

that Sir Nathaniel might fix a time when he was at leisure.[1] An appointment was made for Saturday, the 7th March, between one and two o'clock, when his Grace received the deputies in a most friendly manner, taking them into his withdrawing room, but on their beginning to talk about the native-born members, the Archbishop declared that his intentions were to reduce all members to uniformity. Concerning the second portion of the Injunctions, that was a mistake; he had no wish to bind the strangers, and had never given an order to do so. They might keep their own liturgy, and would always find this country a place of refuge for all who were persecuted or might come here to preserve the freedom of their consciences.[2] With regard to the fundamentals,[3] the orders of the Council might be changed and their privileges only continued at the King's pleasure. It was urged by the deputies that Cardinal Richelieu was prepared to urge the French King not to allow of two religions if it came to pass that the English King, who was a protestant, would not permit two church disciplines in his kingdom; also that their churches had converted in less than twenty years over a thousand papists who had fled from the Netherlands, and that the seven hundred communicants of the Dutch Church of Colchester employed seventeen thousand English workmen.

The Archbishop replied that he would not have natives, subjects of the King, "mungrels," but members of the parishes where they lived. He would not change his Injunctions, but that would not hinder their occasionally attending the foreign churches. Sir Nathaniel Brent then interposed asking if it would not suffice for the natives to go to the English Communion once or twice a year, but this his Grace would not listen to. With regard to ministers English born, he agreed not to disturb those, but for the future the congregations must only have those who were strangers. As to interposing with the King, he could not do that as "he had set this business on foot," though the Synod had proof that previously he had said "It was the King's will and command."[4] Towards the close of the interview the Archbishop told the deputies that if they liked to petition him to grant the second descent, so that the grandchildren of Aliens should become members of the parish churches instead of the first degree, he would in good faith promise them that, and trusted to obtain the King's permission. He bid them a gracious adieu, wishing that "God the Lord might show them the way of service and endeavours."[5]

The deputies then told the Vicar-General that they must return to their churches, as they had been long absent, and requested him to give their respects and to thank his Grace for all his kindness to them. He asked them to petition the Archbishop concerning the second degree; they answered that they could do no more, as it was not necessary, that they meant to do what his Majesty and his Grace wished as far as they could, consistent with the well doing of their churches, as it had been agreed in the Synod that it was unadvisable to do so, the more so as the congregations had not agreed "to submit and subject themselves and their posterity." At the same time there was great rejoicing that the kalends of March were past, and that one of the Injunctions had been withdrawn. The deputies then thanked the Duke of Soubize, Joachimi, the Ambassador of the States of the United Netherlands, Sir John Coke and others for their good services in the difficult business in hand.

A message came from Sir Nathaniel Brent, just before the deputies of the Kent churches started for their homes, to say that his Grace was not satisfied with their answer, and that he wished to see them again at Whitehall, and that they were to put down in writing all they had said to him the day before so that he might know exactly the words. This they refused to do, saying that it was unnecessary. He also asked if the ministers were willing to receive the Sacrament in the parish churches; this was a matter, they said, that the Archbishop had not inquired of them, and that they preached every Sunday in their own churches. They were willing to go as far as they could with due respect to the welfare of their churches without destroying or injuring them. In answer to a question whether they would like the common folk to conform, they answered that that could not be. They then parted, but met again in the court at Whitehall, when the Vicar-General told them that the Archbishop could not see them, but that he had instructed him to tell them, the Injunction respecting the conforming of native-born members was strictly to be carried out on the 1st of April.[6]

[1] Bulteel, 25. [2] D. Colloquy Book, 76. [3] The letters patent and privileges granted to the strangers. [4] Bulteel, 27, 28. [5] D. Colloquy Book II., 17. [6] Ibid., 19; Bulteel's Relation.

Before the meeting of the Synod was closed on the 13th March, 1635, it was determined that all should return home as soon as possible, and that they should continue the services in the usual way, and that no notice whatever should be given of the Injunctions to the congregations or that they should be advertised in any way.[1] Sir Nathaniel Brent had reported to the Archbishop on the 11th March, that the deputies had thanked his Grace for the "grave counsel" he had given them, and said that they would repair to the parish churches often to hear divine service and sermons, and would persuade their congregations to do the same, and they hoped to induce them to receive "the blessed Eucharist" sometimes every year in the English churches, and do whatever possible might be done without the utter dissipation of their own congregations. They would not however set their hands to this, not having authority from their members, but they could be convented and admonished again if necessary.[2]

The Dutch and Walloon congregations of Norwich hearing that the blow was shortly to fall upon them, sent a remonstrance to the Bishop of that diocese, pointing out that the Injunctions were directly contrary to the privileges granted them by letters patent of the Crown and the orders of the Privy Council, and that it would destroy their churches and increase the charges of the parishes.[3] The Bishop sent this remonstrance to the Archbishop, who received it the 21st February, 1635.

On the 26th March the Archbishop settled the instructions for his Vicar-General at the approaching visitations, Norwich heading the list of these. At that city the same course was to be followed with regard to the Walloon and Dutch congregations that had been taken with the three churches of Kent. "The prebends of that church (Norwich), noted the Archbishop, sent me a bald letter, speak with them about it."[4] Sir Nathaniel Brent, as Vicar-General and commissary of his Grace, held his court at Norwich on the 6th, 7th, and 8th April. He summoned the two ministers of the foreign churches, who came with four of their elders to the palace of the Bishop, in whose presence, and that of many others, the Vicar-General declared the will of the Archbishop, not without the good pleasure of his Majesty, that all members, born in England, belonging to the strangers' churches of the diocese of Norwich, should withdraw themselves to their own parish churches. Sir Nathaniel Brent told them that they must give an answer to the Archbishop under pain of the law by the 10th July next.[5] The injunctions dated 14th April, 1635, differed somewhat from those first given to the Kent churches, the concession regarding the enforced use of the Liturgy having been made. They ran as follows:

"I. That all the natives of the Dutch and Walloon congregations in his Graces diocesse, are to resort to their severall parish churches of those parishes wherein they inhabit, to heare divine service and sermons, and performe all duties as parishoners required in that behalfe.

II. That the Ministers and all others of the Dutch or Walloon congregations which are not natives, and borne subjects to the Kings Majesty, or any other strangers that shall come over to them, while they remaine strangers, may have and use their own discipline as formerly they have done; yet it is thought fit that the English Liturgy should be translated into French and Dutch for the better fitting of their children to the English government."[6]

These were also "sped" in the consistories of the Kent churches on 13th April (their services in the mean time having been continued as formerly), with orders to publish them on the next Sunday to the congregations; this the ministers refused to do, nothing having been said concerning it in the Injunctions. Orders were then given by the Dean that the parish ministers should publish them in the churches.[7]

Dr. de Laune, Mr. Elison, and others of the two congregations petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen of Norwich on the 20th May, bringing also a copy of the Injunctions, and giving divers reasons for the continuance of their congregations. The court considered the matter and postponed it to the next weekly meeting; it appears, however, to have been dropped.[8] The Mayor and commonalty of Canterbury then took the matter up on behalf of the strangers, and petitioned Laud on the 19th May, to the effect that this question was of the greatest importance

[1] D. Colloquy Book, ii., 79 d. [2] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclxxxiv. 60. [3] App. xxv**, p. 273. [4] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclxxxv., 48, 1. [5] Consistory Act Book, Fr. Ch., Norwich. [6] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclxxxvi., 85. [7] Bulteel's Relation, 3?. : 3. [8] Court Book, Norw. Arch.

to the city that had befallen it "within the memory of man." To this his Grace replied, 25th May, that this must be as he had arranged, it being the resolution of the King and Privy Council.[1]

On the 26th May, 1635, the King annulled his orders of the 13th November, 1626, to the Judges of the Courts of Record, which permitted strangers of the Dutch and French Churches and their children residing in the kingdom to quietly enjoy all the privileges previously granted to them. The Judges were now ordered to take their legal course when informations were laid against the strangers for contravening the laws of the realm, regarding trade matters or the customs of London, etc. This was done ostensibly on the petition of the Merchant Tailors Company, on the pretence that there were over five hundred alien tailors in or near London, which it was said much prejudiced his Majesty's natural born subjects using that trade. The Archbishop issued his Injunctions to the French Church at Southampton on the 25th June, at the visitation, made by his commissioners, held "in a certain high chamber at Southampton called the Dolphin," to which a reply was sent by that congregation, dated 12th October following, promising conformity. At that time fifteen families were of this church, six of which were aliens and the remainder English born.[2]

The consistories of the two churches at Norwich sent their answer on the 26th June to the Archbishop in the form of a petition, representing:

1. That the Aliens were not the fourth part, and that "of the meaner sort," of their number; they did not think that it was desired to dissolve the congregations, which would be the case, were the native-born members withdrawn according to the Injunctions.
2. That many of the natives did not know enough English to profit by the service and sermons.
3. That many who understood English did at times resort to the English churches, and if it were pressed would do so oftener.
4. That both Aliens and natives demeaned themselves "respectively" towards the English discipline, and they did not harbour any factious Englishmen as members of their congregations.
5. That the Injunctions would greatly increase the charge of the poor in the English parishes.
6. That the two congregations besides maintaining their ministers and their poor, which charge amounted to £500 a year, paid all rates in their parishes for the English clergy and poor, the same as the English parishioners did, so that in no way would the parishes be benefited by the proposed charge.
7. That by their departure, the apprentices who had not served their seven years, would lose the toleration granted by the order of Council, which was only allowed to members of their congregations.
8. That by two orders of Council their disordered members were subject to the Bishop, to whom they readily submitted.
9. That already the effect of the Injunctions had caused many to refuse their contributions for necessary purposes, as for instance the expense of sending deputies to his Grace. They therefore prayed that they might be still permitted to enjoy the benefits of the King's and his predecessor's noble grace of toleration.[3]

Archbishop Laud submitted this petition to his Majesty and the Council, who commanded an answer, dated 19th August following, to be sent to the effect, that

1. His Majesty was resolved that the Injunctions should hold, and that all native-born subjects of the second degree in their congregations should give obedience to them, but that those of the first degree might remain members of their churches.
2. That it was much disliked that natives should not know more English, and that attending the English services would increase their knowledge of it, and enable them to teach their children and others of the congregations.
3. That attending the parish churches occasionally was not sufficient, but they must obey the Injunctions absolutely by submission to the English parishes and the Church discipline; they must attend the English services out of duty, and then it may be permitted for them to resort occasionally to the foreign churches.

[1] S. P. Dom., Car. I., cclxxxix., 5, 37. [2] Ibid., ccxci., 66. [3] Ibid., 68.

4. He thanked them for having acted discreetly in not countenancing any factious English, but if they had done so, their congregations would have been disolved long ago.

5. That the resorting to the English churches need not bring any increase of poor to the parishes, or disenable their congregations to support their poor.

6. That the Injunctions were not meant to benefit the parishes by conforming to the English Church, but that it was a matter of duty and obedience. They were to know that the Injunctions required conformity, and did not forbid any contributions to their ministers and poor. That if any refused to do what he did before in paying his share of the £500 required for ministers and poor, it was an argument that they loved their own wills and not obedience. If any native under pretext of the Injunctions did not contribute as he did before, there shall be an Act of State passed concurrently with the Injunctions, and he hoped that Church and State would command them to continue doing the good which they did previous to the issue of the Injunctions.

7. That the order of Council with respect to apprentices should be renewed, so as to be granted only to those who by attending the parish churches might lose otherwise the benefit of the toleration.

8. That no more would be laid on natives by obeying the Bishop than before, that this was obligatory to Aliens and natives by orders of the Council. That if any should refuse their contributions for the expense of their deputies attending on his Grace, on their names being presented, he would take measures to remedy this. Having thus answered all their particulars he trusted they would practise the obedience they taught, so that they and their posterity might thank God for the care that Church and State had taken of them; if they refused he would proceed against them according to the ecclesiastical laws and canons.[1]

This was accompanied with a letter to the Dutch and Walloon congregations at Norwich of the same date, which concluded with the following: "And thus I have given you answer fairely in all your particulars, and do expect all obedience and conformity to my Injunctions; which if you shall performe, the State will have occasion to see how ready you are to practise the obedience which you teach. And for my part, I doubt not but yourselves, or your posterity at least, shall have cause to thank both the State and the Church, for this care taken of you; But if you refuse (as you have no cause to doe, and I hope you will not) I shall then proceed against the natives according to the Lawes and Canons Ecclesiasticall. So hopeing the best of yourselves and your obedience, I leave you to the Grace of God, and rest

Your loving friend,
W. CANT."[2]

This answer of the Archbishop caused great alarm at Norwich, the more so as the Bishop of Norwich seconded Laud in his attack on the Presbyterian and nonconformist Churches. Many of the stranger families left the kingdom, "about a hundred and forty families emigrated from Norwich into Holland, where the Dutch received them hospitably and gave them house accommodation free, with exemption from taxes for seven years . . . . . but the greater number of exiles emigrated with their families to North America, and swelled the numbers of the little colony already formed in Massachusetts Bay."[3] Taking their looms with them, they greatly increased the cloth trade in the former country to the detriment of the commerce of England.[4]

The "exodus from Norwich to New England this year (1636) is said by the historian of America to have exceeded 2000."[5]

Pierre de Laune and Jan Elison, the ministers of the French and Dutch congregations of Norwich, wrote on the 7th September to Laud that Dr. Lushington had given them, on the 27th August, his answer to their petition, which was shown to the consistories on the following Sunday, and was published on the 6th September from the pulpits, that all might know his Majesty's pleasure concerning the native-born members after the first degree withdrawing to their Parish Churches, and conforming to the English liturgy and discipline. Reference was

[1] S. P. D., Car. I., ccxcvi., 4. [2] Prynne's Laud, 406. [3] Smiles' Huguenots, 129; Hotton, Emigrants to America, p. 197, gives a list of 227 Walloons and French who agreed to go to America, but these apparently did not go from Norwich. [4] Rapin, ii., 522. [5] Dr. Jessop, Dioc. Hist. of Norwich, quoted by S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., Protestants from France, etc., p. 42.

made to the protection of those native-born against informers for infraction of trade regulations, and concerning those who refused to contribute for support of the ministers and poor, and the expenses of the Church; support was prayed for in these matters. Thanks were given to the Archbishop for his mediation, and to his Majesty for granting the continuance of their congregations, and allowing those of the first descent to remain members. A copy, translated into English, was enclosed of the act of publication of his Grace's letter. These documents were received by the Archbishop on the 14th of the above month.[1]

It was then agreed at the invitation of the consistory of Canterbury to take the general opinion of all the congregations, as to the propriety of having a solemn fast day in consequence of the "apprehension and appearance of the dissipation and dispersion if not the ruine of their Churches." Before this could be done, Sir Nathaniel Brent went to Canterbury and cited the representatives of the Churches, of that city and Sandwich, to appear on the 26th September in the chapter room of the Cathedral. On that day, meeting all the commissioners in the Cathedral, he shewed the deputies the proofs of the publication of the Injunctions in the Norwich Churches for them to copy, that they might proceed in the same way in their Churches. This they excused themselves from doing, saying that "the duty of ministers is to endeavour the union, edification, and increase of their flocks, and not to publish that which would tend to their dissipation"; also that the ministers being of the first degree, they could not drive their own children from their fathers' preaching to the English Churches. It was then agreed that Anthony the "scribe" of the politic men should publish the Injunctions in the Canterbury Church, and the "chanter" in that of Sandwich, on the next Sunday but one following.[2] On the deputies leaving, a formal document was placed in their hands enjoying them to see that the publications were duly made, and certificates given of the fact that they were so published. This was accordingly done on Sunday, 11th October, in the afternoon, by "Master Anthony the notary," after the sermon, the notification differing somewhat from that made at Norwich. This was also done at Sandwich on the same day, and in the same manner.

Two months later the Vicar-General wrote to the ministers that his Grace had been informed that the Injunctions were not obeyed, and that if this were the case "the ministers should be silenced and the church doors shut." Reply was made to this, that it was to be regretted the Archbishop was so misinformed, and that his business was only with the natives and King's subjects, in this matter. The publication of the Injunctions having been made openly to the congregation, the ministers were not to blame if those of the second degree came to hear the sermons of their old pasteurs, as they understood French better than English, or if they did not go to parish churches where the clergy either could not preach at all, or did so rarely. Bulteel wrote to friends at court, who advised him to arrange matters so as to gain time.[3] The same tactics were no doubt pursued at Norwich for a time, the chief object of the Archbishop having been to obtain the publication of the Injunctions in the foreign churches; it was not, however, until the 21st June, 1637, that this was effected in the Dutch Church of Colchester, where the ministers agreed that the natives of the second degree should baptize, marry, receive the sacrament, and be buried in the parish churches.[4]

Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, treated the foreign churches in the Isle of Axholme in even a more summary way, as "having no such powerful sollicitors as the Cœtus of the London Churches to take off his edge, he denied them the exercise of any ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their own; enjoyns them the use of the English Liturgie in the French tongue, with obedience to all the laws and ordinances of the Church of England; to receive the sacraments once a year in the church of the parish where they dwell, and to perform all their christenings, marriages. and burials there, or else none of their congregations to be permitted."[5] These congregations according followed the example of the Southampton Church and conformed for a time.

These were troublous times for both Church and State; the Archbishop had had his way, and trusting to the seduction of their temporal affairs, no doubt waited until the expected decay of the foreign congregations brought about such a state of things as would very easily induce all the strangers to conform.

[1] S. P. Dom., Car. I., ccxcvii., 21. [2] Ibid., ccxcviii., 52; Bulteel, 42-45. [3] Ibid., 46-47; S. P. D., Car. I., cci., 18. [4] Ibid., ccclxii. [5] Heylin's Laud, IV., ii., 23.

The interference of Laud with the discipline of the Scotch Kirk, and the attempted enforcement of the English liturgy (altered in a slight way as regarded the wording, but so as to allow of the doctrine of transubstantiation[1]) and canons, on the 23rd July, 1637, infuriated the presbyterians and brought the country to the brink of war, they having raised an army in their own defence. Terms were, however, come to on the 15th June, 1639, all matters ecclesiastical being left to the Kirk, and matters civil to the Parliament.[2]

The Archbishop now redirected his attention to the Dutch and French Churches, as he found that though the Injunctions had been published in all the congregations, his orders had been "executed more or less, as the Ministers and Church Wardens stood affected to those congregations." Articles were therefore drawn up for the direction of the parish officials, according to which orders they were "to enquire of all such strangers as lived amongst them, the names of all married persons in their congregations as of the second descent in their several parishes, to the end that order might be taken for decent seats for them, according to their estates and qualities: that they should return the names and ages of those unmarried of the second descent, and whose children and servants they were; to the end that the like care might be taken of their due resort to the Church, there to be catechised, and communicate according to their ages: that those at sixteen years and upwards, that had not already communicated, should prepare themselves to receive the blessed Sacrament in their Parish Church at the next Communion; and from thence forward thrice in the year afterwards, as the Canons of the Church require, as they would avoid presentment to their ordinary for their neglect therein: that such as were parents and masters of families, of the first and second descent, did thenceforth every Lord's Day, half an hour after evening prayer, send all such their children and servants as were under sixteen to their parish church, there to be catechised according to the orders of the Church, as they themselves upon presentment would answer the contrary."[3]

A day of reckoning with the Archbishop came in December, 1640. Afraid as yet of attacking the King, those who had led him on his erring course were struck at by the Parliament, which had already impeached the Earl of Strafford on the 11th of November of this same year. The Commons sent an order up to the House of Lords, the 18th December, 1640, accusing Laud of high treason, when he was at once arrested. The twelfth of the fourteen charges preferred against him ran as follows: "He hath traytorously endeavoured to cause division and discord between the Church of England, and other reformed Churches; and to that end hath suppressed and abrogated the privilege and immunities, which have been by his Majesty and his royal ancestors granted to the French and Dutch Churches in this Kingdom; and divers other ways hath expressed his malice and disaffection to these Churches, that so by such disunion the papists might have more advantage for the overthrow and extirpation of both.[4]

There was great rejoicing on the part of the strangers, who said "it is merry with lambs when the wolfe is shut up."[5] When taken to the Tower the people in increasing numbers followed his carriage, "with clamour and revilings even beyond barbarity itself." The second charge in the ten additional articles was "his traitorous usurpation of a papal and tyrannical power in the Church of England in all ecclesiastical affairs in prejudice and derogation of his Majesty's royal prerogative and the subjects' liberties."[6] Mr. Pym, in his speech on the occasion of the bill against the Archbishop being sent up to the Lords, said with regard to the twelfth article, that a division had been made between the Church of England and the foreign reformed churches, by his manifest attempts to break the union between them, "to which purpose he hath suppressed the privileges granted to the Dutch and French churches; he hath denied them to be of the same faith and religion with us, and many other ways hath he declared his malice to these churches."[7]

Laud in his defence, held that the charge against him was divided into two main heads, the laws of the land, and the religion established by those laws. The only argument he advanced for having abrogated the privileges of the foreign churches was a letter signed by Queen Elizabeth to the Marquis of Winchester, the Lord Treasurer, expressing her willingness to receive the

[1] Fuller's Church Hist. xi., 162 [2] Rapin, ii., 538. [3] Heylin's Laud, IV., ii., 98. [4] State Trials, i., 376. [5] Bulteel, 51. [6] State Trials, i., 490. [7] Ibid., 489.

strangers, on their coming to England, should they conform themselves to the English liturgy, and have it translated into their own language. That all he had done was "with this moderation; that all those of their several congregations in London, Canterbury, Sandwich, Norwich, or elsewhere, which were of the second descent and born in England, should repair to their several parish churches, and conform themselves to the doctrine, discipline, and liturgy of the Church of England; and not live continually in an open separation, as if they were an Israel in Egypt, to the great distraction of the natives of this Kingdom, and the assisting of that schism which is now broke forth. And as this was with great moderation, so was it with the joint approbation of his Majesty and the Lords of his Council, upon the reasons openly given and debated. And all this before I proceeded to do anything, as appears *apud Acta*."[1]

The Act of Attainder was passed in the House of Lords on the 4th January, 1645, and it was ordered by both Houses on the 6th of the same month that the Archbishop should suffer death as in cases of high treason, although the King had given him a pardon in writing before he was brought to trial. On the 10th January Laud was executed on Tower Hill.

Nothing more was heard of the Injunctions in the foreign churches, but it was long before the subject was forgotten by the members of the various congregations.

[1] State Trials, I., 455.

CHAPTER XII.

THE LONDON CHURCHES PETITION PARLIAMENT.—THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FOREIGN CHURCHES CONFIRMED BY THE LORDS.—THE DECISION AGAINST D'ASSIGNY.—THE SENTENCE CONFIRMED. DE LAUNE ACKNOWLEDGED AS PASTEUR BY THE NORWICH CHURCH.

On the first opportunity after the impeachment of Laud, the two separate colloquies of the French and Dutch Churches met together in London, 2nd September, 1641, to consider the common welfare of all the reformed churches in England, when Pierre de Laune, minister of the French Church, and Charles Liebaert, minister of the Dutch Church, with Jan Cruso, elder of the latter, represented the Norwich Churches. It was agreed that the two nations should assist each other with counsel in all matters concerning the Sacrament and the fast days, and that for the future it should be a strict rule that no ministers of the foreign churches should hold an English benefice with a cure of souls, but should there be such a case existing, the minister might do so on his own responsibility, and on this occasion only should it be suffered, but for the future it should not be allowed.[1] This matter was one particularly repugnant to the discipline of the foreign churches, for by the xxxvi Canon all clergymen on institution had to conform to the discipline of the Church of England.

It was also agreed that, considering the great tribulation which had fallen on some of the churches by the enforcement of the Injunctions of the Archbishop, a petition should be presented for an Act of Parliament to confirm the free exercise of their religion and discipline; this was to guard against the future destruction of their churches, and the privileges which they had enjoyed up to that period by the gracious permission of his Majesty and his predecessors. A resolution was also passed that a clause should be applied for to provide against the excommunication of their ministers and against the granting of marriage licences to the members of their churches; also that no foreign reformed Church should be permitted in England which did not agree to submit to the colloquies of their nation.[2]

Better times came for the strangers when the power of Laud was broken; all then went smoothly for them. In the Parliament of 1642 this act was applied for, in which the foreign churches of London, Norwich, Canterbury, Colchester, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Southampton, Maidstone, Canvey Island, and Isle of Axholme were mentioned. In the bill there was a clause, as follows: "Fore as much as in the said foraigne churches there is noe use of licences for marriage nor ought there any marriages to be there solempnized without publishing of bannes, whereby children and inferiors are kept in better awe of their parents and guardians, not dareinge to mary without their consents, and divers other abuses prevented. Bee it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that noe Bishop or other minister, or officer of any ecclesiasticall court of this kingdom of England shall give or grant any licence of marriage to or for any member of the said foraine reformed churches."[3]

A request was also made on the 21st January, 1642-3, to the House of Lords, "in the behalfe of the reformed forreine churches in the realme, that there may be an ordinance of Parliament, for settling of the liberty and exercise of their religion and discipline as they are used beyond the seas respectively in the reformed churches of their severall nations, which they have hitherto enjoyed by the charter of King Edward VI. (of ever blessed memory) autorized by his Parliament

[1] Vide part ii., 231. [2] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 93. [3] Austin Fr. Archives.

and the gracious favor of all our succeeding Princes of the reformed religion, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and his Majestie that now is, King Charles, whome God long preserve. In particular:—1. That they may have free liberty to chose and ordaine their own ministers and all other officers belonging to their churches, according to their discipline. 2. That no member of their congregations, being under the censure of their discipline by reason of some scandalous offence committed, be received as member of any other Church without a certificate from his own Church. 3. That no Church or congregation of forreiners be autorized in this realme who are not subject respectively to the Synods of their severall nations."[1]

The following answer was returned by their Lordships: Die Sabbathi, 21st January, 1642, (O.S.):

"The House being petitioned by two severall petitions, the one from the members of the French Church in London, subscribed to the said petition, and the other from the ministers and elders of the Dutch and French congregation within the city of London; both which petitions were referred to the consideration of the Lord's Committees particularly appointed by the House whose lordships having mett and heard the parties interressed therein, Report was made from the committee from the French and Dutch Church, where upon it is ordered by the Lords in Parliament, that the French and Dutch congregation shalle have the libertie and discipline as it is used beyond the seas in the reformed Churches in severall nations, and as by the Charter of King Edward the Sixt, they have enjoyed it in his Raigne, and since in the severall Raignes of Queene Elizabeth and King James, as well as in the Raigne of his Majesty that now is; and lastly, that they may have free liberty to choose and ordaine their owne mynisters, and all other officers belonging to their churches, according to their discipline, and as they have don heeretofore; and also that noe member of the said congregation being under the censure of their discipline, by reason of some scandalous offence committed by him, shall be receaved as a member of any other Church, without a certifficate from his owne Church.

Signed, Jo. Browne, Cleric. Parliamentore."

On the report of the Earl of Northumberland, a similar entry was made on the same day in the book of the proceedings of the House of Lords with the additional clause, viz., "That no church or congregation of forraigners be autorized in this realme who are not subject respectively to the Synods of their severall nations."[2]

The foreign churches, having their religious privileges confirmed to them by Parliament, now desired to obtain the same for their trades, and an immunity from the laws respecting apprenticeship and informers, which, however, they saw no chance of obtaining.

At the colloquy of the Dutch Churches assembled in London, 2nd May, 1644, the Church of Norwich, represented by the minister, Theophilus Elison, and an elder, Abraham Vervinck, asked whether new attestations were required in the case of those of the second descent, compelled by the Injunctions of Laud to attend their parish churches, and who had done so, and had taken the sacrament, or whether they could be received again in the foreign congregations as "en passant" to communicate without an infraction of the discipline. It was decided that they could well be received when of foreign descent, the more so as they were received into the English Church without any particular attestation.[3]

At the Synod of all the foreign churches held on the 13th of the same month, the French Church of Norwich being represented by Dr. de Laune, assisted by Mr. Isaac Decelé, elder, the matter of pluralities was again introduced and it was resolved that the article for tolerating this practice be annulled and utterly abolished, and that should any Church be unable to support its minister, the richer churches should come to its aid. The fact of Dr. de Laune having been appointed to an English benefice was most distasteful to the foreign churches, and therefore all possible was done to prevent such an occurence in the future. In consequence of the distracted state of the kingdom, and the expectation of a reform of the Church of England by the Parliament, it was agreed to defer the question of the revision and adoption of a common discipline for the two nations until the next Synod, and that the committee appointed for that

[1] Vryheden, Austin Fr. Arch., ii., 13. [2] Austin Friars Arch., Vryheden, certified extract of House of Lords Acts; Lords J., v., 566. [3] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 102.

purpose, namely Dr. de Laune, Mr. Delmé, Mr. Liebaert, Mr. Calandrin, ministers, and Mr. Bulteel and Mr. Hoste, elders, should be discharged. Also, that until the next Synod or until it should please the Lord to grant a fitter opportunity, the idea be abandoned of petitioning for an Act of Parliament to confirm their privileges in civil matters, in consequence of the great distractions in affairs of State, and the "woful disasters of this bleeding kingdom."

In the meantime the Coetus in London was recommended to keep these matters in view. Though the colloquy of the French churches in London had passed a resolution at their last meeting to utterly abolish all festivals and holy days, the Synod, considering that such a resolution might be prejudicial to some of the other churches, recommended that a note of this action of the French churches should be made. It was resolved also that it was the duty of ministers to visit the sick at all convenient times when requested to do so, according to the discipline of the respective churches.

With regard to the growing evil of members of the churches absenting themselves from the services and attending the meetings of the "separatists not allowed by the magistrates," it was decided, as this was a matter of the deepest concern to the common welfare of all,

"I. That the chiefest remedie against this grievance is to be expected from ye Parliament.

II. That in the meantime our best indevors be used to prevent the further growth of this evil, viz.:

1. That the discipline be more strictly putt in execution against scandulous persons, whose admission to the H. Communion is the maine pretence of their seperating from us.

2. That ministers indevor both in private and in publicke to reduce such as begin to stray to the unity of the Church whereof they are members.

3. That fervent prayers be directed to that purpose in our monthly fasts.

4. That publicke warning be given to our severall congregations in the name of this assembly, that all should take heed of disturbing the peace of the Church by such disorderly separation.

5. That no testimoniall or certificate shall be granted unto them, least we should seeme thereby to countenance their separation."[1]

In May, 1646, another Synod of all the foreign churches was held in London,[2] in which Pierre D'Assigny, who was the cause of so much trouble at Norwich and elsewhere, took a most contentious part. The congregation of London, divided into parties, had given separate letters of credence to their two ministers, Jean de la March and Christofle Cisner, both of whom with their assisting elders preferred their claims to sit as deputies. D'Assigny with Noe Hudeleu, elder, and Isaac Decelé, assistant, having come from Norwich, with credentials signed by eight elders and deacons, confirmed by a letter from many of the congregation, in opposition to Dr. Pierre de Laune, "their ancient pastour," whose credentials were signed by the minor part of his congregation, and not at all by the consistory. D'Assigny with his assistants backed up Mr. Cisner; this action caused a great discussion and a double confusion. The result was, after a long and serious debate, that the claim of Mr. de la March to sit as deputy for the London Church was allowed.

The question of the validity of the Norwich credentials was then considered. The two contending ministers were required to submit themselves to the judgement of the Synod; this they agreed to do, so far as concerned the letters of credence. After many sittings of the assembly spent in hearing and examining all the allegations and the answers to the various objections raised by the two parties, a decision "by plurality of voyces" was arrived at.

The deputation of D'Assigny was considered void both in regard of minister and elder, 1. because the letter was defective in an essential point, in not yielding submission to the judgement of the majority of the Synod; 2. because the minister deputed was under the censure of the last colloquy. With regard to the deputation of Dr. de Laune, it was likewise judged void, not in regard of the person deputed, but because it was signed by some of the congregation and not by the consistory. Dr. de Laune thanked the assembly for the trouble it had taken in the matter, and acknowledged the equity of the decision. He then requested

[1] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 112. [2] Ibid., 126.

that a clause might be added admitting him to sit. This, however, was refused. Mr. de la March declined to attend the meetings unless with fresh credentials, when a renewed disturbance arose in the consistory of the London French Church, but finally a fresh letter was given. The Synod declared this to be out of order, on which the London Church required all that had taken place to be considered null and void; this for peace sake the Synod after much discussion agreed to, when a new demand arose, namely, "the absolute revoking and annihilating of that which had been done in conjunction with the Dutch brethren." This the deputies for the Churches of Canterbury and Southampton would not consent to.

Other suggestions were made, but to no effect, the London deputies utterly refusing to come to an arrangement unless the two other French churches would promise to join no more with the Dutch brethren in matters which concerned their Church. This could not be listened to, the two churches declaring "they could not yield without overthrowing the whole government of consistories and colloquies, which is by plurality of voices." The Synod approved the action of the two churches, which it declared "was legal and orderly," and decided that the protests of the French Church of London against it could not invalidate its decisions. The Acts of this Synod were signed on the 31st May, 1646.[1]

The meeting of the colloquy of the French churches in 1646, was a long and stormy one, lasting from the 7th May to the 10th September, the de Laune and D'Assigny dispute being continually brought forward. After serious consideration of the discipline and of the whole affair, a final resolution of the deputies was come to on Monday, the 17th August, as follows: Act 86. "Considerez les deportemens déreglez du Sieur Pierre D'Assigni au colloque precedent tenu à Londres en May, 1644, lesquels des lors le rendirent digne de censure; et la continuation d'iceus même en un plus haut degré, en contrevenant et resistant à tout ordre tant ecclesiastique que civil, dont sont ensuivis desordres, factions et tumultes, tant en l'Eglise qu'en la cité de Norwich; et de plus s'etant montré contumace contre le colloque, auquel il a été formellement apelé, combien que tout le diferend de la dite Eglise de Norwich ait été renvoyé par l'Honorable committé du Parlement seant à Westminster à la determination du colloque. Ce qui aussi luy a été signifié, la Compagnie apres meure et exacte examination des alegations produites la dessus, et des preuves qui ont eté faites par actes authentiques tant des Magistrates subalternes que des plus hauts, au nom et en l'Authorité de notre Seigneur Jesus Christ, declare le dit Sieur D'Assigni decheu du titre de Coadjuteur, qui par le colloque precedent pour la pais de l'Eglise luy avoit été concedé, indigne aussi du Saint Ministere en l'Eglise de Norwich, et en outre luy interdit l'Exercice d'iceluy non seulement en l'Eglise de Norwich mais aussi és autres qui sont ou pourront être du collogue, aus quelles Eglises est par ce present colloque expressement defendu d'admettre le dit Sieur D'Assigni en l'exercice des fonctions du St. Ministere, et particulierement celle de Norwich est exhortée de tenir la main a l'execution de cette sentence, afin quelle puisse par ce moyen manifester son desir de continuer en la communion de nos Eglises sous la protection du Roy et du Parlement."

On this sentence being pronounced, four sittings on the 17th and 18th August were occupied in discussing how it was to be executed. This was done by two disinterested persons, accompanied by Dr. de Laune, the latter agreeing to return to London, if necessary, when the members of the colloquy would apply to Parliament to remove D'Assigny.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the French Church of London sent deputies without protestation to the Synod of all the churches assembled in London the 20th September, 1647, to settle the troubles of the Churches of Norwich and Canterbury. That of the former Church was the grave dispute between Dr. de Laune and Pierre D'Assigny, the two ministers, the latter being supported by the greater part of the congregation and the consistory, notwithstanding the sentence pronounced by the late colloquy.[2] A resolution was come to, after sittings extending over some months, that a deputation should be appointed to request the Committee for plundered ministers to make an order on the subject. This committee on the 24th July, 1647, confirmed the resolution passed by the Synod on the 29th June, should no cause be shown against it by the 17th January following; a protest against this order was entered in the Act Book of the

[1] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 126. [2] Vide part ii., 234.

consistory of the Norwich Church on the 2nd December, 1647.[1] It was not until the 13th June, 1650, that the consistory at Norwich acknowledged Dr. de Laune as their "ancient and legitimate pasteur."[2]

At the above Synod it was also agreed to make an application to Parliament to confirm the discipline of all the churches in general "against all opposers or disturbers thereof"; this matter was left to the Cœtus of London according to the resolutions of the former Synods of 1641 and 1644. The question of an appeal against the decisions of the colloquies having arisen, the brethren of the French colloquy informed the assembly that having looked into this, they found there was no right to make one. This Synod was closed on the 7th February, 1648.

A complaint was made on the 3rd May, 1654, that Dr. de Laune wished to hinder a Mr. John Aiton from preaching in the Church of St. Andrew and the Dutch Church. This on inquiry was found not to have been the case, but the refutation of the report was ordered to be published "for the preservation of the good name of our pasteur."[3] Much trouble and scandal in the foreign churches was created by this minister Aiton, who was born in 1630 and educated at Delft, afterwards taking his degree at the university of Leyden. He was appointed, provisionally for one year, minister of the Dutch Church of Sandwich, about October, 1654; there being a question about this at the colloquy in London of 1655, it was pointed out that he should be regularly inducted in the following August or September. On the 10th January, 1656, the greater number of the congregation, eighty in number, petitioned the colloquy of that year that he should be appointed, though he had misconducted himself by drinking habits. An order was given that he should be left six months longer on trial, but a letter signed by four elders of the Sandwich Church was written to London, complaining of his evil ways.[4]

[1] App. xxvi. [2] App. xxvii.; Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 146; Act Book, Fr. Ch. Norwich. [3] Act Book.
[4] Dutch Colloquy Book.

CHAPTER XIII.

NORWICH DECLARES FOR THE PARLIAMENT.—THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS.—THE BOOK OF ORDERS REVIVED.

In 1642 Norwich declared itself against the King. Captain Moses Treswell came to the city on the 27th July to levy one hundred volunteers under a commission of the Earl of Lindsey, general of the royal forces. The majority of the Court decided that Treswell and his recruiting party should not beat their drums; on this being done he was arrested and committed to prison. The same Court, considering that this action was a declaration against the Crown, set double watches in each ward and closed the gates of the city. William Gostlin, the Mayor, being a Royalist, was seized in the Guildhall on the 2nd of March, 1643, and carried prisoner to Cambridge. As soon as the Mayor was arrested he was forced to make Adrian Parmenter his deputy to fill his place.

Difficulties soon arose by the increased price of all articles of food and other commodities, and by the payments necessary to raise £53 for the weekly contributions of the city to provide funds for the Commonwealth. On the 20th of May the local committee was formed for sequestrating the estates of papists and delinquents, the latter term being applied to those who continued attached to the Royal cause, Peter Thacker being appointed clerk and general receiver. The name of Dr. de Laune appears on the list of the four hundred and thirty-two principal citizens who refused to give anything towards the subscription for regaining the town of Newcastle, so it is evident that this minister of the Walloon congregation was opposed to the parliamentary party, and the opposing section of his congregation in favour of it.

The strangers' form of worship, so similar to that of the Presbyterians, and their cautious behaviour enabled them to steer their way with comparative safety in these troubled times, but still an opportunity was afforded to those at Norwich, inimical to the strangers in trade matters, to persecute them. In 1642 the old book of orders was revived, and the following articles were presented to the corporation court to be looked into by the Bailiffs.

1. To inquire if the Masters, allowed by the patent of 7 Elizabeth, "be wanting since y^{or} last presentment."
2. That no stranger nor any of the strangers' congregation shall set another stranger or a native to work "except he can show to be permitted by Mr. Maior here to dwell," and can prove by a writing of the politic men "if he or they are free of service." Otherwise to pay certain fines to be doubled on later convictions.
3. That no stranger shall set another stranger or native to work "except he first satisfy his master."
4. That no stranger upon Sundays or other Holy days shall walk the streets or shall go out of the gates to play or sit down to talk in the time of preaching or service or during the said times shall drink or play in inns or tippling houses.
5. That no strangers shall buy any butter or cheese except for their own use or draw ale or beer for sale or sell victuals unless they be licensed.
6. That no stranger being a baker shall buy any corn in the market before one o'clock in the afternoon.

7. That no stranger shall sell in the streets any aquavitæ or receive any company to drink on the Sabbath Day or holidays or any other except their own households.
8. That no stranger shall come in the market to buy any corn before one o'clock in the afternoon.
9. That every stranger dyer shall make his provision of "seacoles" and shall not burn any "charcole" "but in ther needfull vocation," or buy any wood in the market before one o'clock in the afternoon.
10. That no stranger shall at any time buy or cause to be bought of any native or one of their own or any other nation any kind of yarn whatsoever for "bayes or chetons for bayes" or any other work more than for the making and using within their own houses. That they shall not sell to any other or transport the same or any other cheton or work out of the city to sell it or work it in any other place.
11. That no stranger shall contend with, defame, or strive one with another.
12. That no man or woman being strangers of the foreign congregations shall inhabit the city, either by themselves or with any other, above two days, except he have sufficient sureties or "elst to shew a sufficient ticket for his permission here to dwell."

The following explanation of the above twelve articles was set out at length, viz.,

To prevent scandals, misdemeanors, and unnecessary charges by such as come into the city from beyond the seas and other places within the realm, it was ordered that all such strangers "before they have ther Ticket of permission into the citty from Mr. Maior shall enter bands" to the politic men of their congregation that they will not be chargeable to the common purse of the church until they were acknowledged as members by their admission to the sacrament. The said politic men shall enact "a sufficient promise" from those who set any strangers to work that they will inform them "of the badd and scandalous carriage of such foresayd strangers" that farther order might be taken for their information and for "the disbandeing of the citty of such vnprofitable and scandalous persons."

13. That such women who "remain without husbands, who dwell elsewhere," should be ordered to "repair to their husbands" within ten days after warning.
14. That all strangers on being warned shall appear before the politic men, and those who shall not obey but refuse ther judgment in matters of controversy between party and party according to equetye" shall for the first fault forfeit 10s., for the second 20s., and for the third offence be committed.
15. Every stranger having occasion to travel beyond the seas or to any place whatsoever within the realm shall first come to Mr. Mayor and "have his pasport to pass and repass."
16. No young men or widows, being strangers or of the strangers congregations, "shall hire any house by themselves to dwell in."
17. That such strangers who keep or harbour any young men or maids in their houses to dwell and do not first present them to the politic men to be put to service shall forfeit 20s.
18. Whosoever of the company be found a debtor by the politic men and is adjudged so, "shall be, without any arrest, committed to prison by Mr. Mayor" until the debt be paid and no further suit to be had in any court but the defendant may appeal to the Mayor.
19. That the wardens of the foreign congregations shall sell all cloths or other commodities made at Lynn after this order, and that the owners of all cloths from there "put to calendring" without seals shall be fined, but the cloths shall not be forfeited, and no cloths shall be put to sale unless they are sealed.
20. That no stranger baker shall bake any white bread but only of "wheat from the mill" on pain of 4d. for every loaf to the Mayor, but "they that will eat white bread" to buy the same at the English baker.
21. That no stranger shall buy any butter by the pint or gallon in the houses or in the streets but only in the market on pain of forfeiting the same and paying iijd. for every pint.

22. That no stranger shall "abuse one another in a contending manner," and especially shall not speak evil of the searchers or other officers.
23. That no strangers buy any "nyles" to sell again but only to convert them to work on pain of the double value thereof to the Mayor, nor to buy any nyles at all except in the Hall.
24. That none shall scour bayes on this side of Whitefriars bridge towards the Duke's palace.
25. That none shall comb wool "outwardly," [*i.e., in the streets*].
26. That none shall carry "scour wash" in the streets in the day time.
27. That the strangers shall leave their work in harvest time, those refusing to be under such pain as shall be set down by Mr. Mayor from year to year.
28. That every one of their "collages" being warned at their houses and not appearing at the assemblies shall forfeit 5s., viz., 2s. to the Mayor, 2s. to the poor, and 1s. to the bailiff or presenter, to be levied under pain of imprisonment.
29. That if the Bailiff make default to find out these offenders or do not present the same accordingly he shall pay for every such offence 6s. 8d. to the Mayor, to be levied under pain of committal to prison.[1]

The following year, in the Mayoralty of John Thacker, articles very similar to the preceding were presented to be inquired into by the Bailiffs, but, as nothing appears in the court books of this time relating to the troubles of the strangers, not much came of the renewed agitation against them.

[1] Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 115 et seq.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PROTECTOR'S RENEWAL OF PRIVILEGES TO THE STRANGERS AT NORWICH.—THE DISSENTIONS OF THE FRENCH CHURCHES IN 1656.—THE NORWICH CHURCH IN DIFFICULTIES IN 1669.—THE MARTINEAU AND COLOMBINE FAMILIES.—THE CHURCH "ALMOST DECAYED" IN 1742, CAME TO AN END IN 1832.—THE SCHEME OF THE NORWICH FRENCH CHURCH CHARITY UNDER THE COURT OF CHANCERY IN 1839.—THE DESCENDANTS OF THE WALLOONS, FRENCH, AND FLEMINGS NOW RESIDING AT NORWICH.

During the war with Holland there must have been much prejudice against the Dutch and other strangers, but after peace was concluded in 1654 the Walloon congregation of Norwich petitioned the Protector on the 3rd October, 1655, for a renewal of their former privileges granted by the late Sovereigns. They alleged that they had recently been hindered in employing strangers who came to England for work and for the free exercise of their religion, so that their members were greatly reduced, and they feared that foreign protestants would be discouraged in coming to the country. They referred to the fact that Norwich was the first place that received the protestant strangers who introduced and taught woollen manufactures to the English ; this had much enriched the nation and enabled the strangers to maintain their poor and pay their taxes.

The certificate of the Mayor and Justices of Norwich of the 10th December, 1611, was enclosed together with the order of the Privy Council of 29th March, 1612.[1] This petition was referred to a committee, 26th June, 1656, which recommended on the 27th June "that the Mayor, Justices and Aldermen of Norwich be enjoined to allow the petitioners to enjoy all the privileges granted them by former Kings and Queens without interruption till they show such reasons to the contrary as shall satisfy council that the privileges shall not be continued."[2] This was granted in the form of a licence dated from Whitehall, 2nd July, 1656, which was sent to the consistory, confirming to the Walloon congregation the former privileges they had enjoyed.[3] The licence was presented to the Mayor and Aldermen for registration on the 19th July, 1656, by Jean de Hague, Jean Lempereur and Abraham Roty in the name of the Walloon congregation.[4]

The French Colloquy of 1644 had resolved on "the utter abolition of all Festivalls and Holy-dayes in generall, the Lords' day onely excepted". The Synod of the same year refused to confirm this act, as the practice of some churches was different.[5] At the 29th Colloquy in 1654, Stouppe and Cisner, the senior ministers of the French Church of London, denied that they acted against the above resolution, but soon after, finding they disregarded it, Elie Delmé the third minister of the London Church protested ; on this he was suspended from office by the consistory. This created a great disturbance. The Canterbury Church, whose turn it was, called together a colloquy to consider the matter, but the London Church refused to join in this, and convoked another to meet in August, 1656, at London, a petition of the Cisner faction having been presented to Cromwell for authority to refer the dispute to the deputies of the various churches[6]. Cisner at first desired the Coetus of the two London Churches to decide the matter, as he knew the Dutch were in favour of keeping the festivals, while Delmé wished to

[1] S. P. Dom., Cromwell, ci., 6. [2] Ibid., cxxviii., 103. [3] App. xiv. [4] Act Book, French Church. [5] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 112. [6] Burn's Foreign Refugees, 35, quoting Stow, i., 443.

refer it to the Colloquy of all the French Churches, trusting that the Norwich Church alone would back up his opponents. The Norwich Church sent as deputies, Mr. Isaac Clement, Pasteur, and Sebastian Tavernier, Elder, but the other three Churches, Canterbury, Southampton, and Dover (or Thorney Abbey) refused to appoint or send any.

The one-sided Colloquy decided in favor of Cisner and Stouppe; this caused the greatest possible strife, the Canterbury and other dissenting churches protesting against the decision. Additional friction between the churches arose from the fact of the Colloquy, consisting of the deputies of the two churches, having authorized the London Church to petition Cromwell, in the names of the Norwich, and of *all* the other French Churches, for the conservation both of the Colloquies and their privileges.[1] Deputies had been sent to the Dutch Colloquy on the 10th January, 1655-6, to ask their deputies to join those of the French Church to decide if the Synod were the natural judge, or an arbitrary one, in the affairs concerning the one church, or the other,[2] evidently remembering the opinion of the Dutch deputies, at the Synod of 1644.

This question was decided at the Dutch Colloquy of 30th April, 1660, viz., that there was a lawful appeal from the Colloquies to the Synod of the French and Dutch nations.[3]

The deputies of the London and Norwich Churches on their side protested against the action of the other churches, that of Canterbury in particular, for appealing to Cromwell[4] and the Council, who referred the matter to seven English ministers as referees. These only gave their decision at the end of 1659, but Cisner and Delmé both died at the close of this year.

A bitter and contentious spirit had existed for many years between the contending factions which had their partizans in all the leading French Churches. Two of the Delmé family were ministers of the Canterbury and London Churches, and Philip Delmé had been a minister of the Norwich Church. The D'Assigny, Poujade and Cisner quarrels provided fuel for the angry feelings, which had been aroused; the Dutch deputies at the Synods appear to have had a decided opinion against these troublers of Israel, and so difficult had it become for the French deputies to meet together at their Colloquies, that these meetings ceased to be called together after 1660.

Isaac Clement, pasteur, and Sebastian Taverniers, elder of the French Church of Norwich, reported fully the proceedings at the late colloquy held in London, on the 27th September, 1656, when the congregation approved of what it, and their deputies in particular, had done to maintain the liberties and privileges of the churches. The Church of London complained at this meeting of the injury done to it by a letter, from the Norwich consistory to the colloquy, having been shown by "Mr. Delmee" to his "Highness." The Norwich consistory therefore wrote specially to that of London to explain that the letter in question was written not to prejudice the colloquy, but solely to advise (query recall) their deputies. It also excused itself for having shown the letter to the party of Mr. Elie Delmé, disapproving only of the fact of its having been shown privately. It was also considered that the action of the Church of Canterbury in showing the documents to his "Highness" was very irregular, and prejudicial to "Nos Eglises."

A considerable amount of friction must have been caused by this matter on the reference to the seven English ministers, to whom the acts were sent concerning it, with a report of all done by the Norwich deputies at the colloquy. Much ill-feeling also arose in the consistory of the Norwich French Church which lasted for some months. On the 31st October following, Jean Lempereur addressed Jean Castel as "traitte et indigne de sa place" for having communicated privately to one of his friends in London a copy of the letter written to the colloquy. The former was rebuked for this, and told in the consistory that he was too hasty and wrong in using such terms in his private capacity.[5] On the 17th December, Jean and Pierre Castel both confessed that they had offended against the discipline, and a resolution was passed that the deacons must submit to the discipline as well as the consistory.

Notwithstanding the licence granted in July, the times were considered favorable to obtain more privileges, it was therefore ordered by the elders and deacons of the Walloon Church of

[1] Appendix xxxv*., Act 7. [2] Dutch C. Book, ii., 160. [3] Ibid., ii., p. 167. [4] Appendix xxxv*. [5] Act Book, Fr: Church, Norwich, 31st Oct., 1656.

Norwich on the 8th December, 1656, that Jean Lempereur should be charged with the task of writing concerning the two petitions, which had been drawn up, the one to "his Highness" and the other to Parliament, to "Monsieur David Dalles." The privileges were to be set forth in a new recital, and in order to establish them the matter was put in the hands of a lawyer, who was directed to solicit this in the name of the Church.[1] Nothing more was heard of this business.

On the death of Cromwell in 1658 all the foreign churches joined in congratulating Richard Cromwell on his accession as Lord Protector. He answered the deputation most graciously, saying what a loss both he and all the protestant churches had sustained by the death of Oliver Cromwell. He promised them all their civil and religious liberties, and concluded by saying "I shall bid defiance to all your and mine enemies."[2]

In 1659 the consistory made another attempt to call the attention of the Norwich Walloon congregation to the duties owed to their Church; the following entry, 2nd October, 1659, in the Act book is of interest, as it testifies to the fact that the knowledge of the French language was then in a decaying state, as was also the Church itself.

"Le consistoirre estant assemble d'anchiens et diacres ont aresté que il sera declaré au peuple dimance prochin que tous ceux quij ne se conformeront point aux ordre eclesiastique et diciplinne de ceste eglise and sij ne delaissent leur mavaise vie [et] yvronnery: pour se renger a leur devoir de franquenter les predication et mener vne vie ireprensible: en toute pieté et en la Crinte de dieu: doncq le consistoire at areste quij seront averti en publicq afin que en prenne cognoissance doncq sy ceux quij ne sij voudront point sumettre ij resistant: seront retrenches de leglise and des Sacrements."

In the Act of Uniformity, passed 13 and 14 Charles II. (1661-2), provision was made, and a clause inserted in favour of the Dutch and French protestant Churches in England. The congregations felt that this did not make them sufficiently secure from the penalties to which dissenters from the Church of England were liable. A case for the foreign churches was therefore drawn up and printed for presentation to Parliament, praying that "a proviso or clause may be added to a bill then depending for preventing the growth of schism and for the further security of the Church of England," which would free their members and enable them to continue their services in the Dutch and French languages.[3]

During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. the foreign congregations in Norwich, like those in London and elsewhere, greatly decreased in numbers, the members and their children becoming absorbed in their parish churches; trade was bad and competition great, so that many went to Holland, taking with them certificates of their good behaviour from the consistories. Those naturalized by the Act of 1673 had to give proof of receiving the Sacrament in an English Church. Many married into English families, these soon were lost to the foreign congregations.

The establishment of the linen industry in Ireland under the patent granted to Louis Crommelin induced many weavers of foreign descent to go there, where they formed colonies at Lisburn, Portarlington and Dublin.

The condition of the French congregation at Norwich was so bad in 1669, that on the 20th October, the minister, elders and deacons consulted together to consider "the unhappy position of the Church so ready to be lost and undone on account of its poverty." It was found difficult to persuade even rich members to contribute anything for expenses and the poor. A resolution was passed to give Onias Philippo full authority to petition the King in Council to grant them power to compel all members to pay their share to maintain the Church.[4]

Very few of the French refugees at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes appear to to have settled at Norwich. The Martineau[5] and Colombine[6] families were the most important, who with that of le Monnier obtained entire control of the French Church.[7] The Dutch Church of Norwich then (25th June, 1696,) complained that their poverty prevented the usual payment being made to their minister Peter des Reaux, and requested aid from the Church of London.

[1] Ibid. [2] Austin Friars Registers, xxxviii., quoting answer at length from Kerkelyke Vryheden, p. 27. [3] Broadside, Case of the Foreign Churches. [4] Act Book. [5] The pedigree given at length in E. Anglian N. and Q., new Ser., i., 33, 53. [6] The portrait of Peter Colombine, Esq., Mayor, by Stoppelaer, presented to the City in 1755, is in St. Andrew's Hall, as is that of Elisha de Hague, 1764. [7] Vide ii., 149.

This the deputies were told was not a matter belonging to the business of the Colloquy but must be requested of the consistory of the London Church.[1] This poverty of the Norwich Dutch Church was again brought to the notice of the Colloquy, when those of the London Church denied the right of the Colloquy to go into the matter.[2] In 1711 an Act of Parliament was passed to raise money to build a workhouse in Norwich, each parish to contribute its share for this purpose, and to maintain its poor. The foreign congregations obtained the insertion of the following clause: "Provided that nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to charge all or any of y^e^ prest members of y^e^ Walloons or French and Dutch congregation in y^e^ sayd City of Norwich and County of y^e^ same or such aliens who shall heereafter become members of y^e^ sayd congregations with any payment or payments, sum or sums of money for or towards y^e^ building erecting, repairing, or amending y^e^ worke house or worke houses intended to be erected and built by virtue of this act, nor to the raising or paying of any sum or summes of mony for or towards y^e^ maintenance or relief of y^e^ poor of any parish in y^e^ s^d^ city and county of y^e^ citty of Norwich other than and exept to y^e^ poor of y^e^ respective parishes where they respectively dwell, and that for and in respect only of y^e^ house or howses and ground they dwell in and occupy in such respective parishes, provided nevertheless y^t^ y^e^ s^d^ members of y^e^ Wallons or French and Dutch Congregations from tyme to tyme for ever heerafter do with other their stocks, estates, and values, provide for and maintain y^e^ poor of their own respective congregation as has been heretofore accustomed, soe y^t^ such poor doe not or shall not be or become chargeable to y^e^ respective parishes where they dwell in y^e^ s^d^ Citty and County." The expense attending this was shared by the two churches as shown by the receipt given for the proportion paid by the French Church.

"The 8th of May, 1712.

Received then of y^e^ officers of y^e^ French Congregation by y^e^ hands of Mr. Gaston Martineau y^e^ sum of four pounds by agreement made with them in obtaining a clause in y^e^ act in erecting a worcke house, Beeing in full of all demands, witnis our hands,

PETER DES REAUX, Minister.
IZAAC MORRANT, Elder.
CORNELIS DE KEYSER, Deacon."[3]

In 1742 the congregations of the two churches were very small and "almost decayed,"[4] but they struggled on as best they could. On the 30th August, 1802, the Revd. John Bruckner, the minister of the French Church, undertook the entire management of its funds, as they were not sufficient to pay the expenses which were increased in that year by a sum of £78 4s 0d. for repairs necessary to the inside and outside of the church, from which cause no division of money could be made;[5] notwithstanding this monetary difficulty the church was frequented as usual.

At this time Mr. Bruckner had to state to the magistrates that the partners of the factory had nothing to do with a certain sum of £30 which was due from Mr. D. C. . . . . in particular, who agreed that it should be paid, or at least in part, from his own assets. He had not yet paid any of his private debts, and the common debts were still as they stood at the time of the failure.[6] It is probable that this failure of a manufacturing firm further detrimented the interests of the French Church, as the minister had to take on himself all its obligations, having only the prospect of receiving at Christmas time what the treasurer might then have in his hands. At each accession to the crown congratulatory addresses were made by the deputies of the foreign churches, but generally these and the answers to them were not recorded with the exception of that of Theodore Bolton, minister of the Austin Friars Church, who addressed his Majesty George I. on his Coronation in 1714.[7] Our most gracious sovereign Queen Victoria thanked the deputies "for this loyal and dutiful address, for the sorrow which you express for the loss of his late Majesty, and for your congratulations on my accession. I look back with great satisfaction to the protection which you have found during so long a period in this country, and you may entirely rely upon the continuance of that protection under my reign."[8]

[1] Dutch Colloquy Book, ii., 190. [2] Ibid., 194. [3] Act Book, Fr. Ch., Norwich. [4] Blomefield, iii., 282. [5] Act Book [6] Ibid. [7] Austin Friars Registers, xlii. [8] Ibid., xliii.

The French Church of Norwich finally came to an end in 1832 in consequence of the congregation ceasing to exist through the death of its remaining members. Soon after this date application was made by some of the surviving trustees to the Court of Chancery, praying that the property held in trust might be applied to some purpose following the intentions of the donors as nearly as might be found possible. A report was made by Mr. Roupell, a Master in Chancery, in June, 1835, but the schemes proposed, viz., for establishing a commercial day school and later a Sunday School, and the maintenance of a French Church Service in Norwich were disapproved by the Court.

In 1839 Mr. Henry Martineau submitted to the Court a proposal, supported by the affidavit of the late Mr. Richard Hervé Giraud, that the income should be applied,

1. To keeping the church of St. Mary the Less, with the monuments and tombs, in repair.
2. To apprenticing poor boys of Norwich with a preference for those of French Protestant descent.
3. The balance to be paid to the French Protestant Hospital in London on the condition that two or more inmates should be received and kept there, a preference being given to those who were descendants of French Protestants whose families were or had been resident in Norwich.

This scheme very slightly modified was sanctioned by the Court, and fifteen trustees were appointed, twelve resident at Norwich and three in London; all vacancies to be filled on the nomination of the Directors of the French Hospital. A deputation of the trustees visited Norwich in 1885 to view the various properties comprised in the trust; at which time a report was drawn up by the estate committee of the French Hospital of the past and present position of the Norwich French Church Charity.[1]

At the present time the descendants of the Walloon, Flemish, and French refugees are completely merged in the inhabitants of Norwich, and all traces of their past influence in the welfare of the city have disappeared. It is probable, however, that few, if any, of the existing inhabitants are without the blood of the strangers in their veins; and the names of very many families now residing in Norwich and its vicinity, which have been anglicized and altered by time as regards the spelling, attest the fact of the influx of foreigners over three hundred years ago. The following lists may prove interesting, which are taken from the local directory.

Batchelder	Hosken	Philo	Brunning	Liddement
Bishop	Lantenant	Poock	Cremer	Mounsear
Carlier	Le Good	Restieaux	Debbage	Nightingale
Clarke	Le Pelley	Spaul	Devereux	Pank
De Boltz	L'Estrange	Vout	Dewing	Quinney
De Carle	Lickert	Waraker	Du Cann	Roshier
Decaux	Liddelow	Wasser	Durrant	Ray
De Caux	Linay	Aldous	Grout	Savage
De Vear	Noverre	Amies	Havers	Soons
Frostick	Orfeur	Amiss	Horne	Sassens
Geldart	Oury	Annanberg	Lain	White
Goffin	Ovey	Baldrey	Le Fevre	Wing
Goose	Paraman	Baldwin	Le Good	Witard
Gronow	Perowne	Bateman	Levell	
Haldestein	Pettingale	Bonnick	Levine	

The following are landholders in Norfolk, from the parliamentary return of 1873.

Boilleau	Durrant	Horne	Le Neve	Tyssen
Cousins	Dutchman	Hoste	Lubbock	Utting
Damant	Ewen	Hubbard	Macro	Vansittart

[1] Appendix xxxvi., p. 311.

De Carle	Failes	Jacques	Muskett	Vardigans
De Caugh	Feaviour	Jermyn	Parmenter	Von Halle
De Caux	Ferrier	Kemp	Paroissien	Willimott
Dombrain	Gambier	Keppel	Paul	Wing
Drosier	Goose	Leflay	Pulley	
Duport	Grand	Legood	Reasteux	
Du Pré	Holden	Leman	Restieaux	

Mr. Walter Rye, in his Popular History of Norfolk (*p.* 78), gives these additional names to be found in Norwich at the present time, all of which most probably were of foreign origin.

Browne	Boyes	Gallant	Mol	Ramm
Fremault	Brazell	Godsall	Nonemente	Ray
Phillipo	Bush	Gomer	Muskett	Rayner
Rump	Case	Hayden	Mott	Rickwood
Allman	Du Croz	Lambert	Peed	Roll
Hart	Dennes	Loose	Poll	Rudd
Allard	Dent	Mays	Press	Tester
Bateman	Daynes	Minns	Quinney	Thorns
Beck	Firmin	Morse	Ruby	

It may be that the details of the history of the Walloon Church and its members will awaken interest in many of the descendants of those who left their native land, abandoning all that was dear to them, except those few of their immediate relatives, whom they could take with them, to seek safety in a foreign country, where at least they might worship their Creator according to the dictates of their conscience. A sturdy, self-reliant race they were, holding their own in religion and trade matters for centuries, until the loss of the language of their forefathers destoyed gradually their identity, and caused them at last to be so amalgamated with their English neighbours, that at the present day they are to be distinguished, and that often with difficulty, by their names alone. They might well have said, Norwich made us, but we re-made Norwich.

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By W. J. C. MOENS, F.S.A.

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PART II.

A few words are necessary in order to account for the delay and the form of issue of this work. The original intention was only to transcribe, arrange, and print the registers proper of the Norwich French Church with an historical introduction, giving the details of the Walloon settlement at Norwich. Research for these particulars revealed much of importance that could not be given otherwise than in prepared lists, and which, it was considered by the Council, had better be given together than separately in isolated portions in the proceedings of the Society.

What is now issued is complete in itself as regards the registers, lists, etc. It was only in the middle of September last, that the completed transcript of the baptisms and marriages was handed to me; since then I have collected the necessary materials to edit the registers and to write the history of the Church. It has been a maxim of the Society that its work should be done as thoroughly as is possible. I have deeply felt this, and it has been my aim to carry out this maxim in the work that has been intrusted to me. It is to be feared, however, that there will be some disappointment for many of our Fellows in finding the result so decidedly arid and uninteresting for them, but as a book of reference for local, Flemish, and other Huguenot families it may be found of much importance; the historical introduction, however, will give details of interest to all. It is hoped that the publication of these Walloon and French registers will do much to make the Society better known, and thereby to increase largely the number of the Fellows.

The title, preface, historical introduction and index of this book will be issued later, so that the two parts can be bound together in one volume. This will complete the work of the Society as regards the history of the Walloon or French Church of Norwich. The names have already been nearly all transcribed for the index, but the due arrangement of these in their varied spelling will necessarily require much consideration. This cannot be completed until the remaining portions are written and printed. I wish it distinctly understood that I am responsible for the rendering of the family names, printed in Clarendon type in the registers. It is of importance that the correct form, as far as can be determined, should be given for the sake of ready reference. Every care has been taken, by consulting very many standard works on the districts whence the refugees to Norwich came, to ensure correctness as far as is possible and in cases where the names defied identification they are given in the Clarendon type, as written in the register, but they are underlined.

I feel that there are many deficiencies and shortcomings in my work; all the registers of the numerous parishes in Norwich should have been gone through, and the entries relating to the strangers extracted and given. These parishes are about forty in number; in the future, perhaps, some ardent Fellow may make good this shortcoming on my part.

W. J. C. Moens.

Tweed, near Lymington, 27th August, 1887.



Ce lijure comenche le 22 de Juyn lan de grase 1595 et pour le batem. des enfans de leglijge Wallonghe de la vijlle de Nordvijt regijdijyant en icelle vijlle et alors en ce ten la mestre Thomas Laijert en maijeur de la vijlle.

Marguerot.

BAPTESMES.

Ahage. Isaac, fils de Jacque A Haige. *Tém.* Franchois des Pre; Marie, fe'me de Jaque Hubar. 4 Jan. 1595-6.

Jacque, fils de Jaque A Haige, de la paroise de Sains tasse. Né le 10 juillet. *Tém.* Jacque Faruague et la vefue Robert Godar le Jeune. 17 Juil. 1597.

Sara, fille de Daniel A., et de Sara Prouuo sa femme. Née le 23 Fév. *Tém.* Jan Prouuo et Jan le Mahieu; la femme de Heughe Herbert et la femme de Ernou Flipo. 25 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].

Jaque, fils de Jaque A. *Tém.* Meurise Hulin et Jaque le Cherf; le femme de Simon Duquennoy et la femme de Bauduin Burgar. 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Daniel A H. *Tém.* Abraham Cateau et Antoine Desbarbieux; Marie A Hage et Marie Desbarbieux. 8 Mars 1600-1.

Rachel, fille de Jacque Hage. *Tém.* Pierre Vallant et Jan le Poutre; le fe'me Dauid des Vatinne et la fe'me [de] Thomas Coquetu. 17 Mars 1602-3.

Elizabet, fille de Daniel A H. *Tém.* Ernoult Flipo et Galien Tombreman; la veufue Hugue Herber et Judict Desbarbieu. 21 Août 1603.

Jacque, fils de Natan a H. *Tém.* Jacques a Ahage et Jan Baudart; la fe'me Jacque a Hage et la fe'me de Jan Baudart. 14 Mars 1604-5.

Natan, fils de Natant a Hayge. *Tém.* Jaque a Hayge et Jan Baudar; la fe'me Jaque a Hayge et la fe'me Jan Baudar. 18 Mars 1609-10.

Aldridge. Mary, fille de Gillam Alldred, lhom de Mary Lempereur. *Tém.* Jean Lempereur, Elize Philippo; Jenne Lempereur, fem de Jean Lempereur, Lisabet, fe'me de Jaque Cateau. 4 Mars 1654-5.

Aldridge. Jean, fils de Wuillem Aldrege. *Tém.* Jean Lenpereur, Jacque Cateau; Sara Lenpereur, Mary Cateau. 10 Jan. 1656-7.

Jenne, fille de Wuillem Aldrige. *Tém.* Elizé Phlippo, Onnias Phlippo; Jenne Lenpereur, Mary Rosierre. 13 Mars 1658-9.

Abraham, fils de Guillaume Aldred. *Tém.* Abraham Castelle, Jacque Castelle; Jenne Heudeleu, Elizabeth Phlippo. 2 Sep. 1660.

Marie, fille de Gillam Alldereg. *Tém.* Jean Des Sauuage, Jean Dehague; Jenne, femme de Wornett, Judick Lenpreur. 1 Mars 1662-3.

Alin. Marte, fille de Jan A. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque, Pierre de Lettre; Marie Alin, Rebecca Ahage. 4 Jan. 1607 [N.S.].

Jaen, fils de Jaen A. *Tém.* Mathieu des Champs, Jan le Leu; la fe'me de Jaque Faruaque, la fe'me de Franchois Despre. 4 Déc. 1608.

Jenne, fils de Jan A. *Tém.* Jan Molin, Zaquarie Mahieu; la fe'me Benjamyn des Pre, Judyt de Val. 27 Jan. 1610-11.

Angelis. Abraham, fils de Jean Angelle. *Tém.* Jacque Haves, Ely Cateau; Mary Dequiré, Susenne Lance. 8 Sep. 1667.

Arelles d'. Martre, fille de Jaques A. *Tém.* Etienne Baldy; Martre Mouunier. 30 Sep. 1699.

Avroult. Jacob, fils de Francois Avra et de Susenne Picard. *Tém.* Jacob Valleau; Louyse Beau. 1 Déc. 1684.

Bacheler. Mary, fille de . . . . . [Bach]eler. *Tém.* . . . . . [B]aguelar, Thomas Bonnel; . . . . . la fe'me Pierre Van Pere, ... Pierre True. 16 Fév. 1595-6.

Jean, fils de Josse B. *Tém.* Charle Platiel, Matieu Ploiart; la femme Tomas Bonnel, Marye la Merre. 25 Déc. 1597.

Bacquet. Madelaine, fille de Bastien Bachi. *Tém.* Jan de le Tette, Isaac Decele; Madelaine, femme de Jan Provo, Marie, femme de Phelippe le C[e]rcq. 25 Nov. 1632.

Anne, fille de Bastien de Bachi. *Tém.* Pierre de Lecluse, Jean Hauet; Marthe Hautoi, Judith Hautoi. 30 Oct. 1636.

Daniel, fils de Sebastien de Bachi. *Tém.* Jean le Clerq, Daniel Desormeaux; Marie de la Cour, Susenne le Doux. 20 Jan. 1638-9.

Marie, fille de Sebastien Bachy. *Tém.* Symon Monie, Danniel de Lecluse; Marie, femme de Danniel Desormais, Sara, femme de Dauid le Dru. 21 Mai 1643.

Bailleng. Thoma, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Marc le Febure, Michiel Faruaque; Phlippote Folon, ... e Heugebar. La fin de Déc. 1596.

Baisseu. Jenne, fille de Danyel Baisseu. *Tém.* Noe Hauet, Mattieu Tesse; Anne, le femme de Jaque Lescorner, Francoise, le femme de Jan Hermesen. 8 Juin 1600.

Daniel, fils de Daniel Baseur. *Tém.* Jaque Lescornet, Salomon Roty; Marie, fe'me de Samuel Ploiart, Anne Lescornet. 5 Juin 1603.

Baldy. David, fils d'Etienne Baldy, ne la 13 de May, 1699, a vn heure du matine. *Tém.* Mr. David Baldy, ministeir; Elizabeth Monier. 15 Mai 1699.

David, fils de David Baldey, min[istre] de la dite Eglise, *Tém.* Etienne Baldy; Marie Boyar. 14 Mars 1702-3.

Pierre, fils de Mr. David Baldy, ministre de cest Eglise. *Tém.* Piere Carpenter; Ester Perdy. 19 Nov. 1704.

Marie, fille de Dauid Baldy, ministre. Samedy matin 27 Mars, 1708, a trois quarts d'heure apres minuit ou enuiron, Dieu a doné [etc.] *Tém.* Jude Havé; Elyzabet de Sauvage. Dimanche, 28 dito.

Jean, fils de David Baldy, ministre de notre Eglise. Ce Lundy matin 9me. jour du mois de May, 1709, 50 minutes apres minuit ou enuiron un enfant est né [etc.]. *Tém.* Zacharie Mayheu; Anne Mayheu sa femme. Le Dimanche suivant, 15 dud. Mois.

Balin. Joel, fils de Jan B. *Tém.* Melchoir Thomas et Martin Thomas; Martinne, femme de de Jan Baudar, et Madelinne Cataux. 11 Nov. 1599.

Balin. Nathaniel, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Nicolas du Cros et Esteienne de Los ; la fe'me Jean de Lannois, pienneurs, et la femme Pierre des Pierre. Seurs la fin d'Oct. 1603.

Barbier. Ester, fille de Jean Barbé. Née le 17 Juin, 1706. *Tém.* Jaquet Harel ; Ester Harrel. 17 Juin 1706.

Marie, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Bartholomew Jean La Guere ; Marie Harell. 16 Mai 1708.

Anne, fils de Jean Barbé. *Tém.* Jaque Harel ; Ester sa femme. 22 Jan. 1715-16.

George, fils de Jean Barbé. *Tém.* Jaques Harell ; Esther sa femme. 9 Mar. 1717-18.

Catherine et Elizabeth, deux filles gemeles de Jean Barbé. *Tém.* Jaques Harel et Jean Barbe ; Esther Harel. 9 Avl. 1721.

George, fils de Jean Barbe. *Tém.* Le dt Barbe ; Esther Harel. 12 Mai 1723.

Elizabeth, fille de John Barbé. Il a esté son parain et Esther Harell maraine. 13 Sep. 1726.

Barbieux. des. Elizabeth, fille de Jan Desbarbieux. *Tém.* Leurens Broquette et Antoine Desbarbieux ; la femme Hugue Herbert et Phlipote Fremau. 7 Déc. 1600.

Marie, fille de Jan Desbarbier. *Tém.* Marcq le Feubre [et] Jan Catel ; Marie, fe'me de Lauren Brocquet, et Judict Desbarbieu. 17 Avl. 1603.

Barre, la. Isaac, fils d'Isaque Barre. Sa naissance et du 21e. du dit mois. *Tém.* Isaac de Souches et Dame Marie Marger. 24 Juin 1683.

Barin. Marie, fille de Noe Barine. *Tém.* Piere Barine et Jean le Martain ; Marie le Martain et Jeanne Douain. 11 Juin 1648.

Barisy. Maye, f[ille] de Pierre Barisel. *Tém.* Jan du Plouï et Daniel Bonnell ; Marie, fe'me de Bastian Bearnard, et Marie, feme de Josse Bacheler. 27 Jan. 1595-6.

Jacques, fils de Pierre Barisel. *Tém.* Jean Destailleu et Guillaume le Clercq ; Jacq'linne, femme de Thomas Bonnel, et Marie Reins. 12 Fév. 1597-8.

Basnage. Tyte, fils de Timothee B. *Tém.* Noe Lesquine et Jan le Feure ; Marie, la fe'me de Jan Crespel, et Anne, la fe'me de Jan Castel. 22 Juin 1606.

Anne, fille de Timothee B. *Tém.* Adrian Langlar et Elisee Desbonne ; la fe'me Jan Fremaux et Marie Didie. 12 Fév. 1609 [N.S.].

Susanne, fille de Timothee B. *Tém.* Jan Prouost et Pierre Boquillon ; la femme Carlle Parenchon et la femme Samuel du Rieu. 15 Déc. 1611.

Simeon, fils de Timothee B. *Tém.* Jacob Godar et Francois a Dam ; Cateline vefue de Michee Castel et Cateline, vefue de Stequelin. 16 Avl. 1615.

Benjamin, fils de Timothee B. *Tém.* Son frere Benjamin Basnage [frere de T. B.], et en son non Addrien Lenquelaire, et Cyprien le Verue ; Lesee, femme de Jacque Setiquelin, et Marrye Chanterinne. 20 Sep. 1618.

Ester, fille de Tite Bonnage. *Tém.* Jaen Lefebure le Jeune et Hugue du Bois ; Tonette, femme de Louies Deshauge, et Marye le Febure, jeune fille. 6. Fév. 1630-1.

Sara, fille de Tite Banage. *Tém.* Gilloy Gylleman et Jan Desquire ; Judich Hoyt et Ester Lesquynet. 26 Août 1632.

Hester, fille de Tite Banage. *Tém.* Piere le Feure senior et Abraham de Celle, fils de Nicola ; Hester, vefue d'Elizee Desbonet, et Marie, fe'me de ..... Godar. 5 Avl. 1635.

Tite, fils de Tite Bonasge. *Tém.* Jean Couper et Jaques Desmare ; Marie Luce et Marie le Feure. 23 Oct. 1636.

Baudry. Jan, fils d'Isaacq B. *Tém.* Anne Coquel et Ectore de Quire ; la fe'me Jermain le Roy et Madelaine Prouuou, fe'me de Jan P'uou. 5 Nov. 1620.

Isaque, fils d'Isaque B. *Tém.* Louy de Cerf et Jean Letoffe ; Jenne Marissale et Elizabeth Va. 21 Avl. 1622.

Dauid, fils d'Isaac B. *Tém.* Jan Jouquet et Dauid Dequiré ; Abigael, femme de Jan Lange et Ester, femme de Jan Desauuage. 28 Mar. 1624.

Baudry. Judith, fille d'Isaac B. *Tém.* Abreham de Celé et Piere Bouteleu ; Ester, femme de Elizé Lette, et Susanne des Cherf, june fille. 10 Sep. 1626.

Jean, fils d'Isaac B. *Tém.* Joel Josse et Nicolas Josse ; Madelaine Prouuo et Marie Desquire, jeune fille. 7 Août 1631.

Ester, fille d'Isaac B. *Tém.* Pierre Lanthoyne et Jan Lyevyn ; Marye, femme de Jan le Febure, pineur, et Marie le Gray, femme de Dauyd Desquyre. 25 Mai 1634.

Bayart. Pierre, fils de Pierre Bayar. " Baptize le premier au Nouueau Temple." *Tém.* Pierre de Lescluse et Philippe le Clercq ; Marie Bayar, mere de Pierre, et Sara, feme de Pierre Lescluse. 11 Juin 1637.

Jaque, fils de Piere Boyar. *Tém.* Jan Dauchy et Jaque Malbranque ; Marie, feme de Philippe le Clerq, et Elizabeth le Coq. 27 Mai 1638.

Sara, fille de Pierre Baiar. *Tém.* Jan Douneau et Jan Lenpreu ; Jenne Castel et Sara Feruacque. 19 Avl. 1640.

Marie, fille de Piere Boyar. *Tém.* Beniamin Malbranque et Jan le Coq ; Marie, fe'me d'Elie Phlippo, et Marie du Me. 13 Mar. 1641-2.

Jenne, fille de Piere Baiar. *Tém.* Piere Castel, fournie, et Abreham Castel le jeune, fyls de Jan; Sara Prouuo et Elizabet Castel. 1 Oct. 1643.

Jean, fils de Piere Bayar. 10 Janv. 1646-7.

Ester, fille de Pierre Bayar. 15 Juin 1651.

Mary, fille de Simon Baiar. *Tém.* Pierre Baiar, Jean Desavage ; Sara Baiar, Mary Desavage. 30 Nov. 1679.

Sara, fille de Saimon Baiar. *Tém.* Jean Dume, Pierre Baiar le jeune ; Jenne Fara et Jenne Nuict. 7 Août 1681.

Sara, fille de Seimon Baiar. *Tém.* Jasque Fara et Pierre Dumee ; Ester Haua et Ester Perde. 30 Juil. 1682.

Piere et Jean, enfans de Simon Boiar. *Tém.* Pier Boiar, Jean Dessauuage ; Marj Dumee, Susen Boiar. 26 Oct. 1684.

Beaumont, de. Marie, fille de Pierre de Beaumon. *Tém.* Jan Lesquine et Pierre Lesquine ; Marie fe'me de Noe Lesquine et Ester Pole. 23 Juin 1611.

Teodore, fils de Pierre Beaumont. *Tém.* Jean Lesquenet, Nicolas le Coq ; Marie Lesquenet, Jenne Malbranque. 11 Oct. 1612.

Judick, fille de Pierre de B. *Tém.* Philyppe Gamber et Nikase le Brun; Marie, fe'me de Pierre du Me, et Marie Cornette. 13 Fév. 1613-14.

Oliue (ou Eline), fille de Pierre Beaumon. *Tém.* Jaque Quenoquart et Pierre Dauid ; la femme Victors du Bois, nommee Madelinne, et Olliue (?) Lesquinet, femme de Pierre Baumon. 10 Déc. 1615.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Beaumon. *Tém.* Jan Brou et Jaques Setiequelin ; Rebeca, femme de Jan Martin, et Judith femme de Jan Corbizye. 7 Déc. 1617.

Jan, fils de Pierre Beaumont. *Tém.* Jan Corbisier et Gille de Beuuwois ; Sara, la femme Jan Brouc, et Racel Desremaux. 10 Oct. 1619.

Jacque, fils de Pierre Beaumont. *Tém.* Pierre Lesquinet et Anthoine Carnage ; Marie Seclein et Ester Despierre. 5 Août 1621.

Danniel, fils de Piere Beaumont. *Tém.* Danniel Jose, Piere Bordeau : Elizabhet Despiere et Marie du Ponceau. 14 Nov. 1624.

Marie, fille de Marc Beaumon. *Tém.* Philippe de le Dique et Jan Dauchy ; Jenne, fe'me de Jaques du Pry, et Marie, fe'me de Philippe le Clercq. 11 Juill. [1641].

Marke, fils de Marke Baumont. *Tém.* Flyp le Clerq et Jan Castel ; la vefue Jan le Feure et la vefue Jan Castel. 5 Nov. 1643.

Beauvais, de. Judique, fille de Geille Beauuoys. *Tém.* Pierre Bocquilon et Geromme Hocar ; Mary, fe'me de Piere du Mez, et Susane Boulenger. 9 Déc. 1621.

Elizabeth, fille de Gille de Beauuois. *Tém.* Jean Pruuost et Francois la Ronde ; Elizabeth Hocar et Marie le Grin. 12 Sep. 1624.

Hery, fils de Giles de Bauuois. *Tém.* Pierre du Mé et Thomas Desbarbieu ; Marie Catelin, jeune fille, et Marie Bourgois, june fille. 11 Mars 1627 [N.S.]

Beauvais, de. Marie, fille de Gille Beau Voeis. *Tém.* Flippe Loffer et Heuge du Bois ; Marie Francois et Marie Desremaux, jeunes filles tous deux. 31 Jan. 1629-30.

Susanne fille de Gylle Beauuois. *Tém.* Abrehan Castel et Phelyppe le Cl[e]rcq ; Anthoynette Dehague et Susanne de Beuyne. 10 Mars. 1632-3.

Becq, de le. Anne, fille de Miche Delbeque. *Tém.* Jean Dume, Jean Desqu[i]re ; Elizabe[t] Cateau et Anne Dauy. 24 Mars 1649-50

Becue. Mathieu, fils de Marc Becuwe, et de Jenne sa femme. Né le 12 daoulx en la paroisse S' Sauueur. *Tém.* Crestien Cornille et Jean Desbonnet filz Ruffin. 15 Août 1596.

Dauid, fils de Marc Becuwe, et de sa femme Jenne le Cocq. Né le 26 Fév. en la paroise de Sinct Sauueur. *Tém.* Dauid le Roy ; la femme de Cretien Cornille et la femme de Jan Desbonnet. 8 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Mathieu, fils de Marq Becu. Né le 10 déc. de la paroisse de St. Sauueur. *Tém.* Mathieu Ploiart et Pierre Desbonnet, fils du feu Rufin ; la fe'me Guillaume Desbonnet et Maarie Despierre. 14 Déc. 1600.

Carle, fils de Marc Becuwe, et de Janne sa fe'me. *Tém.* Monsier Aaron Capelle et Jan Watelier ; la feme Hugue Herbert et la fe'me Thomas Bonel. 15 Juil. 1602.

Belengin, de. Abraham, fils de Martyn Bellengy. *Tém.* Jean le Cler et Pierre Thomas ; la fe'me de Bastien Gylle et Elizabeth le Turck. 7 Mars 1595-6.

Isacq, fils de Martin Bellengy. *Tém.* Phelipe Vermes et Jan Lescaliette ; Cretienne Courcelle et Marie Callier. 18 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Philipe, fils de Martin Belengien. *Tém.* Piarose et Jasper Burier ; la vfue de Isaac Basle le Jeune. 7 Juin 1601.

Saras, fille de Martin Bellenghien. ? *Tém.* Galiens Tebermans ; Jenne Rose et Marie Burgars. 15 Avl. 1604.

Plippe, fils de Martin Belingue. *Tém.* Jan le Perre ; Catelinne Gille et la fe'me (de) Jaque le Rouge. 9 Nov. 1606.

Marie, fille de Martien Bellengien. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Jonas Neues ; la fe'me d'Abraham Castel. 14 Août 1608.

Belliard. Jacques, fils de Jacques Bellyard. *Tém.* Jean Delette et Jean Dessauvage ; Jenne Mahieu et Ester Dupry. 6 Déc. 1646.

Piere, fils de Jaque Beliar. *Tém.* Jean Coquide, Piere Lance, et Anne, femme de Jean Canbie. 16 Juin 1650.

Madelaine, fille de Jaque Beliare. *Tém.* Noe Lettre et Elizabet du Pry. 3 Mars 1652-3.

Jean, fils de Jacque Belliarre, natif du 25 de mey. *Tém.* Zacary Mahieu et Anne Demare. 1 Juin 1656.

Abegaielle, fille de Jacque Beliard. Pour tesmoing, nestoit point nommes sur le billes. 20 Mars 1658-9.

Berne. Judith, fille de Melsior B. *Tém.* Robert . . . . . et Joel Desormeaux ; . . . . . Cornillo et Judith Ploiart. 2 Fév. 1596-7.

Blactost. Susanne, fille de Michel B. *Tém.* Cipreien le Verue et Pierre Delcluse ; Marie, femme de Samuel, Cambien et Susanne de Laune. 23 Fév. 1623 [N.S.].

Blon, de. Rebeca, fille de Pierre B. *Tém.* Valerien Marical et Frenaut van de Setinne ; Marie des Pres et Judique Cornette. 20 Nov. 1608.

Blondeau. Jenne, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Jean Lempereur et Jean le Leu ; Magrite Delcour [et] Marie Letre. 11 Nov. 1638.

Pierre, fils de Jan B. *Tém.* Monseur le Docteur de Laune et Jan Lettre ; Magrite de le Cour et Marie Deshage. 11 Oct. 1640.

Jean, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Pierre Fere et Jean Blendam ; Magrite de le Cour et Marie Haue. 26 Fév. 1642-3.

Jean, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacques Farvaques et Flyp de le Dicque ; Marie Page et Marie Sthinkingt (?). 4 Déc. 1642.

Jacques, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Pierre de Duy et Jean Blondeau ; Elizabet Aterton et Jenne Fervacques. 29 Juill. 1644.

Blondeau. Jacques, fils de Jean Blomdeau. *Tém.* Davyd Lance et Abraham Castel ; Margeryte Letré et Elizabeth Castel, fe'me de Jean Castel. 7 Sep. 1645.

Mouyse, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacop Pagie et Zacharye Mahie ; Mary Phlippo et Anne Castel. 20 Fév. 1646-7.

Marie, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Onias Phlipo, Pier Cateau ; Marie Page, Marte Page, junes filles. 1 Mars 1648-9.

Racel, fille de Jan B. *Tém.* Elie Lenpreur et Charle Lenpreur ; Jenne Drumé et Ester Bloundeau. 22 Fév. 1651-2.

Jacques, fils de Jan B. *Tém.* Mary Page. 11 Mai 1651.

Jaques, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacob Page et Marte Page. 6 Fév. 1652-3.

Dauid, fils de Jean B. ; baptizé au logis du dit Jean. *Tém.* Jean Haue ; Mary Page et Jenne Maheux. 20 Avl. 1655.

Mary, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacob le Cercq et Mary le Cercq. 30 Juin 1656.

Madeleine, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Jean Haves ; Ester Blondeau. 30 Juin 1656.

Ester, fille de Jean Blondau. *Tém.* Samuell le Cour et Pierre le Cluse ; Marj Rotie et Jeanne Lempreur 6 Sep. 1657.

Anne, fille de Jan Blondau. *Tém.* Jaque de Buingne ; Anne Cateau et Mary Dume. 20 Avl. 1658.

Ester, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Jean Blondeau, Thomas Tamson ; Mary Aldrige, Jenne Lfipereur. 31 Juill. 1659.

Mary, lle de Jean B. le Jeune. *Tém.* Philippe Rosiere, Philippe Varles ; Mary de le Cour, Elizabeth Taverniers. Déc. 1665.

Madeleine, fille de Jean B., Jour de naissance 18 du mois. *Tém.* Pierre Haues, Zacary Mahieu ; Jenne de Drumee, Madeleine de Drumee. 21 Juill. 1667.

Jenne, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Jean Blondeau, Abraham Drume ; Jenne Drume, vefue, Elizabete Ledrue. 8 Nov. 1668.

Jean, fils de Pierre B. *Tém.* Pierre Baiar, Jean Blondeau ; Mary du Den, Mary Gringolle. 11 Juin 1671.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Sebastian Taverniers, Jean Haves ; Susenne Ferré, Elizabeth Carpentie. 15 Sep. 1672.

Sara, fille de Pierre B. *Tém.* Noé de Letré, Jacque Blondeau ; Judicq Lecohie, Anne Vennin. 27 Juill. 1673.

Thomas, fils de Jean Blondaw. *Tém.* Dauid le Frans, Jaques Fere ; Ester Haue, Elizabet Drume. 18 Oct. 1674.

Pierre, fils de Pierre B. *Tém.* Davy Riques et David Pierron ; Ester Blondeau. 17 Oct. 1675.

Jeremiah, fils de Jean Blondeu. *Tém.* Jaque Fere, Andriue Drume ; Ann Wynn, Marie Englend. 8 Juill. 1677.

Jacque, fils de Pierre B. *Tém.* Jean Blondeau, Jean Beliards ; Seusenne Ferres, Susenne Riqués. 28 Sep. 1679.

Thomas, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacque Ferré, Estinne de le Tette ; Mary Ferré, Mary Letré. 16 Nov. 1679.

Antonne, fils de Pierre Blandaeu. *Tém.* Jean Blandaeu et Antonne Duien ; la femme de Jacob Lecohie et la femme de Davy le Cocq. 6 Sep. 1681.

Dauid, fils de Pyerre Blaundeau. *Tém.* Jean Bloundeau et Dauid Pieron ; la femme de Charlle Gringll (*sic*) et la femme de Jean Fremaul. 9 Mars 1683-4.

Thomas, fils de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacque Ferré, Jacque Blondeau ; Mary Dehague, Catereine Vormor (?). 18 Jan. 1684-5.

Jean, fils de Piere B. *Tém.* Francois Bonneau et Guillaume Tapper ; Sara Tapper et Anne Red. 19 Oct. 1690.

Bocquillon. Pierre, fils de Gabriel Boquillon. *Tém.* Jean Mortellette et Glaude le Ver ; Jenne Cateau et Jaqueline Behoure. 5 Fév. 1597-8.

Judith, fille de Gabriel Boquilon. *Tém.* Pierre Behour et Cipriens de Verue ; la femme de Guillaume Desbonnet et la feme de Ciprien le Verue. 21 Mai 1601.

Bocquillion. Judict, fille de Gabriel Bobillon. *Tém.* Jacob Dechire et Daniel Banage; Anne Fieuet et Colect le Werne. 8 Mai 1603.

Susanne, fille de Gabriel Boquilon. *Tém.* Jan Molyn et Dauid Hauet; la fe'me Pierre Bohor et Judit a Hage. 19 Oct. 1606.

Pierre, fils de Gabriel Bouquilon. *Tém.* Natant a Haige et Pierre Bouquilon; Catelenne de Cele et Marie de Cele. 12 Mars 1609 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Pierre Boulquilon le Jeune. *Tém.* Pierre Boulquilon et John Bement; Kateline de Celle, femme de Nicolla de Celle, et Bregite Bement, jeune fille. 13 Sep. 1629.

Marie, fille de Piere Boquilon. *Tém.* Natanael Ganeo (?); Elisabet Latine. 9 Oct. 1631.

Bohr, de. Jan, fils de Jean Bohor. *Tém.* Jean Coquelaer et Pierre de Bonne; Magriete, la femme [de] Crestian Cournil et Marte Cornilo. 20 Juill. 1595.

Rachel, fille de Jean Bohor. *Tém.* . . . . . Bohor et Adrien van Basque B. . . . . ; Barbe Huber et Fra . . . soeur [du dit Jean ?]. 20 Juill. 1595.

Sara, fille de Jean Behor. *Tém.* Jean L'Ecohy et Gabriel Boucquillon; Cathelienne Wuillanne et Jacquelinnne Bonnel. 26 Déc. 1597.

Pierre, fils de Jan Bonhour. *Tém.* Denniel Vermon et Nicholas du Vauchier; Jacquelinne Bonhour et la femme de Jan Willaime. 9 Mars 1600 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Jean Behor. *Tém.* Jean Willaum et Nicolas du Toict; la fe'me Jean Cornillo et la fe'me Abraham Casteau. 31 Jan. 1601-2.

Judique, fille de Jean Behours. *Tém.* Pierre Choquelart et Abrahan Catel le Jeune; Judique Cornilos et Saras Zelehet. 25 Sept. 1603.

Mary, fille de Jan Behour. *Tém.* Pierre Behoure et Isaque Riguien; Jaquelinne Bonhour et Abigaye Woiban. 10 Déc. 1604.

Pierre, fils de Jan Bohor. *Tém.* Gabriel Boquilon et Jan Mortelet; Marie, femme de Jaseper Burie, et Judhit a Hage. 15 Juin 1606.

Jan, fils de Jan Bohor. *Tém.* Isaac Faruaque, Gillain de Ruij; Else Vanbugue, Mary Castel. 5 Juin 1608.

Bois, du. Elizabeth, fille de Victor du Bois. *Tém.* Franchoy de Heuz et Charle le Doux; Marguerite Tybau et Marguerite Maryaige. 29 Juin 1595.

Marye, fille de Jacque du Bo. *Tém.* Jean Cornyllo, Antoyne Malfet; Flipote Fremaux, Jenne Desbonnet. 29 Août 1596.

Ester, fille de Josse du Bois. *Tém.* . . . . . Feret et Robert de Mouson; . . . . et Anthonette du Toict. 14 Sep. 1596.

Belsabee, fille d'Anthoine du Bois. *Tém.* Nycollas du Toit et Joelle de Sormery; Marie Crouin et Marye Dommesen. [14 (?) Mars 1596-7.]

Piere, fils de Piere du Bo et de sa femme Debora. *Tém.* Grar de Beune et Jean Martin et Jereuoy Ricque; Leurence Rousee, ma mere [du dit Piere, le père] et Cathelinne, la vefue de Jan Bar. 15 Mai 1597.

. . . . , enfant de Pierre du B. *Tém.* Estienne de Lo et Isanbar Piquanne; Pironne, la vefue de feu Pierre Carpentier, et Marguerite Mariage. 13 Août 1598.

Sara, fille de Josse du B. et d'Elinne Ferret. *Tém.* Cretien Cornille et Abream Hermesen; Anne Philipo et Jacqueminne Cornillio. 17 Oct. 1598.

Anne, fille de Victor du B. *Tém.* Pierre Tibau et Pierre Tronel; la femme de Franche Boye et Janne de Horne. 26 Déc. 1598.

Dauid, fils de Jaque du Bo. *Tém.* Tomas Bonnel et Audlin Dansier; la femme Philipe le Sec et la femme Cretien Cornylle. 1 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Baltazar, fils d'Anthoyne du B. *Tém.* Pierre Mareiage et Martin Delenne; Marie Roulon et la femme de Carle Crauin. 13 Mai 1599.

Piere, fils de Josse du B. *Tém.* Lienar Herissart et sa femme, et Piere Ferret, et Rachel, femme de Jan Castel. 14 Oct. 1599.

Paul, fils de Victoire du B. *Tém.* Gille Steuenar et Ernou Phlipo; la femme Gille Steuenar et la femme de Ernou Phlipo. 30 Nov. 1600.

Bois du. Marie, fille de Pierre du B. *Tém.* Ernou Gogon et Augustin de Viller ; la fe'me de Bastien Bacham et la feme de Jan Lanson. 8 Mars 1600-1.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean du Boz. *Tém.* Winchant Depre et Jean Catel ; la vfue Jean Bar et la femme Jean Heudleu. 7 Fév. 1601-2.

Jaque, fils de Josse du B. *Tém.* Jean Catel et Jean Brou ; la fe'me Lenar Herichar et la fe'me Jean Brou. 16 Mai 1602.

Sara, fille de Josse du B. *Tém.* Ernoud Phlipot et Pierre Depinoy ; la femme Daniel A Hage et la fe'me Maxymylien Mouson. 16 Mai 1602.

Jacque, fils de Victoire du B. *Tém.* Ernout Phlippo et Elie Phlippo ; Antonnette le Brun et Jenne le Brun. 1 Jan. 1603-4.

Jan, fils de Flipe du B. *Tém.* Jan Mollin et Estiene Jeurin ; Jenne Bontenbeu et Mary Codbert. 15 Sep. 1604.

Marie, fille de Plappe du B. *Tém.* Esteuene de Lo et Jan Subirel ; la fe'me Jan Molin et la femme Pierre Houin. 5 Jan. 1605-6.

Anne, fille de Josse du B. *Tém.* Pierre Sieue (?), et Elie Phlippo ; la fe'me Ernou Phlippo et la fe'me Jaspar Burie. 11 Mai 1606.

Natan, fils de Josse du B. *Tém.* Tobie Beau-gra't et Natan Kasselun ; Franchoise, femme de Timothe Keseltun et la femme de Tobie Beau-grant. 28 Fév. 1608 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Piere du B. *Tém.* Jan Desrumau et Piere Douin ; la fe'me Gerard de Bueingne et la fe'me Louis Despinoy. 12 Août 1610.

Jan, fils de Philipe du B. *Tém.* Jan du Bois et Jan Moulin ; la fe'me Piere Desbonet, Sara, et la fe'me Andelin Dauhie. 3 Nov. 1610.

Anne, fille de Pierre du Bo. *Tém.* Jan Prouuo et Jan de Bueinne ; la fe'me Jan Desrumaux et la fe'me Louis Rosa. 28 Juin 1613.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Dubo. *Tém.* Elie Philippo et Jan de Beugne ; la fe'me Abraham Castel viel. 30 Avl. 1615.

Judicke, fille de Jaques du B. *Tém.* Jan Grigoire et Samuel du Bois ; Elisabet de le Cortte (?) et la femme de Abraham Castel. 23 Oct. 1631.

Marye, fille de Hugues du Boys. *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Pierre Casteau ; Susanne Lescornet, femme de Noe Heudeleu, et Elayne Paule. 12 Août 1632.

Jaques, fils de Jaques du Boys. *Tém.* Jan Mesmon et Abreban Casteau le fyls ; Anne Casteau et Judych Hapyo. 4 Nov. 1632.

Hughe, fils de Hughe du Boys. *Tém.* Lauren Saye et Phelyppe le Cl[e]rcq ; Anne Lombe, angloisse, et Marte Hautoi, femme de Jose Desrouseau. 12 Jan. 1633-4.

Susanne, fille de Jaques du Boys. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau et Philippe le Cl[e]rcq ; Sara Fremaux et Susane Havet. 6 Avl. 1634.

Marie, fille de Jaque du Bois. *Tém.* Jean Hatevil et Nicolas Jossen ; Marie Jose et Marie le Martin. 25 Sep. 1636.

Sara, fille de Jaque du B. *Tém.* Anthoine Morilon et Jan Desquire ; Sara, fe'me de Jaque Fauarque et Susanne, fe'me de Jan Hauet. 7 Jan. 1637-8.

Elisabet, fille de Jaque du B. *Tém.* Daniel José, Jaques Fermaij ; Elizabeth Halfuijts et Marie Morillon. 5 Mai 1639.

Mathieu, fils de Hugaes (*sic*) du B. *Tém.* Robert Mies et Jan Castel ; Jenne Baufer et Magrite Tol. 2 Fév. 1639-40.

Jan, fils de Jaques du B. *Tém.* Nicola Chequrain et Dauit Lanche ; Marie Jose et Jenne Douain. 30 Août 1640.

Jan, fils de Hugues du B. *Tém.* Abraham Castell senior et John Baucher ; Marie, vefue de fue Piere du Me et Eline, feme de John Suwell. 30 Jan. 1641-2.

Piere, fils de Jacques du B. *Tém.* Piere Douin et Jan le Martin ; Susane Hauet et la feme Robert Sais. 16 Juill. 1643.

Matyeu, fils de Hugque du B. *Tém.* Thomas Quer, Robert Rodlant ; la fe'me de Jean Achemil et la fe'me de Jacques Desmaré. 24 Déc. 1643.

Bois, du. Janne, fils de Jacques du B. *Tém.* Isaac Decelé et Pierre Lance; Janne Daucy et Janne Cenbau. 27 Oct. 1644.

Abraham, fils de Hugeu du B. *Tém.* Jean Dumé et Abraham Castel; Ester Castel, fille de Pierre Castel. 25 Jan. 1645-6.

Hery, fils de Hugeu du B. *Tém.* Hery Phic et Jean de Letre; la fe'me de Jan Castel et la fe'me de Jan du Mé. 2 Nov. 1651.

Bonneau. Ester, fille de Francois Bouneau. *Tém.* Jacque le Dru et Jean Fremaux; Anne, femme de Zacary Mahieu et Ester, femme de Jean Blondeau. 26 Fév. 1687-8.

Susenne, fille de Francois Bonneau. *Tém.* Jean Lehaite et Abraham Lecohie; Ester Pieron et Susenne Bulangier. 28 Sep. 1690.

Elizabeth, fille de François Bonno. *Tém.* Thomas Bourgon et Pierre Hugue; Elizabeth Fromaw. 2 Avl. 1693.

Abraham, fils de Francois Bone. *Tém.* Abraham Nor et la vefue de Jocob (*sic*) Lehcohie. 2 Sep. 1694.

Francois, fils de Francois Bono. *Tém.* Fra[n]cois Woods et Marie Perier. 3 Oct. 1697.

Bonnel. Elyzabette, fille de Thomas B. [Née] le 30 juillet en [la paroisse de S.] Martyn au Palays. *Tém.* [Ba]styen Bernar et Franchoys . . . . . ; la femme Gyllame . . . . . , la femme Marcq Becque. 10 Août 1595.

Abreham, fils de Thomas B. *Tém.* Pasquie Hubert et Marcq Becuwe; la femme de Heuge Herbert et la femme de Marcq le Febure. 15 Avl. 1599.

Danyel, fils de Daniel B. *Tém.* Thomas Bonel et Philipe Andris; la fe'me de Thomas Bonnel et sa belle mere [de D. B. le père ?], vufue de Fenn. 26 Oct. 1600.

Daniel, fils de Daniel Bonel. *Tém.* Thomas Bonnel et Philipe Andrew; la femme de Thomas Bonnel et la mere de sa femme [de D. B. le père ?]. 15 Nov. 1601.

Isac, fils de Thomas B. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Franchois Despre; la fe'me Monsieur de Lanne et Sara Herber. 1 Jan. 1603-4.

Judyc, fille de Thommas B. et Jaquemaine Bygote sa femme. *Tém.* Maxsymilien du Rieu et Pierre de Cort; la fe'me de Pierre de Wedre et la fe'me de Rolant Lescaillet. 16 Mars 1605-6.

Abygaell, fille de Dannel B. *Tém.* Pierre de Wilde et Pierre de Corte; la fe'me Masimilien du Rieu et ma mere Fent [de D. B.] 6 Juill. 1606.

Samuel, fils de Dannel B. *Tém.* Pierre de Lanne et Joel des Somaux; la vefue de Thommas Bonnel. 18 Sep. 1608.

Sara, fille de Daniel B. *Tém.* Jan le Cerf et Cateline femme de Dauid Bonnel. 1 Sep. 1611.

Anne, fille de Daniel B., et Rebecca sa fe'me. *Tém.* Jacque de Beste, marchant flamen de Londre, et Joseph Norgat, anglois; la fe'me Jan van Exshan, flamen, et ma belle mere feu flamenge. 13 Fév. 1613-14.

Tobie, fils de Daniel B. *Tém.* Philipe Jacobse de Londre et Robert Nergaet de Jermue; la femme de Joseph Nargaet et la femme de Martin Baker, tout deus engloisse. 26 Avl. 1618.

Bonnet, de. Elisabhetz, fille de Louys Desbonnet le jeune. *Tém.* Marcque le Feure et Jan Desbonnet, fils de feu Rufyn; Ilsabhet Desbonnet et Jenne Desbonnet. 16 Nov. 1595.

Marie, fille de Ruffin Desbonnet. *Tém.* Noe Hauet et Piere des Bonet fills de Louis Debone; Margriete Cousar et Marye de Vos. 2 Fév. 1595-6.

. . . . . , enfant de Louis Desbonnet le ieune. *Tém.* Jacque Lescallet et Abraham Wenne(?); la fe'me de Cristiaen Verque et la fe'me . . . Mathieu Ploiart. 8 Jan. 1597-8.

Elizabeth, fille de Jan Desbonnet, fils defun Rufin, et de Ledy Harnou. *Tém.* Crestien Veruincq et Jan de Rest; la femme Louy Desbonnet et la fe'me de Jan Watelier. 10 Déc. 1598.

Jan, fils de Louis Desbonnet le Juune. *Tém.* Franchois Sandres et Pierre Desbonnet; la femme de Guilliam' Desbonnet et la femme de Jan Desbonnet. 6 Avl. 1600,

Bonnet, de. Beniamain, fils de Rufin Debonet. *Tém.* Ciprien de le Verue et Isaac Faruaque ; Jaquemeinne Cornillo et Marye le Feure. 22 Fév. 1600-1.

Jean, fils de Jean Desbonnet. *Tém.* Louis Desbonnet, lancien, et Jean Watelie ; la femme de Crestien Vervink et la femme de Jean de Res. 19 Avl. 1601.

Susane, fille de Louy Debonne. *Tém.* Louy Debone, laine, et Chiprien de Verue ; la fe'me de Jan Watelier et la fe'me de Gille Cousin. 28 Nov. 1602.

Manasse, fils de Rufin Desbonnet. *Tém.* Pierre Esquinnet et Nicolas du Bus ; la fe'me Lienart Deherisart et Rachel Clarice. 9 Jan. 1602-3.

Marie, fille de Jan Desbonne, filz de Rufin. *Tém.* Melsior Didier et Jan Lescohier, laine ; Ester, fe'me de Louy Desbonnet, et Elisabet, fe'me de Jacque Lescaillet. 17 Avl. 1603.

Abigel, fille de Piere Desbonnet. *Tém.* Marcq Vremes et Jan Watelier ; la fe'me de Crestin Veruin et la feme de Jan Desbonnet. 24 Fév. 1604-5.

Jan, fils de Jan Desbonnez. *Tém.* Noe Valu et Jan de Courier; Catelinne Gille et la fe'me de Jacque Lescalez. 9 Juin 1605.

Jan, fils de Jan Desbonne. *Tém.* Pierre Desbonne et Abraham Veruique : la fe'me Crestien Veruique et la fe'me de Messio Didier. 17 Nov. 1605.

Jacques, fils de Jean Desbonetz. *Tém.* Guillaume Desbonetz et Jacques Faruaques ; la fe'me de Jean Crespel et la fe'me de Jean de Lannoy. 15 Nov. 1607.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Desbonnet. *Tém.* Louij Desbonnet et Crestian Veruing ; Marie Didie. 29 Oct. 1608.

Lydie, fille de Jan D. *Tém.* Piere Desbonnet, fyls de Louy, et Daniel Desormaulx ; Cathelinne de Rest et la fe'me de Piere Desbonnet. 14 Nov. 1609.

Piere, fils de Jan Desbonnes. *Tém.* Rolan le Cailet et Victor du Bois ; Rebecca le Telye et Marie Lantoine, [la fe'me de Deny Lermite et la féme de Louy de (*sic*) Cherf.]* 24 Mars 1610-11.

Marie, fille de Piere Desbones, fils de feu Rufin. *Tém.* Jaque Fauarque et Tomas Meusevats ; Maria Vander Rinst et la fe'me Piere Desbones. 31 Mars 1611.

Judique, fille de Jan Desbonnet. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Francois Bouij ; Seusenne Falart et Judique Haluin. 6 Jan. 1611-12.

Elizee, fils de Jan Desbonne. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux et Elisee Desbonne ; Elizabeth Lescayllet, fe'me de Roland Lescayllet, et Esther Desbonet, fe'me d'Elisee Desbonnet. 25 Déc. 1613.

Sara, fille de Piere Desbonnet fils de Ruffin, et de Abigail sa fe'me. *Tém.* Melchior Didier, Isaye de Coster ; Marie fe'me de Cristian Winck et Sara Desbonnet, june fille. 19 Juin 1614.

Elisee, fils de Jean D. *Tém.* Joel Dessormaulx et Elisee Desbonnet ; la fe'me Jean Chatel et la (*sic*) de Jean Burghart. 8 Août 1615.

Abrehain, fils de Pierre Desbonnet fils de Rufins. *Tém.* Pierre Haultois et Jan Burgart ; la femme dabraham Vreninc et la femme Elizees Desbonnet. 8 Sep. 1616.

Guillaume, fils d' Edouard Desbonnet. *Tém.* Guillaume Desbonnet et Elizees Desbonnet ; la femme Chiprien le Verue et Marie Desbonnet, fille de Rufin. 22 Sep. 1616.

Etdouart, fils d' Etdoart Desbonnet. *Tém.* Salomon Canbie et Isaye Hapio ; Racell du Toit et Ester Lette, fille de Canteau (?). 11 Jan. 1617-18.

Marie, fille de Pierre Desbonnet, retordeur. *Tém.* Jan Castelle et Gillame Desbonnet ; Marie Feruick et Joon, la femme Pi' Desbonnet. 17 Mai 1618.

Janne, fille d' Eduart Desbonnet. *Tém.* Guillam'e Mansar et Melsio Thomas ; Janne Lescaillet, femme de Natant Desbonnet et Jenne Pollet. 28 Nov. 1619.

Abraham, fils de Pierre Desbon'et, fils de Rufin. *Tém.* Danel Bonel et Abraham Veruincq ; Ester fe'me de Jacque Faruaque et la fe'me de Pierre Hautoy. 27 Août 1620.

Nathan, fils de Nathan Desbonnet. *Tém.* Monseur Pierre de Laune et Geuillaume Desbonnet ; nos mere Madame de Laune et Jacquemine Desbonnet. 28 Oct. 1621.

* *Names in brackets are struck out in Register.*

Bonnet, de. Hester, fille de Piere Desbonné. *Tém.* Elizé Desbonné et Jan Despré ; Susanne, femme de Jan Burgar et Marie Clercq, fille de Habreham. 6 Oct. 1622.

Bosquel, du. Madeline, fille de Simon du B. *Tém.* Arnoul Catelin et Arnoul le Cocq ; Marye femme de Pierre du Me et Marthe Hautois, femme de Joos de Rouseaux. 19 Sep. 1630.

Marie, fille de Simon du B. *Tém.* Pierre le Cocq et Hugue du Bois ; Susenne Gringole et Judicq Kenon. 11 Sep. 1631.

Jenne, fille de Symon du B. *Tém.* Carle Gryngole et Lauren Saye ; Elayne, feme Samel (*sic*) de Court et Jenne femme de Jan Lyeuyn. 8 Sep. 1633.

Boudaux. Marie, fille de Miche Bourdau. *Tém.* Berthelemie la Rue et Thimote Banage ; Susanne Dequire et Ester Lamy. . . . Jan. 1603-4.

Boudrelus. Susenne, fille de Jean B. *Tém.* Jacques le Conte et Masimilien Mouson ; la femme . . . . . Greber et Marie . . . . . — Juin 1596.

Marte, fille de Jan Bouderlu, *Tém.* Pierre Lesquienet et Jacob Desbuison ; la fe'me de Thomas Jouueneau et la fe'me de Pierre Hautoit. 19 Oct. 1600.

Marie, fille de Jan Boudrelu. *Tém.* Marcq le Feubre et Guilam du Catel ; le fe'me Michiel Lescaillet et la fe'me Meurise Hulin. 10 Oct. 1602.

Boudry, de. Jacque, fils d'Isaac B. *Tém.* Jan Mollin et Louis Castel ; Castelinne Crespel et Ester Leteu. 30 Mai 1619.

Mary, fille d'Isacq B. *Tém.* Pierre Casteau et Jan Desquire ; Marie de Cele et Ellisabet le Febue. 15 Fév. 1628-9.

Mary, fille de Thomas Boudrj ; agee de 2 mois. *Tém.* Philipe Rosir ; Jeanne, femme de Pierre Dru Me. 28 Juin 1657.

Bouet, de. Pierre, fils de Jan Bouette. *Tém.* Gylle Lesquignet et Pierre de le Relerue (? de le Rue) ; Marryee Fourmentin et Susanne Mausar. 28 Nov. 1619.

Bourel. Mary, fille de Martien B. *Tém.* Jean Desremau et Hugeu du Bois ; la fe'me de Bastien Bachie et Judic de Beauvois. 3 Mars 1643-4.

Bourchault. . . . . . , f . . . de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Jan Baguel, ... ; la fe'me de J. . . . . et Cateline Gille. 12 Jan. 1595-6.

Jean, fils de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Jean Cornilo et Franchois Despre ; la fe'me de Jean Detaleu et la fe'me de Jacque Faruacq. 27 Août 1597.

Marie, fille de Bauduin Burgar, Né le 26 mars en la paroise Sinct Gorge. *Tém.* Guilliaume Ploiart et Jan Crespelle ; Margrite Cornille, femme de Cretien Cornille. 1 Avl. 1599.

Jaques, fils de Bauduain Bourgar. *Tém.* Jan Crespelle et Bastien Clinquant ; la femme de Pierre Tibaux et la femme de Gille Cambien. 10 Août 1600.

Elizabeth, fille de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Simon du Quenoy et Joel Desormeaux ; la fe'me Jean Crespel et la fe'me Thomas Coquetu. 2 Mai 1602.

Pierre, fils de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Monsieur de Lanne et Jan Desmare ; la fe'me Masimilien Durieu et la fe'me Jan Crespel. 9 Nov. 1606.

Samuel, vng fiels appertenant a Baudein Burgart. *Tém.* Jean du Pris et Jean Chatel ; la fe'me Jaque Faruaque et la fe'me Jean de Lescluse. 27 Déc. 1615.

Anne, fille de Jean Burghart. *Tém.* Baudoin Burgart et Jaque Faruarque ; la femme Jaque Faruarque et la femme Francois Despres. 8 Oct. 1615.

Ester, fils de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Nicollas du Toict et Jacques du Pry ; Anthonnette, veufue de Jan du Pry, absente, et Anne Burgar. 9 Fév. 1616-17.

Dauid, fils de Bauduy Burgar. *Tém.* Denis Lermite et Elie du Prye ; la femme des (*sic*) Franchoit Depres et la femme Cyprein le Verue. 17 Mai 1619.

Marie, fille de Jan Bourgad. *Tém.* Jan Castelle et Jaques Bourgad ; Marie Crespil et Ester Bourgad, femme de Bauduin Bourgad. 5 Oct. 1617.

Daniel, fils de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Jacque de Lambre, Salemon Roty ; la fe'me de Jean Crespelle, la fe'me de Pierre Hauthoy. 10 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Jan Burgar. *Tém.* Jaques Faruaques et Bauduin Burgar ; la femme de Jaques Faruaques et la femme de Bauduin Burgar. 25 Août 1622.

Bourchault. Pierre, fils de Bauduin Burgar ; baptise en leglise flenminge. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jean del Tiete ; la femme de Elie Phipo. 13 Juill. 1624.

Daniel, fils de Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* Jaques Deswatinne et Leuren Saie ; Marte femme de Pierre Hautoy et Elisabhet femme de Elie du Prie. 18 Mars 1627 [N.S.].

Samuel, fils de Jacque Bourgar. *Tém.* Jan le Martin et Samuel Bourgar ; Susenne le Febure et Susenne Heudeleu. 2 Fév. 1639-40.

Bauduin, fils de Jaque Burgar. *Tém.* Jaques Desmaret et Jaques Fauaque ; Jeane, feme de Jen Castell et Marie, feme de Edmund Inglish. 28 Fév. 1640-1.

Francois, fils de Dauid Burgar. *Tém.* Mr. Francis Dacket et Abraham Culbrouck ; Marie, femme de Jean Cunebrouck et Anne, femme de Jacques Desmarets. 5 Mars 1642-3.

Sara, fille de David Bergar. *Tém.* Culbrocq et Jacques Desmare ; la vefue de Baudin Bergar et Susanne, fe'me de Benjamain Celleman. 18 Fév. 1645-6.

Dauy, fils de Dauy Burgar. *Tém.* Noe Hudeleu, Pier Cateau ; Luce vefue de Timote Ducket et Jenne femme de Jean Lenpreur. 9 Jan. 1647-8.

Jean, fils de Dauy Burgar. *Tém.* Jaque van Berten et Jaque Deletette ; Ester Burgar et Abigail Cunebrouk. 24 Mars 1649-50.

Bauduin, fils de Davyd Bergar. *Tém.* Jan Lenpereur et Abraham Castel ; Anne, femme de Pierre Cateau et Elysabeth, fe'me de Jacques Cateau. 12 Oct. 1651.

Ester, fille de Dauid Bourgar. *Tém.* Philippe Marlier et John Curtes ; fe'me de Jan Cocquede et Ester Bourgar, jeune fille. 10 Déc. 1654.

Abigail, fille de David Bourgarre. *Tém.* Edmond Garne et Abraham Roty ; Mary, vefue de Isaac Decele et Anne, femmes de Thomas Gadron. 20 Juill. 1656.

Samuelle, fils de Danielle Bourgar. quy fut né le 3 davril, 1654. *Tém.* Dani[elle) Bourgarre et Thomas Mannin ; et Marthe, femmes de Thomas Tomson. 9 Nov. 1656.

Ester, fille de Danielle Bourgarre. *Tém.* Jacque du Prie ; Anne, femmes de Jacques Demares, et Ester Bourgar, jeune fille. 9 Nov. 1656.

Samuelle, fils de Danielle Bourgarre. *Tém.* Pierre Ferre et Guillaume Aldrige ; Mary Desavage, Ester Bourgarre. 24 Oct. 1658.

Jean, fils de Danielle Bourgar. *Tém.* Jean Langle, Jean du Moulin ; Elizabeth Cateau et Magueritte Roty. 8 Août 1660.

Jaques, fils de Danniel Burgar. *Tém.* Jacob Lecohie et Thomas Mennein, angloi ; la femme de Jaques Burgar et Marie Josee. 27 Déc. 1663.

Beniamin, fils de Danielle Bourgar. *Tém.* Abraham du Moulin, Jude Haves ; Jenne Ferres, Mary Desavage. 25 Fév. 1665-6.

Bourgeois. Samuel, fils de Remy B. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et Piere Bocquillon ; la fe'me Andrien de France et la fe'me Martin le Pers. 6 Déc. 1607.

Ester, fille de Remy Bourgois. *Tém.* . . . . . Grimoupon et Jan Farien ; M[a]guerite Loudout et Ester du Prie. 28 Oct. 1610.

Boutillier. Marie, fille de Guilliame Bouteleur. *Tém.* Jaque de le Tour et Jan Moulin ; la vefue Feuillet et la femme Melsio Haue. 13 Mai 1599.

Pierre, fils de Guillaume Bouteleur. *Tém.* Philipe de Tombe et Zacharie le Maiheu ; Pironne, la fe'me de Jan Molin et Quateleine, la fe'me de Simon du Quennoyt. 29 Mars 1601.

Franchois. fils de Guilame Boteleur. Presente par Franchois Despret et Jacque de la Tour ; le marinne la fe'me de Benoict Floquet et la fe'me de Jacques Nocquart. 7 Sep. 1603.

Brabant, de. Jan, fils de . . . . . Brabans et de Marye Dauchy . . . *Tém.* Olliuier . . . . . et . . . riens le Cocq ; . . . . . feme de Jan le Leu et . . . . . femme de Noe Hauez. . . Sep. 1595.

Marie, fille de Germains de Brabans, et de Marie Dauchy sa femme. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Noe Hauet ; Dorca fe'me . . . . . Dauchy et Marie Desbonet, fe'me de . . . . . du Diez. 12 Juin 1597.

Brabant, de. Jenne, fille de Germin de B. et de Marie Dauchie. *Tém.* Jan Delecluse et Jan Fremault ; Magerite Selosse et Jenne Braquaua. 24 Mars 1600 [N.S.].

Jacque, fils de Jermain de B. *Tém.* Nicolas du Bus et Jan le Leu, filz de Jan ; Marie fe'me de Jan de Lecluse et Marie fille de Jan le Leu. 15 Jan. 1602-3.

Brame. Marie, fille de Gille Brai'ne. *Tém.* Gille Cambieu et Eurar Faruaque ; la fe'me de Jan Cornilo et la fe'me de Franchois Desmarez. 10 Mars, 1604-5.

Braux, de. Jacque, fils de Jacque Brau, et de Jenne Pannou. *Tém.* Jean Marseillat et Louise Rivet. 15 Juin 1684.

Bray, de. Moemy, f. de Martyn de Braye. *Tém.* Iller le Brun et Dannielle Vreman (*sic*) ; Jenne de Rieuire et Judique Paniar. 8 Mai 1597.

Brecque. Elisabeth, fille de B. (" A este batise vn enfan a Brecque.") *Tém.* Francois Mallebrancq et Piere Hutoit ; la féme de Jan Lieuuin et Sara Do'ne. 15 Sep. 1604.

Brimeu, de. Jan, fils de Charle Brinmeux. *Tém.* Nicolas Vasseur et Michie Crespel ; la vefue Nicolas Feullet et la femme Michie Crespel. 16 Fév. 1605-6.

Thommas, fils de Charles B. *Tém.* Thommas Perseval et Guillaume Fedenon ; la féme Jacob Dequere et Sara la vefue de Nicolas Vasseur. 11 Déc. 1608.

. . . . . , enfant de Charle Bryemeu ; baptize aus flamens en labsence de nostre ministre. *Tém.* Jean Joncque [et] Isaac Boudry : Jaqueline, fe'me de Piere Thomas et Magrite Awssor, jeune fille angloise. 30 Juin 1611.

Carle, fils de Carle Brinneu. *Tém.* Anthoinne Crespelle et Paulle le Noble ; Marie Bucele [et ?] la vefue Jan Baudet. 2 Oct. 1614.

Marie, fille de Charle B. *Tém.* Bernar Delequambre et Ectore Dequire ; Marie de la Riuiere et Abigaie de Horue, jeune fille. 23 Nov. 1617.

Elisabet, fille de Calle (*sic*) B. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jacque de le Tour ; Elisabet de Lannoy et Marryee Poullet. 26 Déc. 1619.

Jenne, fille de Challe Brimieur. *Tém.* Isay Hapio et Jean Lange ; la fe'me Abraham Castel linne et la fe'me Franchoy Malbrancq. 17 Mars 1622 [N.S.].

Brochet. Elizabeth, fille de Lauren Broquette. *Tém.* Franchois des Mare et Isayé Houeingneu' ; Elizabeth Herbert et Racelle Herbert. 21 Nov. 1595.

Pierre, fils de Lauren Broquette. *Tém.* Marc le Feue et Semon du Quenoit ; Mary le Cerf et Judicth des Barbieux. 27 Août 1597.

Jan, fils de Lauren Broquette. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Deny Lermite ; Elizabeth Herber et Catelinne Haue. 16 Déc. 1599.

Esaie, fils de Lauren Broquette. *Tém.* Jean Baudar et Ectoir Dequire ; Judith la fe'me Jean Debarbieux et Judith Cornillo. 30 Nov. 1601.

Ester, fille de Lauren Broquette. *Tém.* Jan Lescaillet et Piere Desmaret : Jaqueline Bonel et Elizabet Desmaret. 19 Déc. 1602.

Brierre. Elizabhet, fille d'Alixandre Bruiet, et de sa femme Jenne Valu. *Tém.* Habreham Hermesen et Pierre Lescaillet ; la femme de Jan Fauquenie et Ester Fieue. 27 Avl. 1600.

Jenne, fille d' Alixssandre Bruiere. *Tém.* Melsio du Didie et Pierre Fieue ; la femme Rolan Lescaillet et la femme Noe Walu. 13 Juin 1602.

Jenne, fille d' Alixsandre Bruier. *Tém.* Micil Lescalez et Noe Valu ; la fe'me de Jan Fieuez, le Josne, et la vefue de Lenart de Henricart. 2 Déc. 1604.

Bugny, de. . . . . . de Grard de Bueigne. *Tém.* Pie . . . du Bois [et] Jaques Wattell ; Margite, fe'me de Bastian . . . . . , fe'me de Jaen Fremaux. 14 Déc. 1595.

Jaen, fils d'Isaac Beuein. *Tém.* Jean de Lecluse et Jorge . . . . . ; la fe'me Lescohies ; et . . . . arette, fille de Francois le Doux. 28 Juin 1597.

Phebe, fille de Grard de Buinne. Né le 2 janv. *Tém.* Philipe de le Tombe et Jan Mortellette le Jeune ; la femme de Jan Lescohie et la femme de Simon du Quennoy. 6 Jan. 1600 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Grard de Bueigne. *Tém.* Guillaume Boutleu et Jean Lescohie le Jeune ; la fe'me Jean de Lanoy et la femme Jean Debonnet. 16 Mai 1602.

Bugny, de. Susenne, fille de Jan de Buigne. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Jaques de Buigne ; Phebe de Buigne et Susenne de Ratte. 1 Déc. 1622.

Marie, fille de Jean de Beuine. *Tém.* Abraham Castel le Jeune et Joel Jose : Marie Douneau et Jenne Roty. 30 Jan. 1625 [N.S.].

Phebe, fille de Jean de Biegne. *Tém.* Jos Desrouseau et Pierre Castel ; Susanne, femme de Jean le Leu et Sara Castel, jeune fille. 25 Fév. 1627 [N.S.].

Jacque, fils de Jan de Beugne. *Tém.* Jan de le Cour et Natanael le Rouge ; Sara de Lecluse et Mary le Grain. 31 Mai 1629.

Buisson, du. Moyse, fils de Moyse du Buysson. *Tém.* Leuren Hercer et Denys Lermyte ; Authoniette du Buysson et Mayken le Secque. 7 Août 1595.

Sara, fille de Moyse du Buson, et de Cathelienne sa femme. *Tém.* Philipe . . . . . t et Pierre Moncie ; Margrite femme de Jean . . . . . rt et Jenne Lermite. 24 Oct. 1596.

Moyse, fils de Moyse du B. *Tém.* Abream du Buisson et Antoinne Lermitte et Elizabette Lescaillet et Abigaelle Flamen. 29 Sep. 1598.

Isaac, fils d' Abraham Debuison. *Tém.* Paul Plouie et Jacob Debuson ; Tonnette la vfue de Aman Desbuson et Marie Bloquet. 24 Jan. 1601-2.

Dauid, fils de Jacquop du Buison. *Tém.* Adrien le Concq et Abrehan Catelle ; Tonet du Buison et Margeritte le Cocq. 12 Mai 1605.

Judit, fille de Jacob du Buson. *Tém.* Pierre le Blan et Gillanne (*sic*) de Lestre ; la fe'me de Jaque le Conte et la fe'me d' Abraham Castel. 19 Oct. 1606.

Jan, fils de Jan Desbuison. *Tém.* Jaque le Conte et Jan Frumau le jeune ; Marie Loridan et Marie Quastelle. 3 Avl. 1608.

Abrahan, fils de Jacob du Buysson. *Tém.* Abrahan Castel le Jeune [et] Josue le Coq ; Antoinette du Buysson et la fe'me d' Adrien le Coq. 23 Sep. 1610.

Jacob, fils de Jacob du Buysson. *Tém.* Pierre de Pinnois et Josue le Coq ; Susanne la f'me Abraham Castel et Jenne Castel. 15 Sep. 1611.

Abraham, fils de Jacob du Buysson. *Tém.* Jean Donneau, David le Coq ; Sara Malbrancque et Mary Farvaque. 19 Déc. 1613.

Dauid, fils de Jacob Desbuisson. *Tém.* Abraham Castel laisne et Salomon Roty ; Magritte Flos, vefue dadrien le Cocq et la femme de Pierre le Blan. 16 Mars 1616-17.

Bury, de. Marie, fille de Michiel de B. *Tém.* Jacque de le Wage et Elizabet Allay, tous deulx de flamen. 14 Août 1603.

Caillet. Jacques, fils de Jacques Caille. *Tém.* Marc Beaumon et Jean Tetar ; Marie du Me et Marie le Cler. 5 Mars 1642-3.

Sara, fille de Jacques Coille. *Tém.* Philippe de le Dicque et Jean Daucy ; Anne Cateau et Jenne Ferret. 9 Fév. 1644-5.

Jean, fils de Jacques Colle. *Tém.* Isaac Paton et Jean Coilles ; Abigel Lange et Mary Coquedé. 22 Nov. 1646.

Cambier. Marie, fille de Samuel Cambie. *Tém.* Gylle Cambie et Joel Desormeau ; la fe'me Gylle Cambie et la fe'me Rolant Lescaillet. 25 Déc. 1610.

Estre, fille de Salomon Canbie. *Tém.* Gille Canbie et Gillaume de Baune ; la fe'me de Gille Canbie et la fe'me Gillame de Boune. 8 Déc. 1611.

Samuel, fils de Samuel Cambye. *Tém.* Rolan Lescaillet, Jan le Febuer ; la fe'me Joel Desormeaux et la fe'me de Salomon Cambye. 22 Nov. 1612.

Salomon, fils de Salomon Cambie. *Tém.* Elise Debonet et Samuel Canbie ; Elizabeth fe'me de Joel des Ormeaux et la fe'me Ciprien le Ver. 3 Oct. 1613.

Joel, fils de Saumuel Cambie. *Tém.* Salomon Cambie et Elisee Desbonne ; la fe'me Jaque le Grin le vielle et la fe'me Jan le Feuer. 22 Jan. 1614-15.

Pierre, fils de Samuel Cambies. *Tém.* Monsieur de Laulne et Jacques Farvarcq ; Jenne Lescaillet et Judhit Desormeaux. 25 Août 1616.

Dauid, fils de Sallon (*sic*) Cambies. *Tém.* Thomas Rilles et George Donning ; Marie femme Jan Demaret et Ester Desb[o]nnet. 27 Août 1616.

Cambier. Elisabet, fille de Salemon Canbiee. *Tém.* Joel Dessormaux et Natant Desbonnet; Elisabet Bron et Marryee Canbiee. 28 Fév. 1618-19.

Gille, fille de Salemon Cambie. *Tém.* Jean le Feure et Samuel Desbonnet; Susane Heudeleu et Jenne Desbonet. 10 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Rebecqua, fille de Salmon Cambie. *Tém,* Pierre Harcar, Jean Desmares le Jeune; Rebecquar, vefue de Danniel Bonnel et Marie Desmares. 30 Jan. 1625 [N.S.].

Flipe, fils de Flipe Cambieu. *Tém.* Jan de Courire et Dennel Desormaux; Anne Desormaux et Francinne, la fe'me de Piere Daux. 2 Déc. 1604.

Marie, fille de Filippe Gomber. *Tém.* Pierre Lesquine, Jan de Lescluse; Marie, fe'me de Piere Lesquine et Marie fe'me de Jan de Lescluse. 13 Mars 1613-14.

Marie, fille de Philipe Ganbette. *Tém.* Piere Lesquinet et Jaque du Martiers; la fe'me Pierre Esquinet et la fe'me Jean de Lescluse. 16 Juill. 1615.

. . . . . , enfant de Philipe Ganber; bapt. aux flament. *Tém.* Glaude de Lescluse et Jan Corbisy; Sarra de Lescluse et Jenne de Lescluse. 5 Avl. 1618.

Jenne, fille de Jan Ganbier. *Tém.* Joel Josez et Daniel Josez; Jenne Desbonnet et Marye Lance. 16 Fév. 1650-1.

Rebecca, fille de Jan Canbie. *Tém.* Dauid Lance et Destrie (*sic*); Mary Jos et Sara Faruacque. 12 Nov. 1654.

Anne, fille de Jean Canbie. Sa naissance le 23 Septemb. 1656. *Tém.* Jacque Cateau et Sebastian Tauerniers; Mary Decele, vefue de Isaac Decele, Susenne Marlierre. 5 Oct. 1656.

Natan, fils de Jean Canbie. *Tém.* Jean Lenpereur, Pierre Cateau, Ju . . . . . ; Mary Rosiere, Jenne Debo'net. 22 Août 1658.

Cappellain. Jenne, fille de Pierre Caplain. *Tém.* Gille Stieunar et Jan Desremaux; la vefue Caplain et la femme Louis Haluin. 4 Août 1611.

Carlier. . . . . . , enfan de Gringol Carliez. *Tém.* Nicolas du Tois et Philipe Vermesse; Qatelinne Verque et Marie Baiart. 27 Jan. 1600 [N.S.].

Carnin, de. Janne, fille de Jaque de C. *Tém.* Piere Mariage et Jan de Carnin; la femme de Matieu de Lepinne et Marie du Pon. 19 Oct. 1598.

Jaque, fils de Jaque de C. *Tém.* Noe Lesquinet et Jaque de le Lis; Tonnette le Brun et la femme Jan Moulin. 21 Sep. 1600.

Bastien, fils de Jacque de C. *Tém.* Anthoine du Bois et Rolan Lescaillet; la fe'me Valurien Marisel et la fe'me Daniel Wremon. 4 Juill. 1602.

Carpentier. Marte, fille de Josse Carpentie. *Tém.* Piere le Feure et Piere Rique; Elizabeth fe'me de Jaque Cateau et Sara Phlippo. 7 Jan. 1637-8.

Josse, fille de Josse C. *Tém.* Ote Sacleu et Jan du Me; Marie Flipo et Marie le Clercq. 12 Juill. 1640.

Marthe, fille de Jose C. *Tém.* Son frere [du dit Jose] Mathieu Carpentier et Jan Lenpereur; Anne Cateau, femme de Piere le Fournies, et Elysabeth le Dru, femme de Piere le Dru. 9 Avl. 1643.

Pierre, fils de Jose Carpentye. 20 Fév. 1646-7.

Josse, fils de Josse Carpentie. *Tém.* Son père [du dit Josse C.] Josse Caupentie (*sic*), Jacque le Roy; Jenne Ferré, Mary Desavage. 1 Jan. 1670-1.

Elizabeth, fille de Pierre Carpentie. *Tém.* Le gran perre, Josse Carpentie, Onias Philippo; Elizabeth Cateau, Elizabeth Taverniers, sa gran merre. 2 Mars 1672-3.

Piere, fils de Joses Carpentier. *Tém.* Piere Fere, Piere Carpentier; Marie Daues, Mart Neuell. 19 Oct. 1673.

Mary, fille de Josse Carpentie. *Tém.* Jean de Letré, Jean Desavage; Mary du Mee, Mary Dehague. 27 Fév. 1675-6.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Carpentie. *Tém.* Edouard Cocke et Jereny (*sic*) Bell; Jenne Castelle, Mary Dawes. 21 Mai 1676.

Susen, fille de Piere Carpentier. *Tém.* Robert Warrent, Jean Hall; Jenne Castell, Susen Pasafull. 3 Fév. 1677-8.

Carpentier. Rachel, fille de Joses C. *Tém.* Jean Dumoline, Jaques Fere ; Cristine Crome et Elizabet Carpentier. 5 Mai 1678.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Carpentie. *Tém.* Sebastian Tauerniers, Jean Desavage ; Mrs. Shinkin, Jenne Warren. 13 Avl. 1679.

Susenne, fille de Joses C. *Tém.* Isrraeell Veinnin et Jaques Haué ; Susenne Ferré et Elizabeth de Drumé. 20 Fév. 1680-1.

Elisabeth, fille de Piere Carpenties. *Tém.* Josse Carpentie et Jean Dume ; Marie Desauuaige et Eliesabeth Tauernie. 8 Oct. 1682.

Sara, fille de Josse Carpentie. *Tém.* Pierre Carpentie et Rabort Wileson ; Grase Biding, Prisely Aliels. 27 Mai 1683.

Jaques, fils de Piere C. *Tém.* Rob. Warren et Jaques Dume ; Svsen Pesefull. Le — de deau [Août] 1684.

Judicq, fille de Piere C. *Tém.* Augustin Madcalfe et Gorge Gynne ; Judeth Phillipo et Marie Marlier. 4 Oct. 1685.

Mary et Judicq, deux filles de Pierre Carpentie. *Tém.* Wuillam Selth et Jean Wythe ; Jenne Warren, Susenne Hansocke ; et Madeleinne Barker, Anne Harper. 23 Déc. 1688.

Anne, fille de Piere C. Fut nee le 16 jour de ce mois. *Tém.* Joell Fremault et Piere Barker ; Mrs. Shanke et Susen Fere. 27 Mars 1692.

Casier. Marie, fille de Gille Casie. *Tém.* Nicolas Dutoict et Noe Haue ; la fe'me Abraham Castel et la fe'me Garin Grinmopon. 30 Nov. 1606.

Jaque, fils de Gille Casie. *Tém.* Antonne Crespel et Andrieu (*sic*) Videbien ; la fe'me Jan Formentien et la fe'me Jan Prouo. 26 Avl. 1612.

Marie, fille de Pierre Casye. *Tém.* Jacque le Dreu et Ellye Phyppo ; Marie de la Riuire et Ester Castel. 28 Mai 1626.

Pierre, fils de Pierre C. *Tém.* Pierre Drumez et Jean Rossiere ; Jeanne femme de Beniamin Despré et Marie Delcour, juune fille. 20 Avl. 1628.

Casteele, van der, dit du Chastel. Jenne, fille d' Abraham Castel et de Jenne Selosse sa femme. *Tém.* Pierre Selosse et Jaen du Plouy ; Francoise, la fe'me de Nicolas du Toict. 25 Fév. 1595-6.

Jean, fils de Louy Quateau. *Tém.* Jean Mortelette et Andrien Petit ; Elinne de Tailleu et Magdelinne de Lo. Vers la fin de Déc. 1596.

Marte, fille de Gillin du Catel et de Marte Carlier sa femme. *Tém.* Adrien de le Me ; la veuue Jan Gille et Marie Carlier. Et Louis du Catel. 2 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].

Jan, fils d' Abreham Castel, et de sa femme Jenne Selosse. *Tém.* Adrien le Cocq et Nicolas du Toict ; Marie Castel sa merre et la femme de Simon Duquennoy. 9 Avl. 1599.

Abreham, fils de Louy Cattel. *Tém.* Adreien de le Me et Jan Tion ; la femme Gillin du Cattel et ld femme Jan Fieue. 18 Mai 1600.

Jan, fils de Gillain du Catel. *Tém.* Adrien de France et Jan Deleme ; Marye Rouillon et Marye Deleme. 30 Nov. 1600.

Pierre, fils d' Abraham Catel. *Tém.* Maximilien du Rieu et Guillaume Desbonnet ; Marie Catel et Tonnette la fille de Adrien le Cocq. 7 Mars 1601-2.

Michiel, fils de Jan Castel. *Tém.* Franchois Desmaret et Jacque Faruacq ; la fe'me Hugue Herbert et Marie Castel. 19 Août 1602.

Pierre, fils de Guilain du C. *Tém.* Jacque le Grin, laine, et Jan le Clecq ; la fe'me de Bauduin Bourgar et la veufue de Isacq Barelet. 10 Juill. 1603.

Jaque, fils d' Abraham Castel. *Tém.*. Charle de Fasce et Jan Fremau le Jeune ; Marie Castel et Judique le Cocq. 8 Déc. 1605.

Jan, fils de Gille van de Castelle. *Tém.* Isay Charlet et Jaque de Pont ; Marie du Mortier. 19 Juin 1608.

Michel, fils de Jan Castel. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Plaippe Castel ; Marie la fe'me Jaque le Grin et Susanne la fe'me Pierre Delme. 18 Déc. 1608.

Casteele, van der. Isaac, fils d'Abraham Castel et sa fe'me Janne Selosse. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Marten Momen ; Marie du Cateler et Maike Beufque, la fe'me de Jan Wyttmouth (?). 22 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Anne, fils de Jan Castel. *Tém.* Monsyeu de Lanne et Piere de le Me ; sa mere [de J. C.] Catelinne Pipelar, vefue de feu Leuren Desbouurie et la vefue de Henry le Cef (*sic*). 27 Jan. 1610-11.

Jacob, fils de Gille Vomcastel. *Tém.* Jan de Leculse (*sic*) et Jacob de Lecluse ; Judit Charlet. 7 Juill. 1611.

Sara, fille d'Abraham Castel. *Tém.* Pierre Hautoy et Josue le Cocq ; Marie Castel et la fe'me Andrien Videbien. 17 Mai 1612.

Marie, fille de Jan Castel. *Tém.* Edouard Desbouurie, Jaque le Grin ; la fe'me Maximilien du Rieu, Jenne Faruaque. 22 Nov. 1612.

Jenne, fille d'Abreham Castel le Jeune. *Tém.* Abreham Castel, Jan Doneneau ; Jenne Castel, Chonet Marisal. 17 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Jenne, fille de Jan Castel. *Tém.* Monseur de Leme et Jan Burgar ; la mere de Jan Castel et la vefue de Jan Hauet. 14 Fév. 1614-15.

Susenne, fille d'Abraham Castel. *Tém.* Abraham Castel le viel et Salomon Roty ; Marie Castel et Tonnette Marisal. 27 Nov. 1614.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Castel le Joeusne. *Tém.* Dauid Marisal et Thomas Marisal ; Marie, femme de Jan Douaigneau et Elizabeth, femme de Dauid Marissal. 22 Sep. 1616.

Pierre, fils d'Abreham Castel le Jeune. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Ernoul Flipo ; Jenne Roty et Jaquelinne Setiequlin. 12 Avl. 1618.

Marrye, fille d'Abreham Castel le Jeune. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Josue le Cocq ; Jenne la femme Guillam'e Marysal et Marryee, la femme de Jan Desruire. 19 Déc. 1619.

Rachel, fille de Jean Castel et Anne Delmé sa fe'me. *Tém.* Monseur Daniel Castel, M. de Leyden et mon frere [de J. C.] Michel Castel ; Rachel du Pont, fe'me de mon frere [de J. C.] Phillippes Castel, demourant a Amsterdam, et Esther Baeghelait (?), fe'me de mon cousin [de J. C.] Jacques Farvaecq. Dieu nous veuille à tous augmenter ses stes. graces. 30 Jan. 1619-20.

Jean, fils de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Abraham Castel le vielle et Franchoy Despre ; Jenne Castel et Pieronne Despre. 19 Août 1621.

Isaac, fils d'Abraham Castel le Jeune. *Tém.* Aernold Stecelen et Pierre le Cocq ; Jenne Catelle le ville et la fe'me de Jean Donneau. 20 Jan. 1622 [N.S.].

Richart, fils d'Abraham Castel le Jeune. *Tém.* Richard Harman et Jean Selos ; la femme de Pierre Castel et la femme de Robert Baron. 4 Juill. 1624.

Abraham, fils de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Abraham Castel le Jeune, Jean Despre ; Ester Faruacques et Marie Doueneau. 21 Nov. 1624.

Ester, fille de Piere Castel. *Tém.* Abraham Castel laine et Elisabhet de le Tette. 20 Fév. 1624-5.

Jenne, fille d'Abraham Castel. *Tém.* Andrieu Widebien et Elie Philipo ; la femme de Dauid Marisal et la femme de Abraham Vansolds, tout deux demeurant a Londre. 1 Oct. 1626.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Castel. *Tém.* Abreham Castel et Jan Castel ; Elizabhet Cershon et Sara Castel, juune fille. 7 Jan. 1627 [N.S.].

Jeanne, fille de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Pierre Despré ; Ester Farvaques, jeune fille, et Sara Caste (*sic*), jeune fille. 30 Déc. 1627.

Sara, fille d'Abrehan Castel. *Tém.* Pierre Hautoij et Rober Dreg ; la feme Thomas Marisal et Sara Castel. 6 Juill. 1628.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Castell le Jeune, natif de Canterberye, et d'Anne sa femme, fille d' Eliee Phlippo. *Tém.* Pierre Cornar de Canterbery et Eliee Phlippo ; Marie Cornar, femme du dict Pierre, et Marye, femme d'Eliee Phlippo. 4 Oct. 1629.

Casteele, van der. Elisabet, fille de Pierre Castell laine (fils d'Abreham), et d'Ester sa femme, fille de Jaen Hauet. *Tém.* A[n]thoine Houbelon de Londres et John Casson; Susanne Castel, femme d'Abreham Castel, et Jenne Roty, femme de Salomon Roty. 11 Oct. 1629.

Jaques, fils de Jaen Castel. *Tém.* Jaques Farvacques Junier et Jaen Douneau Junier; Susanne Castel, femme de Abreham Castel et Jeune Roty, femme de Salomon Roty. 19 Déc. 1630.

Elie, fils de Pierre Castell. *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Jaen Lempereur, jeune fils; Jenne Copping, angloises, et Jenne Philippo, jeune fille. 23 Jan. 1630-1.

Marie, fille de Pierre Cateau, fils de feu Pierre. *Tém.* Son frere [du dit P. C. le fils] Jaques Cateau et son beau frier [du même] Elie Phlippo; Susenne Castel, fille de Abraham, et Hester Hautoy, fille de Pierre. 15 Jan. 1631-2.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Castel, fils de Abraham Castel. *Tém.* Jean Deshages et Pierre Despre; Jenne, femme de Jean Castel et Susenne Castel, jeune fille. 25 Mars 1632.

Jan, fils de Pierre Cateau le fournyer. *Tém.* James Skarfe, angloi, et Jan Lempreu; Marie Desquire, femme de Elie Philpo, et Anne Hautoi, fylle de Pierre. 17 Nov. 1633.

Marie, fille de Jan Castell, fils de feu Abraham. *Tém.* Jan Doneau senior et Guillame Mahieu, demeurant a Londre; Elizabeth Faruaque, fe'me de Daniell, demeurant a Londre, et Sara du Put, fe'me de Jacob. 13 Juill. 1634.

Isaac, fils de Piere Castell, peigneur (Comb maker). *Tém.* Jaque Fauarque Junior et Jan Haué; Hester, fe'me de Jan Doneau Junior et Hester Hautoy. 4 Jan. 1634-5.

Elie, fils de Jaque Cateau. *Tém.* Pierre Cornar et Elie Phlippo Senior; Marie fe'me de Pierre Cornar et Frideswide fe'me de Edward Ward. 15 Mai 1636.

Anne, fille de Pierre Cateau, boulenger. *Tém.* Mr. Edward Ward, anglois, et Jan Haué; Susanne, fe'me de Jan le Feure et Marte fe'me de Josse Desrouseaux. 4 Déc. 1636.

Marie, fille de Jaque Cateau. *Tém.* Son beau pere [du dit Jaque] Elie Phlippo, et Piere Cateau son frere [du dit Jaque]; Sara fe'me de Jan Brookard et Jenne, fe'me de Jan Castell. 25 Juin 1637.

Francoise, fille de Pierre Castel. *Tém.* Jean Doeneau le Jeune et . . . . . de le Tette; la fe'me de Jean Chekerain et la fe'me de Jean Mausar (?). 9 Sep. 1638.

Jaques, fils de Pierre Cateau, bolenger. *Tém.* Jean Brookard et Nicolas Coping; Elisabet, fe'me de Jaques Cateau et Doretye Ward. 21 Oct. 1638.

Marie, fille de Jaque Cateu. *Tém.* Ellie Flipo et Jan Lenpreur; Marie Flipo et Ane Cateau. 11 Août 1639.

Ellie, fils de Pierre Cateu. *Tém.* Ellie Flipo et Jan le Febuer (*sic*); Jenne Lanse et Jenne Copping. 20 Sep. 1640.

Abreham, fils de Pierre Castel. *Tém.* Abreham Castel Junior et Jean Castel Junior; Elizabeth Feruaque, femme de Dennel Feruaque, et Susenne Letete, fe'me Jean. 27 Juin 1641.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaques Cateau. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Joell Jozé; Elizabeth, fe'me de Docteur de Laune et Jeane, vefue de feu Jan Castell 27 Mars 1642.

Jenne, fille de Piere Cateau. *Tém.* Amos Cornar et Benjamain Malbranque; Jenne, femme de Jean Lempreur et Sara, femme de Piere de le Marliere. 4 Déc. 1642.

Esther, fille de Jacques Cateau. *Tém.* Elysee Phlippo et Pierre Cateau; Marye Phlippo et Jenne Lenpreu. 4 Fév. 1643-4.

Onias, fils de Pierre Cateau. *Tém.* Jean Lenpreur et Onyas Phelippo; Marye Marye (*sic*) Phelippo et Madeleinne Lenpreur. 23 Mars 1644-5.

Abraham, fils de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Pierre Despré; Susanne Deal, fe'me de Willem Deal, et Jenne Castel, fe'me de Richart Castel. 25 Jan. 1645-6.

Casteele, van der. Elisse, fils de Pierre Cateau. *Tém.* Elissee Phlippo et Jenne Douin. 6 Juin 1647.

Noe, fils de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Noe Heudleu et Mr. Joseph Payne; Susan Lefebvre et Jeanne Hudleu. 23 Jan. 1647-8.

Jeene, fille de Jaques Cattau. *Tém.* Jean Lempru, Peire Ph . . . . . ; Gramer Mary Philipo et Mary Philipo Jun . . . . 31 Jan. 1648-9.

Jean, fils de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Jaques le Febure et Richard Castel; Lidia le Febure et Abigaill Castel. 6 Avl. 1650.

Jacob, fils de Piere Castel. *Tém.* Jean Lefebure et la vefue Pierre Dume. 2 Juin 1650

Ester, fille de Pierre Cateau. *Tém.* James Starffe et Elisee Phlippo; Ester, fe'me de Pier Phlippo et Mary, fe'me de Onyas Phlippo. 9 Fév. 1650-1.

Jean, fils de Jaques Cattau. *Tém.* Noe Hudeleu est Peire Douine; Mary Dehague est Isabell Phlipo, feeme delize Phllippo. 11 Mars 1651-2.

Jaques, fils de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Jaques Castel et Pierre Lefebar; la femme de Jaques Castel et Mary Castel, june fille. 9 Mai 1652.

Ester, fille de Jaque Cateau. *Tém.* Pierre Phlipo, Samuel Cornar; Jenne, femme de Piere Douain, Susanne femme de Phlipe Marlier. 19 Déc. 1652.

Anne, fille de Pierre Cateau. *Tém.* Jaques Cateau et Elize Philleppo; Anne Cateau, la veufe de Pierre Cateau, et Jenne Ferre, vefue. 16 Avl. 1654.

Dennielle, fils de Jan Castel. *Tém.* Denniel Nawten et Nicolas Marly, anglois; Madam de Lau et la fem de Pier le Feure. 12 Nov. 1654.

Anne, fille de Jaque Cateau. *Tém.* Philippe Marlier et Elize Philippo; Anne Cateau et (*sic*) femme de Pier Philipo. 31 Déc. 1654.

Pierre, fils, de Pierre Cateau. *Tém.* Pierre de Lecluse et Elizabeth du Pry. 23 Mars 1655-6.

Elizabeth fille de Jean Castel. *Tém.* Edmund English et William Armes (?), Englois; Jeanne des Bonnet, vefue, et Ester, femme de Piere Castel. 8 Mars 1657.

Pierre, fils d' Ely Cateau. *Tém.* David Lance, Pierre Phlippo; Mary Aldrige, Jenne Diren. 19 Mai 1667.

Anne, fille de Pierre Castelle, le Jeune. *Tém.* Isaac Castelle, Thomas Broune; Jenne Castelle, Mary Hugings. 2 Jan. 1658-9.

Elizabeth, fille d' Isaac Castelle. *Tém.* Elizes Phlippo, Onias Phlippo; Ester Castelle, Elizabeth Cateau. 7 Jan. 1665-6.

Elizabeth, fille d' Isaac Castelle. *Tém.* Onias Phlippo; sa merre [du dit Isaac], et Elizabeth Cateau. 21 Avl. 1667.

Isaac, fils d' Isaac Castell. *Tém.* Phillip Rossir e Jean Dehague le Junne; la vefve de Perre Castell e la femme de Abraham Rotte. 22 Nov. 1668.

Anne, fils d' Elye Catteau, *Tém.* Isaac Castelle, Jean Dehague; Ester, femme de Jude Haves. 10 Oct. 1669.

Isaac, fils d' Isaac Castelle. *Tém.* Abraham Roty, Jean Marlier; Elizabeth, vefve de Jacque Catteau. 16 Jan. 1669-70.

Mary, fille d' Isaac Castelle. *Tém.* Martin Mony; Elizabeth Cateau; Mary Dahague. 19 Déc. 1675.

Caudron. Marc, fils de Jan C. et de Madelinne Maret sa femme. *Tém.* Hery le Cerf et sa femme, et Noe Hue et sa femme. 29 Juill. 1599.

Abrehan, fils de Jan C. *Tém.* Jacque Segar et Thomas Guilame; la fe'me Nicolas Cuuelier et la fe'me de Rufin Desbo'net. 1 Nov. 1602.

Piere, fils de Jan Codron. *Tém.* Jan le Cherf et Jan Tettart; Mary Godbert et Jenne Bouteuleu. 14 Avl. 1605.

Jan, fils de Jan C. *Tém.* Jan Tripier et Anthonne Cauterin; la vefue de Henry le Cherf et la fe'me de Jan de Lecluse. 26 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Cauteren, van. Jan, fils de Louy Cauterin, et sa femme Gillette le Clecq. *Tém.* Charle Fasque et Antonne Cauterin; la fe'me de Louy Lestre et la fe'me de Abraham Castel. 23 Mars 1605-6.

Cauteren, van. Dannelle, fils de Louy Cauteraine. *Tém.* Ricar Holnout et Antoine Cauteraime (*sic*); Marie Trentesant[s] et Jenne Lion. 1 Nov. 1608.

Jan, fils d' Anthoyne Chauterinne. *Tém.* Vinchant des Pre et Jan Caudron; la fe'me Piere Douuin et Marie Lantoyne. 1 Oct. 1609.

Susane, fille d'Anthoine Chauterinne. *Tém.* Louis Chauterinne et Gylle Casiez; Jenne Chauterinne et la fe'me Jan le ce Cef (*sic*). 28 Avl. 1611.

Susenne, fille de Louy Cauterainne. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et [A]drien de Lettre; la fe'me de Jan le Cherf et la femme Abraham Castel. 21 Juill. 1611.

Caux, de. Guillaume, fils de Lucas Caux. *Tém.* Jaques Lormier; Marie Martineau. 26 Nov. 1704.

Dauid, fils de Lucas Decaux. *Tém.* Lucas Decaux le Jeune; Elisabeth le Mounier, vefue. 14 Fév. 1713-14.

Marie, fille de Lucas Decaux le Jeune. *Tém.* Lucas Decaux laynè; Rachel sa fe'me. 12 Jan. 1723-4.

Celles, de. Marie, fille de Hughe de Ce le. *Tém.* Nicolas de Ce le et Jacques Cousar; la vefve Jan Jille et la fe'me Jan Mortelette. 11 Déc. 1595.

. . . . . , fille de Nicolas Ducele, et de Catherinne Ras. *Tém.* Henry le Cherf et . . . . . le Me; la fe'mə Eurar Faruacque. 2 Fév. 1596-7.

Rachel, fille de Nicolas Ducele, et de Catherinne Ras. *Tém* . . . . . Lescalet et Josse Bachelet; la . . . . . bar et la fe'me Simon du Quenoi. 2 Fév. 1596-7.

Isaac, fils de Nichola Cele, et de Chathelinne Ras sa femme. *Tém.* Jan Lescohiee et Isaac Faruacque; Marie Clarrebouc et Cathelinne Theuelain. 28 Jan. 1599 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Franchaois Cele, et de Marie Dusour (? Dufour) sa femme. *Tém.* Faruacq' et Nicolas Cele; Barbe Hubert et Marie Lerichar. 28 Jan. 1599 [N.S.].

Sara, fille de Hughe de Chelez. *Tém.* Nicolas de Chelez et Jan le Leu; la femme de Nicolas Dechelez et la femme Linart Herisar. 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Elizabhet, fille de Franchois de Chele. *Tém.* Lienart de Herissart et Gabriel Boquellion; Marie le Per et Qaterinne de Chelle. 24 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Elizabeth, fille de Nicolas de Celer. *Tém.* Jan Cornillo; la fe'me de Pierre Tibault et la vfue de feu Jan Destaileu. 16 Nov. 1600.

Michel, fils de Franchois Cellez. *Tém.* Guillaume Fidemen et Isaac Faruaque; la fe'me de Eurar Faruarque et la fe'me de Nicolas Cellez. 4 Oct. 1601.

Abraham, fils de Nicolas de Celez. *Tém.* Gille Sonne Vielle et Jaque Joncq; Anne Blanquet et Marie, la fe'me Francois de Celez. 23 Mai 1602.

Jan, fils de Hugue de Celes. *Tém.* Jacque le Rouge et Thomas Parcheual; la fe'me de Jan Mortelet et Marie Sy. 21 Nov. 1602.

Sara, fille de Huge de Cele. *Tém.* Abrehan Catelle et Francois de Cele; Catelinne de Cele et Marye de Cele. 1 Sep. 1604.

Marie, fille de Hugue de Chele. *Tém.* Jan Mortelet et Jan Prouue; la fe'me de Abraham Castel et la fe'me de Natant a Hage. 3 Août 1606.

Abraham, fils de Franchois de Cele. *Tém.* Hugue de Cele et Nicolas de Cele; Marie, vefue de Baudin de Lesquine. 9 Nov. 1606.

Marie, fille de Huge de Scele. *Tém.* Fransoy Chelé et Natan a Heige; Jenne Castel et Elizabeth le Leu. 7 Mars 1608 [N.S.].

Isac, fils de Franchois de Selez. *Tém.* Thomas Perseual et Estienne de Celez; Caterinne de Celez et Refroy de Celee. 3 Avl. 1608.

Janne, fille d' Eylinne de Chele. *Tém.* Jan [de] Chele et Isaac van Preuque; Marryee de Chele et Madelaine Prouuo. 18 Avl. 1619.

Isaac, fils d'Isaac Decelé, *Tém.* Nicolas Decelé et Pierre Hautoy; Catelinne, femme de Nicolas Decelé et Marte, femme de Pierre Hautoy. 29 Mai 1623.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham de Cele. *Tém.* Nicolas de Cele et Elise Desbonne; Catelinne de Cele et Elisabet le Martin. 4 Juill 1624.

Celles, de. Elisabhet, fille d'Isacq de Cele. *Tém.* Abraham de Cele et Jean Hautoy ; Madelinne Pruuo et Anne Hautoy. 6 Jan. 1625 [N.S.]

Pierre, fils d' Abrehan de Cele. *Tém.* Jan Prouuo et Isacq de Cele ; Cateliene, feme de Nicola de Cele. 2 Avl. 1626.

Marie, fille d'Isaac Decelé. *Tém.* Pierre Hautoy et Mr. Robert Palgraue ; Catelinne de Celé sa merre [d' J. D.] et Marte Hautoy, juune fille. 24 Déc. 1626.

Jean, fils d'Abraham Decelé. *Tém.* Franchois Decelé et Abraham Polet ; Catelinne, femme de Nicolas de Celé et Madelinne femme de Jean Prouuot. 2 Déc. 1627.

Nicola, fils d'Isacq de Cele. *Tém.* Nicola de Cele et Germain le Roy ; Catelline de Cele et Marie de Cele. 21 Déc. 1628.

Jaques, fils d' Abreham Decelle. *Tém.* Nicolla Decelle et Abreham Decelle ; Kateline Decelle, femme de Nicolla, et Marye Decelle, femme de Isaac Decelle. 20 Sep. 1629.

Pierre, fils d' Isaac Decele. *Tém.* Francois Decele et Joos Derouseaux ; Cateline Decele, femme de Nicolla Decele, et Hester Hautois, jeune fille. 16 Jan. 1630-1.

Jean, fils d'Abraham. *Tém.* Nicolas Decele et Jermain le Roy ; Cateline Decele et Anne le Martin. 29 Jan. 1631-2.

Ester, fille d'Abrehan de Cele, fils de Franchoys. *Tém.* Nicolas de Cele et Carles Luce ; Caterynne Tyrnes et Judycht Wyoct. 24 Mars 1632-3.

Jan, fils d'Isac de Cele. *Tém.* M. John Cory, angloys, et Loyche (?) Hautoyt ; Ester Hautoyt et Judyque Hautoyts. 25 Sep. 1632.

Anne, fille d'Isaac Decele. *Tém.* Nycolas de Cele et Edmond Springe, angloy ; Anne Cory, angloyse, et Marye Cory, jeune fille angloyse. 20 Avl. 1634.

Isac, fils d'Abraham Decellé. *Tém.* Son pere [du dit Abraham] Nicola Decellé et Jan le Martin ; Elizabeth, vefue de feu Joell Desormeaux et Susanne le Martin. 18 Jan. 1634-5.

Pierre, fils d'Isaac Decele. *Tém.* Alart Vanderwoode et Jaques Farvaques ; Susanne Heudeleu et Marie Deshagues. 4 Sep. 1636.

Hester, fille d'Isac Decelle. *Tém.* Jan Deshague et Daniell Desormeaux ; Hester Desbonet, vefue de feu Elizee, et Susanne, fe'me de Noe Heudleu. 4 Fév. 1637-8.

Pierre, fils d'Isacq Decele. *Tém.* Pierre de Laune, Docteur, et Alart Wanderwoode ; Marie Spring et Marie Desormeaux. 21 Juill. 1639.

Richart, fils d'Isaac Decelé. *Tém.* Mr. Richart Bateman et Mr. Richart Thacquer ; Mestres Jenne Thacquer et Jenne Castel. 18 Fév. 1643-4.

Chabannes. Paul, fils de Paul Chaban. *Tém.* Vinsent Gueron et Jean Loquin ; Marie Chaban et Marie Pirio. 2 Nov. 1690.

Chaboussant. Isaac, fils de Jean C. et de Caterine Bellet. Nee le 5e. du courant. *Tém.* Isaac Cornuflau et Mary Desavage. 7 Déc. 1684.

Charlet. Judyc, fille d'Israel Cherlet. *Tém.* Mon frere Isaie Cerlet [frere du dit Israel] et Gyllame Lamys ; Martynne, feme de Jan Teem et la feme de Jacque de Gryncour, nomme Janne. 12 Juill. 1595.

Jan, fils d' Isay Charlet. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse et Jacque Lescalez ; la fe'me de Jan Cornillo et le vefue Vaseur. 17 Juin 1604.

Esaye, fils d' Esaie Charlet. *Tém.* Eurart Faruaque et Pierre Douin ; Marie de Lecluse et Marie Herbome. 26 Oct. 1606.

Jaque, fils d' Isaye Charlet. *Tém.* Pasquie Herbonme et Guillaume de Lestre ; la fe'me Anthoine le Clayr et la fe'me de Mychie Faruaque. 1 Mai 1610.

Elie, fils d' Isaie Carllet. *Tém.* Elie Phlippo, Pierre de Lescuse (*sic*) ; la fe'me Pierre Douin, Sara van Castelle. 20 Déc. 1612.

Chastelain. Marye, fille de Dennelle Catelin. *Tém.* Franchoy Bacelez (?) et Nicolas du Beu ; Barbe, feme de Pasquier Hubert et la feme Jacque Rapale. 10 Fév. 1604-5.

Chastelain. Judit, fille de Dannel Chatelin. *Tém.* Jan des Vigne et Phlippe Malbranque ; la fe'me de Jan de le Haie et la fe'me de Pasquie du Pon. 6 Jan. 1607 [N.S.].

Marte, fille de Dannel Catelim. *Tém.* Jan Lesquiene et Jan de la Hie ; Marie Bacele et Jaqueminne du Plouij. 9 Oct. 1608.

Jan, fils de Daniel Catelin. *Tém.* Jan des Riuiere et Robert Fortry ; la fe'me Samuel du Rieu et la fe'me Piere de Beaumon. 16 Déc. 1610.

Elisabet, fille de Dannel Catelin. *Tém.* Carle Gringolle, Jan Hermesen ; la fe'me Isaac Riquier, la fe'me Robert Forterie. 4 Oct. 1612.

Salomon, fils de Daniel Catelin. *Tém.* Pierre de Biaumont, Phlippe Bourlon ; la fe'me Hilair le Brun, la fe'me Jan de la Riuier. 2 Oct. 1614.

Marie, fille d'Ernou Quatelain. *Tém.* Jan Allain et Jan de Querle ; Marie Feruacque et Catelaine de Cele. 14 Déc. 1628.

Rachell, fille d'Arnoul Catelin. *Tém.* Philippe de Loffre et Simon Bosquell ; Judicq Didie et Rachell Farvacque, tous deux jeune fille. 25 Avl. 1630.

Arnouldt, fils d'Aernouldt Catelin. *Tém.* Richard Pockel et Robert Allin, tout 2 englois ; Susenne de Kerle, flamenge, et Jenne Knits, engloise. 15 Jan. 1631-2.

Danyel, fils d' Aernou Catelyn. *Tém.* Guyllaume Gaterson et Guillaume Dauid ; Judych Bourst (?) et Susanne Warbout. 10 Mars 1632-3.

Jan, fils d' Arnoul Catelin. *Tém.* Marmeduc Smit et Jan Scatt ; Marthe de Rouseau et Elysabeth Hautoy. 20 Déc. 1635.

Susanne, fille d'Ernoult Catlin ; natiue le 18 dito en la parrose de St. Martin au Pallais. Baptize en leglise flamengue, n're pasteur estant absent *Tém.* Piere Walwin et Matheu Marcon ; Jane Allin et Francis Rust. 29 Avl. 1638

Thomas, fils d' Ernoul Catelain. *Tém.* Thomas Tilly et Thomas Frost ; Marie Pincknij. 21 Juin 1640.

Ane, fille d' Arnoult Catein. *Tém.* Jan Burking et John Roborsen ; Susa'ne, vefue de Jan Roghengem et Ana Bridg. 14 Nov. 1641.

Cavent. Samuel, fils de Robert C. *Tém.* Andrien Videbien, Pierre Hautois ; la fe'me Isaac Van Prus, Sara le Blan. 25 Oct. 1612.

Chauvin. Pierre, fils de Monsieu Pierre Chovein., ministre. *Tém.* Sebastian Tauerniers, Onias Philippo ; Judicq Philipp (*sic*), femme de Onias Philippo. 10 Mai 1685.

Chemin, du. Elizabeth, fille de Jaen du C. *Tém.* Estienne de Lo et Josse Bacheler ; la fe'me Fremis (*sic*) Benars et la fe'me de Hughe de Coulier. 1 Fév. 1595-6.

Jean, fils de . . . . . eny du C. *Tém.* . . . . . Ringo et Marie du C. [Vers la fin de] Déc. 1596.

Susanne, fille de Jean du C. *Tém.* Jean Tripiez et Anthoine du C. ; la femme de Lenard Herisart et la femme de Nicolas Toict. 16 Juill. 1598.

Jenne, fille d' Anthoine du C. *Tém.* Jan Baudet ; la veuue Feuilliet et la femme de Abreham Warmesen. 24 Déc. 1598.

Pierre, fils de Denis du C. *Tém.* Simon Ringo et Denis Lermite ; la femme de Nicolas Decele et la femme de Mauris Tellier. 13 Mai 1599.

Sara, fille d' Antoine du C. *Tém.* Nicolas Vasseu et Jan Hermesen ; la femme de Jan Boudet et la femme Simon du Cennoy. 7 Déc. 1600.

Elisabet, fille d' Evermon du Chemain. *Tém.* Son pere et son mere [d' Evermon du C.], et Remy Bourgois et Jenne Baudet. 3 Nov. 1611.

Chombeart. Philipe, fils de Jan Chenbart. *Tém.* Ernout Planchou et Samuel Crespel ; la fe'me Ernout Phlipot et la fe'me Elye Phlipo. 26 Août 1610.

Cire, de. . . . . . , enfant de Jacob de C. *Tém.* Nycollas Waseur et Anthoinne Herisart ; Marye Duval et Susenne Decyre. 2 Oct. 1597.

Ector, fils de Jacop Desquire. *Tém.* Ector Decquire et Michel Crespel ; la femme de Guilliamme Lamy et la femme Nicolas Vaseur. 16 Sep. 1599.

Dauid, fils de Jacob Dequire. *Tém.* Guillaume Lamy et Abraham Dequire ; Jenne Foeullet et la fe'me de Micel Crespel. 9 Août 1601.

Cire, de. Dauid, fils de Jacob Dequire, et de Marie sa fe'me. *Tém.* Hery le Cherf et Andre de France ; la fe'me Simon du Quennoy et Judict Cornilo. 8 Août 1602.

Dauid, fils de Jacob Decyre. *Tém.* Dauid Hauet et Plappe Fauconnie ; la fe'me de Michie Crespel et la vefue Nicolas Feullet. 2 Mars 1605-6.

Jean, fils de Jacob Deschire *Tém.* Nicolas Vasseur et Jean le Poutre ; la fe'me Garrin Grimopon et la fe'me Nicolas du Celez. 29 Nov. 1607.

Elyzabet, fille d'Abrahan Descire. *Tém.* Jacop Descire et Jan Quenon ; la fe'me Ector Descire et la fe'me Dauid Hauet. 19 Août 1610.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Dequire. *Tém.* Nicolas Dutoict et Elise Tommas ; la fe'me Jan Quenon et la fe'me Jacob Dequire. 1 Déc. 1611.

Marie, fille de Jacob Dequire. *Tém.* Jan Desrummaux et Dennel Haluin ; la fe'me Abraham Dequire. 28 Juin 1613.

Isaac, fils d' Abraham Dequire. *Tém.* Jaque Dupre, Plippe Creton ; Susenne Quenon et Jenne le Gran. 27 Nov. 1614.

Isacc, fils d' Abraham Desquirez. *Tém.* Dauid Hauet et Hector Desquirez, fils de Jacob ; Ester Burgar et Susanne Quenon. 25 Mai 1617.

Daniel, fils de Daniel Cire. *Tém.* Jaques Quenocar et Ellie Flipo ; Mary Crespil et Sara le Cocq. 26 Avl. 1618.

Jacob, fils d'Abreham Desquire. *Tém.* Jacquo Desquire ; Marrye, la femme Ernoul. Phlipo et Jenne Castel. 7 Juill. 1618.

Jan, fils d' Abreham Desquire. *Tém.* Jan Danneau et Jan Marliere ; Anne, la femme Simon de Sormaux et Jacquelinne, la femme Ernoul Setiquelin. 7 Juill. 1618.

Marryee, fille d'Abreham Desquire. *Tém.* Abreham Castel et Jermain le Roy ; Susanne Castel et Marryee Doyneau. 1 Août 1619.

Jan, fils de Dannel Scyre. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Jan Corbisie ; Janne Castel, famme de Abreham, et la femme Phlipe Mallebranque. 3 Oct. 1619.

Judit, fille d'Ectore Dequire. *Tém.* Germain le Roy et Berna de le Quambre ; Mary le Roy et Mary Vanprus. 26 Nov. 1620.

Marij, fille d' Abraham Desquire. *Tém.* Jan Flecer et Pierre Douin ; Judique Desquire et Abygayl Lange. 25 Fév. 1621 [N.S.].

Mary, fille de Danelle Cire. *Tém.* Jacque Fremau et Jean Selose ; fe'me de Elie Phipo, et Mary Hautoij, fille de Hautoy. 17 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Marie, fille d'Hector Dequiré. *Tém.* Jan Delariuiere et Jan Desauuage ; Kateline, femme de Michée Crepel et Judit femme de Jaques Fermaut. 6 Oct. 1622.

Ester, fille d'Abreham Desquiré. *Tém.* Jaques Faruaques le Jeune et Piere Delrue ; Jenne Desmare et Marie femme damé Coquelle. 16 Mars 1623 [N.S.]

Susanne, fille de Dannel Cire. *Tém.* Piere du Mes et Josue le Cocq ; Marie, fille de feu Jean Sy et Marie fille delie Phlipo. 19 Déc. 1624.

Susanne, fille d' Abraham Dequire. *Tém.* Nicolas Lance et Jean Despres ; Judich, Quenon et Susanne le Rou. 3 Avl. 1625.

Jacquo, fils de Hector Desquire. *Tém.* Jan Marlier et Dauit Desquire ; la femme Jan de le Tette et Madelaine Prouuo. 3 Juill. 1625.

Jacob, fils d' Abraham Dequiré. *Tém.* Dauid Dequiré et Jean Dequiré ; Susenne Castel, femme de Abraham Castel et Sara Castel, jeune fille. 22 Avl. 1627.

Anne, fille de Daniel Chiré. *Tém.* Elie Philipo et Daniel Jozé ; Anne Dou, jeune fille, et Anne Philipo, juune fille. 9 Déc. 1627.

Jan, fils d'Hector Desquire. *Tém.* Jan Doueneau et Jan Castel ; Marie Desquire et Marie le Roy. 7 Sep. 1628.

Jenne, fille de Daniel Chire. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau, fils de feu Pierre, et Elie Phlipo Junior ; Jenne Phlippo et Susenne Castel, fille de Abraham. 7 Août 1631,

Marie, fille de Dauyd Dequire. *Tém.* Jerman le Roy et Jaque le Groyn, le Jeune ; Mary le Groy laine et Susanne, la femme de Noe Heudeleu. 28 Oct. 1632.

Susanne, fille de Dauid Desquire. *Tém.* Jaque le Grin senior et Noe Heudleu ; Marie fe'me de Jaque le Grin Junior et Marie Phlippo, fe'me de Elie Junior. 12 Avl. 1635.

Cire, de. Anne, fille de Dauid Desquire. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jan le Feure ; la fe'me de Monsieur de le Mé et (*sic*) de Jan Castell de Londre. 7 Mai 1637.

Marie, fille d'Abraham Desquire le fils. *Tém.* Abraham Desquire, son pere [du dit A. le fils], et Dauy Hauet ; Benoyte Toma et Susenne de le Dicke. 1 Juill. 1638.

Jacop, fils de Dauit Desquire. *Tém.* Jan Douneau et Jan le Roij ; Sara Fervacque et Marie Deshage. 1 Sep. 1639.

Elizabeth, fille de Dauid Desquire. *Tém.* Jan le Martin et Dauid Lanche ; Marie fe'me de Daniell Jozé et Elizabeth fe'me de Jaque Cateau. 25 Juill. 1641.

Susane, fille d'Abraham Desquire. *Tém.* Jan Vol et Francois Piron ; Susane du Molin et Marie Haue, jeune fylle. 12 Mars 1642-3.

Dauid, fils de Dauid Desquire. *Tém.* Dauniel Jose et Jan Coquede ; Marie, femme de Isaac Decele et Jenne Douin, femme de Piere Douin. 30 Avl. 1643.

Jenne, fille de Davyd Desquire. *Tém.* Jean Ferbu (?); Jenne Desbonnet et Elizabeth Castel. 7 Déc. 1645.

Jerome, fils d' Isaac Dequire. *Tém.* Abrahan Dequire et Jean Dessauuage ; Anne Jose et Abigaill Lange. 30 Mai 1647.

Jean, fils de Jean Dequyre. *Tém.* Samuel Delcour et Jean Lenpreur ; la vefue de Isaac Decelé et la fe'me de Jan Dehageu. 2 Mars 1650-1.

Jean, fils d'Isaac Dequyré. *Tém.* Jan Havez et Pierre Drumé ; Jenne Ciré et Susayenne le Caerf (*sic*). 13 Juin 1652.

Jacob, fils de Jacob Dequires. *Tém.* Isaac Dequires, Jean Haves ; Mary Ropper, Susenne Samete. 28 Jan. 1665-6.

Cleve, de. Daniel, fils de Jean Cleue, et de Machtel Motte. *Tém.* Sebastian Taverniers ; Madamoiselle de la Caux, la femme de nostre ministre. 9 Déc. 1688.

Anthoinne, fils de Jean de Cleue et Michille Motte. *Tém.* Monsieu Francois de la Colombine et Madamoiselle Anne de la Caux. 17 Jan. 1689-90.

Dauid, fils de Jean de Cleue. *Tém.* Dauid Baldy, ministre, et Christiaen Ploer ; Madellein Faucher. 7 Mai 1693.

Clinquant. Susanne, fille d'Isaac Clinqant. *Tém.* Bastien Clinqant son pere [du dit Isaac.] et Jan Crespelle ; la femme de Bauduin Burgar et la femme de Jan Castel. 7 Oct. 1599.

Salomon, fils d'Abreham Clinqant. *Tém.* Jan Crespelle et Bauduin Burgar ; la femme de Bastien Clinqant et la vefue de Jan Detalieu. 4 Nov. 1599.

Cocquyt. Elisabeth, fille de Thomas Chacquetu et de Jenne sa femme. *Tém.* Hugue Herber et Jean Desmares ; Jacquel la femme Bonnel et Desbora de Corte. 2 Jan. 1596-7.

Marie, fils de Thomas Chocquetu. *Tém.* Melsio Haue et Pierre Desmarezs ; la femme de Bauduin Burgar et la femme Mathieu Plauart. 16 Sep. 1599.

..... enfant de Thomas Chocquetu, et de Janne, sa fe'me. *Tém.* Jacque Ahaise et Jan Delecluze ; Judicq, la fe'me Joel Desormeaulx et Elisabeth, fe'me de Rolan Lescailleet. 18 Juill. 1602.

Natanael, fils de Thomas Cocteu. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux et Deny Lermit ; la feme Gille Cambieu et la fe'me Francoy' Desmarez. 10 Fév. 1604-5.

Coquidee, Jean, fils de Noe Coquidee. *Tém.* Jean Lescohie et Pia Roze ; la fe'me de Jacques le Conte et Marie Castel, fille d'Abraham. 12 Juill. 1607.

Jacques, fille de Jenne Desmaretz, vefue de feu Thomas Chocquetu. *Tém.* Franchois Desmaretz et Piere de Corte ; Magerite, vefue de feu Melcior Hauet et Marie femme de Jean Desmaretz. 16 Août 1607.

Judique, fille de Noe C. *Tém.* Louy le Cherf et Deny Lermite ; la fe'me Abraham Castel et la fe'me Jan Lecohie. 12 Fév. 1609 [N.S.].

Noe, fils de Noe C. *Tém.* Olliuier Daucy et Rober Dolle ; Jenne Rose et Jenne Castel. 10 Avl. 1612.

Elie, fils de Noe C. *Tém.* Elie Phlippo ; la fe'me Louy des Cerf et Marie Vandemote. 22 Jan. 1614-15.

Cocquyt. Jenne, fille de Noe Quoquide. *Tém.*. Jan Donneau et Francois Sarasin; Jenne Castelle et Abigel, la seruante Donneau, june fille flammengue. 1 Mars 1617-18.

Abraham, fils de Noe C.; premier nay. *Tém.* Ame Coquelle et Pierre Cateau, fils dabraham; Mary, fe'me de Elie Phippo et Susane Groma. 16 Juill. 1620.

Sara, fille de Noe C.; le plus jeune. *Tém.* Ernou Plancon et Abraham Cateau le Jeune; fe'me de Pierre Despinoy et Francoise, fe'me de John Declerin (?). 16 Juill. 1620.

Jean, fils de Jean Cocquetu. *Tém.* Franchoy Desmaret et Jean de May; Jenne Vandermotte et Sara Hout. 26 Mai 1622.

Marie, fille de Noé Quoquede. *Tém.* Pierre del Rue et Jean Despre; la femme de Jacob Put et la femme de Jean Castel. 22 Fév. 1624 [N.S.].

Nathan, fils de Jean Cocquetu. *Tém.* Jaques Hont et Jean Desmares; Jenne Desbonnet et Marie Desmares. 11 Juill. 1624.

Marie, fille de Jan Coquyde. *Tém.* Abrehan Castel et Jan Castel; la feme Ellie Flipo et la feme Jan Doueau. 18 Juin 1626.

Noé, fils de Jean Coquedé. *Tém.* Pierre du Bois et Daniel José; Jeanne, femme de Jean Castel et Judith Coquedé, jeunne fille. 8 Juin 1628.

Jaen, fils de Jaen C. *Tém.* Joel Josez et Jaen Pety; Judich Lecohie, femme de Jaen, et Anne Sonneville. 27 Sep. 1629.

Anne, fille de Jean C. et de sa femme Susenne. *Tém.* Nicolas Jos et Pierre Carbonneau; Abigelle Marente et Sara Castel, jeune fille. 14 Août 1631.

Jan, fils de Jan Coquyde. *Tém.* Jaque Saye et Elye Phlippo le Jeune; Hester Farvacque, femme de Jan Doineau et Marye le Roy. 3 Fév. 1632-3.

Daniell, fils de Jan C. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jacob de Put, Elizabeth Groma et Sara Lescohie. 5 Oct. 1634.

Susanne, fille de Jean C. *Tém.* Jaques Fervaques et Jean Doueneau Junior; Jeanne Lievin et Elizabeth Cateau. 16 Oct. 1636.

Pierre, fils de Jean C. *Tém.* Jacob Lescohie et Jean Castel Junior; Marie Lance et Sara Phelipo. 5 Août 1638.

Abrehan, fils de Jan Coquede. *Tém.* Abrehan Lescohier et Dauit Lanche; Jenne Lenpreu et Ester Castel. 4 Oct. 1640.

Gedeon, fils de Jan Coquide. *Tém.* Richar Castell et Abraham Castell; Francoise Maurant et Ane, feme de Piere Cateau. 12 Juin 1642.

Jeudyt, fille de Jean Coquedé. *Tem.* Jean Lenpreu et Pierre Lance; Elisabet Decele et Jenne Castel. 4 Fév. 1643-4.

Jan, fils de Jan Coquidé. *Tém.* Dennel Joze et Dauid Bourgar; Anne, fe'me de Jaque Demaret, Elisabhat fe'me de Jan Castel. 15 Juin 1654.

Judicq, fille de Jean Coquedé. *Tém.* Jude Haves et Pierre Coquedé; Sara Becq et Judicq Ragg. 9 Nov. 1656.

Susenne, fille de Jean Coquedé. *Tém.* Danielle Bourgar, Louy de France; Susenne Coquedé, Judicq Lecohie. 27 Nov. 1659.

..... enfant de Pierre Coquyde. *Tém.* Jean Coquydé, Jacob Dequy[r]e; Mary l'Hechohye, Marie Vaillant. 8 Août 1660.

Marie, fille de Jean Coquide. *Tém.* Jaque Burgar, et Thomas Marton, et sa femme, et la femme de Daniel Burgar. 2 Mars 1661-2.

Judicq, fille de Jean Coquedes. *Tém* Nicolas Whorloe, Pierre Cole; Judicq Coquedes, Judicq Borgar. 19 Fév. 1664-5.

Judicq, fils de Pierre Coquedee. *Tém.* Joel Fremaulx, Jacque Ferres; Judicq Coquedee, Mary Jemson. 19 Nov. 1665.

Mary, fille de Pierre Coquedé. *Tém.* Louy de France, Jean Havé; Mary Rooper, Ester Havé. 3 Mai 1674.

Sara, fille de Piere Quoquide. Pour temoine tout leglise. 21 Juill. 1695.

Coigne. Marie, fille de Robert C. *Tém.* Piere Fieuet et Timote Banage ; la fe'me de Piere Neue et Ester Fieuet. 21 Août 1603.

Coignet. Juydicht, fille de Moiyse Cenynet (?). *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Ysacq Decele ; Ester Farvacque, femme de Jan Doyneau, et Anne Burgard. 14 Avl. 1633.

Colombine. Michelle, fille de Francois la Colombin. *Tém.* Piere Carpenter et Michel le Cleve ; la feme de Jean le Cleave et Anne la Colombine, june fille. 28 Juill. 1695.

Anne, fille de Pierre C. ; qui nasquit le 4 dudt. Juillet. *Tém.* Gaston Martineau lainé ; Anne Colombine. 13 Juill. 1720.

Pierre, fils de Pierre C. *Tém.* Gaston Martineau le Jeune ; Marie Martineau lainée. 3 Déc. 1721.

François, fils de Pierre C. *Tém.* Le pere de lenfant ; Anne Wilson. 6 Avl. 1723.

Marie, fille de Pierre C., luy mesme estant parrin, et pour marraine Marie Martineau laynee. 22 Mai 1726.

Paul, fils de Pierre C. *Tém.* Paul Colombine ; sa tante [du dit Paul] . . . . . Violard. 29 Nov. 1730.

Corbisier. Jan, fils de Jan Corbise. *Tém.* Joel Desormeau et Jaque Sequelein ; Mary Donneau et Judique Desormeau. 3 Déc. 1620.

Abraham, fils de Jean C. *Tém.* Franchois Malbrancq et fa femme Crestienne, Pierre Lesquinet et Jeanne le Verue. 7 Mars 1624 [N.S.].

Jacque, fils de Jan C. *Tém.* Jacque Malbrancq et Salomon Malbranque ; Marie Mahieu et Sara Malbranque. 11 Juin 1626.

Anne, fille de Jean C. ("La femme de Jean C. presente son enfan," &c.) *Tém.* Samuel Delcour et Daniel Chiré ; Anne Malbrancq, femme de Hery Faters. 25 Mai 1628.

Dauyd, fils de Jan Corbysyes. *Tém.* Abreham de Cele, Pierre de Dui ; Nychole, femme de Moyse Offyn et Judyque, femme de Mychiel Paradi. 30 Sept. 1632.

Cornaflaux. Isaique, fils d'Isaiqu[e] Cörnaflau. *Tém.* Jaque Haue, Estienne de Bourge ; Seusanne Fara. 21 Oct. 1683.

Jean, fils d'Isaac C. *Tém.* Jean Jaboussant et Elizabeth Bernies. 1 Jan. 1684-5.

Cornillau. Marye, fille de Charlle Cornille, et de sa femme Madelinne du Mortie. *Tém.* Philipe le Secq et Abreham Castel ; Marye du Mortie et la femme de Audreien le Coq. 24 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Susanne, fille de Jan Cornillo le Joeusne. *Tém.* Son pere Jan Cornillo et Isaac Vanprus ; la fe' de Jan Cornillo et la fe' disaac Vanprucq. 10 Nov. 1616.

Jan, fils de Jan Cornilo. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo le vielle et Jan le Febure ; Magritte de le Quanbre et Judith Mortelette. 1 Fév. 1617-18.

. . . . . , enfant de Jan Cornilo. *Tém.* Barnard de le Canbré et Abreham Mortelet ; la femme Jan le Feure et Judique le Mahie. 20 Mars 1618-19.

Jan, fils de Jan Cornilo. *Tém.* Escore (Ectore ?) Desquire et Jaque Fremaux ; Susenne, le femme Jan le Feure et Ester le femme Salemon Cambier. 21 Mai 1620.

Pierre, fils de Jean Çornillo. *Tém.* Piere Hasebaert et Jean de la Riuiere ; Mary Crespel, fe'me de Jean, et Judicq Fremalt, fe'me de Jacques. 13 Jan. 1622 [N.S.].

Elizabhet, fille de Jean Cornillo. *Tém.* Elizé Desbonne et Jean le Febure ; Marie de la Riuiere, femme de Jean, et Jenne, fem me de Natan Desbonné. 25 Jan, 1624. [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Jan Cornillo. *Tém.* Jan Doueneau et Jan Marlier ; Ellisabet, feme de Monseur de Laune et Marie, feme de Andrieu Allar. 19 Mars 1625-6.

Jacque, fils de Jan Cornillo. *Tém.* Jacque Bourgar et Jan Despre ; Ester Feruacque et Marie le Febue. 29 Juin 1628.

Rebeca, fille de Jaen Cornillo. *Tém.* Jean Deleteste et Pierre Despres ; Rebeca, femme de Jean Desbonnet et Jeanne, femme de Jean Castel. 2 Mai 1630.

Samuel, fils de Jan Cornyllo. *Tém.* Germayn le Roy et Elye Phlyppo ; Susanne, femme dabreham Caste (*sic*) et Sara Castel, femme de Jacques Farvacques le Jeune 7 Avl. 1633.

Corte, de. Pierre, presenté par Josué de C. *Tém.* Jan le Febure, Jan de Lanoy, Paul de Corte ; Pironne Gra, vefue de Pierre Charpentier, et Pironne de Courte, vefue de Nicolas de Courte. — Juin, 1598.

Ester, fille de Josue de Cortte. *Tém.* Herry le Cerf et Samuel Ploiart ; la veue de Cort sa mere [de J. de C.] et la veue de Pierre Carpentie. 5 Août 1599.

Moyse, fils de Josue de Corte. *Tém.* Mathieu Ploiart et Isonbar Piqueand ; la fe'me de Samuel Ploiart et la fe'me de Gringole de Horte. 25 Mars 1601.

Josuas, fils de Josuas Decoruret. *Tém.* Thomas Bonel et Jan Fieuet ; la fe'me (de) Demy (*sic*) Lesmite et la fe'me Palme, engloise. 19 Juin 1603.

Cotenes, de, or Cottignies, de. Jacque, fils de Jonas Coteny et de sa fe'me Janne Marte. *Tém.* Thomas Bonelle et Jan Catelle ; Marie Catelle, veufue et la fe'me Lieuin Lam. 10 Avl. 1603.

Mary, fille de Lancelot Coteny. *Tém.* Jacques Haves et Mary, fe'mes de Richard Clercq. 15 Juin 1656.

Jean, fils de Lance Cotiny. *Tém.* Gorge Voier, Jean Have ; Jenne Ferre, Mary Prouvost. 30 Jan. 1658-9.

Caterinne, fille de Lance Cotiny. *Tém.* Jacque Havet, sa femme Anne. 23 Nov. 1659.

Couarie. Elizabets, fille de Pieres C. *Tém.* Jacques Lesteau et Elizabets Balleard. 30 Avl. 1693.

Courcelle, de. Jean, fils de Mathias de Courselle. *Tém.* Ernou Philipot et Jean Buc, flamen ; la vefue Jean Bar et la fe'me Francois de Hergre, flamenghe. 30 Oct. 1597.

Courteix, de. Jenne, fille de Jean Courtiou. *Tém.* Danielle José et Philippe Marlierre ; Jenne, femme de Jean Lenpereur. Elizabeth Cateau. 20 Juin 1658.

Coye, van der. Jan, fils d'Adam van Quoy. *Tém.* Jaque de le Lis et Jonas Nepueu ; Tonnete, la femme de Ilair le Brun et Jenne du Rieu. 1 Fév. 1600-1.

Jean, fils d'Adam van Quoy. *Tém.* Jean Moulin et Jonas Neveux ; Anne, la fe'me (de) Ernou Phlipo et Marie du Pon. 25 Avl. 1602.

Elizabet, fille d'Adan Vanquoy. *Tém.* Liennars Hericars et Elye Phylipot ; la vefue de Jacob de Corte et Jenne le Brun. 22 Avl. 1604.

Jenne, fille d'Adam Vanquoij. *Tém.* Garin Grinmopon et Iler le Brun ; la fe'me de Jan Molin et la fe'me de Jonas Neveut. 8 Mars 1637 [N.S.].

Piere, fils d'Adam van Quoy. *Tém.* Isaie Charlez et Philipe Fauconier ; Susanne Jorge et Elizabeth Molin. 3 Avl. 1608.

Marie, fille d'Adan Vancoy. *Tém.* Gille Casie et Jan Heurissar ; la fe'me Jan du Bois et la fe'me de Denit Lermite. 1 Jan. 1609-10.

Crauwin. Marie, fille de Charle Crauvin. *Tém.* Mon beau pere et mon beau frere [de C. C.] ; ma propre mere et ma belle mere [du C. C.] 5 Oct. 1600.

Crespieul. Elisabete, fille de Michie Cresepel. *Tém.* Eurar Faruacque et Benoy Flocquet ; la fe'me de Jean Moullin et la fe'me de Jean Baudar. 20 Fév. 1596-7.

Jan, fils de Michie Crespel. *Tém.* Nicolas Vaseur et Jan Lanson ; Pieronne Molin et Marie Decire. 27 Avl. 1600.

Catelinne, fille de Samuel Crespel. *Tém.* Jan de Lariuier et Anselo Fieue ; la femme Antonne Crespel et la femme Michee Crespel. 10 Nov. 1611.

Crespin. Jan, fils de Martin Crepion. *Tém.* Jan le Cerf et Jaque Delaunne [ou Delamme ?] ; Marie Terry et la fe'me Garrin Grimoupon. 6 Sept. 1612.

Marie, fille de Gregoire Crepein. *Tém.* Elie Phlippo et Piere du Me ; Mary Rïque, fe'me disac, et Susanne Heudleu, fe'me de Noe. 29 Juin 1634.

Isaac, fils de Gregoire Crepin. *Tém.* Isaac de Cele et Jean de Beune ; Marie le Clerck et Anne Riket. 27 Jan. 1638-9.

Pierre, fils de Gringoire Crespin. *Tém.* Pierre Drume et Jan Lempreur ; Marie, fe'me de Simon Monie et Elizabeth, fe'me de Jaques Cateau. 17 Jan. 1640-1.

Jacques, fils de Cregoire C. *Tém.* Isaac Rickes et Jacques le Clere ; Jenne le Feure et Sara du Me. 9 Avl. 1643.

Crespin. Susanne, fille de Gregoyre Crepain. *Tém.* Phelippe Rosie et Jean du Mé ; Judique Riquie et Marye Tesse. 25 Jan. 1645-6.

Abigaill, fille de Gregoire Crepin. *Tém.* Piere Riquy, Abraham Roty ; Abigail Lange et Marie Coquide. 12 Mars 1647-8.

Crombez. Piere, fils de Gedeon Crombet. *Tém.* Ba . . . . . Farvacq ; Katheri . . . . . Desbucon et Margerite Dome . . . . . 27 Juill. 1595.

. . . . . , enfant de Jedeon Crombe, et Francois Francouie. *Tém.* Moise Debuison et Jan Castel ; la veuve Pierre Carpenti . . et la femme de Jaque Faruaque. 19 Nov. 1598.

Racel, fille de Gedeon Crombet. *Tém.* Elisee Debonnet ; Katereine, la feme de Walerien Marical et Racel, la feme de Jean Catel. 15 Fév. 1600-1.

Marie, fille de Jedeon Crombe. *Tém.* Walurien Marisel et Danniel du Veron ; Marie, fe'me de Samuel Ploiart et Marie Catel. 23 Jan. 1602-3.

Croz, du. Jenne, fille de Jan Ducro. *Tém.* Adrien le Cocq et Jacquop Dubuison ; la fe'me Jan Martin et la fe'me Abrehan Catelle. 4 Nov. 1604.

Cuvelier. . . . . . , f . . . . de Samuel Cuueliet. *Tém.* Samuel Masso . . . . . Hollebecq ; Antonneste Polet . . . . . 12 Sep. 1596.

. . . . . , fille de Samuel Cuueliers. *Tém.* Antonne le Clerc et Josse du Bois ; Jaquelinne Stequelin et la femme Louis Deshague. 31 Mars 1616.

Jenne, fille de Samuel Cuuelier. *Tém.* Louis Deshague et Ernoul Setiequelin ; Marie le Clerc et Sara Desbonnet, june fille. 2 Nov. 1617.

Samuel, fils de Samuel Cuuelier. *Tém.* Jan Casteau et Jan Despre ; Sara Feret et Jenne Verf. 3 Oct. 1619.

Dacier. Susanne, fille d'Oliue Dauchy. *Tém.* Maximilien du Rieu [et] Germain de Brabant ; Margrite, femme de Jan Agache et Jenne, fille de Gillamme des Bonnet. 7 Oct. 1595.

. . . . . , f . . . . d'Oliuier Dauchy, et de Dorcas Trentesaus. *Tém.* Jean le Febure et Jean . . . . . ault ; Elizabeth, la fe'me Hughe Herber . . . . . du Rieu. 29 Sep. 1597.

Susanne, fille d' Oliuiert Daucy. *Tém.* Jan de Lanoy et Jan de Lescluse ; la femme de Noe Haué et Jenne du Rieu. 3 Août 1600.

Jean, fils de Jean Dache. *Tém.* Francois Malbrancq et Mahieu Halar ; Marie Thomas et Ester Thomas. 19 Avl. 1601.

Jacque, fils d' Oliuier Daonchy. *Tém.* Rollan Lescaillet [et] Pasquier Herbonme ; Mary, fe'me de Jan Delecluze et Marie le Leu. 17 Nov. 1602.

Sara, fille de Jan Dachiez, et Cretienne sa fe'me. *Tém.* Claude le Verue [et] Daniel Wremon ; Franchois Malebrancq et la feme Jan Waseur, laine. 1 Mai 1603.

Jan, fils d'Olliuir Daucy. *Tém.* Valeurien Marical et Jan le Leu le Josne ; Elisabet Desbarbieu et Abigelle, vefue de Jan Mary. 11 Nov. 1604.

Crestienne, fille de Jan D. *Tém.* Micielle Bertle et Jan Tripiez ; Lenora Alarte et Crestie'ne Malebrancq. 9 Juin 1605.

Marie, fille d'Oliuie Dausy. *Tém.* Jaque des Watainne et Ernoule Plancon ; la fe'me Noe Haue et la femme Jan le Leu. 18 Jan. 1607 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Jan Dacé. *Tém.* Jan Brouc et Elizé Lenglé ; Marie du Buc et Sara Mal-branq. 15 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Jean, fils de Jean Daucy. *Tém.* Melsio Thomas et Josué le Cocq ; Dorcas vefue de Oliuié Daucy et la femme de Abreham Castel. 10 Juin 1627.

Oliuier, fils de Jaen Dauchi. *Tém.* Jaen le Leu et Jaen Castel ; Tamar de May et Sara Castel, tous deux jeune fille. 15 Nov. 1629.

Jenne, fille de Jan Daucy. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Jan Doyneau le Jeune ; Susanne le Leu et Sarra Thomas. 14 Oct. 1632.

Dauid, fils de Jan Dauchy. *Tém.* Jan Hateville et Abraham Castell, Junior ; Jenne, feme de Jan Castell et Sara fe'me de Piere Lescluse. 22 Mars 1634-5.

Dacier. Jaques, fils de Jean Dauchy. *Tem.* Jaques Faruaques et Pierre Baiar; la feme de Jean Doeneau laisne et la feme de Pierre de Lecluse. 14 Oct. 1688.

Samuell, fils de Jan Dauchy. *Tém.* Jaques Coille et Jan Castell; Jeane, feme de Marc Beaumon et Elizabeth le Coq. 20 Mars 1641-2.

Jean, fils de Davy Daucy. *Tém.* Jean Daucy, Davy le Dru; Elizabeth le Dru, Elizabeth Cateau. 11 Nov. 1660.

Sara, fille de Dauy Dachie. *Tém.* Pierre le Dru et Dauy le Dru; Jenne Docie et Anne le Dru, femme de Salemon le Dru. 9 Mars 1661-2.

Davy, fils de Davy Daucy. *Tém.* Jean Daucy, Salomon le Drue; Elizabeth le Drue et Elizabeth Cateau. 11 Déc. 1664.

David, fils de Sara, vefue de David Daucy; son mary estant decedee de 4 a 5 mois passes. *Tém.* Pierre le Drue et Sebastian Taverniers; Jenne Daucy, Elizabeth le Drue. 11 Nov. 1666.

Dalen. Marie, fille de Martin Dalenne. *Tém.* Jan Delannoy et Antoinne du Bois; la femme de Gorge Craullim (?) et la femme de Michel Lecallet. 29 Juill. 1599.

Pierre, fils de Martin Dallenne. *Tém.* Michel Lescaillet et Charle Croin; Marie Rouillon et la fe'me Antoine du Bois. 11 Jan. 1600-1.

Jenne, fille de Martin Dallen. *Tém* Pierre Hautoy et Robert Mouson; la fem' de Jaques Noquart et la femme de Pierre Hautoy. 28 Mars 1602.

Jan, fils de Martin Dallenne. *Tém.* Jacque Noquart [et] Mathieu Desquan; la fe'me de Jan Cornilo et la fe'me de Piere Hautoy. 20 Mars 1602-3.

Danhier. Jan, fils d'Andelin Danhyer. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Crestien Cornille; la femme Jan du Bois et Jenne Fresseur. 10 Fév. 1610-11.

Franchois, fils d'Andelain D. *Tém.* Jan Dubois [et] Jan le Cherf; la fe'me Rolan Lescaillet et Marie vefue Isacq Faruaque. 24 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Davroult. Danielle, fils de Francois Davrou. *Tém.* Danielle Cire, Elize Phlippo; Mary Rosierre, la vefue Pierre Cateau. 6 Jan. 1655-6.

Elye, fils de Francois Daurou. *Tém.* Jean Lenpreur, Elize Philleppo; Marj Rosier et Anne Delecluse. —Déc. 1657.

Izabelle, fille de Francois Davrou. *Tém.* Jacque Catau, Philippe Rosierre; Jenne Castelle, Izabelle Phlippo. 16 Déc. 1660.

Elize, fils de Francoy Dauerou. *Tém.* Elize Phlippo et Jean Dume; Elizabet Catteau, femme de Jaque Catteau, et Marie Phlippo, femme donias Phlippo. 18 Oct. 1663.

Jenne, fille de Francois Davrou. *Tém.* Isaac Castelle, Jean Dehague; Anne de Lecluse, Jenne Warmall. 18 Fév. 1665-6.

Delcourt. Jan, fils de Jan de le Cour. *Tém.* Vinchan Despre et Jaque le Grain; Jenne sa mere [de J. de le C. le père] et Elayne de le Cour. 10 Juin 1610.

Marie, fille de Samuel de le Cour. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux et Beni[a]min Depre; Marie Despre et la fe'me Vinchan Despre. 25 Nov. 1610.

Samuel, fils de Samuel de le Cour. *Tém.* Jonas Neveu, Beniamin des Pre; Ester des Bonnet et Jenne des Pre. 6 Mars 1613-4.

Susenne, fille de Jan de le Cour. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux, Beniamin des Pre; Anne, fe'me de Symon Desorneaux et Cateline, fe'me de Noe Have. 13 Mars 1613-14.

Matias, fils de Jan de le Cour. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Matias Heudeleu; Susanne Heudeleu et Susanne le Feure, femme Jan le Freure (*sic*). 7 Juill. 1618.

Jenne, fille de Jan Delcour. *Tém.* Jaques Stequelin et Noé Heudeleu; Marie, femme de Amé Coquel et Marie le Febure. 9 Mars 1623 (N.S.).

Jeanne, fille de Jean Delcour. *Tém.* Jean Marliere et Dauid Fieue; Marie le Grin, jeune fille, et Marie Delcour, jeune fille. 20 Mai 1627.

Jaques, fils de Jaen Delecourt. *Tém.* Jaen Buigne et Jaques Farvacques, le fils; Elisabet Wies et Sara Lecluse, jeune fille. 28 Fév. 1629-30.

Jan, fils de Jan de le Court. *Tém.* Pierre Hoybaud et Symon Monyes; Jenne Phlyppo, jeune fille, et Marye le Dou, jeune fille. 26 Déc. 1632.

Deschamps. . . . . . f. de Jan Descha[m]ps. *Tém.* Jan Leschohi et Jaq . . . . . ; la femme Ja . . . . . , David des Wattenne. 7 Sep. 1595.

Marye, fille de Jean Desqand. *Tém.* [Max]imiliens du Rieu et Jean Leschohie le . . . . . ; Beinote sa . . . . . et Marie A Haige. 28 Mars 1597.

Mariee, fille de Pierre Desquan. *Tém.* Jean Lescohier et Liennar Herrisar ; Susanne, fe'me de Jeaque Hennar, et Phebe du Rieu. [9 ?] Avl. 1598.

Elizabet, fille de Mathieu Descan. *Tém.* Nicolas de Cort et Jan Dechan ; la femme Melsio Haue et la femme de Tomas Coquetu. 1 Jan. 1599 [N.S.].

Lazar, fils de Jan D. *Tém.* Bastien Bernar et Natan a Hage ; la femme Jaque Polet et la femme Matieu Deschamps. 15 Avl. 1599.

Elizabhet, fille de Jan Deschamp. *Tém.* Franchois des Pres et Ernou Flipot ; Deboras de Corte et Ester Ahage. 11 Mai 1600.

Marie, fille de Mathieu Decamps. *Tém.* Melsio Haue et Francois Depré ; la feme de Nicolas de Corte et la fe'me de Jean Decamps. 29 Nov. 1601.

Judict, fille de Jan Descamps et de Margrite sa fe'me. *Tém.* Lauren Harchar et Daniel Decam ; la fe'me Rolan Lescaillet et la fe'me Antoine Crepel. 10 Avl. 1603.

Estere, fille de Mathieu Descan. *Tém.* Nicolas de Cort et Jacque Faruaque ; Caterinne Floquet et Piero'ne, la fe'me de François Desprez. 13 Jan. 1604-5.

Mathieu, fils de Mathieu D. *Tém.* Jan Deschamps et Jan Segart ; (*sic*). 7 Mai 1609.

Mychiel, fils de Mathieu Descamps. *Tém.* Jan Fourmentin et Guarin Grimaupont ; la fe'me Jan Descamps et la fe'me Anthoine Crespel. 19 Mars 1610-11.

Anne, fille de Jan D. *Tém.* Dannel Deschamps, Jan Burgar ; Anne Faruaque, Sara Desbonne. 4 Avl. 1613.

Deserts, des. Jaque, fils de Josue Desert. *Tém.* Pierre Haultois et Loduic de Lato ; la fe'me de Jan Tripier. 14 Août 1608.

Des Marets. Sara, fille de Pierre Desmaret. *Tém.* Cornille de Keyser et Jean Desmaret ; Berbe la femme Pasquyer Huber et la femme de Jean van Hecke. 3 Août 1595.

Jan, fils de . . . . . [Desm]arets. *Tém.* . . . . . lien du Rieu ; . . . . . nieu et Elizabette Herbert. [23] Sep. 1595.

Isaac, fils de Rogie Demare. *Tém.* Jose Bacele et Jose Gerguier ; la femme du vielle Deuatine et Gorinne loz Geles. 15 Sep. 1595.

Jonatan, fils de Pierre Demare. *Tém.* Tomas Bonel et Jan Castel ; la femme de Heuge Herber et la femme de Tomas Coquetu. 26 Nov. 1598.

Marie, fille de Jan des Mares, et de Marie de Vos sa femme. *Tém.* Louis Desbonnet et Guillamme Desbonnet ; Antonnette Fasilu, veufe de Jaques Desmares et la femme de Franchois Desmares. 23 Déc. 1599.

Nicolas, fils de Jaque de Mare. *Tém.* Paul Plouuier et Nicolas Vasseur ; Madelinne Lau et Jossinne, femme de Nicolas Maquerielle. 12 Mai 1600.

Ester, fille de Franchois des Marets. *Tém.* Thomas Boniel et Jan Castel ; la femme de Heuge Herbert et la femme Thomas Coquetu. 24 Mai 1600.

Abraham, fils de Pierre Demaré. *Tém.* Abraham van Heck et Boduin Bourgade ; la fe'me de Thomas Bonnel et la fe'me de Jan van Heck. 19 Oct. 1600.

Jean, fils de Jean Demares. *Tém.* Francois Desmares et Thomas Choquetu ; la femme de Guillaume Debonnet et la femme de Pierre Demares. 15 Mars 1600-1.

Isacq, fils de Pierre Demaré. *Tém.* Jose de Quessre [? Queffre] ; la fe'me Jan Desnaret et la fe'me de Marcq Becu. 6 Juin 1602.

Jacques, fils de Jan Desmaret. *Tém.* Pasquier Hubert et Piere Desmaret ; Marie, fe'me de Bauduin Burgar et Ester, fille de Guilame Desbo'net. 31 Juill. 1603.

Pierre, fils fie Pierre Desmares. *Tém.* Francois et Jean Desmares ; Antonet, veuue de Jacque Desmares et Sinque, fe'me de Nicolas Maquereil. 20 Nov. 1603.

Marye, fille de Jan Desmarez. *Tém.* Piere de Cort et Elise Debon'e ; Elisabeth, la vefue de Huge Herber et Jenne Desmare, fe'me de Thomas Veteu. 29 Juill. 1604.

Des Marets. Jaque, fils de Jan Desmares. *Tém.* Masimilien du Rieu et Franchois Despre; la fe'me de Franchois Desmares et la fe'me de Elise Desbonnet. 6 Oct. 1605.

Dannel, fils de Franchois Desmare. *Tém.* Maximilien du Rieu et Pierre Cort; la femme Thomas Cocquetu. 8 Déc. 1605.

Judit, fille de Franchois Desmare. *Tém.* Crestien Cornille et Jan Desmare; la fe'me de Dannel Bonnel et Susenne Bonnel. 4 Jan. 1607 [N.S.].

Marie, fils de Jean Desmaretz. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Joel Desormeaux; la vefue de Thomas Bonel et Ester Desbonetz. 1 Nov. 1607.

Symon, fils de Franchois des Maret. *Tém.* Jan des Maret et Crestien Cornille; Anne Castel et Ester Desbonne. 28 Août 1608.

Jenne, fille de Franchois Desmares. *Tém.* Baduin Burgar et Joel Desormeau; la fe'me de Jan Fourmentin et la fe'me Jan Doingneau. 28 Août 1610.

Marie, fille de Franchois Desmare. *Tém.* Samuel Canbie et Elise Desbonnet; la fe'me Franchois Despre et la fe'me Joel Desormaux. 11 Août 1612.

Phebe, fille de Franchois des Mare. *Tém.* Elisee Desbonnet et Samuel Cambie; Peronne Despre, fe'me de Franchois des Pre, et Elizabeth Desorneaux, fe'me de Joel Desorneaux. 19 Déc. 1613.

Marie, fille de Jan Desmares. *Tém.* Jan Desmares le wiel et Jan Lesquales; Judith Lesquales et Marie Desmares. 7 Août 1625.

Ellisabet, fille de Jan Desmaret. *Tém.* Jan Desmaret et Jan le Febue; Ester Desbonnet et Jenne Desbonnet. 25 Jan. 1628-9.

Jaen, fils de Jaen D. *Tém.* Jaques Desmarets et Jaen Lecaillet; Jenne Bacq, veufe, et Marie Desmarets, jeune fille. 13 Fév. 1630-1.

Pierre, fils de Jan Desmare le Jeune. *Tém.* M. Pierre de Lanne et Natan Desbonet; Susanne le Febure et Susanne Lescayllet. 30 Juin 1633.

Jacques, fils de Jaques Desmares. *Tém.* Jacques Farvaques lainne et Danniel Farvaques, son fyls; Ester Douneau et Marie Desmares le Jeune. 27 Déc. 1635.

Anne, fille de Jaque Desmarett. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Jaque Faruaque, tisserant; Marie, vefue de Jan Desmarett Junior et Elizabeth, fe'me de Daniell Faruaque. 5 Fév. 1636-7.

Ane, fille de Jaques D. *Tém.* Nathan Desbonet et Jan Doneau Junior; Jeane Bolle et Elizabeth, feme de Daniell Fauarque. 6 Juin 1641.

Jean, fils de Jacques Desmares. *Tém.* Jacques Six et Jacques Burgar; Jenne Desbonnet et Jenne Castel. 19 Fév. 1642-3.

Piere, fils de Jaques Desmares. *Tém.* Noé Hudeleu et Danyel Desormeaux; Marie Deshageu et Elaynne Cambie. 8 Déc. 1644.

Marye, fille de Jacques Desmares. *Tém.* David Bergar et Mary Dupry. 26 Avl. 1646.

Ester, fille de Jaque Desmaret. *Tém.* Samuel Delecour et Ester Donneau, feme de Jean Doneau. 2 Avl. 1648.

Elizabet, fille de Jaque Desmare, baptisée aus Anglois. *Tém.* Daniel Burgar et Susane Marlier, feme de Phlipe Marlier. 7 Avl. 1652.

Sara, fille de Jaque Demaret. *Tém.* Jan de Letre; Mary Fare et Ester Bourgard. 24 Déc. 1654.

Jacque, fils de Jacque Demaré, Juner. *Tém.* Jean Lange, Sinor, Jacque Demare, Sinor; Abigaielle, femme de Jean Lange, Ester, femme de Jean Douneau. 22 Août 1658.

Marie, fille de Jaque D., Juneor. *Tém.* Daniel Josse et Jean Hachar; Marie Fere et Marie Dessauuage, femme de Jean Dessauuage. 8 Sep. 1661.

Des Moreau. Estert, fille d' Abrehan Desmeuraulx. *Tém.* Jaque le Graind lainnes et Jean Martin, tordeurs; la fe'me Faruarque et la fe'me Jean Catel. 14 Jan. 1615-16.

Des Obrie. Jan, fils de Jan Desobry. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Jaque le Grin; la fe'me Ernour Flipo et la fe'me Jan Castel. 3 Août 1606.

Daniel, fils de Jan Desobry. *Tém.* Daniel Desormeaux et Jan Castel; la fe'me de Jaque le Grain la vielle et Marie Farvarque. 8 Juill. 1610.

Des Ormeaux. Joel, fils de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Guillamme Ploiart et Gille Qanbien; la femme de Guilliamme Ploiart et la femme de Gille Qanbien. 1 Avl. 1599.

Judith, fille de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Simon Desormeaux et Mathieu Ploiart; la femme de Jean Lescohie et la fe'me de Simon Desormeaux. 22 Fév. 1600-1.

Samuel, fils de Joel Desormaulx. *Tém.* Samuel Ploiart et Samuel Ganbien; Elaine, fe'me de Guilame Ploiart et Mart, fe'me de Piere Hautoy. 24 Avl. 1603.

Joel, fils de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Gille Cambieu et Michie Lescalez; Mary Cambieu et la vefue Jan Bart. 14 Avl. 1605.

Daniel, fils de Joel Desormeau. *Tém.* Bauduin Bourgade et Rolan Lesquaillet; Ester Testoy et Elizabeth, la vefue de Jan Vatelié. 31 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Dauid, fils de Joel Desormaux. *Tém.* Maxsimilien du Rieu et Pierre Hautoij; Marie Despre et Marie Canbie. 18 Déc. 1608.

Michee, fils de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Daniel Bonnel et Denis Lermite; Ester Cambie et Susanne le Febure. 1 Sept. 1611.

Dannel, fils de Dannel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Symon Desormaeux et Jaque Faruarque; la feme Symon Desormaeux et la vefue Vuatelier. 1 Déc. 1611.

Daniel, fils de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Piere de Lanne, nostre pasteur, Elisee Desbonne; Elisabet Lescaillet, Rebeca Bonnel. 13 Sept. 1612.

Dannel, fils de Dannel Desormaux. *Tém.* Dannel Tibergeien, Pierre Hautoit; la fe'me Gille Cambie, la fe'me Joel Desormaux. 14 Mars 1613 [N.S.].

Sarra, fille de Daniel Desorneaux. *Tém.* Jan de Leclusse, Joel Desorneaux; Willemine Porters et Sara le Febure. 13 Feb. 1613-14.

Anne, fils de Dannel Desormaux. *Tém.* Jan Desbonne, Jan Castel; la fe'me Pierre Hautoit et la fe'me Jermain le Roij. 4 Juin 1615.

Jean, fils de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* M're Jean Bernie (?) esquiere; la fe'me Lermite et la femme Jean Desmaret. 1 Août 1615.

Simon, fils de Daniel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Samuel Canbies et Pierre Haulthois le Joeusne; Ester, femme de Jacques Farvarcq et Jacquemine Cornillo. 15 Déc. 1616.

Beniamin, fils de Joel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Daniel Tibergien et Thomas de la Tombe; Cattelinne, femme de Dauid Bonnel et Etlizabet, femme de Dauid Marical. 14 Déc. 1617.

Joel, fils de Dannel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Ciprien le Verue et Pierre du Me; Sara Desbonnet et Jutith Desormeaux, june fille. 1 Mars 1617-18.

Elizabet, fille de Daniel Desormeaux. *Tém.* Jan Hautoit et Samuel Desormaux; Joibant et la femme Samuel Canbiee. 8 Août 1619.

Jan, fils de Danelle Desormeau. *Tém.* Jan Hetton et Jan Despre; la fe'me de Ettienne Astome et la fe'me de Salemon Ca'bie. 17 Déc. 1620.

Des Remaulx. Marye, fille de Jan D. *Tém.* Antoinne Dommesen et Jan Leschohiet; Katelinne Deremaulx et Marye Josept. 12 Nov. 1598.

Jaque, fils de Jan Desreumaux. *Tém.* Jaque le Grain et Jaques Desremaux; Catelinne Desreumaux et la femme de Jan Lescohie. 24 Août 1600.

Rachel, fille de Jan Deremaulx. *Tém.* Jan Lecohieu, lainne, et mon frere [de J. D.] Piere Deremaulx; Margrite Dommesen et ma seur [de J. D.] Rachel Deremaulx. 25 Mars 1603.

Jacques, fils de Jean Desreumaux. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Abraham Desreumaux; Katerinne Hertau, vefue de feu Jacques Desreumaux, et la fe'me de Victor du Bois. 28 Juin 1607.

Jan, fils de Jan Desremaux. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Louij Haluin; Marie Dubo. 18 Juin 1609.

Jaque, fils de Jan Desremaux. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Abraham Desremaux; Rachel Haluin et Marie du Bois. 3 Nov. 1611.

Marie, fille d'Abraham Desremaux. *Tém.* Gille Steuenart et Jan Desremaux; Catelinne Desreumaux. 25 Déc. 1611.

Des Remaulx. Jacque, fils d'Abraham D. *Tém.* Louis de Haluin; Madeline Steuenart et Jenne Deremau. 15 Août 1613.

Jan, fils de Jan D. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Pierre du Mez; la vefue Rolland Lescaillet et la femme Louis Halluin. (Note. In the margin, "20 daoust.") 1 Sep. 1616.

Abreham, fils d'Abreham D. *Tém.* Pierre de le Me et Jan le Martin; Castelinne le Nouble et Rachel, la fille Jan Desremaux. 16 Août 1618.

Jenne, fille de Jan Desremau. *Tém.* Jacque de Lanbre (? Canbre); la fe'me de Jacque Seclin. 13 Août 1620.

Danelle, fils d'Abraham Desremau. *Tém.* Jean Hermesen et Danelle Tibreqien; Elisabet Fremault et Elizabet Hauet. 10 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Susane, fille d'Abraham Desremau. *Tém.* Jacque Sequelin et Isaque du Cele; Susane Heudeleu et Susane, la fe'me de Jean Burgar. 10 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Brigette, fille d' Abreham Desremau. *Tém.* Paul le Noble et Franchois la Ronde; Brigette, la femme de Jan Hertau a Londre, et Sara, femme de Josué le Cocq. 14 Sep. 1623.

Jeanne, fille d' Abraham Desreumau. *Tém.* Jacques Faruaques et Jean Hertau, absent; et la femme de Beniamin des Pres. 12 Déc. 1624.

Jean, fils de Jean Desremau. *Tém.* Abraham Tesse et Noé Hudeleu; et la vefue Dumé. 10 Jan. 1646-7.

Des Tombe. Philippe, fils de Philippe Destobe. *Tém.* Cornille de Laoultre et Piere le Mahieu; ma mere [de P. D. le père] et la femme Jaque Polet. 17 Août 1595.

. . . . . , f . . . . de Jean des T. *Tém.* . . . . . de Fasque et Nicola de Mon; Marie de Corde et Ledias . . . . . jeusne file de leglise des flament. 22 Jan. 1596-7.

Noe, fils de Philippe Destombe. *Tém.* Jean Freumaux et Jacque Pollet; Marie Mortelette et Judict le Mahieu. 5 Fév. 1597-8.

Pierre, fils de Jan Tombe. *Tém.* Raphael Desmassiere et Beniamin des Pres; la femme de Gille Qanbien et la femme de Melsio Haue. 8 Avl. 1599.

Margueritte, fille de Philipe Destombe. *Tém.* Jan le Mahieu et Jan Desbarbieux; Chrestienne Leschohie et Phlipote Fremaux. 30 Nov. 1600.

Jaques, fils de Jean Tombe. *Tém.* Jaques Vas et Nazare le Ducq; la femme de Deny Lermite et la feme de Augustin de Viller. 15 Fév. 1600-1.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean Tombe. *Tém.* Augustin Viller et Pasquiert Herbonnet; la femme Philipe Wermesse et la femme Adrien Rouau. 23 Mai 1602.

Jan, fils de Phelipe Destombe. *Tém.* Jan Mortelette le Jone [et] Jan Fremaulx le Jone; Sainct Feret et la fe'me de Jan de la Riuiere. 1 Mai 1603.

Marie Destombe, "Moy Magrite le Mahieu vefue de feu Philipe Destombe presente ma fille pour estre baptize," &c. *Tém.* Jean le Mahieu et Jean Fremault; Jenne Selosse, fe'me d'Abraham Catel et Marie Prouuos, fe'me de Jean de la Riuiere. 3 Juin 1604.

Didier. Eliz[abeth], fille de Melchior Dydier et Marie Desbonnet. *Tém.* Louys Desb[onnet et] Jan Watelier; Elizabeth Desbonnet et . . . . . 26 Oct. 1595.

Melchior, fils de Melchior Didyer. *Tém.* Christ'en Vervinken et Piere Desbonnet; Marie Crespel et Lydya Desbonnet. 21 Oct. 1599.

Pierre, fils de Melsio Dydier. *Tém.* Pierre Debonnet et Isaac Faruaques; la feme de Jan Crespel et Tonnete, la fe'me de Franchois Sander. 8 Fév. 1600-1.

Isaie, fils de Melchior D. et de Marie sa fe'me. *Tém.* Marcq le Feubre et Marcq Becu le Jone; Catherinne, fe'me de Chiestien (*sic*) Veruincq et Ester Desbo'ne le Joune. 6 Fév. 1602-3.

Jan, fils de Melsio Dydier. *Tém.* Jan Crespelle et Abreham Vervinque; Elisabet Watelieu et Abigaiel Debonnez. 4 Nov. 1604.

Elisabet, fille de Messio Dydyer et Marie Desbonne, sa fe'me. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Louys Latau; Lysabet Desbonnet et Marie Becue. 26 Oct. 1606.

Melchior, fils de Melchior D. *Tém.* Pierre Desbonnet et Jan Desbonnet; Marie Segar, fe'me de Jan Descamp et Anne Desbonnet. 18 Sep. 1608.

Didier. Sara, fille de Melchior Didie. *Tém.* Louys Desbonetz et Cristien Vervinke; Sara Desbonetz et Marie Vervinke. 2 Déc. 1610.

Ester, fille d'Isaac D. *Tém.* Pierre Desbonnet et Salomon Roty; Ester Farvaques, femme de Jaques Farvaques, et Ester, femme de Elisé Desbonnet. 4 Nov. 1627.

Ellisabet, fille d'Isacq Deudieu. *Tém.* Jan Hautoy et Jan Deshage; Ellisabet le Poutre et Ester Feruacque. 22 Mars 1628-9.

Isaac, fils d'Isaac D. *Tém.* Jean Desbonet et Elisee Desbonet; Susenne Hudeleu et Judicke Didier. 1 Jan. 1631-2.

Marye, fille d'Ysacq Didyer. *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Chrystofle Naquils, angloy; Marie Rotye et Marie le Dou, tous deus jeune fylle. 16 Fév. 1633-4.

Dive. Jan, fils de Jan D. *Tém.* Jan Lescaillet et Jaque Hoylam; Rebecca Hoylam et la femme Abraham Castel. 24 Août 1614.

Doige. Susanne, fille de Jacque Doge. *Tém.* Guillam'e Desbonnet et Louy de Cherf; Jenne, la femme Cyprein le Verue et Sarra Desbonnet. 25 Déc. 1619.

Doineau. Anthonne, fils d'Anthonenne Doueneau. *Tém.* Jean Hauet et Caterienne du Quesnoy. 17 Juin 1597.

Jan, fils de Jan Doigneau. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et Jan le Poutre; Marie Castel et la fe'me Jan le Poutre. 23 Juill. 1609.

Jan, fils de Jan Doueneau. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et Jan le Poutre; Janne Castel et Colette le Poutre. 2 Fév. 1611-12.

Jaque, fils de Jan Doueneau. *Tém.* Jan Molin et Abraham Castel le jene; la vefue Adrien le Cocq et la fe'me Salomon Rotij. 26 Fév. 1614-15.

Jacques, fils de Jan Douaigneau. *Tém.* Salomon Roty et Chipriens le Verve; la femme de Guillaume Verteghans, dicte Desbora, et Susanne, la femme dabraham Castel le Joeusne. 7 Juill. 1616.

Jan, fils de Jan Doyneau le Jeune. *Tém.* Jaques Farvacques leyne et Jan Doyneau; Marye, femme de Jan Doyneau et Sara, femme de Jaques Farvacques le Jeune. 2 Fév. 1633-4

Elizabeth, fille de Jan Doneau, Junior. *Tém.* Jan Doneau Senior et Daniel Desormeaux, fils de feu Daniell; Jeane, feme de Jan Castell et Ane, feme de Jaques Desmarets. 25 Juill. 1641.

Jacques, fils de Jean Douneau le Jeune. *Tém.* Jean Dehageu et Jacques Desmaré; Mary Desormeaux, fe'me de Daniel Desormeaux. 24 Fév. 1643-4.

Dolet. Jan, fils de Robert Dolle. *Tém.* Masimilien du Rie et sa femme, et Bernar de le Canbre et la fe'me de Deny Lermite. 25 Sep. 1608.

Marie, fils de Rober Dolle. *Tém.* Glaude de Lescluse et Belhamin des Pres; la fe'me Maxymilien du Rieu et la fe'me Jan Formentin. 16 Juin 1611.

Robert, fils de Robert Dolle. *Tém.* Abraham Castel le veille et Dauid le Coc; Judicq Desbarbieu, femme de Samuel du Rie, et Rachel, fe'me de Tobie du Toyt. 11 Juill. 1613.

Dauid, fils de Robert Dolle. *Tém.* Jan Marlier et Jaques le Baiseur; Jenne Castel, femme dabreham le vielle, et Judith Lescluse, femme de Glaude de Lescluse. 13 Juill. 1617.

Sara, fille de Robert Dolle. *Tém.* Pierre de le Rue et Castel (*sic*); Jenne de Cerf et Febue Durye, femme Franchoit Desmoret. 7 Nov. 1619.

Daneil, fils de Robert Dolle; le premier né. *Tém.* Daneil Bonelle et Samuel de le Court; la fe'me Mestre Berge, mestre descolle a le Christchurch, et Ester Desbonet. 13 Jan. 1622 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Robert Dolle; lautre enfan. *Tém.* Pasquier de Sorsines et Piere Castel; Mary Stequelin et Elizabeth le Dru. 13 Jan. 1622 [N.S.].

Ester, fille de Robert Dolé. *Tém.* Jan Cornillo et Jaques Fermaut; Susanne Catel, femme dabreham Castel et Elizabhet, femme de Jan Cornillo. 2 Mars 1623 [N.S.].

Donnet. Pierre, fils d'Isaac Donnez. *Tém.* Son pere Simon Donnez et Jacques le Rouge; la femme Oliuier Dauchy et la femme Jan Corbisier. 29 Sep. 1616.

Donnet. Marry, fille d'Isac Donne. *Tém.* Jacque des Watinn et Pierre Boquelon ; Sara Donne et Marry de Brabant. 7 Jan. 1618-19.

Jan, fils d'Isaac Donné. *Tém.* Josue le Cocq et Jan le Leu ; Marie, femme de Piere Boquelion et Elizabeth le Poutre. 7 Juill. 1622.

Rebeca, fille d'Isacq Donne. *Tém.* Jan Douneau et Jan Daucy ; la feme Louij Deshage et Jenne le Verue. 5 Mars 1625-6.

Dornel. Mary Elizabeth, fille de Pierre Dornel. *Tém.* Henry le Cerfe et Elizabeth Tavernieres. 3 Août 1684.

Doucement. Jaques, fils de Jaques Douchemen. *Tém.* Antoine Meurillon et Noe Destre ; Marie, femme de Daniel Josse et Susanne Lecohie. 16 Avl. 1654.

Doue. Marie, fille de Jan Doue. *Tém.* Jaque le Cerf, Jaque Hoiban ; Jaquemainne Lescaillet, Marie Dore. 24 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Jan Dué. *Tém.* Pierre Lesquinet et Jan du Pry ; Marie, femme de Pierre Lesquinet et Anthoinette des Wattine. 23 Fév. 1616-17.

Judic, fille de Jan Dove. *Tém.* Phlipe Gombert et Guilles Beauuois ; Judic Boulenger et Michiele Lescaillet. 19 Sep. 1619.

Douen. Pierre, fils de Pierre Douein. *Tém.* Peter Capon et Jermain le Roy ; Marie, feme de Daniell Jozé et Marie, fe'me de Jan Deshague. 16 Mai 1641.

Jacques, fils de Pierre Douin. *Tém.* Jacques Farvaques et Jacques Douneau ; la femme de Jean Mauser et la femme de Jean Douneau le Jeune. 27 Nov. 1642.

Jean, fils de Pierre Dovain. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau et Jen Lenpreur ; Jenne Hudeleu, fe'me de Noe Hudeleu, et Elisabet Cateau. 23 Fév. 1650-1.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Dovein. *Tém.* Davyd Lance, Jean Anyel ; Ester Haves, Mary Courtiou. 13 Mai 1666.

Doyat. Jeanne, fille de Jean Doyar. *Tém.* Garin Grymoupon [et] Rouland les Cayllet ; la fe'me Jacque Desvattaine et la fe'me Jacque Farvacque, ancien. 3 Oct. 1613.

Drouyn. Jenne, fille d'Andre Drouuin. *Tém.* Jaque Duprj et Jean Fremau ; la vefu de Jaque Lance et la femme de Isaa (*sic*) Castel. 10 Fév. 1683-4.

Drumetz. Jaen, fils de Pierre Dreume. Baptise en leglise fiamen nostre pasteur estans absen. *Tém.* Jaen Petit et Jaen Rosier ; Susanne Castel et Jenne Castel. 15 Mai 1631.

Jaques, fils de Pierre Drume. *Tém.* Symon Monyes et Jaques Lempreu ; Susanne le Febure et Susanne Castel. 13 Jan. 1632-3.

Piece, f . . . . de Pierre Drumez. *Tém.* Jan le Febure, pigneur, et Pierre le Febure ; Marye Joseph et Elysabet, femme de Jan Peti, flament. 13 Avl. 1634

Abreham, fils de Piere Drume. *Tém.* Danniel de Lecluse et Jan le Martin ; la femme Gabriel Bosschen et Jenne Lenpreur. 1 Nov. 1635.

Marie, fille de Piere Dru Mé. *Tém.* Jan Petit et Pierre le Feure ; Hester Lanthoine et Susanne le Feure. 11 Juin 1637.

Abraham, fils de Pierre Drume. *Tém.* Salomon Lenpereur et Simon Monie ; Olda, la feme de Daniel de Lecluse et Ester, la feme de Piere le Febure. 14 Oct. 1638.

Susanne, fille de Piere Drume. *Tém.* Joel Josse et Jean Hauet ; Susanne Deletette, feme de Jean Deletette ; Susane Berck. 12 Déc. 1647.

Andrieu, fils de Piere Drume. *Tém.* Gamieliel Berck, et Thomas Baudry et Susane Baudry sa feme, et Elizabeth Tauernie. 3 Fév. 1649-50.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham de Drumé. *Tém.* Pierre de Drumé, Jean Desavage ; Mary Ferres, Elizabeth Cateau. 12 Fév. 1659-60.

Elizabeth, fille d'Abraham de Drume. *Tém.* Jaque Dupry et Jean Dupry ; Elizabeth Bals et Magdelainne de Drume. 21 Juin 1663.

Pierre, fils d'Abraham Drume. *Tém.* Pierre Fere le Junne et Perre le Feueur ; Elizabet le Feuer, Susenne Drume. 29 Nov. 1668.

Jaques, fils d'Andre Drume. *Tém.* Jean Blondeau et Zacharie Maihany ; Seusenne Depre, femme de Jaque Dupry le June. 25 Nov. 1683.

Dudden. Jacques, fils de Jean Duden. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau et Onyas Phlippo ; Susenne du Moullain et Ester Apio. 20 Oct. 1644.

Dudden. Piere, fils de Piere Duden. *Tém.* Jean Letree, Guillam Armes ; Mary Duden, Judice Armes, ses 2 meres [du dit Pierre le père]. 28 Fév. 1674-5.
Thomas, fils de Pierre Duden. *Tém.* Thomas Dan, Jean Armaes ; Holda Armes. 1 Jan. 1681-2.

Duin. Sara, fille d'Antoine Duing. *Tém.* Louy de France, Andreu Drouuin ; Sara Vinne, Racelle Lecohie. 9 Fév. 1678-9.

Durey. Jan, fils de Raphael Durij. *Tém.* Plaippe le Secq et Jan Fauriau ; la femme d'Ilerre le Brun et Judicq Plantefeue. 12 Mai 1607.

Farvaques, de. Jacob, fils de Jaque Farvaque. *Tém.*. Ernou Fphlipot [et] Jaque le Dru ; Pironne des Pre, et Matieu du Rieu. 7 Sep. 1595.
Jacob, fils de Michiel Faruaque. *Tém.* Bastien Bernar et Adrien de le Me ; Jacqueminne de Bomne, Catelinne Teuelin. Dieu beny leglise. 6 Mars 1596-7.
Anne, fille de Jacques Faruacques. *Tém.* Rogier Degardin et Baudeuin Burgard ; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Le Febures et Jacqueminne, femme de Jean Cornillo. 28 Juill. 1597.
Jenne, fille de Jacques Faruacques. *Tém.* Cretien Cornille et Rolan Lescaillet ; Elinne, vefue de Jan Destalieu et la femme de Jan Castel. 13 Mai 1599.
Isaac, fils de Jaques Faruaque. *Tém.* Pierre Segar et Nicolas du Toict ; la femme de Jaque le Rouge et la femme d'estienne Jeanuerin. 11 Nov. 1599.
Daniel, fils de Jacque Faruacques. *Tém.* Guilame Ploiart et Jan de Lecluse ; Marie, fe'me de Gille Cambien et Marie Catel. 17 Oct. 1602.
Jan, fils de Jaque Faruacques. *Tém.* Messior Didier et Jan le Feure la fe'me Franchois Despre et la fe'me Jan Castel. 16 Mars 1605-6.
Susanne, fille de Michie Faruarque. *Tém.* Pierre Hapio et Isaac Faruarque ; la fe'me Gillamme Desbonne et la fe'me Evare (*sic*) Faruarque. 10 Août 1606.
Jan, fils d'Euerare Faruarque. *Tém.* Gillamme Desbonne [et] Jan Crusole ; la fe'me Masimilien Durieu et la vefue le Mestre. 21 Sep. 1606.
Racel, fille de Micez Faruaque. *Tém.* Jaque le Cherf ; la fe'me Isaie Charlez. 28 Fév. 1608 [N.S.].
Jaque, fils de Jaque Faruacque. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux et Phlippe Castel ; la vefue de Jan Watelier et la fe'me de Jaque Faruacques. 25 Déc. 1608.
Ester, fille de Jaque Faruarque. *Tém.* Franchois Despre et Elysee Desbones ; la fe'me Maximilien du Rieu et la fe'me Tobie du Toy. 5 Mai 1611.
Jacque, fils de Jacque Faruauque. *Tém.* Jacque Fauauque et sa femme, Jan Queno et sa femme. 13 Mai 1620.
Jacque, fils de Jacque Faruacque. *Tém.* Jacque Faruacque et Jean Quenon ; Mary Mahy et Judique Quenon. 29 Juill. 1621.
Jan, fils de Jaques Faruaques le Jeune, pinneur. *Tém.* Jaques Faruaques, son pere, [du dit J. F. le Jeune] et Melsior Thomas ; Jenne, femme de Jaques Faruaques et Pieronne, femme de Franchois Despre. 26 Jan. 1623 [N.S.].
Jenne, fille de Jacques Faruacques le Jeune. *Tém.* Thomas Berbre (?) et Piere Douin ; Jenne Faruacques et Ester Faruacques. 30 Jan. 1625 [N.S.].
Jaques, fils de Jaques Farvacques le Jeune. *Tém.* Jaques Farvacques layne et Abrehan Castel layne ; Marye Castel, femme de Jan Doyneau layne, et Ester Farvacques, femme de Jan Doyneau le Jeune. 24 Nov. 1633.
Sara, fille de Jaque Fauarque, Junior. *Tém.* Piere Castall, peigneur, et Daniell Fauarque ; Jenne, fe'me de Salomon Roty, et Jenne fe'me de Can (*sic*) Castell. 29 Mars 1635.
Jaques, fils de Jaques Farvacques. *Tém.* Jean Doueneau laine et Jean Castel ; Elisabeth Farvacques et Esther Doueneau. 23 Oct. 1636.
Ester, fille de Jaques Faruaques. *Tém.* Jean Dehages et Jean Doeneau Junior ; Susenne, feme de Abraham Castel, et Anne, feme de Jaques Demarets. 23 Sep. 1638.

Fauconier. Jean, fils de Jan Foquenier. *Tém.* Jean Fremau et Jean du Cro ; la fe'me de Jean de Lescluse et Sara du Mortier. 7 Juin 1601

Fauconier. Jean, fils de Jean Fauqueniert. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse et Lilerre (? Hillaire) le Brun; Marie, fe'me de Liennar Hericars et Marie Motiers. 9 Avl. 1604.

Samuel, fils de Phlyppe Faucconnies. *Tém.* Garmain Bauduin et Jaspar Burier; Marie le Cherf et Marie Deschire. 21 Juill. 1605.

Samuel, fils de Jan Foconnie. *Tém.* Jan Fieuue et Jaspar Burie; la fe'me de Pierre Trannelle et la fe'me d'Alisandre Bruhier. 14 Déc. 1606.

Phlippe, fils de Phlippe Fauconnie. *Tém.* Jacob de Quire et Esaye Leuren; la fe'me de Jaspar Burie et la femme de Garin Grimopon. 15 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Piere, fils de Phlype Fauconnier. *Tém.* Piere Lantoyne et Jan Prouuost; la fe'me de Jermain Bauduin et la fe'me de Nycolla de Celle. 18 Mars 1609-10.

Jan Fauconnies, "Judiht Ferrets, vefue de Philipe Fauconnies, a estez baptize vng enfant," &c. *Tém.* Pierre Halle et Elizees le Rouge; Marie Vanprus et Dorcas, femme doliuier Dauchy. 3 Nov. 1616.

Ferret. Jaen, fils de Jacop Fierre. *Tém.* Jaen Franquelin et Jaen Fieue; la fe'me de Jan Cornillo et la fe'me de Guillaume Desbonnet. 15 Juin 1596.

Sara, fille de Pierre F. et de Judith Jeorge. *Tém.* Jean Despre et Sanson [H]ouegneu; Jacqueminne, fe'me de Jean Cornillo [et M]arie, fe'me de Jean Mortellette. 28 Juin 1597.

Marie, fille de Jacob F. et de Barbe, fille de feu Bartholomy le Bateux. *Tém.* Jan de l'Escluse et Jan Cornillo; la femme de Hugues Herbert et la femme Thomas Bonnel. 13 Août 1598.

Pierre, fils de Pierre F. *Tém.* Anthoine Malfet et Beniamin Renar; la femme Josse du Bois et la femme Mestre Pecq. 16 Déc. 1599.

Susenne, fille de Jacob F. *Tém.* Simon Desormeaux et Tobias Beaugrant; Marie Vaillant et Margeurite Selose. 12 Mai 1600.

Racel, fille de Jacob F. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse et Piere Fieuet; Ester Fieuet et Antonnet le Cocq. 27 Sep. 1601.

Mirien, f[ille] de Piere Feret, *Tém.* Piere Tesse et Antoine le Clerq; Susane, fe'me de Jan le Dou et Ester Thomas, jone fille de l'asamble des flamen. 27 Mars 1603.

Marie, fille de Pierre Ferets. *Tém.* Isay Charlet et Adam Vanquoij; la fe'me de Challe Parrencon et Magrite la Cocq. 22 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Jan Feret. *Tém.* Jaque du Pry et Jan Wallewin; Jenne Desmaret et Marie Vinque, feme dabraham. 12 Mars 1636-7.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Ferre. *Tém.* Jacque du Prie et Jan Ferre; Jenne Bolleu et Jenne du Prie. 29 Déc. 1639.

Jeane, fille de Pierre F. *Tém.* Elie du Prye et Jaques du Prye, Junior; Marie, fe'me de Isaac Decelle et Elizabeth Saberten. 2 Jan. 1641-2.

Mary, fille de Jean Feret. *Tém.* Samuel Delcour et Simon Moynnye; Genne Dupry et Holda Walu. 24 Déc. 1643.

Jacques, fils de Pierre Feré. *Tém.* Samuel Delcour et Isaac Decelé; Elizabhet du Pry et Mary du Pry. 18 Août 1644.

Ester, fille de Piere Fere. Temoin, tout leglise. 29 Août 1647.

Ester, fille de Pierre Fere. *Tém.* Jean Dessauuage et Ester Dupry. 18 Nov. 1649.

Abraham, fils de Pierre Fere. 29 Juin 1651.

Marj, fille de Pierre Ferre. *Tém.* Jean Doneau; la vefue de Jean Ferre. 11 Juin 1654

Jean, fils de Pierre Ferres. *Tém.* Jean du Prie et Elizabeth du Prie. 23 Nov. 1656.

Fieuet. Jacob, fils d'Anslo [Fieue ?]. *Tém.* Joel Desormaux; Jenne Viuidebien (*sic*) et la femme Jan Castel. 9 Fév. 1611-12.

Ester, fille de Doaniel F. *Tém.* Jacque le Febue et Dauit Fieuuet; Ester Becque et Ester Desbonnet. 14 Août 1625.

Flemael, (? Flamen). Jan, fils de Jonas Flema, baux filz de Deny de Lannoy, qui presente lenfant a cause de son (*sic*) absence dudict Flama, et a la requet de la mere de lenfant. *Tém.* Jan Fieuet laine et Louy Deshagle; la fe'me Adrien le Cocq et la fe'me Arnoult Flipo. 26 Juin 1603

Floquet. Marie, fille de Jan F. ; baptizé a leglise flenmenge. *Tém.* Jan Moulin et Michel Crepel ; la femme de Glaude Delecluse et Marie, fille de Estienne Jauerin. 15 Déc. 1622.

Elisabet, fille de Jan F. *Tém.* Jacob Paget et Fernande vande Stienne ; Marie Casie et Marie Franchoij. 11 Sep. 1625.

Jean, fils de Jean Floqué. *Tém.* Pierre Hoiban et Adrian des Mestre ; Jeanne, femme de Andrien de France et Marie de Cherf, jeune fille. 19 Août 1627.

Forterie, de la. Anne, fille de Rober Fortery. *Tém.* Jan de Couriere et Paul Plouuie ; la fe'me Paul Plouuie et la fylle Jan Brouq, Dorcas. 11 Nov. 1610.

Paul, fils de Rober Fortrij. *Tém.* Jan Brou, Charle Grengole ; Magrite Loridan, Rachel Holain. 17 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Jonnas, fils de Robert Fortey. *Tém.* Jan Corbiser et Josue le Coq ; Susenne Grenole et Elizabet Faruauque. 20 Sep. 1618.

Marij, fille de Robert Fortry. *Tém.* Pierre Lesquinet et Martin le Rou ; Mary Lesquinet et Mary Coquel. 24 Juin 1621.

Fourdrinier. Thomas, fils de Beniamne (*sic*) Fourdinier. *Tém.* Thomas de la Haize ; Marthe le Monnier. 12 Nov. 1698

Thomas, fils de Benyamine Fourdrenier. *Tém.* Tho. la Haize ; Marthe Monnier. 12 Nov. 1699.

Fourmestreaux. Ester, fille de Mathieu Fournerau. *Tém.* Deny Lermite et Jan de le Riuiere ; la fe'me Isaye Leuren et la fe'me Sacarie le Ma-haieu. 8 Sep. 1605.

Marie, fille de Mathieu Fornerau. *Tém.* Nicolas Lance et Pierre Boquillon ; la fe'me de Jaque le Conte et Elisabet Molin. 13 Nov. 1608.

Anne, fille de Mathieu Fourmentreaux. *Tém.* Guarin Grimoupon et Estiene Walet ; [la] fe'me Deny Lermite et la fe'me Louy de Cherf. 19 Mai 1611.

Isaact, fils de Mathieu Fourmentraulx. *Tém.* Isaact Vanpruse et Jean Quenout ; la fe'me Jacob Dechires et Tonnette Desbonnet. 3 Mars 1615-16.

Fournier. Martin, fils d'Angrien F. *Tém.* Jean Tripie et Nicolas de Mon. [. . . Juin 1598].

France, de. . . . . . , fille d'Andrieu de F. et de Marie sa femme. *Tém.* Melsio Hauet et Jean Liuein ; la femme Thomas Jouuezt et la femme Jean du Meny. 2 Août 1596.

Piere, fils d'Andre de F. et de Marie Copon. *Tém.* Lienart de Herisart et Guillam Ducatell ; Sainte Feret et Marye Ahage. 1 Oct. 1598.

Jean, fils d'Andrieu de F. *Tém.* Louy le Cherf et Abraham Catel ; la femme Jan de Lanoy et la femme Lenar Herichar. 25 Déc. 1600.

Jacque, fils d'Andre de F. *Tém.* Jan Hauet et Adan Vancoy ; la fe'me Jacob Dequire et Anne de le Me. 4 Sep. 1602.

Jenne, fille d'Andre de Franche. *Tém.* Garin de Grimopon [et] Piere Lanthoine ; la fe'me Martin le Pers et Judicth Lieuin. 10 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Benjamyn, fils d'Andrieu de Franche. *Tém.* Bertolomie de la Rue et Jaque le Cerf ; la fe'me Nicola Natye et la fe'me Remibouries. 7 Jan. 1609-10.

Mannasee, fils d'Andrieu de F. *Tém.* Jan Fourmentin, Michie Crepel ; Sara Dolen, Jenne le Cherf. 3 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Andrye, fils d'Andrye de F. *Tém.* Louys de Cherf et Rollan de Landre ; Marrye de France et Tonette des Watinne. 6 Juin 1619.

Marye, fille d'Andre de F. *Tém.* Andrie de France et Phelipe Malbrancque ; Marye de France et Marie des Cherf. 6 Mai 1621.

Jan, fils d'Andre de F. *Tém.* Jan Floquet et Jan le Dru ; Jeune Polet et Susanne Decherf. 2 Mars 1623 [N.S.].

Jenne, fille d'Andreu de F. *Tém.* Jacop Pages et Piere de France ; Sara Ferre et Marie Martin. 10 Oct. 1624.

Louij, fils d'Andre de F. *Tém.* Louij des Cherf et Jaques Sinct Legier ; Susenne, femme de Abrehan Castel et Susenne des Cherf, june fille. 21 Jan. 1627 [N.S.].

France, de. Ellisabet, fille d'Andrieu de Franche. *Tém.* Jan Jouquetz et Jacop des Cherf ; Jenne le Febue et Marie Floquet. 22 Mars 1628-9.

Jean, fils d'Andre de F. *Tém.* Jean Prouuo et Jean Hateuille ; Judick le Per et Marie Rickie, tous deux jeune fille. 4 Sep. 1631.

Dauid, fils d'Andrieu de F. *Tém.* Abraham Decellé et Arnoult le Coq ; Jenne Guezell et Jenne, feme de Jan Lieuin. 5 Oct. 1634.

Beniamin, fils d'Andre de F. *Tém.* Phelipe Canbau et Paul de Man ; Marie Page et Marie Lance. 23 Déc. 1638.

Sara, fille d'Andrieu de F. *Tém.* Jaques Saye et Jacob Godart ; Marie Polet, feme de Abell Polett de Londre et Sara Phlippo. 25 Juill. 1641.

Louy, fils de Louy de F. *Tém.* Daniel Josez et Jan Coquede ; Jenne Hudeleu, feme de Noe Hudeleu, et Jenne Lenpereur. 29 Juin 1651.

Andre, fils de Louy de F. *Tém.* Micee le Clercq et Jean Coquide ; Jenne Castel, feme de Richar Castel, et Mariee Burgar. 5 Déc. 1652.

Mary, fille de Lois le F. *Tém.* Abraham du Mollin et Jan de France ; Susenne Lecohis et Lisabhet de Franses. 12 Nov. 1654.

Ricart, fils de David de F. *Tém.* Richart Ginkerson, sinor, et Thomas Michiel ; Susenne Wise et Sara Greene. 6 Jan. 1655-6.

Madeleine, fille de Louy de F. *Tém.* Danielle Polles et Davy de France ; Susenne du Bois et Mary Cateau. 12 Oct. 1656.

Davy, fils de Davy de F. *Tém.* Jude Haves et Jean Ferres ; Sara Lenpereur et Mary Cateau. 1 Fév. 1656-7.

Susanne, fille de Louis Defranse. *Tém.* Jacob Lecohie et Jaques Doucement ; Marje Varlet et Susanne le Franc. 7 Mars 1657-8.

Susenne, fille de Jean de F. *Tém.* Edward Miles, Isaac Castelle ; Susenne Coats, Helen Grinnello. 27 Mars 1659.

Susenne, fille de Louy de F. *Tém.* Jean Delebecq, Jean Haves ; Susenne Marlierre et Ester Monierre. 19 Déc. 1659.

Thomas, fils de David le F. *Tém.* Onias Phlippo et Sara Grinne. 19 Déc. 1659.

Samuelle, fils de Jean de F. *Tém.* Jean Desavage ; Elizabeth Cateau, Mary du Mé. 8 Oct. 1660.

Elizabeth, fille de Davy de F. *Tém.* Jean Dessauuage et Francoy Daueroux ; Jenne Fere, femme de Piere Fere. 10 Nov. 1661.

Sara, fille de Jean de F. *Tém.* Jean Dehague, Juneor, et Pierre de Lespau ; Susanne Marlier, femme de Phlipe Marlie, et Sara Grene, angloise. 1 Mars 1662-3.

Jean, fils de Louy de F. *Tém.* Zacharie Maheu et Phlippe Varle ; Elizabeth le Cerf et Judique Lescohie. 1 Nov. 1663.

Mary, fille de Louy de F. *Tém.* Pierre Haves, Jacque Ferres ; Anne du Prie, Susenne Drume. 27 Jan. 1666-7.

Louis, fils de Louis de F. *Tém.* Jude Hauet et Jaque Leroy ; Jenne Fere e Elisabhet Duprie. 7 Fév. 1669 [N.S.].

Mari, fille de Loui de F. *Tém.* Jean Fremeau et Jaque Haué ; Mari de Franse e Marie Haué. 17 Sep. 1692.

Francois. Marie, fille de Jan F. *Tém.* Jan Fourmentin et Berna de le Cambre ; la fe'me de Abrehan Catelle et la fe'me de Jan de Courir. 24 Fév. 1604-5.

Sarra, fille de Jan Franchois. *Tém.* Dannel Vermon et Jan Mortelet ; la fe'me Jan Formentien et la fe'me Bernare de le Chambre. 22 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Piere, fils de Jan Fransois. *Tém.* Maximlian du Rieu et Jan Frumau ; Marie Mottelette et Judit des Barbieu. 22 Mai 1608.

Pierre, fils de Guillaume Franchois. *Tém.* Gerard de Buingne et Piere Lupart ; la fe'me de Nicolas de Cele et la vefue Jan Franchois. 24 Fév. 1610-11.

Marie, fille de Jan Franchois. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Jan Desreumaux ; la fe'me Victor du Bois et la fe'me Jan Desreumaux. 12 Mai 1611.

Francois. Jacque, fils de Pierre Franchois. *Tém.* Hughe de Cele, Nicolas de Cele; Caterinne de Cele, Marie du Me. 17 Oct. 1613.

Jaque, fils de Pierre Franchois. *Tém.* Jan Duprij et Franchois Sarasins; la fe'me Franchois Decele. 11 Déc. 1614.

Maries, fille de Guillaume Franchois. *Tém.* Jacques le Grin laisnez et Pierre du Mez; Clarette, la femme Jacques le Febure et la femme de Luc Beccues. 16 Fév. 1616-17.

Pierre, fils de Fierre Franchois. *Tém.* Franchois Adam et Ector Desquirez; Jenne des Cherf et Madalinne Prouuost. 25 Août 1616.

Abreham, fils de Pierre F. *Tém.* Jan Prouuot et Isacq Boudry; Marie Cuuelie. 15 Fév. 1617-18.

Jacque, fils de Guillam'e Franchoit. *Tém.* Estienne Pullet et Jacque Setiquelin; la femme Elie Phlipo et la femme Noe Quoquede. 14 Mars 1618-19.

Janne, fille de Pierre F. *Tém.* Phlipe Fremaux et Isace Decoile; Marryee Sarasin et Susenne Lansoine. 17 Oct. 1619.

Sara Mary, fille de Sarasin Francoy. *Tém.* Jacque le Rouge et Louy de Cerf; Dorca, la fe'me Oliuie Daucy et Susane le Rouge, fe'me de Jan le Leu. 6 Août 1620.

Ester, fille de Pierre Franchois. *Tém.* Abraham de Cele; Jenne Desremau et Esther Haue. 5 Août 1621.

Marie, fille de Pierre F. *Tém.* Franchois Decelé et Abraham Decelé; Marie Decelé, femme de Isaac Decelé, et Marie, femme de Abreham Decelé. 2 Fév. 1623 [N.S.].

Abraham, fils de Piere F. *Tém.* Jean Desauuage et Abraham de Cele, fils de Francois; et Marie le Roy. 24 Avl. 1625.

Fremault. Piere, fils de Jean F. et de Philipote le Mahieu. *Tém.* Jean le Mahieu et Philipe Destombe; Rachiel Tibreghien, fe'me de Jean de Lescluse, et Judith Couzar, fe'me de Pierre le Mahieu. 17 Juin 1597.

Jan, fils de Jan Freumaus. *Tém.* Jan Freumaus son pere [de J. T. le père de l'enfant], et Francois de le Montainne et sa fa'me, et la fe'me de Jan Freumaus. 5 Oct. 1606.

Marie, fille de Jan Fremaul. *Tém.* Jaques le Cherf et Jaques Fremault; Mageryte Selosse, femme D'adrien le Coq, et Jenne Selosse, la fe'me d'Abraham Castel. 15 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Jaque, fils de Jan Freumaut. *Tém.* Abrahan Castel et Josue le Coque; la fe'me Jaque le Chef et la fe'me Jan Doingneau. 13 Jan. 1610-11.

Pierre, fils de Jaen Freumaux. *Tém.* Andrien Videbien, Abraham Castel le Jeune; la fe'me Joel de Somaux, Jenne Castel. 25 Oct. 1612.

Piere, fils de Jan F. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux, Jaen Donneau; Susenne Marishall, Jenne Castell. 17 Oct. 1613.

Saras, fille de Jean Fremauz. *Tém.* Jean Catel, fielz Abrahan, et Pierre le Tob (?); Saras Malbranq et Saras le Pert. 18 Fév. 1615-16.

Susanne, fille de Jan Fremaux. *Tém.* Salemon Roty et Pierre Fremaux; Marrye Crany, femme de Noe Lesquenet et Anne de le Me, femme de Jan Castel. 25 Oct. 1618.

Jenne, fille de Jan Freumault. *Tém.* Flipe Freumault et Jan Selose; Jenne Freumault et Jenne du Cro. 12 Juin 1620.

Jaques, fils de Jaques F. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux et Samuel Ploiart; Jenne Castel et Catelinne Fermault. 25 Août 1622.

Janne, fille de Philipe Fremau. *Tém.* Abraham Castel laine; Crestienne, vefue de Matias de Courselle et Jenne Selos, femme de Abraham Castel. 8 Août 1624.

Jean, fils de Jacques Fremaut. *Tém.* Piere Fremaut, Jean Cornilo; Marie Guesquier et Elisabhet Desormeuaux. 10 Oct. 1624.

Judicq', fille de Jacque F. *Tém.* Hectore Desquire et Samuel Desormeau; Susenne le Febue et Madelaine Vacq. 7 Sep. 1628.

Fremault. Sara, fille de Pierre Fremaux. *Tém.* Estine Jauverin et Gille Casie; Cateline Hauet, veufe de Jaen Mollin, et Marie Casye, jeune fille. 29 Nov. 1629.

Pierre, fils de Jaques Fremauldt. *Tém.* Jean Castel de Noirvis et Jean Despre; Sara Castel et Susenne Castel jeune filles. 9 Oct. 1631.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Fremau. *Tém.* Jaques Hauet et Jaques Castel; Anne Castel et Sara Flecer, angloise. 29 Avl. 1632.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Fremau. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Jan Lempreu; Anne Casteau et Elysabet Phlypo. 14 Juill. 1633.

Samuell, fils de Jaque F. *Tém.* Daniell José et Nathan Desbonet; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Castelle, et Hester, fe'me de Piere Castell. 7 Sep. 1634.

Piere, fils de Piere Freumault. *Tém.* Piere Cateau, boulenger, et Anthoine Morillon; Marie, fe'me de Elie Phlippo et Sara Lescluse. 14 Déc. 1634.

Elie, fils de Pierre F. *Tém.* Elie Phlipo Senior et Jean Martin; Sara Vanhoue et Marie Morillon. 8 Mai 1636.

Elie, fille de Pierre Freumau. *Tém.* Jan Prouo et Cornille du Molin; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Lempreur, et Sara Phlippo. 6 Août 1637.

Susanne, fille de Jan Freumau. *Tém.* Piere Castell et Piere des Pré; Susanne, femme dabraham Castell senior, et Jenne, feme de Jan Lieuin. 2 Avl. 1637.

Isaac, fils de Pierre Fremaut. *Tém.* Isaac Decele et Jaques du Bois; Susenne du Molin et Olda de Lecluse. 21 Avl. 1639.

Bengamain, fils de Jacque F. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Ref (? Ralph) Sommerland; Marie Jose et Ester Douneau. 5 Avl. 1640.

Marie, fille de Jacque F. *Tém.* Jacque Feruacque et Jan Lenpreu; Marie Martain et Susenne du Mollain. 5 Avl. 1640.

Jan, fils de Pierre Fremau. *Tém.* Germain le Roy et Nicolas Josse; Marie Martin et Aime Eduard. 28 Juin 1640.

Marie, fille de Piere Freumau. *Tém.* Daniell Lescluse et Jaques Cateau; Marie, feme de Daniell Joze, et Marie, feme de Jan des Hagues. 8 Mai 1642.

Joel, fils de Jaques F. *Tém.* Jan Coquede et Jan Castel; Elysabett le Feure et Ester Castel. 17 Juill. 1642.

Ester, fille de Pierre Fremau. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Anthoynne Morylon; Jenne Dovin. 4 Jan. 1645-6.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Fremau. *Tém.* Etyenne Morryllon et Marye du Bois. 21 Mars 1646-7.

Judich, fille de Pierre Fremaulx. *Tém.* Gille Becquarne et Isaac Potie; Judich Fremaulx et Mary de Buin. 30 Déc. 1655.

Pierre, fils de Jean Fremaulx. *Tém.* Sebastian Tauerniers, Pierre Morilon; Elizabeth Cateau, Elizabeth le Drue. 21 Jan. 1665-6.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean Fremaulx. *Tém.* Jacque Doucemen, Anthoine Duin; Sara Fremaulx, Susenne le Cerfe. 13 Jan. 1666-7.

Elizabet, fille d'Elie Fremau. *Tém.* Jaque Fere e Jaque Grindole Junc; Jeanne Cateau e Elizabet Letre. 14 Mars 1668-9.

Sara, fille de Jean Fremau. *Tém.* Pirre (*sic*) e Pirre Carpentie; Jenne le Cherf, Jenne Desouais. 27 Mars 1669.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean Fremau. *Tém.* Salomon Roty, Jacque du Prie; Elizabeth du Prie, Elizabeth Drumee, femme de Abraham Drumee. 12 Fév. 1670-1.

Marie, fille d'Elie Framau. *Tém.* Jean Ferre, Abraham Ferre; Marie Dessauuage, Marie Dume. 11 Fév. 1671-2.

Jean, fils de Jean Fremau. *Tém.* Jean Molin et Jean le Cerf; Ester Fremau et Michiel le Cerf. 5 Jan. 1672-3.

Piere, fils d'Elie Fremou. Baptizes a leglese flament, pour ce que notre pasteur sportote (*sic*) mal. *Tém.* Jaques Duprie, Jaques Haue; Ann Cateau, Sara Letre. 24 Jan. 1674-5.

Fremault. Aron, fils de Jean Fremau. *Tém.* Abreham de Drume, Aron Paul; Madeleine de Drume, Marie Desauage. 16 Mai 1675.

Esther, fille de Jean Fremau. *Tém.* Dauid le France, Gillam Menes; Marj Gringol, Elizabet Drume. 6 Jan. 1677-8.

Mary, fille de Jean Fremaux. *Tém.* Jacque le Drue, Joseph Mandome; Mary Vennin, Hanneh Benslé. 23 Nov. 1679.

Fromentin. Jan, fils de Jan Formentin. *Tém.* Noe Hauet et Thomas Desbarbieux; la femme Masimilien du Rieu et la fe'me Jan Franchois. 29 Déc. 1605.

Piere, fils de Jean Fourmentin. *Tém.* Maximilen du Rieu [et] Nicollas Vasseur; la vefue de Henry le Cherf et la fe'me de François Desmaretz. 15 Sep. 1607.

Jaque, fils de Jan Formentien. *Tém.* Gillamme Mansar; la fe'me de Noe Hauet et la fe'me de Samuel du Rie. 21 Mai 1609.

Froment. Daniel, fils de Daniel Vromon. *Tém.* Jan Trypie et Jan le Febure; la feme d'Anthoine Crespel et la fe'me de Jan Franchois. 25 Fév. 1609-10.

Gamart. (*qy* **Gemart.**) Marie, fille de Jean Ganmuert et de Janne Longan, feut ne le 17 de Septembre 1683. *Tém.* Carlle Graingol et Philippe Graingol; Marie Dume et Marie Bernicen. [Date of baptism not stated].

Gimard. Jenne Elizabeth, fille de Jean G. Lenfant et nee le premier jour de Juin. *Tém.* Jacque Lonias; Jenne et Elizabeth Lepine. 7 Juin 1685.

Gardin, du. Elyzabette, fille de Franchoys du Gardyn. *Tém.* Jan Tery et Jacque Tyry; Marye de Val et la fylle Jan Hanar, Elyzabest Hannar. 12 Juill. 1595.

....., f .... de Franchois Degardin. *Tém.* Thomas Joueve ..... Meuris Heule; la fe'me de ..... et [la] fe'me de Jean Moullinnier. 20 Fév. 1596-7.

Jan, fils de Samuel Desgardain. *Tém.* Jan Oufre et Pierre de Lannoije; Marie le Grain et Elysabet de Lannoye. 2 Avl. 1626.

Samuel, fils de Samuel Desgardin. *Tém.* Jean le Febure et Jean Homts (?); Susanne Heudeleu et Marie Fulshis. 30 Déc. 1627.

Samuel, fils de Samuel Degardin. *Tém.* Jaen Delecourt et Edmond Boutifant; Marye le Grin et Sara Lanoie, tous deus jeune fille a maryee. 23 Mai 1630.

Jaques, fils de Samuel de Gardin. *Tém.*. Jaques le Grein, Pierre Boquilon; Elisabet Ferman, Anne Ferman. 2 Oct. 1631.

Henry, fils de Hery de Gardien. *Tém.* Soy mesme [le dit Hery] e la femme de Solomon Brimen. 15 Nov. 1668.

Abraham, fils de Herry du G. *Tém.* Paul du Mee et Pieirre Hauquer. 4 Déc. 1670.

Genellis, de. ....., enfant de Jan Genelle. *Tém.* Isaij Hapio et Jaspar Lamio; Magrit Bionguart et Madelaine Leuien. 30 Juill. 1620.

Germau. Henry, fils d'Henry G. *Tém.* Jan Baudart et Jan de la Hie'z (?); Magrite Croquogon et Elisabet Ronau. 25 Nov. 1604.

Gettem, de. Jaques, fils de Jaques de G. *Tém.* ..... et Jaques de Gettem; ..... Jan Baguelar et ..... Jopses. 2 [Nov. 1595.]

Marie, fille de Jaques de G. *Tém.* Jean de l'Escluse et Louis Desbonnets; Marie l'Amourette et Marie de Lanois. 3 Sep. 1598.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaque de Guettem. *Tém.* Mathieu Taisse et Jan Joseph; la fe'me de Jaspart Polet et la fe'me Pierre Hautoit. 23 Nov. 1600.

Gian. Andrie, fils d'Andrie G. *Tém.* Onias Philipo et Samuel Amouneau; Marie Desauuaige. 22 Avl. 1683

Jacque, fils d'André G. *Tém.* Jacque Soulice et Isabeau Lepine. 15 Juin 1684.

Gilman. Jan, fils de Gilain Gileman. *Tém.* Jan Waqué et Vaspasian Lamio; Elizabhet, femme de Daniel Lette, et Marie Verdier. 11 Avl. 1624.

Pierre, fils de Gillin Gilleman. *Tém.* Leuren Saie et Jan le Febure. pinnieur; Marie du Ponceau, june fille, et Ester Faruaques, juune fille. 12 Nov. 1626.

Elisabeht, fille de Guilin Guilleman. *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Jacque Saye; Marie le Grain et Judicque Waque. 16 Nov. 1628.

Gilman. Jaen, fils de Guilin Guilman. *Tém.* Pierre Dehague et Hugue du Bois, jeunes hommes tous deux; Marie Verdire et Susanne de Lanne, jeunes filles tous deux. 12 Juin 1631.

Gobart. Daniel, fils de Jonas Goubard et de Debora Cacon sa femme. *Tém.* Daniel Perrier et Catherine le Vilain. 25 Juill. 1693.

Godart. Jacop, fils de Jacop Godar. *Tém.* Jaque a Hayge et Meurice Hulin; Magrite, la fe'me Meurice Hulin et Pironne Bara. 21 Avl. 1611.

Abraham, fils de Jacque Godar. *Tém.* Pierre Miez, Jan le Febure; Elisabeth Lescayllet, Marie Cambien. 24 Oct. 1613.

Marie, fille de Jacob Godar. *Tém.* Timothee Banage et Ricar Holnoet; la femme Jaque a Hage et la fe'me Jan le Poutre. 23 Avl. 1615.

Samuel, fils de Jacob Godar. *Tém.* Samuel Canbie et Jacob Boy; Susanne, femme de Jan le Febure, et Jenne Lescaillet, jeune fille. 21 Déc. 1617.

Jenne, fille de Jacob Godar. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Natant Desbonnet; Marye Lescallet et Janne le Verue. "Son marry estant present." 20 Fév. 1619-20.

Piere, fils de Dauid Godar. *Tém.* Docteur de Laune et Piere du Mé; Susanne, feme de Jan le Feure et Marie, fe'me disac Decellé. 5 Fév. 1636-7.

Susane, fille de Jacob G. *Tém.* Nathan Desbonet et Jermain le Roy; Elizabeth, fe'me de Docteur de Laune et Susane, fe'me de Jan le Feure senior, 2 Mai 1641.

Marie, fille de Jacob Godar. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Jan Castel; Marie Inglise et Marie Lance. 19 Mars 1642-3.

Gogon. Ledeye, fille de Hernour G. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Jan Hermesem; la femme de Jan Martin. 11 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Elizabeth, fille d'Ernou G. *Tém.* Jean Martin; la feme de Jean Fieuez. 2 Avl. 1601.

Sara, fille de Ernou G. *Tém.* Vng englois nomme Edeman Windre; Josinne Buc et Caterinne Cast. 2 Fév. 1602-3.

Goret, de. Philippe, fils de Phlippe Gorres, or De Gore. (Entered twice). *Tém.* Estienne Jaurin et Jean Jeurion; la femme de Noe Haue et la vefue de Nicolas Feuliet. 14 Sep. 1598.

Jaque, fils de Phlippe Gore. Né le 12 Déc. *Tém.* Hery le Cerf et Adreien Rouau; Sainct Ferre (*sic*) et Jenne Jauerin. 16 Déc. 1599.

Jan, fils de Philippe Goure. *Tém.* Simon du Quenoy et Abreham Casteau; la femme Hery le Cerf et la femme de Jaque Segar. 27 Juin 1602.

Beniamin, fils de Phipe Gore. *Tém.* Nicolas du Thoit et Nicolas Vasseu; Pierronne, la fe'me Eurard Faruaque et Jenne, la fe'me Abraham Castel. 28 Sep. 1603.

Gorlie. Isaact, fils de Loy G. *Tém.* Noe Hauet et Jean le Leu; la fe'me Hery le Cerf et la femme Lainnart Herricart. 29 Jan. 1597-8.

Gossart. Pierre, fils de Rogir Gosar. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo et Pierre Lesquinet; Susanne Cornilo et Judit Cornette. 8 Août 1606.

Grebert. Susanne, fille de Jaque G. *Tém.* Isaye Chrlet (*sic*) et Jaque de la Tour; la femme de Laurent de la Tour et Susanne Grebert. 25 Août 1611.

Susanne, fille de Jaque Grobert. *Tém.* Nicolas Lance et Jan de Bugne; Susanne Grobert et Marie Clerc. 30 Août 1612.

Grimonpont. Elisabet, fille de ..... Grimoupon. *Tém.* Ernou Phlipo ..... Martinne du Rieu..... — Nov. 1596.

Sara, fille de Gharin de Grimoupon et de Marie le Conte sa femme. *Tém.* Simon Duquennoy et Jan de Grimoupo'; la femme de Jan Lescohie et Marie Mortie. 21 Jan. 1599 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Garin Grimopom. *Tém.* Daniel A Haige et Jaque Seguar; Judith Desbarbieu et Phebe du Rieu. 14 Déc. 1600.

Phelipe, fils de Garin Grimopon. *Tém.* Elize Desbonne et Ely Phlipo; Jaqueminne, fe'me de Jan Cornilo et Anthonette, fe'me de Jacque Segar. 6 Fév. 1602-3.

Grincourt, de. Jacque, fils de Jacque de Grincour. *Tém.* Jean le Leu et Gabriel Bouquilon; Jenne le Conte et Marie Lesquinet. Dieu benie l'Eglise . . . . . Bon fideles qui maintiennent l . . . . . 2 Déc. 1596.

Gringole. Elizabet, fille de Carles Gregoire et de Susane sa fe'me. *Tém.* Thomas Jonet [et] Jan Fieuet, lainne ; Marie, fe'me de Henry le Cerf, et Katherinne, veufue de Simon du Quennoy. 27 Mars 1603.

Piere, fils de Charle Gringoire. *Tém.* Miciel Lescalez et Dennel Vremon ; Pieronne Gringoire et Magrite Consort. 2 Déc. 1604.

Pierre, fils de Charle Grengole. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Martain Lohen ; Marie Grengole et Marie Bara. 8 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Charle G. *Tém.* Jan le Brou et Ernout Planchon ; Anne, la fe'me Dannel Desormeau, et Dorcas, la fylle Jan le Brou. 16 Juill. 1609.

Charle, fils de Charle G. *Tém.* Pierre Ahle et Elie Vaque ; la fe'me Jaque Faruaque. 16 Fév. 1611-12.

Jaque, fils de Charle Grengole. *Tém.* Mathieu Taise et Piere du Me ; Magrite Walle, et la fe'me Franchois Mallebranque. 3 Juill. 1614.

Philippe, fils de Charle Gringolle. *Tém.* Luc Malbranques et Robert le Fortries ; Judhit Dengremon et Marte Fauconnies. 8 Déc. 1616.

Judic, fille de Carle Gregole. *Tém.* Phlipe Mallebranque et Gille Casye ; Martinne Carnage et Judic Ploiart. 21 Mai 1620.

Susanne, fille de Charle Grengole. *Tém.* Jaques Fremau et Jan Corbizé ; Susenne, femme de Jan Burgar, [et] Thomasinne, femme de Samuel Ploiar. 23 Mars 1623 [N.S.].

Susanne, fille de Jan Gryngole. *Tém.* Carle Cryngole et Jan le Dou ; Susanne Gryngole et Ester, femme delisee Debonet. 26 Août 1632.

Jan, fils de Jan Gryngole. *Tém.* Dauyd Godartet Danyel Desormeaux ; Susanne le Dru et Marye le Dru, jeune filles. 4 Mai 1634.

Charle, fils de Jean G. *Tém.* Dauid Fieue et Daniell Lecluse ; Jenne Desbonnet et Marie Choquetu. 8 Mai 1636.

Pierre, fils de Jan Gringolle. *Tém.* Jan Desreumaux et Philipe Gringolle ; Susanne le Dou et Elizabeth de Naze. 11 Nov. 1637.

Anne, fille de Jan Grengole. *Tém.* Samuel de le Cour et Jan de le Tette ; Anne Desmaret et Holda de Lecluse. 17 Nov. 1639.

Hester, fille de Philippe Gringolle. *Tém.* Isaac Decelle et Daniel Desormeaux ; Ane Sonneville et Elizabeth Naris. 16 Mai 1641.

Charle, fils de Flype G. *Tém.* Charle Gringole et Danniel Jose ; Jenne Desbonnet et Anne Sonneuille. 10 Juill. 1642.

Marie, fille de Jan G. *Tém.* Piere le Dru et Anthoine Mourilon ; Saune (*sic*) de le Teate et Marie Desormais. 2 Avl. 1643.

Ester, fille de Jean Graingole. *Tém.* Isaac Decelé et Simon Monnye, Ester Grayngole. 1 Déc. 1644.

Sara, fille de Jean Grayngol. *Tém.* Arnou Catlin et Jean Daucy ; Sara du Mé, fe'me de Pierre du Mé. 20 Fév. 1646-7.

Ester, fille de Phlipe Graingolle. *Tém.* Natanael Buch, Pier Dume ; Jaquemaine Letten, (?) et Abigail Lange. 12 Déc. 1647.

Philippe, fils de Philippe Gryngol. *Tém.* Davyd le Gocq et Jean Hudeleu ; Marye, vefue de Isaac Decelé, et Marye, fe'me de Jan Dehageu. 29 Déc. 1650.

Jean, fils de Philippe Gryngol. *Tém.* Jan Daucy et Jan le Cocq ; Marie, fe'me de Daniel Josez, et Susanne, fe'me de Philippe Marlyer. 22 Déc. 1650.

Judict, fille de Philippe Gringoll. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Jan Lange ; Judict, fe'me de Jaque Fremaux, et Judict, fe'me de Jean le Cocq. 25 Fév. 1654-5.

Susenne, fille de Philippe Gringolle. *Tém.* David Bourgarre, et Abraham Roty ; Mary le Cercq et Mary du Mec. 15 Juin 1656.

Gringole. Jean, fils de Charle Gringolle. *Tém.* Jean Desavage et Jean Ferré; Elizabeth Catteau et Elizabeth le Dru. 10 Nov. 1672.

Jaques, fils de Jaques Gringolle. *Tém.* Jaques Bartin, Sebastien Tauerniers; Olda Bartin, Marie Dehageu. 13 Avril 1673.

Anne, fille de Charle Gringolle. *Tém.* Jaques Duprie, Estienne de le Tette; Ester Gringolle, Anne Catteu. 8 Nov. 1674.

Charles, fils de Charles Gringolle. *Tém.* Charles Gringolle, Pierre Sittmé; Mary Desormeaulx, Rebeca Gringolle. 20 Mai 1677.

Grommee. Susanne, fille de Jacob Groma. *Tém.* Martin le Sur et Franchoy Hodbert; la fe'me de Martin le Sur et la fe'me de Jean le Clercq. 29 Nov. 1601.

. . . . . fille de Jacob Gromas. *Tém.* Jean Rogeaulx et Liennart de Herichart; Chaterinne, femme de Charle Facque et la vefue Lamies. Vers la fin d'Oct. 1603.

Guillot. Rene, fils de Rene G. *Tém.* Zacary Mahieu linne; la femme de Zachary Mahieu le Jeune. 30 Août 1685.

Zacarie, fils de René Guillet. *Tém.* Zacarie Mahieu et Elizabeth, femme de Andre Drumee. 5 Sept. 1686.

Haccart. Judict, fille de Jan Herchar. *Tém.* Leuren Herchar et Miche Dam; Marie Cambie et Susanne Herchar. 27 Oct. 1611.

Pierre, fils de Jan Herchar. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse, Pierre Herchar; Anne, fe'me Pierre Tranieze, Marie Herchar. 16 Oct. 1614.

Dannel, fils de Jan Harcar. *Tém.* Abreham Bayllon et Dannel Josset; Esters Canbieu et Elisabet du Cemyn. 3 Jan. 1618-19.

Jan, fils de Jan Herchar. *Tém.* Erasme Franchomme et Joel Josepf; Anne Hapart et Rebeca Herchar. 11 Jan. 1624 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Pierre Herchar. *Tém.* Jan Herchar et Salomon Cambye; Marie, femme de Samuel Cambien. 25 Avril 1624.

Daniel, fils de Jean Hachar. *Tém.* Daniel Josez et Jen (*sic*) Lange; Marye Josez et Abigail Castel. 28 Juill. 1650.

Jenne, fille de Jean Hachar. *Tém.* Jean Coquide et Isaac Riquy; Jenne Hudeleu [et] Elizabet Castel. 1 Août 1652.

Abigail, fille de Jan Hachard. *Tém.* Jan Lange linne et Michee Langthorn; Abigail Lange, fem' de Jan Lange lene, et Anne Lange. 3 Sept. 1654.

Judict, fille de Jean Hachar. *Tém.* Jacque du Prye, Jean Lange, Juner; Mary fe'mes de Beliard et Susenne Lange, jeune fille. 1 Mars 1656-7.

Jean, fils de Jean Hachar. *Tém.* Davy Lance, Pierre Ferré; Susenne Marlierre, Mary du Mé. 1 Oct. 1660.

Mary, fille de Danielle Hachar. *Tém.* Zachary Morilon et Sebastian Taverniers, Juner; Mary le Roy, jeune fille, Elizabeth Letre. 24 Nov. 1667.

Hageues, des. Jean, fils de Louy des Hagenes. *Tém.* Matieu Ploiar et Jacque des Reumau; Nicolas du Bus et la fe'me Simon du Cenoy (? Lenoy). 2 Oct. 1597.

Susenne, fille de Louy des Hageus. *Tém.* Pierre de Lecluse et Jaque des Hageus; Marie Cateaux et Marie Roullion. 30 Mars 1600.

Jaques, fils de Louy de Hagle. "Louy de Hagle faict presente par Jan Fremaulx et Abrehan Castel; le nom de lenfant et Jacques; le marinne la fe'me Piere Isquenet et la fe'me de Jan de Lecluze." 28 Août 1603.

Jaque, fils de Jaque des Hageues. *Tém.* "Louy des Hagenes et sa femme et Jan de des Remaus, et la femme de Jan de Lescluse." 19 Jan. 1605-6.

Jan, fils de Jan de Hague. *Tém.* Louis Dehague et Germayn le Roy; Anthoynette, femme de Louis Deshague, et Marye, femme de Germayn le Roy. 29 Déc. 1633.

Jan, fils de Jan Deshague. *Tém.* Jaque Deshague et son beau pere (de J. Deshague), Jermain le Roy; Anthoneste Deshague, vefue de feu Louy, et Marie, feme Abraham du Poncheau. 8 Fév. 1634-5.

Jan, fils de Jan Deshague. *Tém.* Paul le Roy et Jaque Fauarque; Anthoineste, vefue de feu Louy Deshague et Susane Heudleu, fe'me de Noé. 11 Juin 1637.

Hageues Des. Marie, fille de Jean de Hague. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Noe Hudeleu ; Marie, feme de Gorge Myeres et Sara, feme de Jaques Faruaques. 2 Dec. 1638.

Jeane, fille de Jan Deshague. *Tém.* Jaques Desmaret et Jan le Roy ; Jeane, fe'me de Nathan Desbonet, et Ester, fe'me de Jan Doneau le Jeune. 28 Nov. 1641.

Ester, fille de Jan Dehague. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy ; Elizabet le Roy, vefue de Jaque le Roy. 7 Déc. 1645.

Marie, fille de Jean Dehague. *Tém.* Jean Donneau, Juneor, Jean Lenpreur ; Jenne Hudeleu, feme de Noe Hudeleu, et Marie Decele, feme de Isacq Decele line. 6 Fév. 1647-8.

Susanne, fille de Jean Dehague. *Tém.* Jean Dume, Jean Dessauuage ; Jenne, femme de Jean Lenpereur et la femme de Jaque Castel. 12 Mars 1652-3.

Mary, fille de Jean Dehague le Jeune. *Tém.* Jean Dehague, Elizes Phlippo ; Jenne Dehague, Elizabeth Cateau. 15 Avl. 1660.

Isabelle, fille de Jean Dehague, Juneor. *Tém.* Jean Dehague et Jaque Catteau ; Isabelle, femme delize Phlippo et Marie, femme de Jean Dume. 6 Oct. 1661.

Jean, fils de Jean Dehague, Juneor. Fut ne le 1eme de ce moy. *Tém.* Jean Dehague, signor, et Jean Dessauuage ; Jenne, femme de Monsier le Francq, nostre pasteur, et Marie, femme de Onias Phlipo. 10 Mai. 1663.

Jacques, fils de Jean Dehague. *Tém.* Son pere [du dit Jean] Jean Dehague et Onias Phlippo ; sa mere [du dit Jean] Elizabeth Cateau, et Mary Dumee. 21 Avl. 1667.

Mary, fille de Jun Jean Dehague. *Tém.* Son perre [du dit Jean] Jean Dehague e Isaac Castell ; sa merre [du dit Jean] Elizabeth Catau e sa seure Ester Dehague. 19 Juill. 1668.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean de Hague. *Tém.* Jean de Hague son peere [du dit Jean] et Mosieur le Franck ; sa merre [du dit Jean le fils] Elizabeth Cattau et Mrs. Beckham. 24 Oct. 1670.

Jaques, fils de Jean Dehague. *Tém.* Son peere [du dit Jean] Jean Dehague et Mr. Lefranck ; et sa meere [du dit Jean le fils] Elizabeth Cattau et Elizabeth Castell sa seuer [du dit Jean le fils]. 12 Jan. 1672-3.

Ester, fille de Jean Dehage. *Tém.* Jean Dehage, Jean Tomsine ; Elizabet Catteu, Ester Tomsin. 20 Juin 1675.

Elize, fils de Jean de Hague. *Tém.* Le Sier Elize Philipo et Onias Philipo ; Elizabeth Cattau sa mere [du dit Jean] et Elizabeth Willson. 25 Jan. 1677-8.

Hallet, *qy* **Hallen.** Jenne, fille de Piere Hale. *Tém.* Hillar le Brun et la fe'me Gille Stieuenar. 23 Août 1607.

Hylaire, fils de Piere Hales. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Valeryen Marysal ; la fe'me Rolan Lescailet et la fe'me Abraham Desreumaux. 26 Mars 1611.

Judique, fille de Pierr Halle. *Tém.* Pierre le Cocq, Jan Despre ; Judique Ferret, Janne Lescaillet. 11 Juin 1615.

Jonatan, fils de Pierre Hallez. *Tém.* Franchois Malbranque et Flipe Malbranque le Joeusne ; Jenne Malbranque et Sara Ferret. 23 Fév. 1616-17.

Dauid, fils de Pierre Halle. *Tém.* Luc Mallebranque et Jan le Martin ; Margrytte le Co et Janne Despre. 7 Mars 1618-19.

Pierre, fils de Pierre H ; bapt. aux flamen. *Tém.* Pierre Despre et Pierre Castel ; Mary Hautoy et Jenne du Cro. 6 Mai 1621.

Marie, fille de Pierre Hallé. *Tém.* Josué le Cocq et Jan Hautoy ; la femme de Jan Fourmentain et la femme Elizé Desbonné. 29 Fév. 1624 [N.S.].

Hallennes, de. Sara, fille d'Ernou de Halleine. *Tém.* Jonnas Neueut [et] Dauid Lion ; Jenne, vefue de Jan Baudet [et] la fe'me Pierre Daut. 6 Sep. 1712.

Halluyn, de. Racel, fille de Louis de Halluin. *Tém.* Jan Derumuaux et Jaque le Grin ; la fe'me de Jan Haluin et la vefue de Jaque Derumuaux. 15 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Dauid, fils de Louij Haluin. *Tém.* Jan Desrumau et Abraham Desrumau ; la veufe de Jaq' des Rumau et la femme de Jan Desrumau. 15 Mai 1608.

Halluyn, de. Jan, fils de Louy de Halleuin. *Tém.* Jaque le Grain et Jan Lescohie ; la fe'me de Jan Castel et Marie du Bois. 29 Sep. 1609.

Dauid, fils de Louis de Halluin. *Tém.* Jan Desreumaux et Abraham Desreumaux ; Cateline Desreumaux et Judique Lescohie. 5 Avl. 1612.

Racel, fille de Louis Hallein. *Tém.* Benjamain des Pres et Jaque des Haghue ; Marie le Graind et la vefue Rolan Leschalet. 21 Avl. 1616.

Jenne, fille de Louis de Halluin. *Tém.* Glaude de Lescluze et Samuel de le Court ; Anthoinnette des Hagues et Jenne Lescaillet. 11 Mai 1617.

Hamal, du. Jenne, fille de Jean du Hamelle. *Tém.* Antoine Hapio et sa femme, Mathieu Vennin et sa femmes. 24 Nov. 1667.

Mary, fille de Jean du Hamel. *Tém.* Jacque Ferré, Mathieu Vennin ; Susenne de Drumé, Mary Desavage. 8 Août 1669.

Jean, fils de Jean Hamelle. *Tém.* Israel Wennen, Daued le Clere (*sic*) ; Jeane Roser, Anne Wennen. 8 Oct. 1671.

Ester, fille de Jean Hamel. *Tém.* Philip Varle et son fis Jaques Varle ; ..... Happio, Marie Hachar. 25 Oct. 1674.

Hannart. Elizabeth, fille de Jacques Hanart. *Tém.* Jan de Lanois et Jan le Clercq ; Rachell Herbert et Jenne Desbonnet. 6 Jan. 1595-6.

Noe, fils de Jaque Hanart et de Susane le Baseur. *Tém.* Piere Ganton et Elizee Desbonnet ; Madelinne de Los et Pieronne du Quenne. 8 Oct. 1598.

Hapiot. Marie, fille de Pierre Hapio. *Tém.* Jaen ....., Pierre le Leu ; ..... cque vefue de Guillaume ....., la fe'me de Pierre de Can .... 2 Déc. 1595.

Judich, fille de Piere Hapio et de Magrite de la Porte. *Tém.* Henry le Cherf et Isaac Faruarque ; Pironne Faruarque et Marie de le Me. 19 Mars 1597-8.

Elizabhete, fille de Piere H[a]pio et de Magrite de le Porte. *Tém.* Jan Delanoy et Sanson Houueingneu ; la femme Deurar Faruaque et Barbe du Pouchel. 2 Déc. 1599.

Marie, fille de Pierre Hapio. *Tém.* Nicolas Natie et Eurar Faruaque ; la feme Jean de Lanoy, et la feme Amez de Lanoy. 14 Fév. 1601-2.

Judique, fille de Pierre Hapios. *Tém.* Plaippe le Secq et Marthin Balengien ; la fe'me Nicolas Decele et la fe'me Isaac Faruaque. 20 Nov. 1608.

Esterre, fille d'Isaye Hapio ; batisie au flamen a labesence de Monseu de Lenne. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Nicolas de Cele ; Margerite Hapio et Elizabet Faruaque. 22 Avl. 1621.

Marie, fille d'Isaie Hapio. *Tém.* Jaspar Tempé et Abraham Decelé ; Marie, vefue de Guilliam Deletré et Marie Delrue. 19 Jan. 1623 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils d'Esaie Hapio. *Tém.* Jacque Faruarcques et Jan Despre ; Marie Faruacques et Judique Hapio. 4 Sep. 1625.

Sara, fille d'Isaie Hapio. *Tém.* Jean Desbonnet et Jaques Stequelin ; Sara Delecluse, june fille, et Marie Desquiré, june fille. 9 Déc. 1627.

Isaie, fils d'Isaye Hapio. *Tém.* Isaac Boudrye et Pierre Castel le Jeune ; Judich le Per et Rachel Farvacques, jeune filles tous deux. 5 Déc. 1630.

Jenne, fille d'Esaie Hapio. *Tém.* Ernou Catelyn et Dauyd Rotie ; Susanne du Molyn et Susanne, femme de Jan Lyeuyn. 9 Fév. 1633-4.

Philippe, fils d'Isais Happio. *Tém.* Philippe Rosie et Philippe Marlier ; Susenne Caullerd et Mary Ferman, anglois. 5 Nov. 1654.

Esay, fils d'Esay Hapiho. *Tém.* John Genson ; Mary Rigue ; Mary Faltmon. 23 Oct. 1659.

Marie, fille d'Isaie Hapio. *Tém.* Francoy Dauerou et Jacob Dequire ; Racel le Cerf, vefue, et Jeanne Hapio, june file. 3 Mai 1663.

Mary, fille d'Esay Hapio, Juner. *Tém.* Moise Cercq, Jean Airson ; Mary Jecquer, Jenne Crettes. 25 Mars 1665.

Jean, fils d'Isaie Hapio. *Tém.* Jean Letre, Jean Have ; Mary Duden e Ester le Cerfe. 1 Nov. 1668.

Harel. Jean, fils de Jaques Harell. *Tém.* Ester Harell. 16 Jan. 1697-8.
Thomas, fils de Jaque H. *Tém.* Thomas Forgon ; Rut Pilon. 7 Nov. 1703.
Isaac, fils de Jaques H. *Tém.* Jaques Adderly ; Susanne Witmor. 24 Juin 1706.

Harpinguier. Sara, fille d'Isaier H. *Tém.* Abrehan Lescohieu et Jacob Lescohieu ; Judique Jose et Marie Leschohieu. 10 Nov. 1639.

Hauteville. Marte, fille de Jan Hateville. *Tém.* Mesyor Thomas et Abrehan de Cele ; Marie Thomas et Ester Desbonnet. 7 Juin 1629.

Hautoy, du. Pierre, fils de Pierre H. et de Marte Desormeaux, sa femme. *Tém.* Jan Watelie et Gille Ganbien ; la femme de Simon Desormeaux et la femme de Guilliaume Ploiart. 16 Sep. 1599.
Jean, fils de Pierre H. *Tém.* Simon Desormeaux et Jean Fiuez ; la fe'me Gille Cambie et la fe'me de Joel Desormeaux. 7 Mars 1601-2.
Marij, fille de Piere Hatoij. *Tém.* Dennelle Desormaux et Samuelle Cambieu ; la fe'me de Joel Desormaux, et la fe'me de Jan de Lescluse. 12 Août 1604
Anne, fille de Pierre H. *Tém.* Joel Desormaux et Louis Desbome ; la vefue de Jan Vatlier et la vefue Gillamme Plaiar. 15 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].
Marte, fille de Pierre H. *Tém.* Symon Desormeaux et Noe Lesquinet ; la fe'me de Samuel Canbie, et la fe'me de Daniel Desormeaux. 27 Août 1609.
Miche, fils de Pierre Hautois. *Tém.* Abreham Castel et Germain le Roy ; la femme Dannel Desormeaux et la femme Noe Lesquinet. 3 Nov. 1611.
Ester, fille de Pierre Hautois. *Tém.* Melcior Didier et Salomon Roty ; la fe'me de Abraham Castell laine et la fe'me Germain le Roy. 26 Déc. 1613.
Judique, fille de Pierre Hautois. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse et Baudein Buergart ; la fe'me . . . . . de Sormaulx et Judique Desormaulx. 26 Fév. 1615-16.

Havet. Seth, fils de Noe Hauet. *Tém.* Marcq Becqueu et Jean Liuin ; la femme Jean Detailleu et la fe'me Jean Hauet. 25 Juill. 1597.
Jan, fils de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Messio Hauet et sa femme, Deny Segar et sa femme. 2 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].
Marte, fille de Simon Heuet. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Audreen Rouau ; la femme de Jan Baudar et la femme de Jan Tripie. 27 Mai 1599.
Jan, fils de Noe Hauet. *Tém.* Jan Baudar [et] Guilliame Tierin ; la femme Leuren Broquet et la femme Noe Lesquenet. 1 Juin 1600.
Jaque, fils de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Claude le Verve et Abraham Hermesen ; Katerinne, femme de Noe Hauet et Jenne, la fe'me de Thomas Choquetu. 16 Nov. 1600.
Jenne, fille de Noe Hauet en lasemblee des Flamen. *Tém.* Tierrin et Mathieu Jesse ; la femme de Noe Esqueinet et la femme de Jermain de Braban. 3 Mai 1601.
Jaque, fils de Simon Heuet. *Tém.* Jean Vaseur et Abraham Hermesen : la vefue (de) Nicolas Fueilet et la fe'me de Piere Demare. 2 Mai 1602.
Elizabet, fille de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Noe Hauet, Jacque Segar, et Anthonette sa fe'me, et Colette, fe'me de Glaude de le Verve. 23 Oct. 1602.
Jan, fils de Noe Hauet. *Tém.* Thomas Crepin et Guillame Fiorin ; la veufue (de) Hugue Herber et Phebe du Rieu. 10 Mars 1602-3.
Jaques, fils de Noe Hauet. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Nicholas Vaseur ; la vefue de Huge Herbert et la fe'me de Monsieur de Lanne. 8 Nov. 1604.
Jan, fils de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Henry le Cherf et Jan le Poutre ; Mary (?) le Cherf et Micielle le Cherf. 24 Jan. 1604-5.
Esther, fille de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Dauid Hauet et Jaque le Cherf ; Caterine, la fe'me (de) Noe Hauet, et Sara, la fe'me (de) Abraham Hermessen. 9 Mars 1605-6.
Natanael, fils de Dauid Hauet. *Tém.* Ector Dequire et Jan Hauet ; la vefue (de) Messio Hauet et la fe'me d'Ector Dequire. 3 Août 1606.
Sem, fils de Noe Hauet. *Tém.* Jean Hauet et Jean Doeneau ; la fe'me (de) Cornille de Laoutre et la fe'me (de) Jean le Leu. 4 Oct. 1607.
Marie, fille de Dauid Haue. *Tém.* Pierre Douin et Abraham Dequyre ; Marie Dequyre et Elisabet Haue. 1 Nov. 1608.

Havet. Marie, fille de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Garin Grinnopon et Jan le Cherf; la fe'me de Jan le Poutre et la fe'me de Jan Doninaux (?). 6 Déc. 1608.

Marie, fille de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Noe Hauet et Jan Moulin; la vuefue de Henry le Cherf et la fe'me de Jan le Cherf. 22Juin 1610.

Jan, fils de Jan H. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Jan Doynaux; Anne Fieuuet et la fe'me Sammuel du Rieu. 28 Juin 1612.

Dauid, fils de Dauid Hauet. *Tém.* Noe Hauet et Pierre Boquelon; Gillitte Domin [et] Elysabet Hauet. 25 Juin 1618.

Mary, fille de Dauid Haue. *Tém.* . . . . . Spercq et Jean de le Tette; Mary Boquillon et Mary le Roy. 10 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Josue, fils de Josue Hauet. *Tém.* Pierre Douain et Pierre Bocqueloin; Susenne Hauet et Ellisabet Hauet. 17 Juill. 1625.

Elizabhet, fille de Jan Hauue. *Tém.* Josué Hauue et Dauid Hauee; Elizabhet femme de Jan de le Tette. 31 Déc. 1626.

Josué, fils de Josué Haué. *Tém.* Dauid Haue et Jaques du Prie; Elizabeth, femme de Pierre Castel. 27 Mai 1627.

Jan, fils de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Jan de Letette et Jacque Hauet; Susenne Hauet et Ester Castel. 3 Août 1628.

Jenne, fille de Jaques Hauet. *Tém.* Jaen Doneau et Jermain le Roy; Cateline le Baiseur. veufe de Jaen Mollin, et Leurence de Lambre, veufe de Jaques de Lambre. 23 Août 1629.

Michee, fils de Josue Haue. *Tém.* Jean de le Teste et Jean Dessauuge; Susenne Haue et Genne Flypot. 3 Oct. 1630.

Elisabeth, fille de Jaques Hauet. *Tém.* Dauid Hauet et Jaen Douneau Jeunier; Elisabeth, femme de Jaen Cassen, et Marye de Lambre, jeune fille. 6 Fév. 1630-1.

Elysabet, fille de Jan H. *Tém.* Natanael Havet et Jan Haue; Elysabet, femme de Jan Quessom et Susanne Havet. 22 Juin 1632.

Marie, fille de Jaques H. *Tém.* Jan de le Tette et Ysacq Hermessem; Marie, femme de Jan Doineau, et Marie Descyre, jeune fylle. 9 Sept. 1632.

Samuel, fils de Josue Hauet. *Tém.* Elie Flypo et Abreham Descyre; feme Desmare et Elysabet, femme de Jan Quessen. 23 Déc. 1632.

Jenne, fille de Natanael H. *Tém.* Jan Lenpreu et Jaque Cateau; Susanne Havet et Marie Poiteau, jeune fille. 9 Mars 1633-4.

Joseph, fils de Jaque Haué. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Jan Haué; Hester, fe'me de Jan Doneau Junior et Marie, fe'me de Jan Deshague. 16 Nov. 1634.

Jude, fils de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Jan de le Cour et Pierre de Lanoy, peigneur; Susanne, feme de Jan Hauet et Elizabeth Phlippo. 8 Mars 1634-5.

Jan, fils de Jan Hauet. *Tém.* Son beau pere [du dit Jan le pere] Abreham Castel et son frere [du même Jan] Piere Castel; sa mere Elizabeth de le Tette et sa mere Susanne Castel. 4 Oct. 1635.

Jaques, fils de Jacques Hauet. *Tém.* Jan Carston et Jan le Poutre; Marie le Gaij et Marie de Lambre. 20 Déc. 1635.

Abraham, fils de Jean Hauet. *Tém.* Jean Causton et Abraham Castel Junior; Esther Castel et Marie Castel. 16 Oct. 1636.

Noe, fils de Jaques Hauet. Natif de St. Paull. *Tém.* Noe Heudleu; Hester, feme de Piere Castell et Marie, feme de Paul le Roy. 3 Juin 1638.

Jenne, fille de Jean Hauet, linne. *Tém.* Pierre le Dru et Jean Rosierre; Jenne Drume et Jenne Blondeau. 1 Juill. 1638.

Susenne, fille de Nathanael Haue. *Tém.* Pierre le Febure et Elie Lenpereur; Marie Desquire et Susenne le Cerf. 20 Jan. 1638-9.

Pierre, fils de Jan Hauet, senior. *Tém.* Pierre Boquilon et Philippe Rozier; Sara Phlippo et Hester Castell. 17 Jan. 1640-1

Havet. Margerite, fille de Nathanaell Hauet. *Tém.* Dauid Hauet Junior et Charlle Lempreur; Sara Phlippo et Marie du Prye. 1 Août 1641.
Ester, fille de Jean H. 16 Août 1646.
Jacques, fils de Jean Have. *Tém.* Phelipe Cenbau et Josse Carpentye; Judique Dubois et Marye Cateau. 25 Août 1650.
Mary, fille de Jan Have. *Tém.* Jan Have et Pierre Dume; Mary Dume et Marye Leclerq. [— Oct. ou Nov. 1650].
Jean, fils de Jean Haue. *Tém.* Jacob Visage et Miche le Clercq; Marie Haue et Lea le Clercq. 26 Sep. 1652.
Dauid, fils de Jean Haue le June. *Tém.* Jude Haue, son frere [du dit Jean]; Mary Haue, sa mere [du dit Jean] et Mary du Me. 15 Oct. 1654.
Rebeca, fille de Jean Haué. *Tém.* Jean Prouost, Paul Dumes; Rebeca Porte, Elizabeth Hesting. 5 Oct. 1656.
Mary, fille de Davyd Haves, defuncq. Davyd Lance la presente au baptesme. *Tém.* Jude Haves, Jean Ferre; Elizabeth Cateau, Jenne Lenpereur. 21 Avl. 1661.
Sara, fille de Jean Haves. *Tém.* Thomas Ropar, Jean Moulin; Judich Molin, Jenne Havé. 5 Juin 1661.
Jacque, fils de Noes Haves. *Tém.* Jacque Havet son perre [du dit Noe], Jacque Havet son freres [du dit Noe]; Mary Cotiny. 15 Oct. 1665.
Jude, fils de Jean Haves. *Tém.* Jacque Haves, Zacary Mahieu; Elizabeth le Drue, Ester Haves. 28 Jan. 1665-6.
Pierre et Jacob, deux fils de Jean Haves. *Tém.* Pierre Haves, Jacob Dequire; Anne Haves, Ester Ferres. 25 Déc. 1667.
Jacque, fils de Jacque Haves, Juner. *Tém.* Jacque Haves, sinor, Onias Haves; Elizabeth Cateau, Mary du Mee. 26 Fév. 1667-8.
Jenne, fille de Jacque Haves. *Tém.* Jean Dahague, Juner; Jenne Cateau, jeune fille, et Mary du Mee, jeune fille. 13 Mars 1669-70.
Elizabet, fille de Jean Haue. *Tém.* Jean Lettre, Jose Carpentie; Elizabet Carpentie. 31 Mars 1672.
Ester, fille de Jean Haves. *Tém.* Jude Haveé et Jenne le Cercq; Susenne Drumé. 12 Avl. 1674.
Mary, fille de David Havee. *Tém.* Jean Havee, Jude Havee; Mary Dumee, Mary Ropar. 25 Oct. 1675.
Sara, fille de Jean Hauee. *Tém.* Jude Hauee et Mary Roper. 19 Août 1677.
Ester, fille de Dauid Hauee. *Tém.* Michie le Clerq; Ester Hauee, Susen Fere. 26 Août 1677.
Jean, fils de David Haveé. *Tém.* John Barnard; Mary Dehague, Mary Haveé. 20 Mars 1679-80.
Eliesabet, fille de Dauy Hauee. *Tém.* Jaque Fara et Rebeca Hauee. 5 Fév. 1681-2.
Elisabet, fille de Dauie Hauee. *Tém.* Rabourt Warrent et Thomas Blake; ..... Fearman, Mary Hauee. 11 Nov. 1683.
David, fils de David Havé. *Tém.* Jacque Havé et Thomas Letré; Mary Havé, vefue de Jean Haues. 4 Avl. 1686.
Marie, fille de Jaques Have. *Tém.* Jose Carpenter et Hanry le Serfe; Marie Have. 21 Août 1698.

Herbaud. Michee, fils de Jan Herbau. *Tém.* Jan Lescohie et Jan Castel; la femme de Jan de Couriere, et la femme Piere Trainnel. 15 Avl. 1599.

Herbonne, de. Pierre, fils de Pasquier de H. *Tém.* Ernoul Flipo et Jean de Lescluse; la fe'me Jean Fieuet, et la fe'me de Benoy Floquet. 22 Jan. 1603-4.
Jan, fils de Pasquie de Herbomne; *Tém.* Jan Franchois et Elie Phlippo; la fe'me Ernoul Phlippo, et la fe'me Jan de Lescluse. 22 Sep. 1605.
Jacques, fils de Pasquier də H. *Tém.* Isaye Charlet et Glaude de Lescluse; Jossinne, fe'me de Jean de Rapaille et Marie, fe'me d'Elie Philipo. 5 Août 1607.

Herbonne, de. Jenne, fille de Pasquy Herbonme. *Tém.* Ernout Phlipo et Jan Rapaylle; la fe'me Esaye Charlet et la fe'me Glaude de Lescluse. 1 Oct. 1609.

Herissart, de. Sara, fille d'Antone de H. *Tém.* Lenardt de H[erissart?] . . . . . de Leur, fe'me. . . . . 25 Jan. 1595-6.

Mariee, fille d'Anthoinne Herrisar. *Tém.* Jacob Deschire et Nicolas Wasseur; Marie Herrisar et Mariee Baudart. 4 Mai 1598.

Jean, fils d'Anthoine de H. *Tém.* Linart de Herissar et Jan Tripier; la femme de Lienar de Herissar et la femme de Nicolas Vaseur. 22 Juill. 1599.

Judith, fille d'Antoine Hericar. *Tém.* Jean Lantoine et Samuel Mary; la vfue de Monsieur Mary, et la fe'me Guillaume Lamy. 13 Déc. 1601.

Marie, fille de Jaen de Herssart. *Tém.* Jan du Bois et Jaen Molain; Marie du Bois et Arianne Hiosen. 23 Août 1612.

Michiel, fils de Jan de Herichart. *Tém.* Jean du Bois et Michiel Herberros; Marie du Bois et Pironne Moulin. 18 Juill. 1615.

Sara, fille de Jan de H. *Tém.* Abreham Pique et Jan Prouuo; Marye du Bois et Catelinne Crespelle. 28 Sep. 1617.

Lernard, fils de Jan Herisart. *Tém.* Elise le Rouge et Joel Joset; Madelaine, femme de Jan Prouuo et Susenne Catieau. 20 Fév. 1619-20.

Hermesen. Abraham, fils d'Abraham H. *Tém.* Jan Baudet et Melsio Hauet; la femme de Jan Baudet, et la femme Melsio Hauet. 29 Juin 1600.

Isaac, fils d'Abraham H. *Tém.* Anthoine du Chemin et Dauid Hauet; Ester Hauet et la femme Jean Hermesen. 28 Fév. 1601-2.

Jean, fils de Jean H. *Tém.* Jean Bodet et Daniel Bayseur; la fe'me Jean Bodet et la fe'me de Salomon Roty. 2 Mai 1602.

Sara, fille d'Abraham H. *Tém.* Jean Haue et Jean Hermesen; Catelinne Haue et Marie Vasseur. 19 Déc. 1603.

Jenne, fille de Jan H. *Tém.* Nicolas Vaseur et Salemon Roty; Jenne Feullez et Jenne de Courier. 7 Mars 1604-5.

Jacob, fils d'Abraham H. *Tém.* Noe Haue et Jan Wiart; la fe'me Jan Haue, et la fe'me Dauid Haue. 16 Jan. 1605-6.

Pierre, fils de Jan H. *Tém.* Jan Wiart et Dauid Lion; Louise Marij et Sara Desbonne. 25 Août 1611.

Susanne, fille de Jan H. *Tém.* Abraham Castel le viel et Mathieu Tesse; la fe'me Messio Didie et la femme Salomon Roty. 20 Nov. 1614.

Jaques, fils de Jan H. *Tém.* Jaques Desuattenne et Jaques Setiequelin; Ester le Roy et Judith Marlier. 26 Oct. 1617.

Abreham, fils d'Ysacq Hermesem. *Tém.* Jan de le Tette et Dauyd le Dru; Elysabet Havet, feme de Jan Quesse, et Esther Hauet, feme de Pierre Cateau. 27 Oct. 1633.

Hochart. Pierre, fils de Geromme Hocar. *Tém.* Pierre du Cenne et Pierre du Me; la fe'me de Franchoy Desmaret et Ester Bulter. 20 Jan. 1622 [N.S.].

Daniel, fils de Jeromme Hochar. *Tém.* Pierre Bultel et Jaques Faruaques; Sara du Quesne et Marie Desmaré. 21 Mars 1624 [N.S.].

Elisabet, fille de Jerom Hochar. *Tém.* Arnoul Stequelin et Jan Deshage; Elisabhet le Poutre et Marie Desmarez, jeuune filles. 20 Août 1626.

Hoybant. Jaque, fils de Jaque H. *Tém.* Pierre Hoibant et Abraham Vanhec; Jaqueminne Lescalette et Elizabette Lescalette. 19 Nov. 1615.

Pierre, fils de Jacques Voibant. *Tém.* Noe Vallu et Jaques Setiequelin; Miccelle Lescaillet et la femme de Pierre Voibant. 6 Sep. 1617.

Honne, de. (? de Horne) Katherinne, fille de Daniel de H. *Tém.* Jan Despre et Samuel Crinom; Katherinne, fe'me de Nicolas de Cele, et Marie, fe'me de Nicolas Vaseur. 21 Juill. 1603.

Honoré. Michieu, fils de Michieu H. *Tém.* Philippe Rosierre, Abraham Roty; Mary du Mee. Elizabeth du Prie. 8 Août 1660,

Honoré. Marie, fille de Miche Honnore. *Tém.* Abraham du Moulain et Salemon le Dru; Marie Varle et Jenne Dauerou. 11 Jan. 1662-3.

Sara, fille de Miche H. *Tém.* Phlipp Gringoll, Jean Have; Susenne Vennin e Sara Medem. 21 Fév. 1669 [N.S.].

Madeline, fille de Miche H. *Tém.* Joseph Mendem, Charle Gringole; Mary Patin et Mary Patin. 5 Juill. 1674.

Danielle, fils de Michie Honoré. *Tém.* Jean Dumé, Jacque Havez le Jeune; Elizabeth, vefue de Pierre le Drue, Elizabeth, vefue de Jacque Cateau. 4 Fév. 1676-7.

Jenne, fille de Michie Honoré le Jeune. *Tém.* Zacary Mahieu le vieu et Michie Honoré; Sara Patein, et la femme de Zacary Mahieu le Jeune. 2 Juill. 1685.

Jean, fils de Michel H. *Tém.* Charlle Benoie et Thomas Fauogon; Jenne Corteau et Marie Honoree. 26 Sep. 1686.

Ester, fille de Michieu Honoré le Jeune. *Tém.* Zacary Mahieu, Joseph Mendom; la fa'me Jacob le Cohie, la famme de Jude Haué. 1 Avl. 1688.

Mary, fille de Michieu Honoré le Jeune. *Tém.* Guillaume Say et Francois Kaley; Mary, femme de Michieu Honoré le vieu et sa soeur. 19 Juin 1689.

Houte, de. Jenne, fille de Gringoire de H. et de Rachel Caullie, sa femme. *Tém.* Miche de la Mer et Samuel Ploiart; Pieronne Gra, vefue de feu Pierre Carpentie, et la femme de Samuel Ploiart. 10 Juin 1599.

Isaac, fils de Gregoire Dehout. *Tém.* Pierre Tibau; la vuefeu Pierre Carpentier, et la femme de Lenar Herisart. 28 Mars 1602.

Hove, de. Jan, fils de Dannel de Houe. *Tém.* " Pierre Hapio, Jan de la Haie, et Gillette et Abigel " (*sic*). 20 Juin 1605.

Huchedieu. Piere, fils de Fermin Huquedieu. *Tém.* Nicolas du Thoit et Piere Douin; la fe'me Nicolas du Thoit, et la fe'me Louys Chautrin. 5 Nov. 1607.

Hudeleu. Noe, fils de Jean Heudeleu et de Tonete. *Tém.* . . . . . et Jean Josept; . . . . . Jacque Marical et Mariez . . . . . 22 Jan. 1596-7.

Jean, fils de Matyas Heudeleu. *Tém.* Noé Heudeleu et Abrehan de Celé; Marie. femme de Jaques le Grin et Susanne, femme de Noé Heudeleu. 17 Juin 1627.

Susenne, fille de Matyas Heudeleu. *Tém.* Jacque le Grain et Jan de le Cour; Susenne Heudeleu et Marie le Grain. 9 Nov. 1628.

Judich, fille de Mathias Heudeleu. *Tém.* Jaques le Grin laine et Jaen Hatewille; Judich Ferre, femme de Jaques Lancons, et Sara Ferre, femme de Jacob Page. 29 Août 1630.

Marie, fille de Mathias Heudeleu. *Tém.* Phlilippe de Lofre et Tite Banage; la femme deliee Phlipo, et la femme de Pierre du Me. 8 Avl. 1632.

Anne, fille de Matyas Heudeleu. *Tém.* Melsyo Thomas et Jan Dauchy; la femme Pierre Cateau, fournyer, et la feme Jan Hateville, le pynerain. 2 Mars 1633-4.

Noe, fils de Mathias Heudeleu. *Tém.* Pierre le Feure et Abraham Rique; Marie de Man et Jeanne Liuin. 4 Sep. 1636.

Noe, fils de Jean Heudleu. *Tém.* Noe Heudleu et Jean Castel; Jeanne, femme de Noe Heudleu, et Janne, femme de Jean Lempreur, 11 Sep. 1653.

Hugebout. . . . . . f . . . . de Jacque Hegbart. *Tém.* Jean . . . . . et Marc le Fevre; . . . . . Flon et Caseinne Bodry. 6 Mars 1596-7.

Marie, fille de Jaque Hugbart. *Tém.* Jan Lescohie et Jan le Poutre; la femme de Guillaume Deboniet et Marie Lesquinet. 21 Déc. 1600.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaque Hugbart. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse et Jean Lescohie le Jeune; Marguerite, la fe'me de Meuris Heulin, et Elizabeth, la femme de Rolan Lescaillet. 6 Juin 1602.

Hugot. Sara, fille de Lauren Hugo. *Tém.* Jan de la Haye et Eurar Faruaque; la femme dudit Faruaque et Jenne Delescolle. 9 Déc. 1599

Javerain. Jehenne [fille] d'Estenne Jauerain. *Tém.* Messio Haue et Jean Moulin; Magdalinne Cateau et Acthelinna Van Damme, ma soeur [du dit Estenne]. Dieu faict misericorde a son Eglise. 10 Oct. 1596.

Marie, fille d'Estieuen Jauerin. *Tém.* Jan Lange et Isaac Demontague; le femme de Philipe Gorre [et] la femme Jan Molin. 13 Juill. 1600.

Madelinne, fille d' Estene Jeurin. *Tém.* Jean Chrespel et Jean Moulin; la fe'me de Eurars Fauarque, et la fe'me de Nicolas de Cheles. 29 Avl. 1604.

Sarra, fille d'Estienne Jauerin. *Tém.* Jan Crepel et Gille Casies; la fe'me de Nicolas du Selet, et la fe'me de Franchois du Selet. 6 Oct. 1605.

Isaac, fils d'Estienne Jauerin. *Tém.* Jan Molin et Nicolas de Cele; la fe'me de Jan Lange et Ester Hauet. 8 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Jorion, de. Jan, fils de Jan Jorion. *Tém.* Jan Doeneau et Isacq le Gau; Colette le Poultre et Ellisabet Fervacque. 14 Juin 1629.

Joseph. Jean, fils de Jean J. *Tém.* Jean Baquelar et Pasquier Huber; la veufue Jacque Desremau' et la fe'me Huge Herber. 18 Mars 1596-7.

Pierre, fils de Jan J. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Dauid Deswatinne; la femme de Jan Crespelle, et la femme de Jan Castel. 1 Nov. 1599.

Marie, fille de Daniel Josse. *Tém.* Joel Josge et Jan Herchar; Susanne Herchar et Marie Canbie. 16 Nov. 1617.

Anne, fille de Joel Josept. *Tém.* Nicola Lance et Dainel Josept; Ester Faruacque et Jenne Lance. 29 Jan. 1625-6.

Ester, fille de Daniel Josée. *Tém.* Salomon Roty et Jean Castel; Ester, femme de Piere Castel et Sara Castel, jeune fille. 16 Mars 1628 [N.S.].

Joel, fils de Joel José. *Tém.* Elisée Desbonnet et Pierre Bouteleu; Susane, femme de Abreham Castel, et Jenne, femme de Natan Desbonnet. 13 Avl. 1628.

Mari[e], fille de Joel Jozee. *Tém.* Salemon Roty et Pierre du Me; Mary Doweneau et Mary Jozee. 10 Oct. 1630.

Jenne, fille de Joell J. *Tém.* Jan Coquidé et Dauid Lanche; Magdaleine Prouo, fe'me de Jan, et Jenne Lanche, fille de Nicola. 13 Juill. 1634.

Ester, fille de Joel Josep. *Tém.* Pierre Douain et Jacque Fervacque; Jenne Castel et Ester Douneau. 14 Juill. 1639.

Jourdain. Jaque, fils de Jaque Jordin. *Tém.* Guillam de Trieu et Jan Molin; la fe'me de Jan Baudar, et la fe'me Jan le Doux. 10 Sep. 1609.

Marie, fille de Jaque Jordain. *Tém.* Abraham Castel, Dauid le Coq; Paquet de le Test, Madelaine Caudron. 29 Nov. 1612.

Pierre, fils de Jacques Jordain. *Tém.* Rolland des Landre et Philipe Creton; la vefue Adrien le Cocq, et la femme Abraham Castel laisnez. 8 Sep. 1616.

Elizabet, fille de Jacque Joerdain. *Tém.* Pierre le Co et Jan Selosse; Elizabet Cenin. 13 Fév. 1619-20.

Julien. Sara, fille de Jacop Jouelin. *Tém.* Arnoult Stequelin et Jean Tahon; Catelinne Stequelin et Judich Cleophas. 20 Fév. 1624-5.

Abreham, fils de Jacob Jouelin. *Tém.* Jaques Stequelin et Noe Heudeleu; Janne Thomas et Marie Franchois, tout deux june fille. 3 Déc. 1626.

L....., de...... de Jan de L. *Tém.*.....; ..... et la fe'me..... Between 9 & 16 Nov. 1595.

La Broye. Marry, fille de Carle Labroie. *Tém.* Jan Prouuost et Phlipe Fremaux; Catelinne de Cele et Ester Burgar. 20 Sep. 1618.

Madelainne, fille de Carles la Broye. *Tém.* Jan Fourmentin et Baudyen Burgar; Madelainne Caudron et Janne des Pres, fille de Franchoit. 24 Mars 1619-20.

La Chambre, de. Sara, fille de Bernard de Lecanbre. *Tém.* Glaude de Lecuse (*sic*) et Noe le Mahieu; la fe'me de Jan Frumaux, et la fe'me de Jan Franchois. 24 Mars 1607 [N.S.]

Bernard, fils de Bernard de le Chanbre. *Tém.* Jan le Blan et Anthoine de le Crois; Magritte Prouuost et Elyzabet Mortelette. 1 Oct. 1609.

La Croix, de. Louie, fils de Louis de la Crois. *Tém.* Mr. Jean de Cleve ; Marie Martineau. 24 Août 1701.

La Fosse. Dannel, fils de . . . . . le F. *Tém.* . . . . . et Joyre (?) Poyeullet (?) . . . . . Maygue, la vefve Solmon . . . . . vne autre flamenghe. 12 Juill. 1595.

La Haize, de. Gillaume, fils de Jean de la H. *Tém.* Thomas de la Haize ; Marie Martineau. 22 Juin 1701.

Charle et Marie, deux enfants de Jean de la Haize. *Tém.* Charle de la Haize et Ester le Monnier ; Augustin de Cleue et Marie Martineau. 17 Mai 1703.

Catherine, fille de Jean de la Haiz. *Tém.* Lucas de Caux et Catherine de la Haiz. 15 Avl. 1705.

Lambres, de. Jaque, fils de Jaque de Lambre. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Rober Gille ; la fe'me Jan de Lecluse, et la fe'me Frache Boiij (*sic*). 13 Oct. 1611.

Jaque, fils de Jaque de Lambre. *Tém.* Crestien Cornille, Ernou Setclin ; la vefue Thomas Bonnel, la fe'me Rober Gille. 10 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Jaque, fils de Jaque de Lambre. *Tém.* Jan de Lanbre et Ernoult Stequely[n] ; Marie, vefue de Rober Thirij, et la fe'me de Rober Gille. 28 Août 1614.

Racel, fille de Jacques de Lambre. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse et Pierre Hautois ; la femme Jacques Stequelin, et la femme Pierre Lescluse. 18 Mai 1617.

Lamio. Natanael, fils de Vasspasien L. *Tém.* Moseur Piere de Lanne et Jan Fourmentin ; Sara Desbonnet et Ilizabet de Celle, jeunes filles. 4 Mai 1618.

Abigaiel, fille de Vaspasien L. *Tém.* Jan Molin et Nicolas Decele ; la femme de Jan Lieuuin le vielle et Marie Lesquinet. 22 Sep. 1622.

Judich, fille de Vaspasien L. *Tém.* Jean Enfre, anglois, et Elie Phipo ; Marie, femme de Jermain le Roy, et la femme de Jacques Burgar. 12 Sep. 1624.

Lance. Nicolas, fils de Nicolas L. *Tém.* Nicolas Vasseur et Estene Valet ; Janne le Cref (*sic*) et Marie Decyre. 23 Mars 1605-6.

Dauid, fils de Nicolas L. *Tém.* Jacques Quenocar et Martin Bellenghien ; Marie Castel et Elizabeth Molin. 13 Déc. 1607.

Janne, fille de Nicolla L. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Jaque Syx ; la fe'me de Estienne Walle et Jenne Malebranq. 10 Déc. 1609.

Jan, fils de Nicolas L. *Tém.* Jan Molin et Gillaume Mansar ; la fe'me Abraham Castel et Marie Six. 15 Déc. 1611.

Pierre, fils de Nicolas Lanche. *Tém.* Gillaume Franchois et Jan de Beune ; la fe'me Nicolas de Cele et Catelinne Pietin. 25 Déc. 1614.

Susanne, fille de Nicollas L. *Tém.* Abraham Cateau le Joeusne et Isaac Bodrij ; Jenne, la femme Louis des Cherf, et la femme Elie Flipo. 23 Mars 1616-17.

Jacque, fils de Nicolas L. *Tém.* Jan Castel, filz de Abreham, et Extor Dequire ; Jenne Despre et Susenne Waller. 19 Sep. 1619.

Dauid, fils de Dauid L. *Tém.* Jan Fourmentin et Piere Douein ; Marie, fe'me de Jan Doneau, et Marie, fe'me de Abraham Vervinck. 7 Sep. 1634.

Jaques, fils de Dauid L. *Tém.* Dauid Desquire et Piere Boutleu ; Jenne, fe'me de Philipe Chanbau, et Jenne Lance. 8 Jan. 1636-7.

Jean, fils de Dauid L. *Tém.* Germain le Roij, Jaques Cateau ; Marie Jose et Susanne Lance. 26 Mai 1639.

Jeane, fille de Dauid L. *Tém.* Piere Lance et Jaques Lance ; Jeane, fe'me de Piere Douein, et Jeane, fe'me de Jan Lempreur. 2 Jan. 1641-2.

Pierre, fils de David L. *Tém.* Samuel du Rieu et Pierre Cornilo ; la fe'me de Joel Jossé, quelle sapelle Mary, et la fe'me de Pierre Lance, quelle sapelle Mary. 18 Août 1644.

Marye, fille de Davyd L. *Tém.* Danyel Josez et Jean Coquedé ; Jenne, fe'me de Noe Hudeleu, et Elizabeth, fe'me de Jacques Cateau. 28 Mars 1647.

Susenne, fille de Dauy L. *Tém.* Phlipe Marlier et Jenne, la femme de Richar Castel. 28 Avl. 1650.

Lance. Mary, fille de Pierre L. *Tém.* Pierre Despré et Pierre Castel; Elisabet Castel, fe'me de Jan Castel. 1 Déc. 1650.

Sara, fille de David L, *Tém.* Noe Letrie and Guillain Alldres; Mary Cozes et Mary Cateau. 28 Oct. 1655.

Jacque, fils de Jacque L. *Tém.* Jean Lange, Davy Lonce; Jenne Dbvin, Susenne Marlierre. 29 Août 1658.

Susenne, fille de Jacque L. *Tém.* Jean Lange, Pierre Dovin; Ester Monie, Elizabeth Cateau. 7 Avl. 1661.

Marie, fille de Jaque L. *Tém.* Jacob Lecohie et Daniel Burgar; Marie Josee et Jenne Josee. 13 Sep. 1663.

Jenne, fille de Jacque L. *Tém.* Simon Bery, Jean Clemen; Mary Beliar, Jenne Lance. 29 Avl. 1666.

Elisabeth, fille de Jaque L. *Tém.* Isaac Castell e Elie Catau; Elisabeth, la fe'me de Jaque Duprie, e Mary, fe'me de Jean Dehague. 21 Mars 1668-9.

Estere, fille de Jaques L. *Tém.* Jaques Dupree, Jean Marlire; Mare, vefue de Hanry Jacopes, et Janne Rosie. 17 Mars 1671-2.

Sara, fille de Jacque L. *Tém.* Jean Hachar, Jean du Moulin; Mary Gringolle, Susenne Ferré. 3 Oct. 1675.

La Lande, de. Jaque, fils de Rolan Delande. *Tém.* Jaque Jordain, Elisee Thoma; Marie, fe'me de Jacob Desquire, et Marie, fe'me d'Elie Flipo. 6 Mars 1613-14.

Jean, fils de Rolan Delande. *Tém.* Jean Prouuos et Abrahan Dechires; Racel Louent et la fe'me Lohens et Clare'ce Jourdin. 5 Mars 1615-16.

Marij, fille de Rolan de Lans. *Tém.* Geullamme Masart et Jacque de la Tour; la fe'me Pierre Bouquelon et la fe'me de Ame Cocquel. 26 Nov. 1620.

Lange, de. Jean, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Christien Corneille et Nathanal Marie; Marie le Noble, femme de feu Monsr. Marie, et Marie Herissart, femme de Lienard Herissart. 3 Août 1595.

Abraham, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Leonard de Herisart et Jean Mary; Elizabeth Watelier et Marie Bodart. 29 Juin 1598

Isaac, fils de Jan L. *Tém.* Daniel Haluin et Samuel Marie; la femme de Jan Marie et Sara Marie. 18 Jan. 1600-1

Elisabeth, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Jan Vanisen, et Gille Sondeuille. 3 Fév. 1604-5.

Sara, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Estenne Januerin et Jan Herisarre; la vefue Feullet et la fe'me de Jacob Dequire. 21 Déc. 1606.

Jaoob, fils de Jan L. *Tém.* Pierre Desbonne et Tommas Becq; Madanme Marij et la fe'me de Pierre Desbonne. 18 Avl. 1609.

Marie, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Mon pere [du dit J. L.] Jan Lange et Frenandes de Hoone (Horne); Anne Lange et Jenne de Hoone. 16 Juill. 1620.

Jean, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Jos Dehoone et Abraham Lange; Elisabhet, femme de M' Noble et Susanne Priem, femme de Andris Priem. 27 Fév. 1624-5.

Anne, fille de Jean L. *Tém.* Philipe Deldicq et Daniel Jozé; Jeanne de Hooue (? Hoone) et Rebeca Willemson. 20 Avl. 1628.

Elisabet, fille de Jaen L. *Tém.* Jaen Deuas et Abreham van Stienne; Judich Coquede, femme de Jaques Saye, et Susanne de Hoonne, jeune fille. 19 Sep. 1630.

Jan, fils de Jan L. *Tém.* Abreham Quinten et Jacob de Hoome (? Hoone); Rebeca le Blay et Sara de Porte. 24 Nov. 1633.

Rebecca, fille d'Isaac L. *Tém.* Jan Lange et Daudy le Dru; Abygel Lange et Sara le Dru. 9 Mars 1633-4.

Samuell, fils d'Isaac L. *Tém.* Jaque Stequelin et Phillippe le Clercq; Marie Dume et Judicq de Die. 10 Jan. 1635-6.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean L. *Tém.* Jean du Prie et Pierre Drume; Anne Lange et Elizabeth du Prie. 26 Fév. 1653-4.

Lange, de. Jean, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Jean Lange linne et Jean Despire ; Sara, femmes de Hugue du Bois, et Elizabeth, femmes de Jacque Duprie. 3 Fév. 1655-6.

Isaac, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Isaac Didie et David Lance ; Abigull, femme de Jean Lange, et Judicq, femme de Daniel Chier. 17 Jan. 1657-8.

Susenne, fille de Jenne L. le Jeune. *Tém.* Jean Ferre, Pierre Dovin ; Elizabeth Cateau, Susenne Marlierre. 4 Mars 1659-60.

Jean, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Daniel Burgar, Jaque . . . . . ; la vefue Piere Catteau et Marie Courtiou. 21 Déc. 1662.

Isaac, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Jean Hachar, Jean du Moulin ; Mary Desavage, Mary Beliare. 24 Juill. 1670.

Lannoy, de. Marie, fille de Jan de la Nois. *Tém.* Thomas de Lamtois ; Marie, femme de Herie le Cerf, et le memmes (*sic*) vefue de Gillamme Dorez. 15 Sep. 1595.

Jacque, fils de Francois de Lannoys. *Tém.* Jean le Leux et Lauren Broquette ; Catelinne Pierre et Esterre le Perre. 14 Août 1597.

Sara fille de Jean de Lanoy. *Tém.* Jacques Segar ; Abigelle Hoiban [et] Maike Clareboc. 8 Jan. 1597-8.

Susane, fille de Jan de L. *Tém.* Maurice Hulin et Jan le Clercq ; la femme de Lienart Hericart et la femme Carle le Per. 15 Juin 1600.

Marie, fille de Pierre de Lannoy. *Tém.* Amee de Lannoy [et] Jacque de la Tour ; Margrite Homfrees, Engloise, et Magrite Lanerin. 17 Mars 1602-3.

Sara, fille de Piere de Langnois. *Tém.* Guillaume Warde et Jan Onfre ; Beisse Persevale et Rachalle Robert. 11 Juill. 1605.

Jean fils de Pierre de L. *Tém.* Jean de Laquoys et Thomas du Bois ; Marie Burij et Ester de Lannoy. 28 Juill. 1607.

Marie, fille de Pierre de Lanoij. *Tém.* Jean Delaleau et Robert Aanfre ; Marie Burie et Marie Bocquilon. 24 Juill. 1608.

Magdelainne, fille de Pierre de Lanoy. *Tém.* Jan Mortelet et Jan Herisar ; Magdelainne, la fe'me de Jan Prouuost, et la fe'me de Jan Fauereau. 28 Juill. 1611.

Elizabeth, fille de Pierre de Lanoy. *Tém.* Guillaume de Letre et Pierre Boquillon ; Marye, fe'me de Zaquarie Maheiu, et Jenne, fe'me de Tho' Woodhous, anglois. 9 Jan. 1613-14.

Jenne, fille de Pierre de Lanoy. *Tém.* Martin Beligon et Etlie Flipo ; Jenne Casteau et Susenne Mansar. 26 Août 1617.

Marry, fille de Pierre de L. *Tém.* Guillaume Mansar et Jan Prouuost ; Flipo et Marry Allays. 31 Août 1619.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Lannoy. *Tém.* Michiel Crespelle et Jean de la Riuiere ; Mary, fe'me de Germain le Roy, et Judicque, fe'me de Jean Marlier. 16 Sep. 1621.

Marie, fille de Pierre de L. *Tém.* Jan del Tette et Isaac de Chelé ; Marie Boquel et Elizabhet Mary. 18 Jan 1624 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Pierre de L. *Tém.* Pierre de Lannoy et Jefré Brise ; Antoinnette, femme de Louis Deshage, et Ester, femme de Bauduin Burgar. 26 Nov. 1626.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Delannoy. *Tém.* Pierre Boquillion et Pierre Bouteleu ; Marie femme disaac Decelé, et Anne Phipot, jeune fille. 26 Août 1627.

Marie, fille de Pierre de Lannoij. *Tém.* Jan Despres et Abrehan Decele ; Marie Natieu et Susenne Hauet. 14 Déc. 1628.

Laune, de. Nataniel, fils de Monsier nostre pasteur, nomme Pierre Delanne. *Tém.* Guilame Ploiart et Daniel Bonel ; la veufue Fen, sa grandmere, et Jaquelinne, fe'me de Thomas Bonel. 10 Juill. 1603.

Susanne, fille de Pierre de Lanne, Ministre. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Jan Desmaret Janne de Wildue et Elisabet Durieu. 10 Juin 1606.

Samuel, fils de Pierre Delanne. *Tém.* Rolant Lescaillet et Joel Desomaux ; la vefue Plaippe Andreux et la fe'me de Rolant Lescaillet. 11 Sep. 1608.

Laune, de. Piere, fils de Monsieur Delanne, ministre de la parolle de Dieu a Norwict. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Jan Castel; Sara, fe'me de Piere Chambrelan et Elyzabet, fe'me de Abrahan de Blangi, tous deux de Londre. 5 Août 1610.

Lansel, Lanceel. Jan, fils de Jan Lanselle. *Tém.* Piere Douin et Piere Flipo; Marie Jose et Abiguel Lange. 20 Juin 1643.

Phelippe, fils de Jean Lausel. *Tém.* Pierre Drumé et Jacques Belyar; Abigael Lange et Anne Jose. 4 Jan. 1645-6.

Lanson, de. Ester, fille de Jean L. *Tém.* Hery le Cerf et Jacob Seneschal; Magrite, la femme de Antoinne Crespel, et la fe'me de Jacques le Dru. 21 Nov. 1596.

Judith, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Nicolas Amielie et Daniel a Haige; la femme dabreham Delemo[n]tai[ne] et Tonnette la vefue de Jan de le Rue. 1 Juin 1600.

Janne, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Nicolas du Toy et Guilame Boteleur; la fe'me Abrehan Catel et Marie Crespel. 9 Jan. 1602-3.

Ester, fille de Jaques L. *Tém.* Jacob Pagé et Jaques Farvaques, jeune fils; Benoitte, veuue de Jan Quenon, et Janne, femme de Jean Delcour. 3 Fév. 1628 [N.S.].

L'Anthoine. Jenne, fille de Jean L'antoine. *Tém.* Jean Lepers et Andrie Pollet; Jenne Rose, femme de Pia Rose, et la femme de Phippe Lantoine. Vers la fin de Déc. 1596.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Lantonne. *Tém.* Nicolas Decele et Hagues des Watainne; Jaquemaine Rasse et la femme de Jacob de Cyre. 28 Sep. 1606,

. . . . . , enfant de Piere Lanthoine. *Tém.* Jaque le Febure et Philipe Foqonié; Qatleline Lanthoine. 24 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Piere Lantonne. *Tém.* Jan Desreumaux et Jan Prouuost; la fe'me de Jan Prouuost et Jaqueminne Grincour. 25 Mars 1610.

Jaque, fils de Pierre Lantonne. *Tém.* Jacob Dequire et Salomon Roty; la fe'me Nicolas Decele et Magrite Vale. 16 Fév. 1611-12.

Elizabeth, fille de Pierre Lantoine. *Tém.* Estienne Walle et Salomon de Vinck, flamen; Antonette, fe'me de Jacque des Watteine, et Elizabeth, fe'me de Jacque le Febure. 4 Juill. 1613.

Jaque, fils de Pierre Lantonne. *Tém.* Jaque le Dous et Isaact de Celes; la fe'me Estenes Wallet et Elizabet de Celes. 9 Juill. 1615.

Abreham, fils de Pierre Lantoinne. *Tém.* Martin le Rou et Jan Lange le fils; Jenne Despre et Etlizabet le Drue, june fille a mariee. 12 Oct. 1617.

Isaye, fils de Pierre Lantoyne. *Tém.* Jan de le Teste et Fliphe Fremaux; la femme Nicola de Cele et la femme Loys Deshaugue. 14 Mars 1618-19.

Jacob, fils de Pierre Lanthoine. *Tém.* Hectore Desquire et Abrahan Decele; Madelinne, la fe'me de Jan Prouuo, et Mary du Ponceau. 25 Fév. 1621 [N.S.].

Marye, fille de Piere Lantoinne. *Tém.* Jermin le Roy et Jan Deshage; Marie, femme de Isaac Decelé, et Marye, femme de Abreham Decelé. 25 Mai 1623.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Lantoinne. *Tém.* Abreham Castel et Pierre du Mé; Jenne le Febure, jeune fille, et Marie le Dru, jeuune fille. 17 Déc. 1626.

Jaen, fils de Pierre Lanthoine. *Tém.* Jaen Prouost et Abreham Decelle, fils de Francois; Cateline Decelle, femme de Nicolla, et Judich Faaes, femme de Nicolla Faaes. 12 Juill. 1629.

La Oultre, de. Cornille, fils de Cornille Laoutre. *Tém.* Noe Haue . . . . . Jacque Heuglebars; . . . . . Mortellette et Jacquemeinne . . . . . 19 Jan. 1596-7.

Jaque, fils de Corneille de Laoutre. *Tém.* Jan Leschohie le Jeune et Jan Mortelette le Jeune; Judique Cousart, femme de Pierre le Maheux, et Maique de Semelt, femme de Jois Derief. 4 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].

Ester, fille de Noé De Laoutre. *Tém.* Cornille de Laoutre et Jan Desmaré; Ester, femme delizé Desbonne, et Ester, femme de Salomon Cambien. 7 Juill. 1622.

La Riviere, de. Jan, fils de Jan de la Riuiere. *Tém.* Abraham Castel [et] Antonne Creper; Brisee (?) Merlen et Catelinne, fe'me de Michier Creper. 16 Juin. 1605.

Pierre, fils de Jaen de la Riuiere. *Tém.* Esaie Leuren et Lazare Dubu; Marie Mortelette et Marie Crepel. 16 Nov. 1606.

La Riviere, de. Jan, fils de Jan de la Riuiere. *Tém.* Jan Fremault et Bernard le Canbre; la fe'me d'Anthonne Crepel et la fe'me de Pierre Bouquilon. 5 Fév. 1609 [N.S.].

La Roche, de. Baudoin, fils d'Anthonne de Roche. *Tém.* Baudoin Bourgar et Suprien le Ver; la vefue Monseur Mary et Catelinne Gille. 6 Fév. 1605-6.

Lastofe. Susanne, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Jacque Mascrel et Jan Despre; Jenne Despres [et] Marry Macre. 25 Oct. 1618.

La Tour, de. Judith, fille de Simon de la T. *Tém.* Jaque de la Tour et Jean de Lannoy; la fe'me de Henry le Cerf et la fe'me de Guillaume Boutleu. 8 Nov. 1601.

Jacque, fils de Jacque de le Toure. *Tém.* Ector Dequire et Josse Gorin; la fe'me de Gille Cambieu [et] Jenne Bouteuleu. 25 Déc. 1604.

Jean, fils de Jacque de Latour. *Tém.* Jacques Faruaques [et] Louys le Cherf; la fe'me de Maximilien du Rieu et Rachel de Corte. 6 Déc. 1607.

Jenne, fille de Jaque Latour. *Tém.* Leuren de la Tour et Loduic Latanne; la fe'me Jan de Lecluse et Susanne Greber. 22 Avl. 1610.

Marie, fille de Jaque la Tour. *Tém.* Nicolas Lance et Jaque Greber; la fe'me Louis le Cerf et la fe'me Leurens de la Tour. 2 Fév. 1611-12.

Jenne, fille de Jaque de la Tours. *Tém.* Nicolas Lange et Pierre Lestres; Jenne le Cerf (?) et Jenne Chatel. 10 Fév. 1615-16.

Lattre, de. Jan, fils de Piere de Latre. *Tém.* Gille Cambieu et Jan Martin; Clarette Fauquegny et Clemence Despiere. 25 Nov. 1604.

Jaque, fils de Nicolas de Latre. *Tém.* Betremieu de Larue et Tobye du Toict; la fe'me Nicolas Toict et la fe'me Nicolas Vaseur. 11 Août 1605.

Jan, fils de Gillamme de Lestre. *Tém.* Adryen le Coq et Louy de Lestre; la fe'me Adryen le Coq et Marie de Lestre. 9 Nov. 1606.

Marie, fille de Nicollas de L. *Tém.* Benjamin Despre et Guillaume Druy; la fe'me Bartholomy de la Rue et Magdalinne Natye. 25 Déc. 1607.

Izaye, fils de Piere de Lettre. *Tém.* Louis de Lettre [et] Anthoine Crepel; Magerite Crepel et la fe'me Franchois Despres. 6 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Piere Lettre. *Tém.* Jan de la Riuire [et] Adrien de Lettre; la fe'me de Guyllaume de Lettre [et] Marye. 3 Déc. 1609.

Marie, fille de Guillaume de L. *Tém.* Jan Cornillo [et] Bauduin Burgar; Marie de Lestre et Phlipote Felon. 11 Nov. 1610.

Jan, fils d'Adrien de Lettre. *Tém.* Pierre de Lettre et Guillaume de Lettre; Marie de Lettre et Jenne Laoutre. 25 Août 1611.

Pierre, fils de Pierre de Lettre. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Gillaume de Lettre; Marie de Lariuiere et Magrite de Lettre. 6 Oct. 1611.

Dauid, fils de Gillaume de L. *Tém.* Pierre de Lecluse et Adrien de Lettre; la fe'me Jaque Faruaque et la fe'me Jan Castel. 25 Déc. 1611.

Sara, fille d'Adrien de Lettre. *Tém.* Jacob du Buison, Pierre Pitien; Marie de Lettre, Marie Cauteraine. 27 Sep. 1612.

Samuel, fils de Jaen de Latre. *Tém.* Jonas Nepueu, Jacque Stekling; Mary de Pre, Debora Veschuyse. 17 Oct. 1613.

Jenne, fille d'Adrian de Lettre. *Tém.* Lovis de Lettre, Salomon Cambie; Jenne de la Outre et Mary de Lettre. 17 Avl. 1614.

Jan, fils de Guillaume de Lettre. *Tém.* Jan Martin et Pierre de Lettre; la fe'me Jan de Lescluse et la fe'me Jacob Dubucon. 7 Août 1614.

Jaque, fils de Pierre Lestres. *Tém.* Jaque de la Tours et Jean Despres; la fe'me Jermain le Roy, nomme Esters, et Ester Faruarque. 25 Août 1615.

Marie, fille de Guillaume Lettrez. *Tém.* Louis Deshagues et Glaude Lescluse; la femme de Guillaume le Clercq et la femme Adrien Lestrez. 14 Juill. 1616.

Sara, fille d'Adrien de Lettrez. *Tém.* Jan de la Riuiere et Josuez le Cocq; Susenne de Lettrez et Marie Canterinne. 20 Jan. 1616-17.

Gillame, fille de Gillame Lettre. *Tém.* Louy de Lettre et Michie Faruacque; Marie Feruacque et Ester Hapio. 8 Mars 1617-18.

Lattre, de. Susanne, fille de Piere de Lettre. *Tém.* Jan le Martin et Adrien de Lettre; Susanne Martin et Marie Boudeleu. 11 Mai 1618.

Jan, fils d'Adryen de Lettre. *Tém.* Jan Canbau et Jan Castel; Marryee, femme de Elie Phlipo, et Judicque, femme de Glaude de Lescluse. 17 Avl. 1620.

Philipe, fils d'Adrien Delettré. *Tém.* Philipe Creton et Isaac Lange; Susanne, femme de Abreham Castel le Jeune, et Marie Philipo, jeune fille. 14 Déc. 1623.

Marie, fille d'Adrien de Lestre. *Tém.* Jan Deshacque et Dauit Lanche; Catelaine Pietain et Marie Doueneau. 11 Juin 1626.

Joel, fils d'Adrien de Lettre. *Tém.* Jan le Febue et Jan Caubau (*sic*); Marie Hauet et Anne Phlipo. 23 Nov. 1628.

Susenne, fille d'Adrien de Lettre. *Tém.* Abraham du Ponceau et Natannelle Rouge, jeunes homme; et Susenne de Lanne, jeune fille. 13 Fév. 1630-1.

Elysabeth, fille de Jan de Lettre. *Tém.* Nathan Desbonnets et Piere Despre; Jeanne, vefue de Jan Castel, et Hester, femme de Jean Douneau. 12 Fév. 1642-3.

Jean, fils de Jean de Letré. *Tém.* Jean Castel et Abraham Castel; Marye Josez et Jenne Castel, fe'me de Richar Castel. 4 Mai 1645.

Tomas, fils de Jean Lestre. *Tém.* Jose Carpentie, Phlipe Rosie; la femme de Jean Daucy et la femme de Jaque Desmaret. 9 Jan. 1652-3.

Sara, fille de Jan de Letre. *Tém.* Hug du Bois et Jan de Souage; Mary, la feme de Noe Detry, et la fe'me de Jean du Me. 12 Mai 1655.

Job, fils de Jean de Letré. *Tém.* Elizes Phlippo, Abraham Roty; Mary Rosierre, Sara Baiar. 28 Oct. 1660.

Anne, fille de Jean de Letres. *Tém.* Martin Monee, Onias Phlippo; la femme de Pierre Ferres, la femme de Edemon Durette. 8 Jan. 1664-5.

Marie, fille de Noee Deletree. *Tém.* Piere Dume et Simon Baiar; Marie Dehague et Sara Bernard. 13 Mai 1683.

Josbe, fils de Thomas Letre. *Tém.* Jean Letre et Noe Letre; la vefue de Jean Marlier et Jenne Fuerrent, femme de Robert Fuerrent. 30 Sep. 1683.

Noé, fils de Noé Letré. *Tém.* Henry le Cerfe et Elizabeth Cateau; Sara Letré. 10 Mai 1685.

Laurens. Jean, fils de Nicolas L. *Tém.* Jan Brouck et Jan Trainel; la fe'me de Jean Fremau et la vufue de Alixsandre de Lecq. 23 Mai 1601.

Marie, fille de Nicolas Lanren. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Thomas de la Place; la fe'me de Jan Fremau et la fe'me Jacque Faruarque. 20 Fév. 1602-3.

Jan, fils de Nicolas Leuren. *Tém.* Gille Esteuenar et Antoinne le Feure; Jenne, la vefue Martin Oliue, et Jenne du Bois. 8 Déc. 1605.

Esaye, fils d'Esaye Leurens. *Tém.* Jaspar Burier et Jan de Lannoy; la fe'me de Jan le Leu et la fe'me de Noe Hauet. 15 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Nicola Leuren. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Pierre Traniel; Jaqueminne de le Ruue et Marie le Leu. 28 Fév. 1608.

Marie, fils d'Isaie Leaurens. *Tém.* Jan de la Riuiere et Louis le Cherf; la femme de Jan du Bois et la femme Jaquarie le Mahieu. 25 Août 1611.

Mary, fille d'Esaye L. *Tém.* Jean de la Riviere, Pierre Boquillon; Magriette Vallez et la fe'me Jean de la Riviere. 24 Avl. 1614.

Esaie, fils d'Esaie Leuren. *Tém.* Estienne Wallet et Jan le Poutre; la veffue de Samuel du Rieu et la vefue Jan Havet. 24 Juin 1616.

Lausiaux (? Lansaem). ....., ... de Jan L. *Tém.* JanLausiau[x]..... Malfait; ..... Jan Lausiaux et Ant ..... 14 Déc. 1595.

Leau, de. Jan, fils de Jan de la Lau. *Tém.* Jan de Lanoij et Gilin de Ruij; Marie Dubo et la fe'me de Garin Grinmopon. 21 Mai 1609.

Piere, fils de Jan de la L. *Tém.* Piere Boquilon et Piere de la Noee; la fe'me de Denis Lermite et Magueryte Mallas. 22 Juill. 1610.

Le Baiseur. Ester, fille de Jaque le Beiseur. *Tém.* Antonne Sy et Guillaume Desbonne; la fe'me Noe Hauet et la fe'me Elisee Desbonne. 29 Jan. 1614-15.

Le Baiseur. Elizees, fils de Jacques le B. *Tém.* Jan Cornillo le Joeusne et Nathan Desbonnets la femme Luc Becue et Sara Six. 24 Juin 1616.

Beniamin, fils de Jaques le B. Lenfant fut ne le 10 dito. *Tém.* Jan le Febure et Josue le Coq ; Marie Lesquiennet et Ester Canbie. 16 Nov. 1617.

Le Becque, de. Ester, fille de Michee le Becq. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Pierre Dovain ; Mary Josse et Ester Douneau. 4 Août 1644.

Michel, fils de Michee de le B. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Richart Castel ; Marye Dumé et Elisabet Castel. 9 Nov. 1645.

Mary, fille de Jean de le Béque. *Tém.* Simon Monnye et sa fe'me; Jean Meuleuar (*sic*) et sa fe'me. 16 Nov. 1645.

Anne, fille de Jean del Becq. *Tém.* Philippe Rosie et Anne, femme de Saloman Ledrew. 26 Juin 1653.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean de le Becq. *Tém.* Guillem Aldrich ; Susenne Marlierre, Mary Phlippo. 26 Août 1660.

Jean, fils de Jean le Beque. *Tém.* Jean Fere et Pierre Ferre, conpagnons ; Elizabet Delestre et Marie Phlippo, junes filles. 11 Jan. 1662-3.

Le Blanc. Judict, fille de Piere le Blancq. *Tém.* Denis Lermit et Joel Desormaulx ; la fe'me de Pierre de Mousy et Marie le Sec, fille de Phlipe. 2 Jan. 1602-3.

Anne, fille de Pierre le Blan. *Tém.* Pierre Hautois et Jonas Neueu ; Grandmere Lermite et Elinne, vefue de Guillaume Ploiars. 23 Mai 1604.

Pierre, fils de Pierre le Blan. *Tém.* Jacob du Buson et Salomon Roty ; la fe'me de Deny Lermite et la fe'me de Joel Desormeau. 9 Mars 1605-6.

Jenne, fille de Pierre le Blan. *Tém.* Jaque le Cerf et Jaque Setequilin ; Susenne Hacar et Sara Desormeau. 12 Juill. 1612.

Marie, fille de Pierre le B. *Tém.* Hernoul Stequelin et Jaque Herchart ; la fe'me Jean Desmaret et la fe'me Jermain le Roy. 10 Mai 1616.

Debora, fille de Salomon le Blan. *Tém.* Nathanaell Hauet et Edward le Blan ; Judith, vefue de feu Hector Desquire et Judith, fe'me de Jaque Freumau. 1 Fév. 1634-5.

Le Brun. Jenne, fille de Nicola le Breun. *Tém.* Jacque A Haige et Jean Detaleus ; Catelinne Tesuelin et Marie de Voste. 16 Jan. 1596-7.

Hiler, fils de Hiler le B. *Tém.* Anthoin' du Bois et Franchoy Malbranque ; la vefue Detalieu et la femme de Rolant Lescaliet. 16 Déc. 1599.

Elie, fils de Nicolas le B. *Tém.* Gille Stieuenart et Hillair le Brun ; la fe'me de Eurar Faruarque et Phlipote Felon. 14 Déc. 1600.

Beniamain, fils d'Ilair le B. *Tém.* Gilles Steunar et Victoir du Bois ; la fe'me de Benoit Floquet et la fe'me de Valerien Marechal. 16 Août 1601.

Marye, fille de Nicolas le B. *Tém.* Eurar Faruacque [et] Jonas Neueu ; la fe'me de Rolan Lescaillet [et] Marie le Feuvre. 17 Nov. 1602.

Le Cerf. Marie, fille de Jaque le C. *Tém.* Herry le Cerf et Franchois de Montaigne ; Marie la fe'me Herry le Cerf et Jenne la fe'me Franchois de Montaigne. 20 Avl. 1606.

Jenne, fille de Jaque le Cherf. *Tém.* Abrehan de le Montaingne et Jan le Cherf ; Jenne Doutremepuij et Jenne Freumau. 28 Fév. 1608 [N.S.].

Henry, fils de Jaque le C. *Tém.* Jaque Lescaille et Jan Castel ; la fe'me de Jan Hauet. 12 Nov. 1609.

Jaque, fils de Jaque le C. *Tém.* Jan Molin et Pierre Haluin ; la fe'me Jaque a Hage et la fe'me Jan le Cerf. 20 Oct. 1611.

Jacob, fils de Jacob Descherf. *Tém.* Louis Descherf et Jan Vas ; Marie Coquedé et Jenne, femme de Jean Castel. 11 Mars 1627 [N.S.].

Jeanne, fille de Louij Descherf. *Tém.* Dauid Bonnel et Jacob Descherf ; Rebeca, vefue de defun Daniel Bonnel et Elizabeth van Sault. 13 Avl. 1628.

Sara, fille de Jacop de Cherf. *Tém.* Jaque de Franche et Natanel Haue ; Susenne de Cherf et Mary Wa. 10 Août 1628.

Abraham, fils de Louis des Cherfs, le Jeune. *Tém.* Joel Joseph et Abreham de Cele, laine ; Susanne des Cherfs et Susanne Castel, jeune filles. 14 Fév. 1629-30.

Le Cerf. Elisabeth, fille de Jacob des Cerf. *Tém.* Louis des Cerf et Abraham de Cele; Susenne Hauet et Elisabeth Desquire. 23 Oct. 1631.

Jacob, fils de Jacob Decerf. *Tém.* Jan Lyuyn et Abreham Desqyre; Jenne, femme de Natan Desbonet, et Elisabet Phlipo, jeune fyle. 1 Juin 1634.

Rachell, fille d'Henry le C. *Tém.* Isac Decellé et Jaque le Cerf; Marie, fe'me de Jaque Steqlein, et Jenne, fe'me de Philippe Chambau. 25 Jan. 1634-5.

Marie, fille de Jacob de Cerf. Baptisez en leglise flamende, nostre Ministre estant absent. *Tém.* Jan Coquide et Jan Lenpereur; Marie Phillipo et Jenne Chembau. 13 Mars 1635-6.

Hery, fils de Hery le C. *Tém.* Jean le Cerf et Ernoult Catelin; Elizabeth de le Tette et Marie Poteau. 27 Nov. 1636.

Ester, fille de Jaques le C. *Tém.* Nathanael Haue et Phelipe Canbau; la fe'me de Pierre Castel et Marie, la fe'me de Jean Deuas. 25 Nov. 1638.

Michele, fils d'Henry le C. *Tém.* Pierre de Duy et Philipe Marliere; Marie de Lestre et Anne le Grain. 13 Jan. 1638-9.

Ellisabet, fille de Jaquos (*sic*) le C. *Tém.* Jan Desquire et Dauit Hauet; Ellisabet Casteu et Ellisabet de le Tette. 11 Oct. 1640.

Eraste, fils de Herij le C. *Tém.* Joel Jose et Dainel (*sic*) Jose; Marie de Celle et Ester Castel. 13 Déc. 1640.

Lea, fils (?) de Jaques le Cerf. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jaques le Roy; Hester, fe'me de Jan Doneau Junior et Ane, fe'me de Jaques Desmaret. 17 Avl. 1642.

Abel, fils d'Henry le C. *Tém.* Jan du Den et Piere de le Marliere; Marie Catelin et Sara de Lettre. 11 Déc. 1642.

Jenne, fille de Jacques le C. *Tém.* Danniel Jose et Jan de le Taette; Jenne Castel, fylle de Piere, et Jenne Castel, fylle de Jan. 1 Oct. 1643.

Marye, fille de Henry le C. *Tém.* Jean Letré et Jean de le Tette; Marye Deuas et Elisabet le Roy. 8 Déc. 1644.

Jacques, fils de Jeacques le C. *Tém.* Jean Castel et Jean Dumé; Mary Josez et Jenue Castel. 12 Oct. 1645.

Madelynne, fille d'Henry le C. *Tém.* Marcq Delplanque et Aernout Catelain; Judic, fe'me de Isaac Riquie le jeunne, et Mary, fe'me de Pierre Lance. 3 Jan. 1646-7.

Jenne, fille de Herry le Cherfe. *Tém.* Jean de Letres, Jonn Barne; Mary Bacon, Mary Alldred. 14 Oct. 1665.

Abel, fils d'Abel le Cerfe. *Tém.* Jacque Ferré, Jacque Gringolle; Mary Ermes, Susenne Drumé. 19 Sep. 1669.

Ester, fils d'Henery le Cerfe. *Tém.* Jean Deletres, Jean Matemee; Ester, vefue de Pierre Castelle, Jenne Philipes. 9 Jan. 1669-70.

Jenne, fille de Hery le Cerfe. *Tém.* Sebastian Tauenier, Isaac Marant; Sara Letre, Judicq Herper. 24 Déc. 1671.

Elizabeth, fille d'Henery Cerfe. *Tém.* Jean le Cerfe, Noe de Letré; Michelle le Cerfe, Henes Guesge. 23 Nov. 1673.

Abel, fils d'Abel le Cerfe. *Tém.* Jean Deletre, Sebastian Taverniers; Marie, femme de Jan Desavage, et Elizabeth, femme de Jaques du Prye. 15 Fév. 1673-4.

Michielle, fils d'Hanry le Cerfe. *Tém.* Piere Marant et Michielle, le Cerfe; Hana Gueis. 6 Juin 1675.

Madeleine, fille d'Henery Cerfe. *Tém.* Jean Goube, Thomas Goodmenn; Madeleine le Cerfe, Sara Letre, jeune fille. 4 Mars 1676-7.

Mary, fille d'Abel le Cerfe. *Tém.* Jude Hauee, Jaques le Roy; Marj Dehague, Mary Rique. 15 Juill 1677.

Elizabeth, fille d'Henery Cerfe. *Tém.* Jean de Letres; Elizabeth Cateau, Elizabeth Taverniers. 19 Jan. 1678-9.

Ester, fille d'Abel le Cerfe. *Tém.* Henery le Cerfe, David Riqué; Mary Havé, Mary Dumé. 7 Nov. 1680.

Le Cerf. Ester, fille d'Abel le Cerfe. *Tém.* John Meeles, Jacque Ferré; Ester Havé, Sara Barnard. 30 Nov. 1684.

Le Chat. Pierre, fils de Carle le Cha. *Tém.* Pierre le Dous [et] Samuel Muteau; Margerite Sy et Marte Carliez. 20 Juill. 1595.

Andrieu, fils de Charle le Cha. *Tém.* Mon pere [du dit Charle] Simon Sy et Mathieu Ploiart; Tonnette le Brun et Magerite le Maire. 15 Jan. 1597-8.

Le Clercq. Marie, fille d'Antoine le Cler. *Tém.* Germain Bauduain et Dauid des Wattine; Martine le Cler et Elizabet Bauduain. 3 Sep. 1595.

Judique, fille de Jean le Crert. *Tém.* Jean Baglar et Jean Wataulx; la femme Antoine le Crert et la femme Jean du Plouie. 8 Août 1596.

Elysabette, fille d'Anthoine le Crecq. *Tém.* Jean Wuateau et Jacques Faruaque; Marie, fe'me de Jermain Baudeuin, et Certien Breten, vefve de Jacques Marrisal. 12 Fév. 1596-7.

Sara, fille d'Antoine le C., et de Marye Bauduin. *Tém.* Franchois Despre et Jan Descam; la femme Hugue Herber et la femme de Jacque Faruaque. 16 Déc. 1598.

Pierre, fils de Pierre le C. *Tém.* Gedeon Crombet et Mathieu de Lespinne; la fe'me Francois Demare et la fe'me Jan Catel. 21 Juin 1601.

Susanne, fille d'Antoine le C. *Tém.* Nicolas du Buf et Pierre Hautoy; la fe'me de Jean Fremau et la fe'me de Jermain Braban. 18 Oct. 1601.

Anne, fille d'Antoine Leclert. *Tém.* Germain Bauduin et Ector Decquire; Elisabet, vefue de Huge Herber et Tonette, vefue de Dauit Deuatinne. 9 Déc. 1603.

Susane, fille d'Antoine Leclert. *Tém.* Francois Despre et Abraham Decquire; Flipote, la femme de Jea[n] Fremau, et Marie, fe'me de Germaim de Brabant. 19 Déc. 1603.

Dennail, fils d'Anthone le C. *Tém.* Louij Deshage et Carle Grart; la fe'me de Jermain Bauduin et la fe'me de Isay Charlet. 16 Fév. 1604-5.

Henoch, fils d'Anthonne le Clecq. *Tém.* Jaque du Pon et Alisandres Bruer; la fe'me de Franchois Desprex et la fe'me de Jaque Faruaques. 23 Nov. 1606.

Olda, f[ille] d'Antonne Lecletc. *Tém.* Pierre Lapart et Isay Charlet; Antonnette du Ponceau et Elisabet Bauduin. 2 Juill. 1609.

Marte, fille d'Antonne le Clecq. *Tém.* Germain Bauduin et Dauid Lion; la fe'me Nicolas Natie et Marte, la femme de Jaque Guerber. 3 Nov. 1611.

Mary, fille de Jacque le C. *Tém.* Ernoul Stequelin et Elie Phipo; la vefue de Samuel le Cleq et la fe'me Pierre Lesquinnet. 21 Avl. 1622.

Jaques, fils de Jaques le Clerc. *Tém.* Piere Lesquinet et Jan Donnau; Jenne Cateau et Susanne le Clerc. 14 Sep. 1623.

Michie, fils de Philippe le C. *Tém.* Pierre du Me, et Marie, femme du dict Pierre du Me; Michie le Clercq son pere [du dit Philippe] et Marie, femme du dict Michie, eux deux estans apsent, demorant a Canterbery. 10 Juill. 1631.

Marye, fille de Phelippe le Cl[e]rcq. *Tém.* Abrehan Castel et Jan Deshague; Marie femme Pierre du Me, et Elysabet, femme de Gillayn Gillman. 7 Juill. 1633.

Jan, fils de Philipe le C. *Tém.* Jan Despagne, resident a Quantorbery, et Jaque Fauarque, senior; Jenne Satune, residente a Quantorbery, et Marie, fe'me de Elie Phlippo. 22 Fév. 1634-5.

Lea, fille de Philippe le C. *Tém.* Nathan Desbonet et Piere Bayar; Susanne, fe'me de Jan le Feure, et Susanne, fe'me de Noe Heudleu. 25 Sep. 1637.

Rachell, fille de Philippe le C. *Tém.* Jan Desreumaux et Piere du Me; Anne, fe'me de Piere Cateau, et Hester, fe'me de Jan Doneau Senior. 25 Sep. 1637.

Pierre, fils de Flipe le C. *Tém.* Thames Baret et Richar Taiqure; Judique le Clercq et Debora Dereumaux. 26 Jan. 1639-40.

Jan, fils de Jan le C. *Tém.* Jan Douneau et Jan Desreumau; Marie le Clerq et Jenne Jenne Lenpreu. 24 Mai 1640.

Judith, fille de Jan le Clerq. *Tém.* Philippe le Clerq et Abraham le Clerq; Cathereine Desrouseaux et Elizabeth le Clerq. 20 Mars 1641-2.

Le Clercq. Madelaine, fille de Flype le Secleq. *Tém.* Jan du Me et Paul du Me; Madelaine Wecq et Elisabet le Feure. 3 Juill. 1642.

Sara, fille de Jean le C. *Tém.* Jean le Martin; Mary Dume et Sara le Dru. 13 Oct. 1644.

Sara, fille de Jacques le C. *Tém.* Cornylle du Moullin et David Somerman; Susenne du Moullin. 20 Août 1645.

Racel, fille de Phlipe le C. Temoins toute leglise. 4 Avl. 1647.

Marye, fille de Michiel le C. *Tém.* Jan Dume et Louy de Franse; Mary Dume et Mary le Clercq. 5 Jan. 1650-1.

Debora, fille de Phelippe le C. 22 Juin 1651.

Marie, fille de Jacob le C. *Tém.* Piere Morilon; Marie, femme de dantoinne Morilon, et Marie, fe'me de Jaque Dubois. 5 Déc. 1652.

Susenne, fille de Michel le C. *Tém.* Jaque du Bois et Jean Hauet June; Marie, fe'me fe'me de Jean Prouo, et Lea le Clerc. 27 Mars 1653.

Ester, fille de Jacob le Clerke. *Tém.* Pierre Murileon; Marie le Clerqe. 15 Jan. 1653-4.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Le Cercq. *Tém.* Jean Haues et Philippe Varlé; Mary le Cercq et Judich le Cocq. 17 Jan. 1655-6.

Raciel, fille de Michill le C. *Tém.* Jean Ferre et Pierre Baiar; Marje Beauvois et Susanne le Roy. 6 Déc. 1657.

Jacob, fils de Jacob le Clerke. *Tém.* Pierre Baiard et Zacraie (*sic*) Maheieu; Sara Meurilon et Elizabeth Meurilon. 13 Juin 1658.

Philippe, fils de Michieu le C. *Tém.* Philippe Varlé, Zachary Mahieu; Mary Havez. 9 Sept. 1660.

Jean, fils de Jacob le C. *Tém.* Antoinne Morilon, Jacque Doucemen; Sara Fremaulx, Mary vefue de Estienne Morilon. 16 Sept. 1660.

Jean, fille de Michee le Clerque. *Tém.* Jean le Beque et Dauy le Cocq; Marie Dume, la femme de Jean Dume. 9 Août 1663.

Abraham, fils de Jacob le C. *Tém.* Jean Haue, Abraham Dumoulain; Jenne Hapio et Elizabeth Tauernie, jeune fils (*sic*). 1 Mai 1664.

Le Cocq. Sara, fille de Josue le C. *Tém.* Son beau pere (de J. le C.) Franchois Malebranque, Abraham Castell laine; Margritte le Cocq, sa mere, et Crestienne Malebrancque, sa belle mere. 26 Avl. 1614.

Jan, fils de Josuez le C. *Tém.* Philippe Malbranque et Jacques Stequelin; Cherestiene Malbranques et Judith le Cocq. 3 Nov. 1616.

Elisabet, fille de Josue le C. *Tém.* Abreham Castel le Jeune et Pierre Cocq; la femme Abreham Castel le veille et Ester Mallebranque. 18 Oct. 1618.

Dauid, fils de Pierre le Co. *Tém.* Franchoit Mallebranque et Joshue le Co; Magryte Selosse et Crestienne Mallebranque. 19 Mars 1619-20.

Marie, fille de Josue le Coq. *Tém.* Elie Flipo et Jan Selose; la fe'me Abraham Catel linne et la fe'me Jan Donneau. 20 Août 1620.

Judicq, fille de Pierre le Cocq et de Chrestine sa fe'me; le quel fut ne le 17 de nouembre. *Tém.* Phippe Malbrancq et Abraham Castel le ville; Sara le Cocq et Mary Donneau. 25 Nov. 1621.

Hester, fille de Josué le C. *Tém.* Jan Burgar et Jan Castel; Jenne, femme de Salomon Roty et Anne, fille de Franchois Malbrancq. 5 Nov. 1622.

Pierre, fils de Pierre le C. *Tém.* Jean Corbisie et Jaques Malbrancq; Jenne Castel et Anne Malbrancq. 8 Fév. 1624 [N.S.].

Dauit, fils de Josoe le C. *Tém.* Jacque Malbrancq et Beljamain Malbranque; Susenne Castel et Jenne Castel. 25 Sept. 1625.

Arnould, fils d'Arnould le C. *Tém.* A[n]thoine le Cocq et Joos Derouseaux; Rebeca, femme de Jaen Martin, et Antonnette, femme de Louies Deshauge. 13 Déc. 1629.

Ane, fille d'Arnould le C. Baptize a leglise flamenge, Monsieur de Lanne estant malade. *Tém.* Pierre le Cocq et Jean Doeneau junior; Ane le Cocq et Ester Faruaques, jeune fille. 18 Nov. 1631.

Le Cocq. Rebeca, fille de Pierre le C. *Tém.* Jan Desbonet et Jan Dehague; Thonette Dehague, ... , fe'me de Jose Desrouseau. 26 Août 1632.

Abner, fils d'Arnoult le Coq. *Tém.* Jan Martin et Louy des Cerf junior; Rebeka, fe'me de Jan Martin, et Marie, fe'me de Pierre du Mé. 25 Jan. 1634-5.

Asaell, fils d'Arnouldt le Coq. Baptisez en leglise flamende, nostre ministre estant absent. *Tém.* Jean de Raisse et Jaque le Roy; Marie le Clearcq et Anne le Cocq. 6 Mars 1635-6.

Dauy, fils de Dauy Lecocq. *Tém.* Beniamain Malbranque, Jean Dume; Jenne Hudelau, feme de Noe Hudeleu, et Marie Decele, fe'me disacq Decele, Junior. 9 Juin 1650.

Sara, fille de Dauy le C. *Tém.* Piere Baiar et Jean Daucy; Anne, vefue de Jean le Leu et Judicq le Cocq, fe'me de Jean le Cocq. 13 Oct. 1652.

Sara, fille de Dauid le C. *Tém.* Jan le Cocq et Josuée Sendre (?); Jenne Douchie, fe'me de Jan Douchie, et Sara, fem' de Pier Boiar (?). 22 Juill. 1654.

Marye, fille de David le C. *Tém.* Pierre Baiar et Onias Phillippo; Mary le Clercq et Marye du Me. 4 Avl. 1658.

Elizabeth, fille de David le C. *Tém.* Jean le Cocq, Jacque Baiar; Mary Aldrige, Sara Lenpereur. 26 Juin 1659.

Rebecca, fille de Davyd le C. *Tém.* Jehan Faster, Guillaume Neuten; Susenne, femme de Pierre Baiard, Mary Bayard. 29 Oct. 1665.

Le Dique, de. Pierre, fils de Philippe de le Dicque. *Tém.* Jaques Farvacques le Jeune et Jaen Douneau le Jeune; Benoite Thomas, veufe de Jaen Quenon, et Judith Quenon, jeune fille. 11 Avl. 1630.

Phelyppe, fils de Phelyppe de le D. *Tém.* Moiyse Coynet; Jenne Despre, fe'me de Jan Castel, et Jenne Hateville. 26 Août. 1632.

Jan, fils de Phelippe de le Dyque. *Tém.* Jan Hateville et Abreham Desquire; Marie Alyn, femme de Jan Cynqui, angloy, et Sara Thomas. 33 Fév. 1633-4.

Jan, fils de Philipe de le D. *Tém.* Thomas Thomas et Zaquarie le Mahieu; Marie, fe'me de Jan Doneau, senior, et Hester, fe'me de Jan Doneau, junior. 25 Mars 1637.

Le Doux. . . . . . , fils de [Char]le (?) le Dou. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Jan . . . . . ; la femme Jan Lescohie et . . . . . Michie Lescaillet. 27 Nov. 1595.

Jaques, fils de [Char]le (?) le Dou. *Tém.* Fplippe . . . . . et Franchois de Heu; la . . . . . Pierre Tibau et la fe'me . . . . . es Fervaque. 27 Nov. 1595.

Pierre, fils de Micie le Dou. Lanfant nasquit le 17 decem., 1595, en la paroisse St. Paull. *Tém.* Jean Laiem (?) et Guillaume du Toy; Marie, fe'me de Germain de Brabant, et Susanne Gorge. 21 Déc. 1595.

Jacq's, fils de Charle le D. *Tém.* Michel Lescaillet et Jacque Fa[rvac]que; Cathelinne Desromaulx et la fe'me de Phlippe le Secq. 5 Mars 1597-8.

Jean, fils de Jan le Dou. *Tém.* Nicolas du Bu et Jean Finet (? Fiuet); la femme Michel Lescaillet et la femme Francois Depré. 8 Fév. 1600-1.

Anne, fils de Jan le Dou. *Tém.* Jan Deleclus et Elise Desbonne; la femme Jan Fieuue et la fe'me Jaque Lescailet. — Mai 1606.

Jan, fils de Jan le Dou. *Tém.* Jaque a Haige et Pierre Fieuue; la vefue de Gillaume Plaiar et la fe'me de Liese Desbonne. 19 Juin 1608.

Jan, fils de Jan le Dou. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaques et Rolan Lescaillet; la femme Saumuel Canbie et la fe'me Elise Desbonne. 18 Août 1611.

Susanne, fils de Jan le Dou. *Tém.* Salomon Roty, Dauid Fieue; la fe'me Ilise Desbonne, Ester Feure. 11 Déc. 1614.

Marie, fille de Jan le D. *Tém.* Jan Mollin et Joel Desormeaux; Marie Desmaret et Elizabets de le Teste. 20 Jan. 1616-17.

Le Dru. Susanne, fille de Jaques le D. *Tém.* Jaen le Mahieu et Noel le Duc; Pirone a Haie et Marie Prouuos, fe'me de Jan Lanson. 23 Mai 1596.

Elisabet, fille de Jacques le D. *Tém.* Danniel A Haige et Pierre Vallant; Jacquemien Mahieux et Jenne Desgardin. 20 Juin 1597.

Le Dru. Jan, fils de Jaque le D. *Tém.* Jan Leschohie et Philipe Destombe; Binot Lanseau et Sara Ahage. 19 Oct. 1598.

Elizabeht, fille de Jaques le D. *Tém.* Arnou Phlippo et Jan Lanson ; la femme de Hughe Herbert et Judite Desbarbieu. 17 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Dauid, fils de Jacque le D. *Tém.* Jacque Ahage et Jan Lecohieu, le Jone ; Chrestienne, la fe'me de Jan Lecohieu laine [et] Marte la fe'me de Hery le Che[rf]. 23 Oct. 1602.

Abrehan, fils de Jacque le D. *Tém.* Jan de la Riuirre et Jacque le Cherf ; Colette de le Montaigne et Flipote Fremaux. 25 Nov. 1604.

Marie, fille de Jaque le Dru. *Tém.* Jan le Cerf et Jan Donaies ; la fe'me de Jaque a Hage et la fe'me de Garain Grinmopont. 7 Déc. 1606.

Janne, fille de Jean le D. *Tém.* Jaques le Dru et Jaques Faruaques, pinneur ; Pierronne, vefue de Franchois Despré, et Elizabhet, femme de Jacob de Cherf. 26 Août 1627.

Marie, fille de Jaen le Dreu. *Tém.* Joos Desrouseaux et Abreham Ducele le Jeune ; Mary le Dreu et Marye Va, jeunes filles tous deux. 7 Fév. 1629-30.

Salomon, fils de Dauyd le D. *Tém.* Rycart Boune et Pierre le Dru ; Marte Hautoy, femme de Jose Derouseau, et Marye le Dru. 12 Août 1632.

Pieré, fils de Jan le D. *Tém.* Pierre le Dru et Jan Va ; feme Lyevyn et feme Drune. 17 Fév. 1632-3.

Piere, fils de Dauid le D. *Tém.* Jan le Dru et Isaac Hermesen ; Elizabeth, fe'me de Piere de le Rue, et Rebeka, fe'me de Isaac Lange. 12 Oct. 1634.

Jan, fils de Jan le D. *Tém.* Isac Hermesen et Dauid le Dru ; Marie, fe'me de Elie Phlippo, et Susanne, fe'me dabraham Castell. 15 Fév. 1634-5.

Elizabeth, fille de Jan le D. *Tém.* Dauid Hauet et Abraham Desquire; Elizabeth, fe'me de Piere le Dru, et Elizabeth, fe'me de Jan Va. 13 Août. 1637.

Sara, fille de Dauid le D. Natiue de St. Augustin. *Tém.* Simon Monye et Jan Lempreur ; Elizabeth, fe'me de Piere le Dru et Ane Hautoy. 3 Juin 1638.

Susanne, fille de Davyd le D ; fut nay le 18 Juin 1651. 6 Juill. 1651.

Salloman, fils de Salomon le D. *Tém.* Samuelle de le Cour et Pier le Dreu ; Mary Rosie, fe'me de Philippe Rosie, et Sara le Dreu, fe'me de Dauid le Dreu, gramer. 24 Sep. 1654.

Anne, fille de Salomon le D. *Tém.* David le Dru, Philippe le Rosierre ; Sara le Dru, Ester Monierre. 14 Déc. 1656.

Davy, fils de Salomon le D. *Tém.* David Dru, Davy Daucy ; Mary Rosierre, Elizabeth Dru. 16 Oct. 1659.

Samuelle, fils de Solomon le D. *Tém.* Samuelle de le Courre, Jean Durin ; Mary Rosierre, Mary de le Coure. 9 Déc. 1660.

Piere, fils de Salemon le D. *Tém.* Piere le Dru, Abraham du Moulain ; Jenne Rosier. femme de Phlipe Rosie et Sara Dochie. 10 Avl. 1664.

Solomon, fils de Salomon le D. *Tém.* Jean Hedeleu ; Elizabet le Drue et la femme de Robert Gray. 2 Mai 1669.

Pierre, fils de Jaques le Drv. *Tém.* Mathieu Vennin, Abraham de Drvme ; Sara Setterton, Ann Grimer. 7 Mars 1674-5.

Elizabeth, fille de Jacque le Drue. *Tém.* Martin le Fevre, Dauid le Drue ; Elizabeth le Drue, Mary Hachar. 5 Jan. 1678-9.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaques le D. *Tém.* Israel Venin, Jean Fremau; Mare Dumee, Sara le Dru. 14 Déc. 1680.

Ester, fille de Jaque le Drue. *Tém.* Jaque Doucemen et Michie Onore ; Marie Hacar et Susen Deqire. 11 Juin 1682.

Le Duc. Jean, fils de Noe le D. *Tém.* Jean C[o]rnillot et Jacque Freuaque ; Marte Godart, fe'me de Pierre Vaillant, et Jenne Freumaux, file de Jean Freumaux. 12 Juin 1597.

Elizabhet, fille de Noe le D. *Tém.* Jan Lescolhie linne (l'aîné) et Pierre Vaillant ; la femme de Jan Delannoy et la femme de Jan Cornilio. 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Le Duc. Elizabeth, fille de Noe le D. *Tém.* Melsio Didier et Noe Lesquinet ; la fe'me Dauid de Vuatine et la fe'me Pierre Vaillant. 24 Déc. 1601.

Le Fevre et Febure. Mary, fille de Marque le F. *Tém.* Michie Jeculiet et Crestien Cornille ; Elizabhet Wateliez et Jacquelinne Bonnel. 20 Juill. 1595.

Jaen, fils de Gille le Febure et de Robinette sa fe'me. *Tém.* [Mi]chiel les Cayllet et Jan le Febure ; grand mere Lescayllet et... gruel (?), fille de Jan Fieuet. 8 Fév. 1595-6.

Jenne, fille de Gile le Febure. *Tém.* Jacque le Greiez et Jean Lescalet ; la fille de Jean Febure, laquelle est Jenne le Febure. 8 Fév. 1596-7.

Susanne, fille de Marcq le Febvre. *Tém.* Louis Desbonnet et Jan Cornyllio ; la femme de Bastien Bernar et la femme de Guilliamme Desbonnet. 18 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Jaque le Febure. *Tém.* Andelin Danhier et Jaques le Grin le Jeune ; la femme Bauduin Nido et la femme de Rolan Lescaliet. 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Judith, fille de Marcq le Febure. *Tém.* Gille Sondeville et Daniel Bonniel ; la femme Mestre Baude et la femme Jaques Lescaillet. 1 Juin 1600.

Marie, fille de Gille le Feure. *Tém.* Jaque le Grain et Jan le Dou ; la femme Jan Catel et la fe'me Jan Lescaillet. 13 Juill. 1600.

Ester, fille de Marcq le Febure. *Tém.* Thomas Bonnel et Pierre Demarez ; la femme de Francois Demarez et la fe'me de Bauduin Borgade. 24 Mai 1601.

Marcq, fils de Marcq le Feubre. *Tém.* Jan Vatelier et Carle le Feubre ; Elizabet Watelier et Elizabet la fe'me de Hugue Herber. 2 Jan. 1602-3.

Piere, fils de Jacque le Feubre. *Tém.* Rolan Lecalect [et] Jaque Huguebart ; Marie le Febure, fe'me de Jacque le Grin, et Guilebinné le Febure, fe'me de Lauren Hercart. 27 Mars 1630.

Mariee, fille de feu Mach le Feure, et de Marie Desbarbieu. Presentée par les temoing. *Tém.* Charle le Feubre et Jean Watelies ; la fe'me de Nicolas Vaseu et Judique Desbarbieu, fe'me de Samuel du Riu. — Jan. 1603-4.

Marie, fille de Jaque le Feure. *Tém.* Jaque le Grin et Pierre Lesquinnet ; Marie le Feure et Marie Widoit. 17 Nov. 1605.

Jenne, fille de Jaque le Feure. *Tém.* Jan de Courier et Jaque a Hage ; la [femme] de Jan de Courier et la femme de Jaque Hubar. 16 Mars 1605-6.

Jonas, fils de Jorge le Febue (*sic*). *Tém.* Natant a Hage et Fernande Wandestene ; Martiene, fe'me de Jan Baudar et la fe'me de Daniel Vermon. 22 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Susenne, fille d'Anthoine le Febure. *Tém.* Franchois de Cele et Jaspar Bury ; la fe'me de Jan de Sobrij (des Obrij) et Susenne Cornilo. 26 Avl. 1607.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaque le Febure. *Tém.* Bernard de le Chambre et Piere Lanthoine ; Bordel (*sic*) et Caterinne de Celé. 2 Fév. 1608 [N.S.].

Susanne, fille de Gille le Feure. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Samuel Canbien ; Marie le Grin et Ester des Bonnet. 2 Oct. 1608.

Jan, fils de Jan le Febure. *Tém.* Jan Cornillo et Rolan Lescaillet ; la fe'me de Jan Cornillo et la fe'me de Rolant Lescaillet. 23 Juill. 1609.

Jaque, fils de Jaque le Febure. *Tém.* Jan de Courie et Lazar du Bius ; la fe'me de Deny Lermite et la fe'me de Tobie du Tois. 18 Mars 1609-10.

Marie, fille de Jan le Febure. *Tém.* Joel Desormeax et Jan Thiery, estant à Londre ; fe'me de Jaque le Grain le vieil et la fe'me de Samuel Canbie. 3 Fév. 1610-11.

Susanne, fille de Jaque le Feure. *Tém.* Noe Hauet [et] Crestien Cornille ; la fe'me Pierre Lantoinne [et] Marie Lantoinne. 6 Sep. 1612.

Marie, fille d'Antoine Liebve. *Tém.* Ame Coquel, Noe de le Beque ; Cateline de Cele, Tonet Grimoupon. 10 Oct. 1613.

Susanne, fille de Jean le Febure. *Tém.* Jacque le Febure et Samuel Cambein ; la fe'me Gille Cambein et la fe'me Jean le Poutre. 19 Déc. 1613.

Pierre, fils de Jaque le Feure. *Tém.* Pierre Boquilon, Dannel Cijre ; Elisabet, vefue de Jan Hauet et la fe'me Larsar du Buicq. 11 Juin 1615.

Le Fevre et Febure. Samuel, fils de Jean le Febure. *Tém.* Elise Desbonnet et Jean Cornilos le Jeune ; la fe'me Salmon Cambie et Jenne Leschalet. 21 Jan. 1615-16.

Susanne, fille de Jan le Febure. *Tém.* Monseur Pierre de Lanne et Denis Lermite ; Ester Farvacq, femmo de Jaques, et Etlizabet, femme de Jan Cornilo le Jeune. 18 Jan. 1617-18.

Jan, fils de Jacque le Feure. *Tém.* Jan Martin et Jan de le Teste ; Elisabet Durye et Marrye Fourmentin. 21 Août 1618.

Jenne, fille de Jan le Febure. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Natan Desbonnet ; la vefue Jan Cornilo le vielle et Jenne du Bois, vefue de feu Jan Thiery ; en la place de ladit vefue Thiery, Mary Lescaillet se present. 24 Sep. 1620.

Elisabhet, fille de Jean Lefebure. *Tém.* Danniel Lette et Jean Desmares le Jeune ; Susanne de Laune et Judich Lesqualiet. 6 Jan. 1625 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Pierre le Febure. *Tém.* Jean le Febure et Pierre le Duy, jeune homme ; Ester Lesquignet et Marie le Febure, jeune fille, tous deux. 8 Mai 1631.

Pierre, fils de Jean le Febure. *Tém.* Pierre Hasebart et Thomas Judick ; Rebeca, la femme de Jean Desbonet, et Jenne, la femme de Jean Desmarets. 11 Déc. 1631.

Jan, fils de Pierre le Febure. *Tém.* Jan Lyevyen et Silchoett ; Marye le Febure et Marye Liensen. 14 Avl. 1633.

Marie, fille de Piere le Febure. *Tém.* Tite Bonnage et Glaude le Febure ; la femme Abreham Castel et la femme Jean Lieuin. 8 Nov. 1635.

Susane, fille de Piere le Feure, fils de feu Jan. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Jan le Martin ; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Lempreur et Susanne, fe'me de John Cooper. 31 Déc. 1637.

Judith, fille de Jaques le Febure. *Tém.* Phelipe Chanbau et Elie Lempereur ; Marie le Martain et Judith White. 10 Mars 1638-9.

Ellisabete, fille de Pierre le Febure. *Tém.* Salomon Lenpreu et Ollie Lenpreu ; Jenne Dreume et Jenne Lenpreu. 6 Juill. 1639.

Ester, fille de Pierre le Febure. *Tém.* Pierre Feret et Jan de Letete ; Marie Lenpreu et Ellisabet de Cele. 8 Nov. 1640.

Jan, fils de Pierre le Feure, fils de feu Jaques. *Tém.* Elie Phlippo et Jan Lempreur ; Magdaleine, fe'me de Salomon Lempreur et Susa'ne, fe'me de Jan Rosier. 1 Mai 1642.

Jacques, fils de Pierre le Febvre. *Tém.* Auderye de Franse et Jean le Roy ; Sara Banage et Mary de Franse. 25 Août 1644.

Susanne, fille de Piere le Febure. *Tém.* Phelippe Rosier et Thomes Baudré ; Magrite Roty et Marie des Sauvage. 7 Juill. 1650.

Pier, fils de Pier le Fabure. *Tém.* Tomas Nawton lene et Jan le Fabure ; Ellisabeth de Lanne [et] Ellin Nawton, fem' de Jaque Castel (?). 24 Sep. 1654.

Le Franc Jean, fils de Jaque le Francq. Lenfan fut ne le 5 de ce mois. *Tém.* Jean Donneau line, Jean Dehague line ; Isabell Phlippo, femme delize Phlippo et Marie Dume, femme de Jean Dume. 13 Juill. 1661.

Jeenne, fille de nostre pasteur Mr. le F. Fut nee le 9 de ce mois. *Tém.* Le Cheualier, Sr., Josef Pain et Mr. Adams Desprosen (?), Esquier ; Madame Thamisen (?) Brooke, vefue, et ma mere [du dit Mr. le Franc] Jenne Dehague, femme de Jean Dehague. 20 Sep. 1663.

Le Grain. Jaque, fils de Jaque le G. *Tém.* Jaque le Grain et Adrien de Lemé ; Marie le Feubre et Marguerite Poteau. 16 Nov. 1600.

Pierre, fils de Jaque le Grin, le Jeune. *Tém.* Jacque le Feubre et Rolan Lescaillet ; la femme Hery le Cerf et Anne de le Me. 27 Juin 1602.

Jacques, fils de Jacque le Grin, le Josne. *Tém.* Jacque le Grin, lainé, et Jan Catelle ; Mary le Grin et Jenne Doutremepuij. 24 Juin 1604.

Jaque, fils de Jaque le Grin. *Tém.* Jaque le Grin et Jan Castel ; la fe'me de Jaque le Grin et la fe'me de Nicolas Doutremepuis. 22 Sep. 1605.

Marij, fille de Jacques le Grin le Jeune. *Tém.* Pierre de le Me et Philipe de le Me ; Clarette, fe'me de Jacques le Febure, et Anne, fe'me de Jean Castel. 2 Juin 1607.

Le Grain. Pierre, fils de Jaque le Grin. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Plaippe Castel ; la fe'me de Rolant Lescaillet et la fe'me de Pierre Deleme. 29 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Anne, fille de Jaque le Grin. *Tém.* Jaque le Crin, Jan Desrumuaux ; la fe'me de Jan Hauet, la fe'me Samuel Cambie. 21 Mars 1613 [N.S.].

Elisabet, fille de Jacque le Grain. *Tém.* Samuel Canbie et Noe Heudeleu ; Madame de Lanne et Susanne, femme de Jan le Feure. 11 Oct. 1618.

Le Grand. Noe, fils de Quintin le Greand, et Sara du Ponceau. *Tém.* Matieu le Lo . . . . . ; Jene le Baue, fe'me . . . . . Leuren, et seigne (*sic*) frere. 16 Fév. 1595-6.

Marie, fille de Jan le G. *Tém.* Elie Phlippo et Salomon Lempreur ; Marie, fe'me de Daniell Jozé, et Jeane, fe'me de Jan Lempreur. 16 Jan. 1641-2.

Le Leu. Natanaell, fils de Jaen le L., et de Jenne Dauchy sa femme. *Tém.* Germain de Braband et Charle Crauin ; Margerite, fe'me de Melcio Have, et Susene, fe'me de Matieu Ployard. 14 Déc. 1595.

Racel, fille de Jean le L., cordonnier. *Tém.* Noe le Duc et Dannel Vremau ; Pironne de Lutre, fe'me Thomas Jonet, et Catelinne le Merre, femme Simmon du Quennois. 10 Oct. 1596.

. . . . . , enfant de Jan le L., et de Jenne Dauchy sa femme. *Tém.* Nicollas du Toit et Jan Lieuuin ; Magrite l . . . . (*sic*). 9 Avl. 1598.

Jaques, fils de Jean de L. *Tém.* Noé Haués et Nicolas Vaseu ; Marie Halevain, femme de Bauduin Bourgar, et Cateline Lermite, femme de Moyse de Bucon. 16 Juill. 1598.

Sara, fille de Jan le L., chaftier. *Tém.* Jan Lieuin et Jan Carpentier en labsence du pere ; la femme de Jaque Vacquet et Judith Fleurs, baij. 28 Sep. 1600.

Jenne ,fille de Jan le L. *Tém.* Thomas Coquetu et Thomas Persifeul ; Jenne Debonnet et Sara du Mortier. 30 Nov. 1600.

Guillaume, fils de Nicolas le L. *Tém.* Jean Moulin et Guillaume Ferimens englois ; Marie Hericars et la vefue de Guillaume Bondeleux. 6 Mai 1604.

Janne, fille de Nicolas le L. *Tém.* Pierre de la Nois et Samuel de Cour ; la fe'me d'Alisandres Bruier et la fe'me de Pierre Molin. 30 Nov. 1606.

Natanel, fils de Nicolas le L. *Tém.* Mathieu Trion et Piere Moulin ; la fe'me de Denis Lermite et la fe'me de Nicola de Cele. 20 Août 1609.

Marie, fille de Nicolas le L. *Tém.* Franchois de Cele, Pierre Boquilon ; Marie du Bois, Marie Boquilon. 27 Déc. 1612.

Debora, fille de Jean le Loup. *Tém.* Jean le Leu, Jean Blondeau ; Marie le Clercq et Debora Deremaux. 26 Mai 1639.

Jan, fils de Jan le L. *Tém.* Jan Desreumaux et Jan le Roy ; Marie, vefue de feu Piere du Me, et Marie, fe'me de Jan Deshague. 27 Mars 1642.

Le Lis, de. Moyse, fils de Jacque de le L. *Tém.* Jean Waquez et Jacque de Carnin ; la fe'me Jean Six, et la femme Valu. 22 Mai 1597.

Jenne, fille de Jaque de le L. *Tém.* Jan le Brou et Hiler le Brun ; Chrestienne Mallebram (*sic*) et Jenne le Brun. 29 Juin 1600.

Ester, fille de Jacque de le L. *Tém.* Jan Tronel et Jonas Neueu ; Margrite, fe'me de Lucq Malebrancq et Racel Broucq. 26 Juin 1603.

Le Luytre (*Vide* **Laoutre**). Anne, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Joel Desormeaux ; Anne Daquet et Marie Ghesquiere. 30 Juill. 1616.

Jaques, fils de Jan le Liutre. *Tém.* Jaques Setiquelin ; Sara Daquet et Etlizabet Winot, flammengue. 13 Jan. 1617-18.

Jacque, fils de Jan le Liutre. *Tém.* Jacque Setiqu[e]lin ; Sarra Daclette et Elisabet Wynot. 14 Fév. 1618-19.

Jean, fils de Jean le Liutre. *Tém.* Abraham Happar et Pierre Hacar ; Abigay Makurel et Judicque Fremault. 13 Sep. 1621.

Hester, fille de Jean le Lutre. *Tém.* Pour marinne, Leren Happuc Winnotte, naiant point de porins. 10 Avl. 1625.

Le Maire, Le Merre. Davyt, fils de Franchoys le Merre. *Tém.* Cerle le Pars [et] Jan Quenon ; Pyronne Favaque et Madelyne de Lot. 24 Août 1595.

Le Maire, Le Merre. Henry, fils d'Henry le Me're. *Tém.* Jan Prouuost et Simon Desormaux; Jacquelinne Prouuost et Anne Catelle. 16 Fév. 1604-5.

Sara, fille de Heruy le Maire. *Tém.* Franchois a Dan et Dannel Dessormaux; la fe'me Luc Malbranque et la fe'me Jaque le Dou. 6 Avl. 1606.

Le Maistre. Jenne, fille de Jan le Mettre. *Tém.* Euerare Fauuarque et Jan de la Haye; Marie et Pironne le Mettre, vefue de Rogier. 20 Oct. 1605.

Jaque, fils de Jan le Maistr. *Tém.* Piere Lupar et Melsio Tomas; Maguerite de le Haye et la fe'me de Samuel Machon le Jeune. 25 Nov. 1610.

Le Monnier. Marie, fille de Simon Monie. *Tém.* Samuel de le Cour, Elie Phlipo; Eleine de le Cour et Marie Phlipo. 30 Oct. 1631.

Anne, fille de Symon Monye. *Tém.* Samuel de le Court et Noe Heudelem; Elayne, femme de Samuel de le Court, et Hester, vefve de Elysee Desbonet. 4 Mai 1634.

Simon, fils de Simon Monie. *Tém.* Samuell de le Court et William Barnem; Heleine de le Court et Susanne le Dou. 20 Nov. 1636.

Ester, fille de Simon Monie. *Tém.* Samuel de le Cour et Dauid le Dru; Olda, la femme Daniel de Lecluse, et la femme de Daniel Desormeax. 28 Avl. 1639.

Jan, fils de Simon Monye. *Tém.* Jan le Martin et Jan Lempreur; Jeane, fe'me de Nathan Desbonet, et Marie, fe'me de Isaac Decele. 25 Déc. 1641.

Sammuel, fils de Symon Monnie. *Tém.* Sammuel de le Cour et Jacques du Prie; la femme Sammuel de le Cour et sa sœur [du dit Symon], Anne Manchau. 5 Nov. 1643.

Elizabeth, fille d'Antoinne Monnie. *Tém.* Sebastian Taverniers et Onias Phlippo; Elizabeth, vefue de Jacque Cateau, Mary, vefue de Jean Dume. 9 Mai 1686.

Jean Anthoine, fils du Sr. Antoinne le M. et de Judicq le Preux. *Tém.* Le Sr. Jean de Cleue; Madamoiselle Olimpe Depitorre, femme du Sr. la Caux, ministre. 30 Juin 1689.

Elisabet Ester, fille de David le Monier. *Tém.* Anthoine Monnier; Elisabet le Mounier. 26 Juin 1698.

David, fils de David le M. *Tém.* Jean le Monnier; Madilaine Provost. 21 Juill. 1700.

Jean, fils de Jean Lemonnier. *Tém.* David Lemonnier; Francoise Baudouin. 25 Jan. 1701-2.

David, fils de David le M. Son parain a esté son Grand'pere, David le Monnier, et sa maraine, sa tante Esther le Monnier. 21 Juin 1730.

Pierre, fils de Pierre le M., or Miller. Son parain fut son Grand Pere, David le Monnier, et sa maraine Marie Woodrow. 8 Août 1731.

Esther, fille de Pierre Lemonnier, or Miller. *Tém.* Son pere [de la dite Esther], et sa tante Esther Lemonnier. 14 Avl. 1734.

Elizabeth, fille de Pierre Lemonnier, or Miller. *Tém.* Son pere [de la dite Eliz.] et sa Grand Mere Esther Lemonnier. 13 Avl. 1735.

Esther, fille de David Lemonnier, or Miller. *Tém.* Son pere [de la dite Esther]; sa Grand Mere. 16 Sep. 1739.

Abraham, fils de Mr. David le M., ou Miller, et de Marie le Monnier. *Tém.* Le père de l'enfant; la mère. Baptizé par moy M. Olivier Vallotton, Ministre de l'Eglise française de Norwich. 13 Sep. 1740.

Marie, fille de Pierre et de Marie le M., or Miller. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizee, par M. O. Vallotton, Past., le 11 dito. Née le 7 Fév. 1740-41.

Abraham, fils de David et Marie le M. or Miller. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizé le 20 dud. mois par M. Vallotton, Past. Né le 19 Dec. 1741

Estienne, fils de David et de Marie le M., or Miller. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizé le 18 dud. mois, par M. O. Vallotton, Past. Né le 12 Sep. 1743.

Estienne, fils de Pierre et de Marie le M.. or Miller. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizé le 20 dud. mois, par M. O. Vallotton, Past. Né le 10 de Jan. 1744-45.

Le Monnier. Magdeleine, fille de David et de Marie le M., or Miller. *Tém.* Le pere et la mere de l'enfant. Batizée le 15 dud. mois, par M. O. Vallotton, Pasteur. Née le 8 Sep. 1745.

Esther, fille de David et de Marie le M., or Miller. *Tém.* Le pere et la mere de l'enfant. Batizée le 22 du d. mois, par M. O. Vallotton, Past. Née le 12 Nov. 1747.

Pierre, fils de David et de Marie le M. or Miller. *Tém.* Le pere et la mere de l'enfant. Batizé le 11 Octobre 1749, par M. O. Vallotton, Past. Né le 11 Avl. 1749.

Sara, fille de Pierre, et de Marie le M., or Miller. *Tém.* Le pere et la mere de l'enfant. Batizée le 11 Octobre 1749, par M. O. Vallotton, Past. Née le 15 Juin 1749.

Pierre, fils de Pierre le Monier, *Anglice* Miller, et de Marie Steward, naquit a Norwich le 21 Juin 1752, et fut baptizé le 30 du meme mois. *Tém.* Son pere et sa mere.

Le Montaigne, de. Elizabeth, fille d'Isaac de la M. *Tém.* Pierre Tibau et Abraham de la Montaigne ; Pieronne Baiseur et la femme Noe Hauet. 23 Mai 1620.

Abrehan, fils d'Isac de le Montaine, et Pieronne sa fe'me. *Tém.* Jan Fremaux laine et Jan Delecluze ; la fe'me de Abrehan de le Montaine et la fe'me de Pierre Tibau. 31 Juill. 1603.

Isaque, fils d'Isaque de le M. *Tém.* Franchois de le Montaigne et Jermain le Roy ; Magrit Cornille et Jenne Desmontaigne. 26 Mai 1605.

Rachel, fille d'Isaac de Montainne. *Tém.* Noe Haue et Franchois Depres ; la fe'me de Jaspar Burie et Rachel Clains. (?). 22 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Jacob, fils d'Isaac de le Montaine. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Jaque le Cef (*sic*) ; Anne Fieuue et Flipote Fremaux. 2 Avl. 1609.

Jan, fils d'Isaac de Montainne. *Tém.* Nicolas du Vauchie et Jaque de Montaine ; la fe'me Jaque le Grain et Susenne de le Mer. 18 Juin 1611.

Ester, fille d'Isaac de le Montaine. *Tém.* Jan Martin et Jacque le Baiseur ; Dorcas Daucy et Susenne, la fe'me Jean le Dou. 29 Août 1613.

Esters, fille d'Isaac de le Montinne. *Tém.* Jean le Poutre et Jaque Setclin ; Marie Philipot et Ester Desbonnet. 19 Nov. 1615.

La Motte, de. Etlizabethe, fille de Gillame de le M. *Tém.* Jean de le Rue [et] Jaque Segar ; la femme Pierre Motte, Caterinne, et Etlizabethe Desbonnet. 17 Août 1595.

Pier[re], fils de Moyse de le Mot. *Tém.* Salomon le Rouge et . . . . . ; Louyse Ma . . . . . 9 Mars 1595-6.

Jean, fils de Jean de la Motte. *Tém.* Erasme Francqhomme et Abraham de Cele ; Marie du Cenny et Febe de Beunne. 12 Juin 1625.

L'Empereur. Elye, fils de Salemon L. et Mary sa femme. *Tém.* Bauduin Bourgar et Jan du Prye ; Referon du Prye et Jenne du Prye. 15 Nov. 1618.

Charles, fils de Salemon Lempreu. *Tém.* Louy Campion et Pierre le Mailtre ; Elizebet, fe'me de Eley du Prie, et Sara, fe'me de Jean du Prye. 27 Mai 1621.

Dauid, fils de Salmon Lenpereur. *Tém.* Adrien le Mettre et Samuel du Rieu ; Febe du Buugne et Marie du Prie. 3 Oct. 1624.

Mary, fille de Jan Lempereur. *Tém.* Elie Philippo et Dinniel Doinard, flamen ; Madelin Lempereur, fe'me de Saloman Lempereur, et Mary Hallewicle (?), seur de Jan Wiettewormlle, frauming. 24 Juill. 1635.

Sara, fille de Jan Lempreur. *Tém.* Jaque Butté et Piere Cateau ; Marie, fe'me de Elie Phlippo et Sara Brookard. 26 Nov. 1637.

Jeane, fille de Jan Lempreur. *Tém.* Ellie Flipo et Jacque Cateu ; Fridaisveede et Ester le Febue (*sic*), fem' de Mynorde (?) de de Fermeur anglois. 8 Sep. 1639.

Magdaleine, fille de Jan Lempreur, *Tém.* Son beau pere [du dit Jan], Elie Phlippo et son beau frere [du dit Jan], Dauid Roty ; Ane, fe'me de Piere Cateau, et Elizabeth, fe'me de Jaque Cateau. 25 Avl. 1641.

Salomon, fils d'Elie Lempreur. *Tém.* Pierre Despré et Jan Lempreur ; Jeane, fe'me de Jan Castell et Jeane, fe'me de Jan Lempreur. 14 Nov. 1641.

Susane, fille de Jan Lenpreur. *Tém.* James Long et Henry Watts ; Susane, femme de Noe Hudleu et Isabell, femme de Elysee Flypo. 12 Fév. 1642-3.

L'Empereur. Elie, fils d'Elie Lenpreur. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jean Lenpreu; Ester Douneaux. 9 Juin 1644.

Judhict, fille de Jean Lenpreu. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Pierre Phlippo; Marye Phlippo et Marye Dehageu. 27 Nov. 1644.

Jean, fils de Jean Lenpreu. *Tém.* Pier Douain, Jean Donneau, Junior; Madlinne Lempreur, Marie Phlipo. 30 Mai 1647.

Jaques, fils de Charle Lenpreu. *Tém.* Jean de Beigne, Jean Lenpreur; Magritte Roty et Susanne Crace. 29 Août 1647.

. . . . . , enfant de Jan L. *Tém.* Pier Philippo; Anne Cateau, fe'me de Pier Cateau, et Elisabet, fe'me de Jaque Cateau. — Oct. 1648.

Jacques, fils de Jan Lenpreur. *Tém.* Jacques Dubourgq et Elysee Phlippo; Jenne Hudeleu et Marye Josez. 21 Juill. 1650.

Jan, fils d'Elye Lenpreur. *Tém.* Jan Coquedé et Jan Blondeau; Judhit Coquedé, fe'me de Isaac Riquye, et Ester Duprye. 23 Mai 1652.

Anne, fille de Jean Lenpreur. *Tém.* Jean le Martain, Jaque Cateau; Abigail, femme d'Abraham Castel, et Susane, femme de Phlipe Marlier. 12 Fév. 1652-3.

Salomon, fils de Jean L. *Tém.* Marcke Caket et Elise Philippo; la femme de Jaque Cateau et la femme de Onias Philippo. 12 Mai 1655.

. . . . . , enfant de Charle Lenpreur. 13 Juill. 1662.

Susenne, fille de Jean Lenpereur. *Tém.* David Roty, ... Herper; Jenne Lenpereur, sa merre (du dit Jean), Susenne Pesefor. 21 Août 1670.

Lenaert. Moyse, fils de Jaque Lenar. *Tém.* Jean Desbarbieux et Jeàn Lantonne; la fe'me de Hugue Herbert et Jenne du Rieu. 15 Fév. 1600-1.

Le Noir. Timothe, fils d'Abraham Lenoir. *Tém.* Jaques Hauee et Marie Hauee. 12 Sep. 1686.

Jenne, fille d'Abraham Lenoir. *Tém.* Luie Defrance; Marie Dute et Lea Lecohie. 17 Jan. 1691-2.

Jenne, fille d'Abreham le Nore. *Tém.* Miche Honor; Marie Duto et Magrite Cute, vefue. 1 Jan. 1692-3.

Elizabeth, fille d'Abraham le N. 8 Sep. 1695.

Jenne, fille d'Abraham, le Nore. *Tém.* Nicolas Godfery; Marie Belicar. 30 Jan. 1697-8.

Madeline, fille d'Abraham le N. *Tém.* Louie de Franse; Marie Duto. 8 Sep. 1700.

Thimotee, fils d'Abraham le N. *Tém.* Jean Wamback. 14 Fév. 1702-3.

Le Pere. Anne, fille de . . . . . le Per. *Tém.* Jean Lecohie et . . . rre Boucau; la fe'me . . . . . aume Mary et la fe'me Jaque . . . . . art. 16 Fév. 1595-6.

Susanne, fille de Charle Pere. *Tém.* Jan l'Escoje et Jaques Farvaque; Mary Boudard et Marye Clairebout. 27 Août 1598.

Phelipe, fils de Jan le P. et d'Ester Tietar. *Tém.* Daniel le Pere et Simon Duquennoy; Pieronne Faruague et Abigael Lieuuin. 29 Oct. 1598.

Luc, fils de Denniel le P. *Tém.* Jan le Perc et Pia Rose; Madelinne Casteau et Anne Plouuier. — Jan. 1599. [N.S.].

Jacob, fils de Carle le Pert. *Tém.* Abraham Catel et Nicola de Lescolle; Francoisse, la femme de Nicola du Toit, et Pieronne, la femme Eurar Faruaque. 6 Juill. 1600.

Ester, fille de Jean le Per. *Tém.* Philipe Detombe et Jaque Holbeque; Pieronne Carpentier et Marie le Cerf. 13 Sep. 1601.

Jean, fils de Jean le Per, "fiels de Philippe le Per, natis de Liseule (?) et Esters, fielle de Antonne Testars (?) natiues de Noirwis." *Tém.* Martin le Lainggiout (?) et Eurars Faruarque; Marie, fe'me de Linnart Herichars, et Marie, vefue de Francois de Lannois. 13 Nov. 1603.

Ester, fille de Martin le Paire. *Tém.* Grard de Buing et Gille Vinnyque; Crestienne Leschohieu et Jenne Cateau. 25 Nov. 1604.

Judich, fille de Jan le Per. *Tém.* Pierre Hapio et Denis Lermite; la fe'me Nicolas du Cele et Judich Lieuuin. 13 Oct. 1605.

Le Pere. Jacob, fils de Martin le Pers. *Tém.* Jan le Pers et Belhamain Despres ; la fe'me de Andrieu de France et la fe'me de Garre de Beune. 24 Mars 1605-6.

Anne, fille de Martin le Per. *Tém.* Jan Lescohie et Adrien Langlar ; Thonnette, femme de Garin Grimaupon, et la femme Gille Quasiez. 13 Mars 1608. [N.S.].

Ester, fille de Martin le Pert. *Tém.* Grar de Buigne et Jaspar Polet ; la fe'me de Nycolla de Cele et la fe'me de Jan Prouuost. 18 Fév. 1609-10.

Le Poutre. Jan, fils de Jan le Pouttre. *Tém.* Jaque Hage et Meuriche Heulin ; la fe'me Jaque Hubar et la fe'me de Jan Hauet. 11 Août 1605.

Marye, fille de Jan le P. *Tém.* Jan Moulin et Jan Hauet ; la femme Abraham Castel et la fe'me Criestien Cornille. 3 Sep. 1609.

Jean, fils de Jan le P. et Colette Segar sa fe'me. *Tém.* Elisee des Bonnet et Jan le Fabure ; Tonnette, fe'me de Garin Grymoupon, et Jenne Desbonnet, fe'me de Ciprian le Verve. 16 Mai 1613.

Le Qua. Jean, fils de Simon le Q. *Tém.* Michiel le Mere et Jean le Febure ; la fe'me Michiel Lescallet et la fe'me Andries Pety. 8 Juill. 1597.

Le Rouge. Suseanne, fille de [J]aque le R. *Tém.* Jan le Febure et . . . . . de le Cluse ; . . . . . Tiberghien et Jene le Baiseur. 27 Nov. 1595.

Jozias, fils d'Eliye le R. *Tém.* Nicola du Bus et Glaude Ondoire ; Martinne Carbonniere, fe'me de Jean Leien, et la femme de Phipele Vermes, mere Bourqoit. 29 Août 1596.

Natanael, fils de Jaque le R. *Tém.* Guillaume Desbonet et Antoine de la Croy ; Marie Sy et Elysabet le Leu. 15 Oct. 1609.

Marie, fille de Salomon le R. *Tém.* Jaque le Cerf et Beniamain le Rouge ; la fe'me Jaque le Grain le viel et la fe'me Elie Phlippo. 15 Nov. 1614.

Jacques, fils d'Elizees le R. *Tém.* Jacques a Hage et Jaques le Rouge ; la femme Jacques a Hage, absente, et Anthoinnette Desbonnet, femme de Martin le Roux. 10 Nov. 1616.

Pierre, fils de Salomon le R. *Tém.* Pierre Lescluse et Franchois Adam ; la vefue Rolland Lescaillet et la femme Tobies du Toict. 15 Déc. 1616.

Rebeca, fille d'Elisee le R. *Tém.* Jacque le Grain le veille et Jan le Poutre ; Tonette, la femme Louy Deshaugue, et Marrye, femme de Jermain le Roy. 22 Août 1619.

Jean, fils d'Elise le R. *Tém* Jean Donneau et Jean de le Tet ; Mary Cambie et Susene le Feure. 9 Déc. 1621.

Elisabhet, fille d'Elise le R. *Tém.* Jean Desauuage et Piere Ahage ; Marie Fourmentin et Elisabhet le Poutre. 21 Nov. 1624.

Marie, fille d'Elisé le R. *Tém.* Beniamin Despré et Martin le Rou ; Marie, femme de Jos Desrouseau et Marie le Roy, ieune fille. 22 Avl. 1627.

Le Roux. Marie, fille de Martin le Rou. *Tém.* Jan Moulin et Jan Douinau ; Marie, femme de Nicolas Natie et Colette, vefue defun Jan le Poutre. 22 Sep. 1626.

Le Roy. Nathan, fils de Nathan le Roy. *Tém.* . . . . . , ... et Pierre van Hove de le . . . . . ; Jeenne Guecquier et Caterinne de Wete, aussy de lesglisse flamengue. Vers la fin de Déc. 1596.

Jacques, fils de Martin le R. *Tém.* Jacques Hauart et Jean le Perre. 11 Oct. 1597-8.

Barthelemy, fils de Nathan le R. *Tém.* Gille Esteuenar et Franchoy de Wite ; Marie de Herisar et la femme de Nicolas Maquerier. 9 Avl. 1599.

Elizabeth, fille de Martin le R. *Tém.* Jan Mortelette et Jan Cappelin ; Marie Mortelete et Anthoinette Haneron. 16 Déc. 1599.

Marie, fille de Nathan le R. *Tém.* Leinar Herrichar et Nicolas Maquerel ; Chrestienne Zalart et Dyna van Houe. 21 Sep. 1600.

Elizabet, fille de Natan le R. *Tém.* Frnout Flippo et Nicolas Verguele ; la veufue Jan Gequier et la fe'me Arnoult Flippo. 12 Déc. 1602.

Jan, fils de Martin le R. *Tém.* Jan le Mahieu et Jan Mortelette, filz de Jan ; Marie Depiane (?) et Susane le Baiseur. 6 Fév. 1602-3.

Le Roy. Ester, fille de Jermain le R. *Tém.* Jacque Ahage et Natan Ahage ; Elainne Ploiart et Judict de le Reue. 24 Fév. 1604-5.

....., enfant de Germain le R. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo et Joel Desormaux ; la fe'me Natant a Hage et Rebecat a Hage. 8 Fév. 1607 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Germain le Roij. *Tém.* Sallemon Rotij et Jan Destaleur ; Elisabet Desormaux et Marie Ganbie. 10 Juin 1609.

Marie, fille de Germain le R. *Tém.* Pierre Hautoij et Ciprient le Vert ; Marie Roty et la fe'me Jan Doineau. 2 Août 1612.

Jan, fils de Jermain le Roij. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse, Jan le Febure (?) ; la fe'me Pierre Hautoy, la fe'me Salomon Rotij. 16 Oct. 1614.

Jacques, fils de Jermain le R. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Dauid Marisal ; la femme Elizees Desbonnet et la femme Jan le Febure. 8 Déc. 1616.

Marie, fille de Jan le R. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et John Crewe ; Marie, fe'me de Jermain le Roy, et Fransis, fe'me de John Crewe. 7 Juin 1635.

Jean, fils de Jean le R. *Tém.* Dauid Desquire et Samuel Bernet ; Marie Deshage et Sara Faruakes. 29 Juill. 1638.

Marie, fils de Paul le Roij. *Tém.* Germain le Roij et Jan Douneau le vielle ; Jenne Rotij et Marie Deshage. 30 Juin 1639.

Marie, fille de Jan le Roij. *Tém.* Jan Deshager et Jan Douneau le Jeune ; Marie Maires et Susenne le Febure. 29 Nov. 1640.

Susane, fille de Paul le R. *Tém.* Jan Castell et Dauid Roty ; Susane, fe'me de Noe Heudleu, et Marie, fe'me de Jan Doneau, senior. 31 Jan. 1640-1.

Jacques, fils de Jacque le R. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jan de le Teate ; Elysabeth de le Teate et Marie Deshage. 4 Sep. 1642.

Pierre, fils de Paul le R. *Tém.* Jean Dehageu et Tho'mes Boum ; Anne Desmare et Magrite Roty. 15 Sep. 1644.

Isaac, fils de Paul le R. *Tém.* Antoin Desquand et Jermain Desquand de Weuret en Holande ; Marye Dessauvage. 23 Août 1646.

Jenne, fille de Jaque le R. *Tém.* Piere Fere, Jean Dessauuage ; la vefue Fere et Marie, femme de Jean Dume. 24 Jan. 1663-4.

Mary, fille de Jacque le R. *Tém.* Jacque du Prie, Jean du Ferres ; Mary du Moulin, vefue de Cornille, Jenne Ferres, femme de Pierre Ferres. 21 Mai 1665.

Jenne, fille de Jacque le R. *Tém.* Jude Haves, Pierre Ferres ; Mary Desavage, Mary le Roy. 27 Jan. 1666-7.

Jaques, fils de Jaques le R. *Tém.* Jean Delette e Jaques Fere ; Ester Haue, femme de Jean de Jude (*sic*) Haue, e Ester Fere. 15 Nov. 1668.

Elizabeth, fille de Jacque le R. *Tém.* Robert Werrone, Abraham Ferré ; Mary Desavage le Jeune, Mary Dumee le Jeune. 19 Fév. 1670-1.

Ester, fils de Jaques le R. *Tém.* Jean Follomes, Jean Dehageu ; Jenne Ferre, Marie Marlier. 30 Mars 1673.

Le Rue, de. Abraham, fils de Gillaume le Reu. *Tém.* Jan Jonque et Isaac Boudry ; Susanne, femme de Gillaume Mansar et Judiec, femme Esaij Reurens. 16 Juin 1611.

Pierre, fils de Pierre de le R. *Tém.* Jacque le Dru et Louy de Cerf ; Jacqueline Sequelin et Mary de la Riuiere. 19 Août 1621.

Jan, fils de Piere de le R. *Tém.* Jan de la Riuiere et Jan del Tette ; Jenne le Drue. 25 Août 1622.

Mary, fille de Piere de le R. *Tém.* Jean le Cerf, Jos Desrousseaux ; Elisabhet Francomme et Susanne le Dru. 14 Nov. 1624.

Henoc, fils de Pierre de le R. *Tém.* Jaen Prouo est Jaen Lefebure le Jeun ; Maryee Douneau, femme de Jaen Donneau, et Marye le Drue, jeune fille. 20 Sep. 1629.

Lescaillet. David, fils de Roulant Lescaillait, et de Elisabet sa fe'me. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Michel ..... ; la fe'me Miche Lescaillait et le ..... 20 Sep. 1595.

Elisabet, fille de Rolant Lequallet. *Tém.* Jean le Febure et Miche Lescallet ; Jenne Lescaillet et Jenne le Febure. 5 Jan. 1597-8.

Lescaillet. Elizabehet, fille de Jan L., Baptisé a leglize aes flamen. *Tém.* Micel Lescaillet son pere [de J. L.] et Vinchan Despre ; Quatelinne Lescaillet sa mere [de J. L.] et la veue Jan Bar. 14 Mai 1598.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaques l'Escaillet et d'Elizabeth Desbonnets. *Tém.* Louis Desbonnets, laisne, et Michel l'Escaillet ; Catheline l'Escaillet et Elizabeth Watelier. 13 Août 1598.

Lescaillet. Jenne, fille de Rolan L. *Tém.* Gille Cambien et Jan Jorion ; la femme de Michie Lescaillet et Marie le Grin, femme de Jaque le Grin. 11 Mai 1600.

Michie, fils de Jaque L. et sa femme Elisabhet Desbonnet. *Tém.* Jan Watelier et Noe Valu ; la femme de Louis Desbonnet, linne, et la femme de Jan Lescaillet. 6 Avl. 1600.

Jan, fils de Jan L. *Tém.* Jan Heudleu et Jaques Lescaillet ; Tonnete de Keiser et Elizabet Lescaillet. 24 Août 1600.

Jaques, fils de Jaque L. *Tém.* Melsio Didier et Jean Lescaillet ; la fe'me Louy Debonné et la fe'me Rolan Lescaillet. 7 Mars 1601-2.

Marie, fille de Rollan L. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Joel Desormeaux ; la fe'me de Meuris Heuleim et la femme de Jean Lescaillet. 25 Avl. 1602.

Jan, fils de Jan L. *Tém.* Isay de Houuegneu et Robin Narget, englois ; Anne Fieuet et Elisabet Lescaillet, fe'me de Jacque. 25 Déc. 1602.

Mary, fille de Jacque L. et sa fe'me Elisabet. *Tém.* Louy Desbonnet le Jone et Rolan Lescaille ; la f'eme de Jan Fieuet et la fe'me de Melsior Didier. 5 Juin 1603.

Elisabeth, fille de Rolan Lescalez. *Tém.* Michie Lescalez et Jean le Febure ; la fe'me de Jacquez Lescalet et Mary le Febure. 24 Mars 1604-5.

Mycher, fils de Jaques L. *Tém.* Mycher Lescaillet et Louys Desbonne ; Catelinne Lescaillet et Elisabet Watelier (?). 24 Juin 1605.

Judich, fille de Rolan L. *Tém.* Jaque le Febure et Jaque Lescaillet ; la fe'me Franchois Despre et la fe'me de Thommas Bonnel. 22 Mars 1607. [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Rollan L. *Tém.* Monsieur de Lanne et Samuel Canbie ; la fe'me Jan le Febure et la fe'me Crestien Cornille. 10 Sep. 1609.

Sammuel, fils de Rolan L. *Tém.* Jaque le Grin et Nicolas du Toict ; la fe'me Denij Lermite, et la fe'me Jaque Faruaque. 17 Mai 1612.

L'Escluse, de. Marie, fille de Jean de Lecluse, et de N. sa femme. *Tém.* Pierre et Claude de Lecluse ; Marguerite, femme de Daniel Tiberguien et la femme Jean Fremault. 19 Fév. 1597-8.

Marie, fille de Pierre de L. *Tém.* Nicolas du Buf et Louis des Hagues ; la femme Jan Ferm . . . (?) et la femme de Simon Duquennoy. 16 Sep. 1599.

Marie, fille de Jan de L. *Tém.* Galien Tomberman ; la femme Ernou Phlipo et Catelainne de Coteny. 14 Déc. 1600.

Jean, fils de Jean de L. *Tém.* Daniel Tiberguien et Thomas Bonnel ; Jenne Tiberguien et la vfue de Joque du Mortyr. 17 Nov. 1601.

Sara, fille de Jean de L. *Tém.* Abraham Cateau et Samuel Du Riu ; Magrite le Coq, fe'me dadrien, et Marie Tomberman, fe'me du Galien. 20 Nov. 1603.

Daniel, fils de Jean de Lecluse. *Tém.* Gille Cambie[n et] Abraham le Montaine ; la fe'me de Jacque Faruaque et Sara du Mortis. 1º Déc. 1603.

Marie, fille de Jan de L. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Glaude de Lescluse ; la vefue de Guillaume Ployar et Tonnette, la fe'me de Louy des Hagu. 9 Mars 1605-6.

Joel, fils de Jan de Lecuze. *Tém.* Franchoy des Prez et Joel Desormeau ; la femme de Jaque Bollin et Judith, femme de Glaude Lecuse. 7 Mars 1608 [N.S.].

Natanael, fils de Jan de Lecuze. *Tém.* Louy des Hagues et Piere Hautois ; Elizabeth, femme de Maximilien du Rieu, et Anne, femme de Simon Desormeau. 7 Mars 1608 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Glaude de L. *Tém.* Masijmilien du Rieu et Jan de Lescluse ; la vefue de Pasquie Huber et la fe'me de Benois Floquet. 4 Sep. 1608.

L'Escluse, de. Susane, fils de Jan de L. *Tém.* Piere Lesquinet et Samuel Cambie ; la vuefue de Jan le Febure et la fe'me de Daniel Tybreguien, tous deux de Londre. 6 Mai 1610.

Dauid, fils de Glaude de Lecluse. *Tém.* Louis des Haghes et Jan Hubert ; Barbe Hubert et la femme Jan de Lecluse. 4 Août 1611.

Sara, fille de Jan de L. *Tém.* Isaque de Lambre et Jaque du Mortier ; la fe'me Mesio Dydier et la fe'me Noe Lesquinet. 6 Sep. 1612.

David, fils de Glaude le Cluse. *Tém.* Bernarde le Cambre et Pierre de le Cluse ; la femme Louis des Hagues et la femme Samuel Cambien. 17 Jan. 1613-14.

Natanael, fils de Jan de L. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar, Jermain le Roy ; Tonnette Marrisal et la fe'me Dauid Marrisal. 11 Juin 1615.

Rachel, fille de Pierre L. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse et Grard de Buigne ; Judict, femme de Glaude Lescluze, et Ester, la femme de Jermain le Roy. 20 Oct. 1616.

Bengamin (?), fils de Jan de L. *Tém.* Louy des Haugue et Phlipe Gaubert ; la femme Pierre Lesquenet et la femme Mathue Tesse. 4 Avl. 1619.

Danel, fils de Pierre de Lescleuse. *Tém.* Daniel Tibregien le vielle et Isaque le Per ; Jenne Bollen et Susenne le Per. 4 Mars 1621 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Pierre Delecluse. *Tém.* Jan Deshage et Jan Delecluse, jeune fils ; Marthe, femme de Pierre Hautoy, et Rachel, femme de Daniel Tibergien. 7 Déc. 1623.

Elisabhet, fille de Jean de Lecluse, le Jeune. *Tém.* Danniel Tibergien et Jean Deshague ; Marie de Lecluse et Sara Gonber. 19 Juin 1625.

Jean, fils de Jean Delecluse. *Tém.* Jean Delecluse son pere et Rogier Wister ; Margerite Allin et Racell, femme de Daniel Tibergien. 20 Mai 1627.

Daniel, fils de Pierre de Lecluse. *Tém.* Daniel Tibreghien linné et Richard Atkinson ; la femme de Louis des Hague et la femme de Glaude de Lecluse. 30 Mars 1628.

Pierre, fils de Jan de Lecluse. *Tém.* Pierre Hautoij et Pierre Lecluse ; la femme de Louij Deshage et Judicque Lescluse. 21 Déc. 1628.

Marie, fille de Jaen Delecluse, Jeunier. *Tém.* Danil Delecluse et Pierre Delecluse, jeunes hommes tous deux ; Marye Delecluse et Olda Walla, jeunes filles tous deux. 30 Jan. 1630-1.

Rachell, fille de Pierre de L. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse Junier et Jean Deshague ; Marie, femme de Daniell Josse et Sara Castell, jeune fille. 1 Mai 1631.

Elisabet, fille de Daniel Lecluse. *Tém.* Jean Dehages et Robert Allin, englois ; Elisabet le Clercq, flamenge, et Hester Hautoy, jeune filles tout deux. 4 Mars 1631-2.

Janne, fille de Jan de L. *Tém.* Glaude de Lescluse et Jaques Farvacques le Jeune ; Jenne Desprez, femme de Jan Castel et Marye le Roy, femme de Jan Dehague. 3 Mars 1632-3.

Olda, fille de Danyel de L. *Tém.* Jan de Lecluse layne et Pierre de Lecluse ; Ester Fyeuet, vefve de Elysee Desbonet et Elysabet, femme de Jan de Lescluse le Jeune. 9 Fév. 1633-4.

Sara, fille de Jan de L. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Willame Heath, anglois ; Caterine Jeferes et Abigaiell Gared, tous deux angloise. 21 Déc. 1634.

Daniell, fils de Daniell Delecluse. *Tém.* Simon Monie et Jean Delecluse ; Marie Delecluse et Marie Vervinck. 11 Sep. 1636.

Dauid, fils de Jean Delecluse. *Tém.* Jean Hanton et Francis Dackett ; Sara Delecluse et Jeanne Desbonnet. 6 Nov. 1636.

Jonathan, fils de Jean Delecluse. *Tém.* Christopher Church et Jaques Tennant ; Anne Herdingham et Francoise Brooke. 6 Nov. 1636.

Daniel, fils de Jean de Lecluse. *Tém.* Richard Wolterton et John Robines ; Anne Bouman et Marie Bals. 3 Mars 1638-9.

Marie, fille de Daniell L. *Tém.* Samuell de le Court et Dauid le Dru ; Marie, fe'me de Piere Patin, et Elizabeth, fe'me de Piere le Dru. 30 Mai 1641.

L'Escluse, de. Anne, fille de Daniel Lecluse. *Tém.* Wyllam Berum et Thomas Barnad; la femme Isaac Decele et la femme Danül (*sic*) Desormaus. 20 Juin 1643.
Ester, fille de Daniel Leclus. 6 Août 1646.
Jean, fils de Daniel Lecluse. Temoin toute leglise. 28 Juin 1649.
Pierre, fils de Pierre Delecluse. 29 Juill. 1653.

Lescohieu. Jan, fils de Jan Lescohie'. *Tém.* Jan Lescohie', lainne, et Jacque Ahage; Cretienne, fe'me de Jan Lescohie' et Katerinne, fe'me de Jacque Ahage. 5 Juin 1603.
Jan, fils de Jan Lecohie. *Tém.* Gille Esteuenar et Joel Desormaux; la fe'me de Jan Cornilo et Marie de le Reu. 22 Déc. 1605.
Abraham, fils de Jan Lescohié. *Tém.* Noe Coquidé et Germain le Roy; Jenne Chateau et Susane Cornilo. 15 (?) Jan. 1608 [N.S.].
Isacq, fils de Jan Lescohye. *Tém.* Jan Desreumaux et Jan Desbonet; la fe'me de Guillame Desbonet et la fe'mo de Franchois Malbran. 11 Mars 1609-10.
Sara, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Plippe le Secq et Jan Castel; la fe'me Germain le Roij et Sara Malbranque. 19 Jan. 1611-12.
Judicq, fille de Jan Lescohie. *Tém.* Jan Martin, Jan Donnaux; la fe'me Jan Desbonne, la fe'me Jan Desremaux. 18 Sep. 1614.
Jacob, fils de Jan Lecohie. *Tém.*. Natan Desbonnet et Jan de Buienne; et Racelle Halluien et Ester le Roy, jeune fille. 1 Mars 1617-18.
Elisabet, fille de Jan L. *Tém.* Jacque Faruacque; Mary le Roy et Judique de Sormeau. 1 Mars 1621 [N.S.].
Rachel, fille de Jean Lecohie. *Tém.* Abreham Castel linné et Salomon Cambien; Febe le Bugne et Judhit Quenon. 18 Jan. 1624 [N.S.].
Belgamain, fils de Jan L. *Tém.* Abrehan Desreumau et Jan Coquede; Jenne Rotij et Judijque Coquede. 15 Jan. 1625-6.
Susanne, fille de Jean Lescohie. *Tém.* Daniel José et Jaques Stequelin; Marie, femme de Isaac Decelé, et Jenne, femme de Natan Desbonnet. 22 Juill. 1627.
Susenne, fille d'Abrehan L. *Tém.* Nicola Jose et Jacob Lescohieu; Susenne Castel et Susenne le Febure. 8 Mars 1639-40.
Judick, fille de Jacob Lecohie. *Tém.* Nicolas Jos et Abraham Lecohie; Jenne Desbonne et Ester Doeneau. 31 Mars 1639.
Rachel, fille de Jacqus L. *Tém.* Dainel (*sic*) Josse et Germain le Roij; Judicque Josse et Judicque Saie. 25 Oct. 1640.
Dina, fille d'Abraham Lescohie. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Richard Castell; Jeane fe'me de Jan Castell, et Ester, fe'me de Pierre Castell. 24 Oct. 1641.
Jan, fils de Jacob Lecohie. *Tém.* Nathan Desbonnet et Jan de Buin; Sara Harpingny (?) et Susanne le Teate. 4 Sep. 1642.
Lea, fille d'Abraham Lechohie. *Tém.* Daniel Josee et Jacques Fremau; Sara Harpinie et Deboura Dormans. 19 Fév. 1642-3.
Sara, fille d'Abraham le Cohie. *Tém.* Jean Coquedé et Jean Castel; Mary Dehageu et Judit Saye. 11 Fév. 1643-4.
Jacob, fils de Jacob Lecohie. *Tém.* Jaque Deletette et Jean Dessauage; Jenne Delecour et Susanne Lecohie. 9 Mai 1647.
Jean fils d'Abraham Lecohie. *Tém.* Jean le Leu laine, Jean Deletette; Phebe de Beugne, Elizabet Lange. 10 Nov. 1647.
Susane, fille d'Abraham Lecohie. *Tém.* Jaque Deletette; Susans, femme de Jean Deletette et Susane Lecohie. 25 Mars 1649.
Léa, fille de Jacop Lecohie. *Tém.* Jan Coquedé et Jacques Doucemen; Marye Josez et Marye Pagie. 21 Mars 1651-2.
Jophefe (*sic*), fils de Jacob Lecohis. *Tém.* Jan Douchis et Isacque Ricquis; Sara de Letre, fem' de Jan de Letre, et Mary de Bun, fe'me de Morillon. 17 Sep. 1654.
Susenne, fille de Jacob Lecohies. *Tém.* Pierre Ferres et Philippe Chanbeau; Mary, vefue de Jacque du Bois, et Marthe, femmes de Thomas Tomson. 28 Déc. 1656.

Lescohieu. Abraham, fils de Jacob Lecohie. *Tém.* Sebastien Tauernie e Jean Haue ; la vefue de Jaque Catau e la femme de Jean Desouage. 4 Avl. 1669.

Dina, fille de Jacob Lecohie. *Tém.* Jacque Haves ; Jenne, femme de Pierre Ferres, Elizabeth, femme de Pierre Carpentie. 17 Juill. 1670.

Isaac, fils de Jacob Lecohie. *Tém.* Jan de le Becq et Jacque le Roy ; la femme de Jacque du Prye, la femme Jude Havé. 12 Oct. 1673.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham L. *Tém.* Jean Mills et Zacharie Mayheu ; Elizabeth Downing. 17 Avl. 1709.

Jacob, fils d'Isaac Lecohie. *Tém.* Noè Hauèe et la vefue Patin. 25 Sep. 1709.

Elizabeth, fille d'Izaac Lecohie. *Tém.* Abraham Lescohie ; Marie Haue. 24 Fév. 1711-12.

Sarra, fille d' Abraham Lecohie. *Tém.* Isaac Lescohie ; la fame de Jean Cooper. 23 Sep. 1716.

Benjamin, fils d'Isaac Lecohie. *Tém.* Abraham Lecohie et Rachel Finson. 15 Sep. 1717.

Lescolle, de. Ester, fille de Nicolas de Lecolle. *Tém.* Simon Quennoy et Jaque Polet ; Pieronne et Ohilette le Clecq. 12 Nov. 1598.

Lescornet, de. Marye, fille de Jacque Lescorne. *Tém.* . . . . . Dorpe et Isac . . . . . ; . . . . . de Gylle Canby . . . . . , jeune fille. 6 Juill. 1595.

Marte, fille de Jacque L. *Tém.* Piere Thibault et Piere Mariage ; la fe'me Jacque Fauuarque et la fe'me Jean Fremault. 26 Fév. 1597-8.

Jenne, fille de Betremieulx L. *Tém.* Jan le Febure et Josse Basslet ; la fe'me de Simon de Simon Desormeaulx et la fe'me Jan Petyt. 11 Mars 1597-8.

Jaque, fils de Bettremieux Lecorne. *Tém.* Iler le Brun et Sanson Houiemieux ; la femme de Rolan Lescaillet et Josseminne Casier. 12 Oct. 1600.

Sara, fille de Jaques Lescornet. *Tém.* Jaques le Grain et Pierre Depierre ; la fe'me Rolan Lescaillet et Sara van Dorpe. 1 Fév. 1600-1.

Marie, fille de Betremieux Lecorne. *Tém.* Sanson Houigneux et Louy Haluin ; la fe'me de Rolan Lescaillet et Joseuine Casier. 31 Jan. 1601-2.

Jenne, fille de Beltremie Lescorne. *Tém.* Hiler le Brun et Pierre Trannelle ; la fe'me Simon Desormaux et la fe'me de Josse Paule. 25 Déc. 1604.

Judich, fille de Betremieux Lescornetz. *Tém.* Gille le Febure et Jean le Febure ; Susane Chire et Marie le Febure. 26 Juill. 1607.

Lespaule. Phylipe, fils d'Anthoinette, vefve de . . . . . Lespaulp. *Tém.* Thomas Choqueteux (?) ; . . . . . la fe'me . . . . . Marye. 6 J[uill. 1595].

Isaac, fils de Pier Delespaul. *Tém.* Jaque Cateau et Dauj Roty le vil ; la femme de Pier Lescluse et la femme de Phlipe Marlier. 21 Fév. 1663-4.

L'Espine, de. Simon, fils de Simon de Lespinne. *Tém.* Jaque le Grin et Samuel Plauart ; Magueritte de le Me et Marie Mortelette. 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

L'Espinoy, de. Madelaine, fille de Piere Despine. *Tém.* Noe le Duc et Samuel Ploiar ; Marie Caulie et Jenne Fremau. 16 Nov. 1595.

Madalinne, fille de Pierre Despinoy. *Tém.* Simon Rego et Charle Crain ; la fe'me de Jean Fremau et la femme Pierre Vaillan. 30 Jan. 1596-7.

Marte, fille de Pierre Depinoy. *Tém.* Jan Fremau et Jan Decarnin ; la femme Noe le Duc et la femme de Guilliamme Desbonnet. 29 Juill. 1599.

Jean, fils de Pierre Depenoy. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse et Rolan Lescaillet ; la fe'me de Jean Fieue et la feme le Piere Vaillant. 26 Juill. 1601.

Marie, fille de Pierre Despinnois. *Tém.* Samuel du Rieu et Pierre de Leschluse ; Marie Lesquinet et Ester Fieuuet. 16 Nov. 1603.

Jaque, fils de Pierre Depinoy. *Tém.* Noe Lesquingnet et Jacob Dubuison ; la femme Noe Hauet et la femme de Rolan Lescaillet. 4 Août 1605.

Piere, fils de Piere Despinoy. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Jan Detaileu ; la fe'me Maximilien du Rieu et la fe'me Jaq le Conte. 31 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Pierre Depinoy. *Tém.* Élie Flipo, Piere de le Cluse ; la fe'me Jean le Febure et Judicq Fere. 8 Mai 1614

Lespluque, de. Jaques, fils de Michie de L. *Tém.* ..... de Pierre ; ..... Ester Carpenti . . 9 [Nov.] 1595.

L'Esquennes. Thomas, fils de Pierre Esquinet. *Tém.* Hugue Herber et Thomas de la Tombe; la femme Nicolas du Bu et Judith des Barbieu. 15 Juill. 1596.

Jean, fils de Gille Esquenet. *Tém.* Jean le Febure et Jacques (*sic*); Marie Herricar et Jenne Courrier. 5 Fév. 1597-8.

Marie, fille de Noe Lesquinet. *Tém.* Gille Lesquinet et Pierre Vaillant; la fe'me Jaque Hugbart et Cateleine Tieras (?). 16 Mai 1602.

Sara, fille de Noe Lesquinet. *Tém.* Jacque a Haige et Guillaume Tirin ; Marie Herricar et Catelinne Haue. 11 Fév. 1603-4.

Abraham, fils de Noe Lesquienet. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse et Noe Hauet; la fe'me Pierre Lesquiniet et la fe'me Abraham de le Montainne. 9 Mars 1605-6.

Ester, fille de Noe Lesquignet. *Tém.* Jacques Hugbar et Piere Hautoy ; la fe'me Jacques Ahaige et la fe'me Piere Lesquignet. 8 Nov. 1607.

Le Tellier. Susanne, fille de Maurice le T. *Tém.* Jean le Fevre et Henry le Cerf ; la femme de Moyse Haué et la femme de Louis Cateau. 16 Juill. 1598.

Pierre, fils de Meurise le T. *Tém.* Jan Fieue et Meurise Hulin ; la femme de Thomas Bonnel et Pheb du Rieu. 12 Mai 1600.

Le Tette, de. Etieuene, fils de Jan de le Tiette. *Tém.* Jacob Desquire et Jan Peouuo ; Paquet de le Tette et Michiel le Cerf. 6 Sep. 1617.

Jan, fils de Jan de le Titte (?). *Tém.* Jan le Creft et Jan Castel ; Madelaine, la femme de Jan Prouuou, et Marrye, la femme Jermant le Roy. 28 Oct. 1619.

Jaques, fils de Jean de le T. *Tém.* Jermain le Roij et Jacob Poteau ; Marte Hautoij et Elisabet Hauet. 28 Avl. 1622.

Elizabhet, fille de Jan Deletette. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Noé Heudeleu ; la femme de Elisee Desbonné et Elizabhet le Poutre. 13 Juin 1624.

Ellisabet, fille de Jan de le T. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Daniel Desormeaux ; Ellisabet de le Tette et Anne Grigole. 1 Mars 1639-40.

Susanne, fille de Jan de le T. *Tém.* Jan le Cherf et Jaques le Roy ; Ester, fe'me de Piere Castell, et Marie, fe'me de Daniell Desormeaux. 30 Mars 1642.

Holda, fille de Jean de le T. *Tém.* Simon Monyee et Daniel de Lecluse ; Holda Mausar et Elisabeth de le Tette. 6 Oct. 1644.

Estinne, fils de Jean Deletette. *Tém.* Jaque Deletette et Elizabeth Deletette. 4 Avl. 1647.

Jean, fils de Jaque Deletette. [Né] le 22 Mai. *Tém.* Jean Deletette et Jean Hendrecke ; Elizabeth Deletette et Ester Doneau. 2 Juin 1650.

Madelenne, fille de Jacques de Letette. *Tém.* Cornylle du Mollain, Jacques Duprye ; Ester Maisse et Susanne de Letette. 11 Mai 1651.

Jean, fils de Jacques de Letette. *Tém.* Jan Doneau ; Madalaynne Wake et Elisabeth Lacy (?). 18 Avl. 1652.

Madelin, fille de Jaques Delette. *Tém.* Abraham Alay ; Madelin Wake et Mary Preuvot. 18 Sep. 1653.

Ester, fille de Jacque de le T. *Tém.* Josse Carpentie et Ester Castelle. 25 Mai 1656.

Sara, fille de Jaques Delette (Deletette ?). *Tém.* Pierre Gastel et Isaac de May ; Susanne Deletette, Sara Hendricke. 27 Sep. 1657.

Jaque, fils de Jacq de le T. *Tém.* Jean Hored, Jean Bomman ; Jenne Chanbeau, Ester Semmerman. 22 Août 1658.

Sara, fille de Jacque de le T. *Tém.* Monsieu Jacque le Francq, nostre pasteur ; Anne Castelle. 30 Oct. 1659.

Jacque, fils de Jacque de le T. *Tém.* Davy le Drue, Jacque le Roy ; Madame le Franc, Elizabeth Cateau. 8 Oct. 1660.

Elizabeth, fille de Jacques de le T. *Tém.* Jean Hendrericke, Jean Houf; Elizabet Cateau. 9 Fév. 1661-2.

Le Tette, de. Estienne, fille d'Estienne de le T. *Tém.* Jean de le Tette son perre [du dit E. le père]; Elizabeth le Drue, Mary Desormeaux. 7 Nov. 1680.

Le Vent. Ester, fille de Herman le V. et de Jenne, sa femme. *Tém.* Jan de Lecluze et Paul Plouuier; Margrite Mariage et Ester Carpentie. 11 Nov. 1599.

Marie, fille de Herman le V. *Tém.* Jaque Hugbar et Antoinne Symon; la fe'me de Jean Catel et Marie Carlier. 24 Fév. 1600-1.

Jacque, fils de Herman le Ven. *Tém.* Franchois Barelet [et] Walerien Marichau; la fe'me de Franchois Barelet et la fe'me de Lienart de Herisart. 2 Jan. 1602-3.

Le Verue, Le Ver. Ester, fille de Ciprien le Verue. *Tém.* Jacque Faruaque et Joel Desormeaux; la fe'me Elise Debonnet et Ester Desbone'. 14 Avl. 1605.

Marie, fille de Ciprien Leuer. *Tém.* Elisee Desbonne at Dannel Dessormaux; Marie Faruaque et Sara Desbonnet. 16 Avl. 1609.

Sara, fille de Ciprien le Ver. *Tém.* Sallemon Canbie et Natant Desbonne; [la] femme Jan Doniaux et la femme Sammuel Canbie. 18 Août 1611.

Anne, fille de Ciprien le Vert. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Jermain le Roy; la fe'me Jan Burgar et Sara Desbonne. 25 Avl. 1615.

Le Waulle, de. Marie, fille d'Esteras de le Vaulle. *Tém.* Jean Heudeleu et Jean de la Haye; Catelinne le Turcq et Margeritte Mariage. 8 Jan. 1597-8.

Lhermitte. Denis, fils de Denis L. et de Jenne, sa femme. *Tém.* Jan Leschohie et Rolant Lescalliet; la femme de Adrien de le Mer et la femme de Marte Moune. 21 Oct. 1599

Elisabet, fille de Deny Lesmirte, et de Janne, sa fe'me. *Tém.* Anthoine Lesmite [et] Josue le Cort; Elisabet Capemane et Susane, fe'me de Mathieu Ploirart. 25 Juill. 1602.

Elisabet, fille de Denys Lermytte. *Tém.* Gielle Cambie et Joel Desormaux; la fe'me Rolan Lescaillet et la fe'me Thomas Coquetu. 7 Juill. 1605.

Liebaert. Marie, fille d'Anthonne Liebre. *Tém.* Garin Grimopon et Charle de Fasghe; Marie, vefue de Mortelet, et la fe'me de Michier Faruaque. 29 Sep. 1605.

Marie, fille d'Anthoine Lieve. *Tém.* Guillaume Mansar et Jan Prouuost; la fe'me de Guarin Grymaupon et Magrite Wale. 24 Fév. 1610-11.

Sara, fille d'Antonne Lieber. *Tém.* Louij le Cerf et Jan de Lariuier; Magrite Walle et la vefue Mathieu de Couselle. 5 Juill. 1612.

Lievin. Pierre, fils de Jaen Liuin. *Tém.* Adrian de le Mer et Nicolas Vaseur; la fe'me de Jan de Lannoy et la fe'me de Rychard van Ceullen. 1 Fév. 1595-6.

Jacque, fils de Jean Lieuuin. *Tém.* Jacob Baude (?) et Simon du Cennoy; la fe'me Herry le Cerfe et Judict Fleurhay. 6 Nov. 1597.

Sara, fille de Jan Lieuin. *Tém.* Jan Lumete et Jan Carpentier; la femme Franchoys Malbrancq et la femme Deny Lermite. 5 Oct. 1600.

Abrehan, fils de Jan Lieuin. *Tém.* Jacque le Rouge et Deny Lesmirte; la fe'me de Abreham Castel et la fe'me de Nicolas Vasseur. 12 Mai 1603.

Pierre, fils de Jan Lieuin le Joeusne. *Tém.* Jan Lieuin son pere et Nicollas Naties; la femme Naties et Elizabeth Wacquet. 7 Juill. 1616.

Marrye, fille de Jan Liuuien. *Tém.* Jan Vacquel et Jacque Lourge; Malladelayn (*sic*) Prouuou et Abigail de Herm[e]sant. 31 Jan. 1618-19.

Magdelenne, fille de Jean Lieuin. *Tém.* Jacque Sequelin et Joel Josee; Madelinne Prouuost et Jenne Pole. 3 Juin 1621.

Marie, fille de Jean Lieuin le Jeune. *Tém.* Piere du Me et Jean le Tiete; Marie Philipo et Marie Quoquel. 6 Mars 1624-5.

Judith, fille de Jean Lieuuin. *Tém.* Jaques Stequelin, Jean Lefebure, pinneur; Susanne, femme de Cornille du Moulin, et Judith le Per, jeune fille. 26 Août 1627.

Jenne, fille de Jan Lieuuain. *Tém.* Jose Desrouseau et Jacque Quasier; Marie Duponcheau et Juditq Wacquet. 26 Avl. 1629.

Jean, fils de Jean Lieuuin. *Tém.* Gillin Gilman et Jean Prouuo; Marie Joze et Elisabet Pety. 2 Oct. 1631.

Lievin. Sara, fille de Jan Lyeuyn. *Tém.* Isaac de Cele et Anthoine Hatren, flament; Sara Safre, angloyse, et Rebeca Telyes, femme de Jan Desbonet. 22 Déc. 1633.

Jaques, fils de Jan Lievin. *Tém.* Pierre Castell et Jacques Farvaques Junior; Ester Desbonnet et Jenne Castell. 13 Déc. 1635.

Lion. Marie, fille de Dauid L. *Tém.* Germain Bauduin, Jan Hermesen; Catelinne, fe'me de Germain Bauduin, la vefue de Jan Boudet. 7 Mars 1618 [N.S.].

Jenne, fille de Dauid L. *Tém.* Jaques Desuatine et Hernout Setiequelin; Jaenne Castel et Ester Bourgad. 17 Mai 1618.

Catelinne, fille de Dauid Lyon. *Tém.* Anthoinne le Clercq et Frenaud van Steenne; Margryte le Cocq et Rebecca, femme de Jacob du Bouy. 26 Sep. 1619.

Liege. Marie, fille de Jacque Lisge. Du 21 de Janurie 1683-4 jour de Loundy entre trois et quatre heure du matien feut nee [&c.] Batise par Mr. Pierre Chauuin, pasteur. *Tém.* Jean Chaban et Mr. Bonhaubt et Marie Chaban. [Date of bapt. not stated.]

Elizabeth, fille de Jacque Lieges et de Madeleine Chaban sa femme. Née le 11 Sep. 1689. *Tém.* Jean Chaban et Daniel Perrier; la vefue le Monie et Margueritte le Dru. 22 Sep. 1689.

Loffre, de. Philippe, fils de Philippe de Loffre. *Tém.* Joos Derouseaux et Arnoult Catelin; Ester Farvacques, femme de Jaques le viel, et Marie de Loffre. 11 Avl. 1630.

Jean, fils de Phlippe de Loffre. *Tém.* Jean Deshague et Jaques Farvaques, Junior; Magdeline du Bosquell et Sara le Cocq. 27 Nov. 1631.

Jaques, fils de Phelippe de Lofre. *Tém.* Jacob le Cl[e]rcq et Pierre Patyn; Ester Lescynet et Anne Burgar. 13 Jan. 1632-3.

Marie, fille de Philipe de Lofre. *Tém.* Jaque Desreumaux et Jan le Coq; Jenne Lestré et Sara Lesquohie. 22 Fév. 1634-5.

Lohen, de. Elie, fils de Martin Lahen, baptisé au tenple des Flamment. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar [et] Jan Desmares; Marie Burgar et Sara, fe'me de Pierre de Corte. 13 Juill. 1606.

Racel, fille de Martin L. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et sa fe'me, et Lasare du Buet et sa femme. 10 Juill. 1608.

Jenne, fille de Martin Lahen. *Tém.* Jan Moulin et Estiene Janurin; Franchoise, vuefue de Quabry Boquelon, et la fille de Nicola Natie. 25 Nov. 1610.

Longue Espee. Elisabet, fille de Phlipe Longue espee. *Tém.* Isaac Didie et Phlipe le Clercq; Toneste Saye et Marie du Me. 10 Oct. 1630.

Loquin. Anne, fille de Jean L. *Tém.* Genevieue Loquin. 15 Nov. 1691.

Catherine, fille de Thomas et de Catherine L. Née le 10 Février. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizée par M. O. Vallotton, Past. 15 Fév. 1746-47.

Lornier. Anne, fille de Jaques L. *Tém.* Jaques Pion et Marie Monnie. 25 Mars 1694.

Cathrine, fille de Jaques Lorniers. *Tém.* Jean de Cliever; la vefue de la Haiete (?). 1 Mars 1695-6.

Jaques, fils de Jaques L. *Tém.* Jaques Lornier son pere [du dit Jaques le père]; la fe'me de Gastin Martino. 1 Oct. [1699].

Ester, fille de Jaques Lormier. *Tém.* Lucas Decau; Ester le Mounier. 25 Avl. 1708.

Francoise, fille de Jaques Lormier. Lenfant a estè nommèe Francoise par Monsr. Baldy, ministre. *Tém.* Tho. Delahayze; Francoise le Mounier. 4 Juin 1710.

Loudeau. Pierre, fils de Michier L. *Tém.* Herry le Cerf [et] Dauid Haue; Marie Lanin [et] Elysabet Cuuelier. 16 Juin 1605.

Elizabeth, fille de Michie Lourdeau. *Tém.* Nicolas du Sele et Jean le Cherf; la fe'me de Garin Grimopon et la vefue Mortelette. 5 Nov. 1607.

Mychiel, fils de Mychie Lourdeau. *Tém.* Guabriel Boquilon et Jan du Bois; Quatelinne Verite. 4 Mars 1609-10.

Judith, fille de Michel Lourdeau. *Tém.* Pierre de Lescuse (*sic*) et Franchois de Cele; la femme Denys Lermite et Marie de France. 23 Avl. 1615.

Lucas. Jan, fils de Lusien L. *Tém.* Jaque Feruaque et Noe Hauet; la fe'me Nicolas de Cele. 22 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Luytens. Marie, fille d'Abraham Luton. *Tém.* Jaque Kenocar et Deny Lermit ; la vfue de Pierre Carpentier et la fe'me Deny Lermit. 20 Déc. 1601.

Macaré. Jacques, fils de Jan Macrez. *Tém.* Jacque Macrez et sa fe'me, et Martin Denau et sa fe'me. 10 Mars 1604-5.

Rachel, fille de Jan Macre. *Tém.* Martin Desnau et Pierre Guesar ; Marie Mortelette et la fe'me Michie Laudeau. — Nov. 1606.

Jean, fils de Jaques Macrets. *Tém.* William Peecke, englois, et Abraham de Cele ; Judicke Peacke, engloise, et Rachelle Faruarke. 31 Juill. 1631.

Jaques, fils de Jaques Macre. *Tém.* Phelippe de Loffre et Pierre le Dui ; Susanne, femme de Jaque Tettar. 4 Nov. 1632.

Piere, fils de Jaque Macré. *Tém.* Piere du Mé et Jan Hateville ; Susanna Sepelton, angloise, et Elizabeth, fe'me de good mane Niccquals. 8 Fév. 1634-5.

Machon. Abreham, fils de Samuel Machon. *Tém.* Guillame du Catel et Jean Baillain ; la fe'me Samuel Machon sa mere et la fe'me de Jean Taian sa seur [du dit Samuel, le père d'Abraham]. 14 Jan. 1603-4.

Mahieu, Le. Judich, fille de Jan le Maheu. *Tém.* Jaque le Dru et Jan Mortelette le Jeune ; la femme Jan Fremau et femme Pierre le Mahieu. 7 Jan. 1599 [N.S.].

Sara, fille de Pierre le M. *Tém.* Jan Frumau et Philipe Destombe ; Marie Mortelette et Marie le Son (?). 25 Mars 1592.

Sacary, fils de Sacary le M. *Tém.* Jacque Faruaque et Jan Flanier ; Pier'ne Desprez et Jenne Catelle. 21 Oct. 1604.

Jop, fils de Jaquarie Mahieu. *Tém.* Jaque Lescaillet et Isaac le Cletque (*? Clercq*) ; la fe'me de Jan Molin et la fe'me de Jaque Faruaque. 26 Oct. 1606.

Marie, fille de Sacarye Mahie. *Tém.* Jan Rief et Tommas Becq ; la fe'me de Denij Lermite. 8 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Zaquarie Mahieu. *Tém.* Jan Molin et Jan Alin ; la fe'me de Piere Boquilon et la fe'me de Jaque Faruauaque (*sic*), Quangannie. 10 Mars 1610-11.

Zacarie, fils de Zacarie le M. *Tém.* Pierre Douin et Jacob Farvacques ; Susanne le Doux et Susanne Catel. 20 Oct. 1616.

Zacharie, fils de Zacarie Mahieu. *Tém.* Francoi Callo, Antoine Morillon ; Marie Sicille, femme de Phlipe Delediq, Abigail Lange. 10 Sep. 1648.

Pierre, fils de Zacharye Mahieu. *Tém.* Phlippe Deldicque ; Mary Cenquin. 8 Déc. 1650

Marie, fille de Zacharrie Mahiu. *Tém.* Jaque Deltette et Marie Cenkind, femme de Gorge Cenkind. 5 Déc. 1652.

Pierre, fils de Zachary Mahieu. *Tém.* Pierre de Drumé ; Magritte Roty et la femmes de Abraham Roty. 1 Mars 1656-7.

Jenne, fille de Zacary Mahieu. *Tém.* Thomas Mahieu, Jacque du Prye ; Jenne Dovin, Mary Desavage. 13 Mars 1658-9.

Susane, fille de Zacharie Mahieu. *Tém.* Wellem Keepis, angloi, et Jean Tettar ; Jenne Drume, Judicq Whippell, angloise. 16 Fév. 1561-2.

Mary, fille de Zacary Mahieu. *Tém.* Jude Haves, Jacob Dequires ; Mary du Mee, femme de Jean du Mee, Mary Haves, femme de Jean Haves. 6 Jan. 1666-7.

Mary, fille de Zachary Mahieu. *Tém.* Pierre Haves, Pierre Ferre ; Mary Dume, fille de Jean Dume, Jenne Cateau. 12 Avl. 1668.

Anne, fille de Zacary Mahieu. *Tém.* Mon pere [du dit Zacary] Zachary Mahieu, Jacque du Prye ; Jenne Ferré. 20 Juin 1669.

Mary, fils de Zacary Mahieu. *Tém.* Pierre Ferré, Jacque le Roy ; Mary Desavage, Ester Havé. 3 Juill. 1670.

Jean, fils de Zacary Mahieu. *Tém.* Jacque de Beuing, Jacque Ferré ; Jenne Baiar et la femme disrael Vennin. 28 Mai 1671.

Zacharie, fils de Zacharie Maiheu. *Tém.* Andriue Drume et Jaques Dupri ; Marie Desauage et Ester Fere. 12 Jan. 1672-3.

Maignen. Marie, fille de Jean du M. *Tém.* Huge Herber [et] Franchois des Marez ; la femme Philippe le Sec [et] la femme de Jean des Taleu. 16 Jan. 1596-7.

Malbranc. Eliz[abeth], fille de Franchois Mallebranez. *Tém.* ..... Mallebranez ..... femme de Philippe ..... 11 Sep. [1595].

Dauid, fils de Nicolas Mallebranque. *Tém.* Jan de Lannoy et Lannoy et Michie ..... ; la fe'me de Malaie (?) le Brau .... teline Tieuelin. 21 Déc. 1595.

Pierre, fils de ..... M. *Tém.* Mon frere [du dit ..... M.], Fplippe [Malbran]c, et Thomas Houvenay ; ..... euc, Jaqueline, la fe'me de Pierre ..... as, et la fe'me Jan de Taylleu. 25 Déc. 1595.

....., f... de Phipe Malbraque. *Tém.* Francois Mal ..... et Jean Lecalete ; Jenne Oliuier ..... et Jenne le Febure. Vers la fin de Déc. 1596.

....., enfant de Franchois Mallebrancque et Cretienne sa femme. *Tém.* Nicolas Vaseur et Claude le Verue ; Magrit Mariage. 26 Déc. 1597.

Jacque, fils de Luc Mallebranque et de Marguerite sa fe'me. *Tém.* Jean Destailleux et Ghleaude le Verne ; Cateline Lescallet et Christienne Malbranque. 9 Avl. 1598.

Marie, fille d'Antoine Malbranque. *Tém.* Glaude le Verdé et Jean Dacie ; Martine Cornillo et Chrestienne Checquieter (?). 27 Août 1598.

Marcq, fils de Nicolas Malbrancq. *Tém.* Thomas Bonnel et Marcq le Febure ; la femme [de] Heuge Herbert et Magritte Van Dale. 8 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Elisabet, fille de Philipe Malebranque. *Tém.* Luc Malebranque ; Jenne Oliuier et Crestienne Malebranque. 24 Juin 1599.

Susanne, fille d'Anthoine Malebrancq. *Tém.* Luc Malebrancq et Jaque Kenocquart ; la vefue Simon Cornille et la femme de Franchois Malebrancq. 23 Déc. 1599.

Ester, fille de Franchois Malebranc et de Cretienne sa femme. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Jan Lieuin ; la femme de Gille Cambien et la femme de Glaude de Verue. 6 Jan. 1600 [N.S.].

Judith, fille de Luc Malebrancq. *Tém.* Jan Brouc et Jaque Quenoquart ; la femme de Nicolas Vaseur et Marie Sprinc. 23 Mars 1600 [N.S.].

Marthe, fille d'Antoine Malbra'c. *Tém.* Philipe Malbrancq et Josse Guequier ; la femme de Nicola du Cro et Marie Malbrancq. 5 Avl. 1601.

Abraham, fils de Luc Malebrancq. *Tém.* Jaque de le Lis et Nicolas Vaseur ; la fe'me Jean Broucq et la feme Jaque Kenocquart. 21 Juin 1601.

Jenne, fille de Francois Malebrancq. *Tém.* Jean Leschohie et Anthoine du Bois ; la femme Michel Lescaillet et la fe'me Jean Broucq. 14 Mars 1601-2.

Jean, fils de Nicolas Malbrancq. *Tém.* Jean Meyne et Jean Watlie ; la femme Mathieu These et Tabyta van Torré. 25 Mars 1602.

Dauid, fils de Philipe Malbrancq. *Tém.* Noe Valu et Jacob Renar ; la femme Pierre Tomas et la fe'me Jean Linelé. 11 Avl. 1602.

Rachelle, fille d'Anthoine Malebrancq. *Tém.* Piere Thomas et Jan Broucq ; la fe'me Piere Neue et la fe'me Carle Platau. 19 Déc. 1602.

Abraham, fils de Luct Malibranc. *Tém.* Jean Quenont et Messyor Thomas ; Jenne, fe'me de Jean Thomas, et Elysabetz, fe'me Philype Malbranc. 24 Oct. 1603.

Jacques, fils de Fraucois Molebranq. *Tém.* Philipe le Sec et Nicolas Vasseur ; Elizabet Oliuie et Abighail des Camps. 14 Jan. 1603-4.

Anne, fille de Francois Malebranq. *Tém.* Abraham des Montagne et Jacques Nocar ; Anne Fieue et Anne Valu. 14 Jan. 1603-4.

Jan, fils de Plipe Malbrancq. *Tém.* Martin Olliuier et Jan le Brone ; Anne Valu [et] Mary Malbrancq. 5 Août 1604.

Elie, [fils] d'Anthone Malebran[cq]. *Tém.* Piere Trannelge et Siprien le Verf ; Martienne Cornille et Susenne Lescorne. 15 Sep. 1604.

Jaques, fils de Nicolas Malebrancq. *Tém.* Charle Paule et Jacque Renart ; Jenne Lermit et Polinne Malebrancq. 19 Nov. 1604.

Beljamain, fils de Franchois Malbranque. *Tém.* Joel Desomaux et Jaque Lescaillet ; la fe'me de Rolan Lescaillet et la fe'me de Pierre Lesquyme. 8 Juill. 1606.

Malbranc. Salomon, fils de Philippe Malebranque. *Tém.* Pierre Thoma et Rober Mouson ; Catelinne Oliuere et la fe'me de Jaque Kenocar. 5 Avl. 1607.

Jean, fils d'Antoine Malebranque. *Tém.* Elie Phliyo, Elisee Thomas ; Crestiene Malebranque, jeune fille de Frauchois, et Jenne Malebrancque, jeune fille de Guy Malebranque. 1 Mai 1614.

Malfait. Pierre, fils d'Anthoine Malfaict et de Rachel le Vasseur. *Tém.* Jean Fieuetz, Jacob Seneschal ; Jacquemine, la fe'me Jean Cornillo, et Susan Martir. 8 Fév. 1596-7

Racelle, fille d'Anthoine Malfect. *Tém.* Vinchunt Malfect et Noe Lesquenet ; la femme Samuel Vaseur et la femme Jan Delecluze (*de l'Ecluse*). 24 Déc. 1598.

Mamours. Marcq, fils d'Etienne Mamour. *Tém.* Louyea (?) Benet ; Martre Mamour. 17 de deau [? Août] 1684.

Marche (*Vide* **Marthe**). Francoise, fille de Jacque M. *Tém.* Beniamin Teixcier et Francoise Canteau. 6 Fév. 1684-5.

Marie. Jan, fils de Jan Marie. *Tém.* Mestre Pierre Hoibant et Jan Lange ; Madamme Marie et la femme de Jacob Somberman (? Tomberman). 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils de Jean M. *Tém.* Pierre Walluin et Mathieu Ploiart ; Anne, la fe'me de Jean Lange et Jenne Hoibant, fille de Mr. Pierre Hoibant. 6 Juin 1602.

Marlier. Judich, fille de Pierre de le Marliere. *Tém.* Elie Fhlippo et Piere du Quesnoy ; Jeanne, femme de Jan Lenpereur, et Isabelle, feme de Élisee Philppo. 27 Juin 1643.

Susenne, fille de Jean Marliere. *Tém.* Wuillem Hauward, Martin Mony ; Elizabeth Cateau. 26 Nov. 1665.

Mary, fille de Jean Marliere. *Tém.* Philippe Rosiere, Isaac Castelle ; la femme dabraham Roty et la femme de Pierre Castelle. 29 Sep. 1667.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean Marlierre. *Tém.* Abraham Rotye, Samuel Smit ; Elizabeth Phillips, Madeleine Roty. 24 Oct. 1669.

Jan, fils de Jan M. *Tém.* Sebastian Taverniers et Jan Dessauvage ; Bridget Roty et Marie Parker. 4 Juin 1672.

Jean, fils de Jean Marlierre. *Tém.* Jean Havé et Jacque le Roy ; Jenne Ferré et Mary Dehague. 6 Juill. 1673.

Jean, fils de Jean M. *Tém.* Jean Fere, Pier Carpentier ; Madelin Roty, Jenne Roty. 4 Avl. 1675.

Jan, fils de Jan M. *Tém.* Jan Fourmentin et Jan Catel ; Elyzabeth du Rieux et Madalinne Prouuost. 1 Juin 1617.

Phlipe, fils de Jan Marlyere. *Tém.* Pierre Douyn et Jaque Setiquelin ; Pyronne Despre et Ester le Roy. 21 Sep. 1619.

Jan, fils de Flipe M. *Tém.* Pierre Douain et Germain le Roij ; Susenne Castel et Jenne Castel. 6 Déc. 1640.

Susane, fille de Philippe Marlir. *Tém.* Jacque Lane et Jan Castel ; Jenne Douin et Mary Lane, femme de Dauid Lane. 26 Fév. 1642-3.

Philippe, fils de Philippe Marlyer ; batise a leglise flammenge. *Tém.* Jean Lenpreur ; la vefue Phlippo et la fe'me de Isaac Decele. 12 Jan. 1644-5.

Pierre, fils de Philippe Marlyer. *Tém.* Pierre Bouteleu et Jean Roy ; la fe'me de Pierre Dépre et la fe'me Joel Josez. 22 Nov. 1646.

Judique, fille de Phlipe M. *Tém.* Nicola Lance, Jean Donneau, Juneor ; la fe'me Pier Douain et la fe'me Jean Lenpreu. 5 Mars 1647-8.

Jaques, fils de Phlipe M. *Tém.* Jaque Desmaret (?), Jean le Martain ; la femme Piere Cateau et la femme Pier Douain. 2 Juin 1650.

Elizabet, fille de Phlipe M. *Tém.* Noe Hudeleu, Jean Dehague ; Anne Desmare, femme de Jaque Desmare, Elizabet, femme de Jaque Cateau. 22 Août 1652.

Jeanne, fille de Philippe Marleir. *Tém.* Jaques Castaux ; la femme de Elize Philippo et la fe'me de Pierre Dovin. 12 Mars 1653-4.

Marlier. Mary, fille de Philippe Marlierre; baptisée en la paroisse de St. Sauueur. *Tém.* Richar Castelle; Jenne Douin et la vefue de Guillamme Gafe. 12 Déc. 1655.

Piere, fils de Phillipe Marler. *Tém.* Le Sieur Jaques le Franck, Pasteur, et Abraham Castel; Marje, femme de Phill[i]pe Rosier, et Elizabeth, femme de Jean Castel. 28 Fév. 1657-8.

Mary, fille de Jean M. *Tém.* Philippe Marlierre, Davy Roty; la femme de Noe Heudeleu, la femme de Abraham Roty. 11 Nov. 1660.

Gille, fils de Phlipe M. *Tém.* Onias Phlipo, Pier Fere, Noe Barine de Londre; la femme dabraham Roty, la femme de Jean Dume, la femme disacc Delespaul de Douure. 11 Août 1661.

Phlipe, fils de Jean M. *Tém.* Jaque Castel et Wellem Benes, anglois; Susane, fe'me de Phlipe Marlier, et Marie, femme de Jean Dume. 15 Mars 1662-3.

Marsillac. Marye, fille de Jean Marsillacq. Sa naisance du 20 dudit mois. *Tém.* Jacque Longay et Mary Amail. 25 Oct. 1685.

Marthe (*Vide* **Marche**). Charle, fils de Jaque M. *Tém.* Charle Debelarbre et Elizabeth Delapine. 2 Nov. 1684.

Martin, le. Susenne, fille de Pierre M. *Tém.* Jean Cournyllo et Sanson Houuems; Eleyne de Tailleu et Susenne Martir. 14 Nov. 1596.

Elie, fils de Jan M. *Tém.* Ernoud Goson et Jan de Querele; la vufue de Jan Destailleu et la femme de Benoyt Floqué. 17 Août 1600.

Joel, fils de Jan M. *Tém.* Benoo Flocque et Pieter Ricquett (?); Tanque Querrels et Susenne Ploiar. 28 Mars 1602.

"Vng enfant a Martin present par Piere Picanet et Jacque Delesplucq (?), le tiemoin. Le nom de l'enfant est Elizabect. Le marinne Claret le Dou et Anne de le Me." 1 Nov. 1602.

Judict, fille de Jan M. *Tém.* Jan de Kerle et Jan Catelle; Elaine Ploiart et [l]a vefue Go'son. 11 Nov. 1604.

Abraham, fils de Pierre M. *Tém.* Jan Bodet et Jan Tripie; la vefue de Gillaume Lamy et Sussenne Viller. 1 Déc. 1605.

Marie, fille de Jan le Martien. *Tém.* Vincant Despre et Joel Desormeaux; la fe'me de Vincant Despre et la fe'me de Jan Fieuue. 9 Mars 1605-6.

Elise, fils de Jan M. *Tém.* Elise Desbonne et Isaace de Porter; Marie de Tailleur et la fe'me Jan Castel. 19 Oct. 1606.

Jean, fils de Jean le M. *Tém.* Jean Cornillo et Jean Martin; la fe'me de Piere Herchart et la fille de Jean Cornille. 22 Nov. 1607.

Sara, fille de Pierre M. *Tém.* Jacques Sainleger et Charle Gringolle; la fe'me de Nicollas Vasseur et Elizabeth Destailleur. 6 Déc. 1607.

Debora, fille de Jan M. *Tém.* Plaippe Castel; Tonnet Trannel et Jenne Dereumaus. 16 Avl. 1609.

Elysabet, fille de Jan le M. *Tém.* Jan Trypie et Nycola du Vanchy; la fe'me de Joel Desormeaux et Elinne de la Cour. 25 Fév. 1609-10.

Anne, fille de Jan M. *Tém.* Jan Desremaux et Jan Kerele; Marie le Grin et Marie le Grin (*sic*). 4 Août 1611.

Jaque, fils de Jan M. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Rolant Lescaillet; la fe'me Louy de Hague et la fe'me Elise Desbune. 24 Août 1614.

Anne, fille de Jan le M. *Tém.* Bertelemeu Bron et Pierre du Mez; Anne Burgard et Judhit Desormeaux. 12 Nov. 1616.

Susenne, fille de Jacop Martan. *Tém.* Jan Martin son oncle [de Jacop M.] et Francois Sarazin; Marte Hautoie et Judith Marlier. 2 Sep. 1617.

Pierre, fils de Jacob M. *Tém.* Guillam'e Mansar et Jaques le Feure; Janne, femme de Baniamy des Pre, et Marrye Martin sa seur [de J. M.]. [— Juill.] 1619.

Martineau. Gaston, fils de Gaston M. *Tém.* Dauid le Monier; Anne Pi.... 5 Nov. 1695.

Guillaume, fils de Gaston Martinau. *Tém.* Anne Paon. 27 Oct. 1700.

Martineau. Elie, fils de Gaston M. *Tém.* Mr. Baldy, minister de cest Eglies, le pere et la mere. 16 Avl. 1707.

Marguerite, fille de Gaston M. *Tém.* Gaston Martineau le Jeune et Marie Martineau, aussy la Jeune. 26 Août 1711.

Masson. Samuel, fils de Samuel M. *Tém.* Samuel Masson et Jan Desbonne; la femme Nathant a Hage. 24 Mai 1607.

Mazieres, des. Jaque, fille de Rafaelle Desmasier. *Tém.* Jan Tombe et Louis de Haluin; la femme de Francois Depre et la femme de Pierre Vaillant. 28 Sep. 1600.

Jenne, fille de Raphael Demasier. *Tém.* Martin Denau et Jan Vaseur; la femme Abreham Demontainne et la femme Pierre Hautoy. 20 Juin 1602.

Anne, fille de Rafael Desmasier. *Tém.* Jan Corni[l]o et Jan Lieuin; Anne Desormaux et Jaqueminne Prouuost 16 Déc. 1604.

Jaque, fils de Raphahel Desmasiere. *Tém.* An[t]honne Salenbie et Jan Fauerau; la fe'me de Louy Haluin, et la fe'me de Vitore Dubois. 1 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Metaper. Mary, fille de Pierre M. et de Madeleinne Duufesit. *Tém.* Jean Pierraud et Jesne du Bois. 9 Juin 1684.

Meuyt. Guillaume Joseph, fils de Jean Meuit et de Mary Chhabot (*sic*). La naissance de lenfant du 2 de Feburie. *Tém.* Joseph Morben et Louise Bouand. 8 Fév. 1684-5.

Mez, du. Elizabeth, fille d'Adrian de le Me, et de . . . . . Poten. *Tém.* Cristean Cornille, ... Desbonet et la . . . . . 28 Avl. 1596.

Nathanael, fils d'Adrien del Mee, et de Margerite Posteau. *Tém.* Jaques de Jonge et Matthieu Ployart; Elizabeth Gautier. 14 Sep. 1598.

. . . . . , enfant de Piere de le Me et de Susenne Lescornet sa fe'me. *Tém.* Anne la Flamen et Jan Castel; la dicte Susenne et Marye de le Me, fe'me de Jaque le Grin le Jeuvne. 18 Juill. 1613.

Jenne, fille de Piere du Me. *Tém.* Victor du Bois et Jean Martin le Jeune; Madaline du Bois, fe'me de Victoir, et Jenne Desremau, fe'me de Jan. 25 Juill. 1613.

Jaque, fils de Pierre M. *Tém.* Antoinne Quiebe et Jeque Steclin; Anne, fe'me de Jean Burgart et Elizabtte de Celes. 3 Fév. 1615-16.

Pierre, fils de Pierre du Me. *Tém.* Etly Flipo et Jan de le Tette; Marie le Martin et Marie Setiequelin. 24 Mai 1618.

Jan, fils de Pierre du Me. *Tém.* Erasmes Francamae et Jaspar Tempez; Susane, la fe'me de Noe Heudeleu et Rachel Desremau. 26 Nov. 1620.

Paul, fils de Piere du Mé. *Tém.* Jan Corbizé et Noé Heudeleu; Marie, femme de Jaspar Tenpé. 30 Mars 1623.

Jacques, fils de Piere du Mes. *Tém.* Vas du Mes et Sacharie Morelle; Cathelinne Stequelin et Antoinette Saie. 19 Déc. 1624.

Jonathan, fils de Pierre du Mé. *Tém.* Jean de Hague et Jaques Saie; Anne Philpo et Ester Faruaques, jeune fille. 2 Sep. 1627.

Elisabeth, fille de Pierre du Me. *Tém.* Jaques du Me et Joos Derouseaux; Jenne Philippo et Sara le Cocq, jeunes filles tous deux. 30 Jan. 1630-1.

Sara, fille de Pierre du M. *Tém.* Jan du Me senior et Philippe le Clerq; Marie, vefue de feu Pierre du Me, et Ana Linze. 22 Mai 1642.

Pierre, fils de Pierre du Mé. *Tém.* Jean Lenpreu et Jean du Mé; Mare (*sic*) le Clerq et Débora Desremaux. 14 Jan. 1643-4.

. . . . . , enfan de Jean Dume. *Tém.* Jacob Page et Piere Dume; Marie Bacey et Marie Leclercq. 9 Mai 1647.

Mary, fille de Pierre du Mé. *Tém.* Danyel Josez et Jean Dumé; Mary Deshageu et Mary Dumé. 15 Sep. 1650.

Marye, fille de Jan Dumé. *Tém.* Pierre Dumé et Jan Desauvage; la vefue Dumé et Maye (*sic*) Deshageu. 22 Déc. 1650.

Jean, fils de Jean Dume. *Tém.* Jean Dehague et Abraham Roty; Marie le Clercq, fe'me de Phlipe le Clercq, et Marie Dessauuage, fe'me de Jean Dessauuage. 13 Oct. 1652

Mez, du. Jenne, fille de Jean du Me. *Tém.* Richard Eggele et Jan de Hagge le June ; la femme de bon fader le braseu (?) anglois. 18 Fév. 1654-5.

Mary, fille de Paul du Me. *Tém.* Jean Dume et Mary Dume. 11 Jan. 1656-7.

Pierre, fils de Jean du Me. *Tém.* Philipe Rosir et Paul du Me ; Marj Smeyth et Jean de Hague, june fille. 28 Juin 1657.

Mary, fille de Pierre du Me. *Tém.* Abraham Roty et Jean Haue ; Marj le Clercq et Marj Dume. 27 Déc. 1657.

Jacque, fils de Jean Dumes. *Tém.* Monsieu Jacque le Franc, Ministre, Elizes Phlippo ; Jenne Debonnes, Elizabeth Cateau. 28 Août 1659.

Jean, fils de Jean Dume. *Tém.* Mr. Henry de Crouty et Onias Phlippo ; Marie, femme Jean Dehague, Juneor, et Ester Dehague, june file. 9 Mars 1661-2.

Dauj, fils de Paul Dume. *Tém.* Jean Dehague line et Abraham Roty ; Marie Desauuage, femne de Jean Dessauuage, Marie Dume, femme de Jean Dume. 3 Avl. 1664.

Jeremy, fils de Jean du Mee. *Tém.* Jean Courteis, Jacque le Roy ; Mary Phlippo, Eleine Roty. 2 Août 1664.

Abraham, fils de Jean du Mee. *Tém.* Piere Ferres ; Mary Roty, femmes de Abraham Roty, Jenne Pieronne de Conty, vefue de Hery de Conty, Sr. du Quesnoy. 16 Déc. 1666.

Mary, fille de Paul du Mee. *Tém.* Jean du Mee et Mary Roty, femmes d'Abraham Roty. 30 Déc. 1666.

Isaac, fils de Jean du Me. *Tém.* Abraham Rotte e Daved Rotte ; Mary le Roy, june fille, e Mary Dehague, june fille. 29 Nov. 1668.

Samuell, fils de Poul du Me. *Tém.* Isaac Sayer e Phlippe Gringoll ; Ester Dehague e Mary du Me, junne fille. 16 Mai 1669.

Jacob, fils de Jean du Mee. *Tém.* Jacob Stockman, nostre pasteur, Abraham Roty ; Mary Perke, Mary Marlierre. 1 Mai 1670.

Ester, fille de Jean Dume. *Tém.* Sebasten Tauerner, Jean Marler ; Jenne Warene, Anne Banfather. 16 Juill. 1671.

Susane, fille de Poul Dumé. *Tém.* Jean Moulin, Michie le Cercq ; Ester Gringoll, femme de Philippe Gringolle, Mary Gringolle, femme de Charles Gringolle. 8 Mars 1674 [N.S.].

Monnart, de. Zacharie, fils de Pierre Monnart. *Tém.* Louis Van den Berc et Moyse van den Vogen ; Taniq [*Anna*] van den . . . . . [ill.] et Pironne Chouet. Le tous de lesglise flament parins et marinne. 11 Sep. 1603.

Mont, du. Lea, fille d'Israell du M. *Tém.* Antoine Dume et Jean Fremow ; Lea Lecohie et Mary Hachar. 9 Sep. 1694.

Moret. Anne, fille d'Abraham Mouret. *Tém.* Adrien de Lecmets et Pierre Saureux ; la femme de Jean l'Escojer et Judith . . . . . (*sic*). 14 Sep. 1598.

Jacob, fils d'Abreham M. *Tém.* Natan le Roy et Pierre Thomas ; la femme de Jan Tancho' et Susenne Durand. 6 Jan. 1600 [N.S.].

Morillon. Anne, fille d'Antoine Morilon. *Tém.* Jaques du Bois et Pierre Cateau ; Sara Fremau et Jenne Canbau. 9 Sep. 1638.

Ellisabet, fille d'Anthoine M. *Tém.* Dauit le Dreu et Flipe de le Dicque ; Marie du Bois et Elisabet le Dreu. 28 Juin 1640.

Jacob, fils d'Anthoine M. *Tém.* Piere Douein et Jan le Martin ; Susane, fe'me d'Abraham Castell senior et Jenne, vefue de feu Jan Castell. 29 Mai 1642.

Sacharie, fils d'Antoyne Morilon. *Tém.* Sacaryee Mahieu ; Sara le Dreu et Elisabet le Roy. 24 Nov. 1644.

Mary, fille d'Etenne Mourylon. *Tém.* Antoinne Morylon et Jean de Beunne ; Elizabeth Cateau et Abigel Castel. 23 Nov. 1651.

Estinne, fils d'Estien Morilon. *Tém.* Jannes (*sic*) Paige, Pier Castel le June ; la fe'me du ville Morillon et Mary Cateau. 3 Juin 1655.

Jacob, fils d'Estienne Morilon. *Tém.* Pierre Mourillon, Jacque de Buien ; Susenne Beuin, Mary du Bois. 22 Mars 1656-7.

Morillon. Amadis, fils de Pierre Mourilon. *Tém.* Pierre Ferre, Estienne Mourilon ; Mary Desavage, Eleine Roty. 31 Oct. 1658.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Morilon. *Tém.* Jacque Cateau, Jean Desavage ; Jenne Chanbeau, Jenne Ferres le vielle. 30 Mars 1661.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Meurillon. Fut nee le 8 de ce moy. *Tém.* Jaques de Buien et Jaques Fere ; Jenne, femme de Jaque le Roy, et Jenne Josze, jeune fille. 24 Mai 1663.

Mary, fille de Zakary Morilon. *Tém.* Antoinne Morilon e Dauid Lance ; Mary du Me, femme de Jean du Me e la femme de Jean Marlir. 2 Juill. 1668.

Zacary, fils de Zacary Morilon. *Tém.* Zacary Mahieu, Senor, et Zacary Mahieu, Juner ; Jenne Lance, Jenne Cateau. 17 Juill. 1670.

Anne, fille de Zacharie Mourilon. *Tém.* Jaques Marlier, Pierre Lance ; Marie, vefue d'Elie Cateau et Anne Cateau. 19 Jan. 1672-3.

Mary, fille de Zacary Morilon. 4 Juill. 1675.

Etienne, fils de Zachary Morilon. *Tém.* Israel Vennin, Jean Dierein ; Mary Vennin, Jenne Dierein. 3 Août. 1670.

Zacary, fils de Zacary Morilon. Il estoit batizes In the parish church of St. Martin the oake, pource ce que le ministre ne se portoit point bien. *Tém.* Zacaria Burcham, Zacaria Iverson ; Anne Morilon, Ane Mayhu. 14 Déc. 1684.

Mortelette. Marie fille d'Abraham M. et Judic du Vall, sa fe'me. *Tém.* Isaac van Prusque, Daniel Bonnel ; Marie van Prusque et Magriete de le Cambre, sa tante [d'A.M.] 6 Mars 1613-14.

Judique, fille d'Abreham Mortelet. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo et Jacque Frema' ; Judique le Mahieu et Elisabet Hauet. 10 Jan. 1618-19.

Moulin, Meulene, de, *ou* Molins, des. Jenne, fille de Jan Molinne. *Tém.* Jaen Vaterlo et Piere de Duy ; la fe'me de Jaques Cousar et la fe'me de Jaen de Courierre. 25 Fév. 1595-6.

. . . . . , f . . . . de . . . . . Moullain. *Tém.* . . . . . Moulin et Jean Sterquc ; la femme . . . . . loquet et Madelainne . . . . . [Juin ou Juill. 1596.]

Jaques, fils de Robert Moulin. *Tém.* Deny Lermite et Benoit Flocqué ; la femme Jan Moulin et la femme d'Ector Dequirez. [21 Mai 1598].

Lidie, fille de Jean Molinin. *Tém.* Jean de Corriere et Noé le Duc ; la femme de Jean le Febure et la femme de Benoit Floquert. 21 Mai 1598.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Mollin. *Tém.* Louy Cateau et Nicolas Delecolle ; Qateline Houette et Qatelinne Willame. 11 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Marie, fille de Pierre Molin. *Tém.* Glaude le Verne et Pierre Nue ; Mary la fe'me de Charle le Per et Ester le Blancq. 15 Fév. 1600-1.

Marie, fille de Jean Molinet. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo et Roland Lescaillet ; la vefue de Jean Detailleu et la fe'me de Jean Mortelete. 8 Mars 1600-1.

Jean, fils de Cornille du Moullin. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jean Marlier ; Marthe, femme de Pierre Hautoy, et Marie, femme de Elie Philipo. 27 Jan. 1628 [N.S.].

Abreham, fils de Cornille du Mollin. *Tém.* Gillame Marein et Jaen Hautois ; Marte Hautois et Marye le Roy, tous deux jeune fille. 6 Déc. 1629.

Cornylle, fils de Cornylle du Molyn. *Tém.* Elye Plyppo et Ysacq Decele ; Susanne, fe'me d'Abrehan Casteau et Marye Desquyre, jeune fille. 23 Déc. 1632.

Jan, fils de Jan de Molain. *Tém.* Cornylle du Molain et Jan Lenpreur ; Ester Castel et Jeudyt du Molain. 22 Fév. 1651-2.

Mary, fille de Jean du Mollin. *Tém.* Philippe Rosie, Jaque de Letette ; Mary, femme de Cornille du Mollin, et Mary, fe'me de Jaque du Bois. 18 Fév. 1654-5.

Corneille, fils de Jean Dumolin. *Tém.* Jean Desovage et Abraham Dumolin ; Anne, femme de Saloman le Dreu, et Sara le Dreu, june fille. 14 Mars 1657-8.

Abraham, fils de Jean du Moulin. *Tém.* Philippe Marlierre, Abraham du Moulin ; et Elizabeth, femme de Jacque Cateau. 5 Fév. 1659-60.

Moulin, Meulene, de, *ou* **Molins, des.** Mary, fille de Cornille du Moulin *Tém.* Jean du Moulin et Henry le Cerfe ; Dina, la femme de Pierre Haucoeur. 3 Juin 1688.

Susenne, fille de Cornille du Moulin. *Tém.* Zacary (*sic*), Edouard Pattein; Sara, la femme de Joseph Mendum, Susenne, la femme de Dauid Riqué. 21 Avl. 1689.

Anne, fille de Cornille du Moulin. *Tém.* Jaques Dacy e Edouard Patin ; la femme de Sacharie Maheu et la femme de Andrumee (*? Andrieu Drumee*). 12 Avl. 1691.

Anne, fille de Corneille du Moulin. *Tém.* Dauid Rique et Jean le Serf ; Anne, la femme de Samuel Smith e Anne, la femme de Simon Rannels. 4 Sep. 1692.

Corneille, fils de Corneile du Molin. *Tém.* Hary le Serfe et Joses Carpentier ; Elisabeth, la fe'me de Jean Fremow, et Susen, la fe'me de Jacques Fere. 7 Avl. 1695.

Mour.... .....f... de Pierre Mour... *Tém.* Pierre Segart et Noe le D.....; la fe'me de Adrian de le Me [et] ..... de Pierre de Duit. 12 [Avl. 1596].

Mousson, de. Maxymilien, fils de Maxymilien Mouzon. *Tém.* Lenard Hericar et Robert Monson ; la fe'me de Lenar Hericar. 25 Oct. 1601.

Jacque, fils de Maximilien de Mouson. *Tém.* Lienart de Herisart et Jan Fieuet laine ; Janne, veufue de Jan Guesquier (?), et Marie Catel. 6 Mars 1602-3.

Marie, fille de Masimilien de Mouson. *Tém.* Jaspar Burier et Jan Castel ; la fe'me Jan Fieue et Marie Burier. 24 Juin 1605.

Masimilien, fils de Masimilien de Mouson. *Tém.* Jaspart Burier et Robert de Mouson ; Ester Faruacque et Marie Burier. 19 Oct. 1606.

Muteau. Samuel, fils de Samuel M. *Tém.* Simon des Fontainez et Flipe des Tombe ; Macrite Sy et Mary le Cate. 20 Mars 1596-7.

Joel, fils de Samuel M. *Tém.* Simon Sy et Paul Plouuier ; Marie Herisart et Quaterinne Delannoy. 16 Sep. 1599.

Marie, fille de Samuel M. *Tém.* Amez de Lanoy et Moisse Vermesse ; la femme de Simon Donnéz et la femme de Jan Lingnez. 16 Mai 1602.

Danielle, fils de Samuelle Mutau. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Jacquop Renart ; Mary le Leu et Ester le Paire. 5 Mai 1605

Offin. Catelinne, fille de Moise Ofin. *Tém.* Symon Tomas et Abraham Ballon ; Catelinne Ofin et Catelinne Bouij. 27 Oct. 1611.

Franchois, fils de Moise Ofin. *Tém.* Franchois Boeij, Elie Phlipo ; la fe'me Jan Desmare, la fe'me Jacob Boeij. 24 Jan. 1613 [N.S.].

Susanne, fille de Moise Ofin. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar, Abraham Baillon ; la fe'me Franchois Bouy, Cateleine, vefue de Benoit Floque. 25 Sep. 1614.

Dennel, fils de Moyse Offain. *Tém.* Jean Chatel et Salmon Rotis ; Rebecas, fe'me de Dennel Bonnel, et la fe'me Salmon Cambiee. 28 Jan. 1615-16.

Abreham, fils de Moise O. *Tém.* Jan Doneau et Jacob Boue ; Jenne Casteau et Mary Flipo. 21 Sep. 1617.

Isac, fils de Moise O. *Tém.* Jan Desmaret et Abreham Castel ; Marrye Tesse et la femme Jan Castel. 6 Déc. 1618.

Sara, fille de Mouise Affin. *Tém.* Jean Cochemgiem et Jean Corbigeir ; Mary Delme et Sara le Corte. — Mars 1622.

Abraham, fils de Moise Ofin ; le premier nay. *Tém.* Philipe Fremau et Abreham Dechele ; Catherinne Roghengem et Ester Bonnel. 8 Fév. 1624 [N.S.].

Jacob, fils de Moise Ofin ; le second nay. *Tém.* Jean Flos et Pierre Castel ; Susenne Lamme et Judith Lescalliet. 8 Fév. 1624 [N.S.].

Susanne, fille de Moyse Afin. *Tém.* Jan de Cerlle et Thimoté Dacket ; Susanne Lammer et Marie Desmaré, fille de Jan Desmaré. 7 Jan. 1627 [N.S.].

Moise, fils de Francois Affyn. *Tém.* Son pere [du dit Francois] Moise Affyn et Abraham Balden ; Ester de May. 1 Jan. 1635-6.

Offin. Moise, fils de Francois Ofin. *Tém.* Isac de Meay (?) et Daniell Desormeaux; Nicolle, fe'me de Moise Ofin, et Rachell Boudry, flamengue. 11 Fév. 1637-8.

Ester, fille de Franchoij Offain. *Tém.* Isacq Offain et Jan Goffen; Sara Offain et Marie Balde. 15 Mars 1639-40.

Olivier. Philipe, fils de Jean Olliuier. *Tém.* Jacques Faruaques et Philipes le Secq; la fe'me de Crestien Cornille et la fe'me de Jean de Kerle, flemenghe. 18 Oct. 1607.

Paget. Esters, fille de Jacob P. *Tém.* Philipe Malbran et Jean Morly (?); Catelinne, fe'me de Michiel Crepel, et Jenne Polet. 6 Août 1615.

Catelinne, fille de Jacob Page. *Tém.* Glaude de Lescluse et Jan Floquet; Tonnette Desuatienne (*des Wattines*) et Jenne Polle. 28 Sep. 1617.

Jacob, fils de Jacob P. *Tém.* Jacque Desuatienne et Phlipe Mallebranque; Marrye, la femme Jacque Setiquelin, et Sara, le femme Josue le Co. 20 Fév. 1619-20.

Sara, fille de Jacquo P. *Tém.* Jan Dauchy et Sacarie Morel; Jenne Hales et Marie le Grain. 6 Nov. 1625.

Jean, fils de Jacob Pagé. *Tém.* Jean Fourmentin et Jan del Cour; Marie Franchois, jeune fille, et Debora Martin, jeune fille. 18 Fév. 1627 [N.S.].

Mary, fille de Jacob Pagen. *Tém.* Jose Desrouseau et Pierre du Me; Marie le Grain et Anne Martain. 1 Fév. 1628-9.

Marthe, fille de Jacob P. *Tém.* Simon du Bosquel et Arnoul Catelin; Marye, femme de Jaen Fourmentin, et Marthe, femme de Joos Derouseaux. 24 Avl. 1631.

Jacob, fils de Jacob Page. *Tém.* Jaque Fauarquc, peigneur, et Jan Lieuin; Sara, fe'me de Jaque Faruaque, Junior, et Judith Hallé. 15 Fév. 1634-5.

Parrachon. Isaac, fils de Charle Parrenchon. *Tém.* ..... du Toix et Jan .....; Anne, fe'me ...., Marye, la fe'me de J. .... 12 Jan. 1595-6.

Marie, fille de Charle Parenson. *Tém.* Josse Quequiere et Piere Mahieu; Marte le Secq, fe'mb de Phls (*sic*) le Secq, et la fe'mb Jan Vanehoue. 26 Fév. 1597-8.

Partit. Susane, fils de Symon Party. *Tém.* Franchois de Cele et Jan du Bois; Magritte Mouton et la fe'me Nicola de Cele. 29 Avl. 1610.

Jan, fils de Symon Party. *Tém.* Jan Rapaille et Beliamain Despre; Collette le Poutre et la femme Jan Dubois. 9 Fév. 1611-12.

Patin, de. Maryee, fille de Pierre Patyn. *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Jan de Lecluse le jeune; Marye, femme de Jan de Lecluse layne, et la femme de Pierre de Lecluse. 27 Avl. 1634.

Sara, fille de Pierre P. *Tém.* Jaques Fervaques et Phillippe le Clercq; Marie du Me et Jeanne Castel. 3 Juill. 1636.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Patain. *Tém.* Deniel Lecluse et Jean Desrumaux; Marie le Clercq et Sara de Lecluse. 10 Mars 1638-9.

Olda, fille de Pierre Patain. *Tém.* Pierre du Mé et Nathanaell Lescluse; Olda, fe'me de Daniell Lescluse, et Marie, fe'me de Jan Deshague. 24 Oct. 1641.

Jenne, fille de Pierre Patien. *Tém.* Joel Lecluse et Jean du Mé; Jenne Lenpreu et Sara Donné. 7 Août 1644.

Anne, fille de Pierre Patain. *Tém.* Jean le Coq et Anne Cateau. 10 Jan. 1646-7.

Jean, fils de Pierre P. *Tém.* Davyd le Cocq; Mary Dumé, fe'me de Jean Dumé. 2 Avl. 1651.

Jaques, fils de Piere Patain. *Tém.* Henry Peique et Cretofle Nokles; Sara du Bois, femme de Huge du Bois, et Mette [? Melle] Reyt. 12 Déc. 1652.

Rebecqua, fille de Pierre P. *Tém.* Pierre Baiar, Jean Desavage; Mary Decele, Anne Cougou. 12 Août. 1655.

Elizabeth, fille de Pierre P. *Tém.* Philippe Rosierre, Paul Dumé; Elizabeth Cateau, Mary Dumé. 22 Jan. 1659-60.

....., enfant de Pierre P. *Tém.* Jean Dumes, Thomas Willon; Mary Honoree, Jenne Raede. 30 Sep. 1666.

Patin, de. Gorge, fils de Perre P. le Junne. *Tém.* Jean Bell e Jean Willon ; Elizabeth le Roy, femme de Jermin le Roy. 15 Nov. 1668.

Izabelle, fille de Pierre P., Junr. *Tém.* David le Cocq, Jean Sherond ; Julyall Cru, femme de Jean Cru, Elizabeth Patin, femme de Pierre Patin le vieu. 4 Déc. 1670

Sara, fille de Pierre P. *Tém.* Robert Somers, David Bourgar ; Elizabeth le Drue Jenne Perll. 2 Juill. 1676.

Charle, fils de Pierre Pattin. *Tém.* Pierre Pattin, Charle Gringole ; Ester Hauee, Sara Mendam. 9 Déc. 1677.

Ester, fille de Pierre Patien le Jeune. *Tém.* Paulle Dume, Jude Hawe ; Marie Dume, Grace Faciel. 31 Juill. 1681.

Sara, fille de Pierre Patien. *Tém.* Jean Bouilsent et Rober Plaifor ; Marie Annaure et Lisabet Dehadgue. 30 Déc. 1683.

Patoul. Philipe, fils de Jacob Pautaulx. *Tém.* Monseurs de le Me et Jaque Burgart ; la vefue Jean Hauet et Marie Bachelet. 28 Avl. 1616.

Perier. David, fils de Danill Perie. *Tém.* Mr. David Baldy, minister ; Michel le Cleve. 11 Nov. 1695.

Jean, fils de Daniel Perrier et de Mary Deschamps, ces perre et mere, a estes baptizes par Mr. de la Caux, ministre. *Tém.* Jean de Cleue et Michielle Motte sa femme, quy ont dit lenfant estre nee le 9 dudit mois a Norwuich. 19 Mai [1689].

Dauid, fils de Daniel Perrier. *Tém.* Dauid Baley (?) 10 Nov. 1695.

Perrin. Sara, fille de Gabriel Perin. *Tém.* Bastien Vaguehien et Pierre Hapio ; la fe'me Franchois Graingole et Jenne Hole. 24 Nov. 1605.

Petit. Piere, fils d'Andrye Peti. *Tém.* Gile Steuenar et [Ma]thieu Ploiart ; la fe'me Pierre Tibau et la fe'me Francois Despre. 28 Mars 1557.

Esters, fille d'Andryeu Pety. *Tém.* Esteue de Lo et Louis Cateaux ; la veuue Detaleu et la veuue Cire. 11 Fév. 1699 [N.S.].

Philippot. Sara, fille de Pierre Philpot. *Tém.* Jean Blocque et Bastien Baghain ; Jenne Kerle avec Anne Baghain. 21 Déc. 1595.

Marie, fille de Piere Filpot. *Tém.* Ernou Philpot et Jaque Quenoquart ; Anne Philpot et Marie, femme de Gille Combie. 7 Mars 1608 [N.S.].

Anne, fille d'Elie Phlipo. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse, ... Trypie, et Piere Hautoy ; la fe'me de Jan le Febure et la fylle de Franchois Malbranct. 8 Oct. 1609.

Elie, fils d'Elie Phlippo. *Tém.* Jaque Lerouge et Franchois Malbranque ; la fe'me de Pierre Lesquinet et Jenne Malbranque. 8 Déc. 1611.

Jenne, fille d'Elie Phlippo fils dernoult. *Tém.* Tho' de la Tombe, fils de feu Tho' et Jean Burgar, fils de Audewin ; Marie, fe'me de Jean Donneau et Esther du Prie, fille de Jan. 2 Jan. 1613-14.

Elyzee, fille d'Elie Philipot. *Tém.* Dauid Marisel et Abrahant Castell le Jeune ; Marie, fe'me dernoulx Philpot et Saras, fe'me de Jean Ferret. 5 Mars 1615-16.

Elisabet, fille d'Elie Phlipo. *Tém.* Pierre du Me et Jan Castel, filz de Abreham ; Elisabet de Horne, veufue, et Elisabet Lermyte. 22 Nov. 1618.

Sara, fille d' Elie Phippo. *Tém.* Robert Bell et Elizee Desbonet ; la fe'me Abraham Castel laignez et la fe'me de Salmon Roty. 10 Déc. 1620.

Jonatan, fils d'Elie Phlipo. *Tém.* Edward Straffe, angloy, et Piere Castel ; Marie, femme de Piere du Mé, et Jenne, femme de Jan Castel. 2 Fév. 1623 [N.S.].

Pierre, fils d'Elie Philipo. *Tém.* Pierre Douein, Pierre le Cocq ; Sara, femme de Jean Mahieu, et Sara, femme de Jean Brookard, ausy flamengne. 12 Déc. 1624.

Onias, fille d'Elie Philippo. *Tém.* Jan Brookar et Piere Boquelion ; Marie, femme de James Skarfe et Marie Francois, jeunne fille. 17 Déc. 1626.

Marie, fille d'Elie Phlippo, Junior. *Tém.* Elie Phlippo senior et Jermain le Roy ; Marie, fe'me de Jermain le Roy, et Marie, femme de Elie Phlippo, senior. 5 Oct. 1634.

Sara, fille d'Elie Phlippo, Junior. *Tém.* Jan Lempreur et Jan Desquire ; la vefue de Piere du Me et Sara Phlippo. 23 Juill. 1637.

Philippot. Marie, fille d'Onias Phlippo. *Tém.* Elize Phlippo, Sebastien Tauernie; Anne Cateau et Marie Desormeaux. 12 Déc. 1647.

Sara, fille d'Onias Phlippo. *Tém.* Isaac Decele, seignor, et Richard Latin; et Sara Ammes. 6 Jan. 1649-50.

Mary, fille de Pierre Phlippo. *Tém.* Jean Lenpreur et Jaques Cateau; Anne Cateau, fe'me de Pierre Cateau, et Jenne Castel, fille de Pierre Castel. 23 Fév. 1650-1.

Marte, fille d'Onias Phlippo; fut nay le 27 Mai 1651. *Tém.* Jan Prouvo et Isaac Decelé; la vefue Isaac Decelé et Marye Cateau, jeunne fille. 1 Juin 1651.

Elie, fils d'Onias Phlippo. *Tém.* Elizee Phlippo; Elizabeth Cateau, femme de Jaque Cateau, et Elizabeth Tavernie, femme de Sebastien Tavernie. 12 Avl. 1653.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Phlippo. *Tém.* Pierre Castel, le files de Pierre Castel; Elizabeth, femme de Elize Philippo et Elizabeth Castel, fille de Pierre Castel. 10 Juill. 1653.

Izabelle, fille d'Onias Phlippo. 16 Sep. 1655.

Elizabeth, fille d'Onias Philleppo. *Tém.* Monsier Jaques le Franc, Minstre, et Elize Phillippo; Marje Cateau et Jeanne Dehague. 16 Mai 1658.

Elizé, fils d'Onias Phlippo. Naissance de lenfant et le 28 de Mey 1661. *Tém.* Jacque Cateau, Elizes Phlippo; Susenne Marliere, Mary du Mée. 9 Juin 1661.

Onias, fille d'Onias Phlippo. *Tém.* Pierre Decelé, Jan Lucraft; la femme de Mr. Cocq, Mary, femme de Isaac Decele. 17 Jan. 1663-4.

Elie Elisee, fils d'Onias Phillippo. *Tém.* Sebasian Taverniers, Jean Desauuage; Jenne Fere, Elizabeth Ranels. 20 Déc. 1674.

Picavet. Anne, fille de Blase Piccaue. *Tém.* Pierre Trannelle et Miche Ramery; la fe'me Nicolas Leuren et Marye du Bois. 22 Sep. 1605.

Pierre, de. Marye, fille de Pier de Piere. *Tém.* Nicola du Cro et Pier Mariage; la fe'me Nicola du Cro et la fe'me Jacque le Cornet. 22 Mai 1597.

Elizabhet, fille de Piere des Pieres. *Tém.* Piere Harchar et Jan du Cro; la femme de Nicolas du Cro et la femme de Gille Cambien. 7 Oct. 1599.

Ester, fille de Pierre Depierre. *Tém.* Lauren Herchar et Pierre du Cro, fils de Nicolas du Cro; la femme de Jean Fieure et la femme de Jean de Lanoy. 5 Avl. 1601.

Jan, fils de Pierre de P. *Tém.* Jan de Lecluse et Jan Martin; la fe'me de Jan Martin et la fe'me de Pierre Harchar. 18 Jan. 1670 [N.S.].

Jan, fils de Pierre de P. *Tém.* Louy de Hague et Salomon Ganbie; la fe'me de Jan Martin et Marie, fe'me de Jan de Lecluse. 10 Juin 1609.

Jaque, fils de Pierre de P. *Tém.* Jan Martin et Abroise Macq; la fe'me Pierre Harchar et Marie Harchar. 7 Juill. 1611.

Pierron, Piron ou Peronne. Baltasar, fils de Franchoy Pieron. *Tém.* Jean du Moulin et Jean Havét; Susenne Havet et Judyt Riquet. 28 Déc. 1645.

Elizabeth, fille de Francoy Pieran. *Tém.* Nicolas Jose et Phlippe Rosie; Elizabeth Cateau, fe'me de Jaque Cateau. 20 Juin 1652.

Susenne, fille de Fransois Piren. *Tém.* Jan de Souage et Abraham du Mollin; Susenne femme de Boudry (*sic*) et Susenne le Cerfe, jeune fille. 15 Oct. 1654.

Jenne, fille de Francois Pierron. *Tém.* Pierre le Drue et Jean Ferres; Mary, femmes de Jean du Mee, Mary Cateau. 23 Nov. 1656.

Ester, fille de Francoy Pieron. Sa naissance le 4 du courant presont mois. *Tém.* Hugue du Bois, Jude Havé; Elizabeth Cateau, Jenne Ferres, jeune fille. 18 Nov. 1660.

Jacob, fils de Francois Pieron. *Tém.* Jacob Lecohie, Jacob Dequires; Judicq Lecohie, Margeritte Cateau. 9 Avl. 1665.

Jacque, fils de Fracoy Pieron. *Tém.* Jacque de Beuin, Jacque le Roy; la femme de Pierre Ferres et la fa femme de Jean Fremau. 13 Fév. 1669-70.

David, fils de David Pieron. *Tém.* Jean Wilson et David le Clerke; Mary Desauuage et Francoise Arche. 8 Oct. 1672.

Pierron, Piron ou Peronne. Marie, fille de Balstartar Piron. *Tém.* Jean Haue, Jean Moline; Marie Desauage, Jenne Rosir. 13 Avl. 1673.

Rebeca, fille de Dauid Piron. *Tém.* Jude Haue, Jean Poulle; la vefue de Jaques Cateau, la femme de Pierre Fere. 15 Fév. 1673-4.

Jean, fils de Baltasar Pieron. *Tém.* Jean Ferré, Jacque du Prie; Ester Ferré, Elizabeth du Prie. 4 Juill. 1675.

Jacques, fils de David Pieron. *Tém.* Jacque du Prye, Charle Gringolle; la femme de Jacque Ferré, Mary Pieron. 18 Fév. 1676-7.

Elizabet, fille de Baltasar Piron. *Tém.* Francois Piron; Elizabet, femme de Jaques Dupre, et Susen, vefe de Jaque de Lance. 3 Mars 1677-8.

Joseph, fils de Baltazear Pieron. *Tém.* Jean Beliar; Mary, vefue de Abraham Wanbecq; Madeleinne Beliar. 7 Déc. 1679.

Ester, fille de Dauid Pierron. *Tém.* Louy de France, Wuilliam Gargin; Mary Venin, Ester Blondeau. 11 Avl. 1680.

Piettin. Marie, fille de Pierre Pietin. *Tém.* Renour Plipo et Andien (*sic*) Viudebien; la fe'me Franchois Despre et la fe'me Noe Hauet. 3 Mai 1612.

Susenne, fille de Piere Pietein. *Tém.* Adrien de Letre, Jacob Farvaque; Marie, fe'me delie Flipot et Susenne van der Marque, fille a Marie. 13 Mars 1613-14.

Esters, fille de Pierre P. *Tém.* Jean de la Riuierre et Martin Legen (?); Jenne Faruarque et Susenne le Drus. 19 Nov. 1615.

Jan, fils de Pierre Pietien. *Tém.* Jan Marlier et Abraham du Ponceau; Mary Danneau et Jenne Despre, fille de Francois Despre. 24 Août 1617.

Racel, fille de Pierre Pietein. *Tém.* Jan Faruauque et Martin le Rou; Marrye de de Laryuierre et Marrye du Poncau. 13 Juin 1619.

Jean, fils de Pierre Pietin. *Tém.* Nicola Lance et Geillen (?) Gilman; Magerite Lamio et Madelaine Prouuo. 21 Avl. 1622.

Pigny. Elizabhet, fille d'Abraham Pigney. Luy mesme estant paraiu et Esther le Monnier maraine. 7 Déc. 1729.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Pigney. Son parain fut son Grand Pere David Lemonnier, et sa maraine Judith Pigney sa Grand Mere. 19 Juill. 1731.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Pigney. *Tém.* Son oncle [du dit A. le fils] Jaques Pigney; sa tante Esther Lemonnier. 23 Jan. 1733-4.

Jacques, fils d'Abraham Pigney. *Tém.* Son oncle [du dit Jacques] Jean Pigney; sa Grand Mere Esther Lemonnier. 22 Juin 1735.

Ester, fille de Mr. Abraham Pigney, Ancien de l'Eglise Vallonne de Norwich, et d'Elizabeth Lemonnier sa femme. *Tém.* Le Père de la fille; la Mère de la fille. Batisé par M. O. Vallotton. 27 Fév. 1739-40.

Judith, fille d'Abraham et d'Elizabeth Pigney. Née le samedy, 20 Mars, 1741-42. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizée le 25 dud. mois par M. O. Vallotton, Past.

Esther, fille d'Abraham et d'Elizabeth P. Née le Samedy, 26 Jan., 1745-46. *Tém.* La père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizée le 26 dud. mois, par M. O. Vallotton, Past.

Jaques, fils d'Abraham et d'Elizabeth Pigney. Née le 18 Fevrier, 1746-7. *Tém.* Le père et la mère de l'enfant. Batizé le 20 dud. mois, par M. O. Vallotton, Past.

Pillon. Matthieu, fils de Salomon Pilon. *Tém.* Jean Fremeau; Anne Dandarry. 19 Avl. 1702.

Pillot. Ester, fille d'Israel Pilo. *Tém.* Salomon Rotij, David Piron; Estere Vanbeck et Rebeca, vefue de Pierre Douien. 2 Juill. 1671.

Mary, fils d'Israel Pilo. *Tém.* Jose Carpentie, Jaques Duprie; Elizabeth Deletree, Marie Desavage. 2 Fév. 1672-3.

Elizabeth, fille d'Israel Pillo. *Tém.* Jean le Cerfe, Jean Goube; Elizabeth Pierron, Ester le Cercq. 16 Jan. 1675-6.

Anne, fille d'Israell Pillo. *Tém.* Andre Drouain; Sara Menden, Mary Wanbecke. 6 Oct. 1678.

Pillot. Israel, fils d'Israel Pillo. *Tém.* Jean le Roy, Thomas Letré ; Mary Vennin, Ester Gurgat. 29 Mai 1681.

Michie, fils d'Israel Pilo. *Tém.* Jaque le Drue et Michie Lettre ; la femme disaique Castel et la femme de Jean le Roy. 6 Jan. 1683-4.

Jaques, fils d'Israell Pillo. *Tém.* Jaques Hauet et Dauid Hauet ; Susenne Ferree et Jenne Letree. 18 Juill. 1686.

Jean, fils d'Israel Pillo. *Tém.* Jean Fremau, Jacque le Dru ; Mary, vefue de Jean Haué, Goody Deslee, engloise. 7 Oct. 1688.

Pinault. Marie, fille de Pierre de Pinoij. *Tém.* Jan Blondeau et Jean Cornillo le Jeune ; la fe'me de Maxsimilien du Rieu et la fe'me dernoul Planchon. 22 Sep. 1611.

Pipelaire. Sara, fille de Marc Pipelar. *Tém.* Franchois Malebranque et Jacque de le Lis ; Janne Jan (*sic*) Brou et Rachel Bou (*sic*) sa fille. 17 Avl. 1603.

Elisabet, fille de Marque Pipelar. *Tém.* Isay Charle et Luc Malebranc ; Elisabet, fe'me de Plappe (*sic*) Malebrancq, et Melsiote, fe'me de Jan de Lecluse. 16 Juin 1605.

Plachi, de. Pierre, fils d'Ezechiel Placq. *Tém.* Jonas de Cottequie et Isaie Cherlet ; Janne, fe'me de Jean le Leu, et Alys, fe'me de Henry de Laoutre. 22 Juin 1595.

Marte, fille d'Ezechiel Plachie. *Tém.* Jan le Leu et Germin de Brabant ; [la femme ?] de Beniamin Renart et Elizabhet Plaichu. 13 Sep. 1599.

Jenne, fille d'Ezeciel Plachie. *Tém.* Phlipe Vermes et Jacob Renart ; la femme de Jan Fiuet et la femme de Jan Brou. 21 Déc. 1600.

Planchon. Elisabet, fille d'Ernoul Plancon. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo et Jan Waquet ; la fe'me de Noe Hauet et la fe'me Oliuir Daucy. 16 Déc. 1604.

Jaque, fils d'Ernoult Planson. *Tém.* Jaque Nocart et Noe Haue ; la vefue Mortelet et Susanne Cornilo. 6 Avl. 1607.

Phebe, fille d'Ernout P. *Tém.* Charle Gringole et Jaque du Pont ; Elizabet, la fe'me Maximilien du Rieu, et la fe'me Franchois Desmares, Phebe (*sic*). 30 Juill. 1609.

Jenne, fille d'Arnoul P. *Tém.* Jan Blondeau et Jan Cornillo ; Marie Despinoij et Janne Malbranque. 1 Déc. 1611.

Plouvier. Marte, fille de Paul Plouvie. *Tém.* .... et Rufin Desbonnet ; .... ; Pieronne Joueneau. 20 [Juill. 1595].

Charle, fils de Paul Plouuie. *Tém.* Josse Balo et Leuren Hacar ; la femme Jean Fieuet et la femme Jean de Lescluse. 16 Jan. 1596-7.

Madelinne, fille de Paul Plouuier. *Tém.* Thomas Bonel et Daniel le Perre ; la femme de Gille Qanbien (*Cambier*) et la femme de Jaque Huquebar. 12 Nov. 1598.

Anne, fille de Paul Plouie. *Tém.* Mathieu Ploiart et Pierre Desmaré ; Abigail, la femme de Jean Marie, et Marie, fe'me de Samuel Ploiart. 5 Avl. 1601.

Sara, fille de Paul Plouuiez. *Tém.* Guilame Mary et Charle Gregoire ; Jenne de Couriere et Magrite du Non. 1 Jan. 1603-4.

Plovitz. ....., ... de Jan du Plouis. *Tém.* Abraham Cateau , ... ; ..... Bouckenolle, ... 14 [Déc. 1595].

Jacques, fils de Jean de Plouys. *Tém.* Jean Bagelare et Abraham Cateau ; Thonette Bouquenoit et Quaterienne du Cennoy (*Quennois.*) 30 Jan. 1596-7.

Ployart. .... *Tém.* Jan ....., ... enel Ployart ; Marye ..... de Bastyen Bernar, ... art. — Août 1595.

Sara, fille de Matheieu Plauiart. *Tém.* Pierre Tibau et James Faucett ; la femme de Franchois Desmaret et Susenne Ploiart. 4 Mars 1599 [N.S.].

Samuel, fils de Samuel Ploiart. *Tém.* Guilliame Ploiart et Josue de Corte ; Pierone, vefue de Piere Carpentie et la fenne de Guilliame Ploiart. 9 Déc. 1599.

Beniamain, fils de Samuel P. *Tém.* Jan Watellie et Mattieu Ployart ; Judith, la fe'me Joel Desormeaux, et Ester, la fe'me Josue de Corte. 1 Fév. 1600-1.

Susanne, fille de Mathieu Ploiart. *Tém.* Adrien de le Me et Marcq Becue ; Elaine, la fe'me de Guillaume Ploiart, et Margrite, la fe'me de Daniel Tibegien. 30 Août 1601.

Ployart. Judict, fille de Samuel Ploiart. *Tém.* Jan Crespel et Joel Desormeaux ; Ellinne, fe'me de Guilame Ploiart et la fe'me de Mathieu Ploiart. 3 Oct. 1602.

Pollart. Samuel, fils d'Isaac Polar. *Tém.* Dannel Vermon et Guillaume le Clec ; la femme Jery le Clec et la femme Jaque de Gettem. 15 Déc. 1605.

Pollet. Elizabeth, fille de Jaques Polet. *Tém.* . . . . . Mallebrancq et Andrieu . . . . . ; Pierone Joueneau et . . . . . 11 Av[l. 1596.].

. . . . . , f . . . de Simon Polle. *Tém.* Jean Cornillo et Sanson H . . . . . ; . . . . . Simon Desormaux et Sa . . . . . 6 Déc. [1596.]

Jenne, fille de Jaques Polet. *Tém.* Louis Cateaulx et Isaie Houenieu ; Cateline Laimé et Cateline Quareliere. — Juin 1598.

Jaque, fils d'Andreu Polet. *Tém.* Andreieu Petit et Bauduin Burgar ; la femme de Jaque Polet sa mere [du dit Andreu le père]. 5 Août 1599.

Marie, fille de Jaspart Pelet. *Tém.* Franchois Delannoy et Jaques Deswatinne ; Marie du Val et la femme de Jaques de Gentenin (?). 3 Fév. 1600 [N.S.].

Madelinne, fille de Jaque P. *Tém.* Paquie Hubert et Isaac Faruac ; Pieronne Faruacque, femme de Eurar Faruac et la [femme] de Marc Becuwe. 23 Mars 1600 [N.S.].

Daniel, fils d'Andrieu Polet. *Tém.* Pia Rosse et Jaque des Watines ; la fe'me Jaque Polet le vuiel et Marguerite Tibau. 21 Sep. 1600.

Jean, fils de Simon P. *Tém.* Abraham Demontagues et Jaque le Cerf ; Pieronne Depré et Elizabeth Gantie. 8 Fév. [1600-1].

Andrew et Jenne, deux enfans d'Andrew Polet. *Tém.* d'Andrew, Abraham Demontaingne et Philipe Malbrancq ; la femme de Pierre Tibau et la fe'me Bauduin Burgar. *Tém.* de Jenne, Jaque Polet et Simon Huee ; la fe'me de Piarosse et la fe'me de Jaque Devatinnes. 5 Nov. 1601.

Susane, fille de Jaspart P. *Tém.* Jacque Pollet [et] Jacque de Getemme ; Marie, fe'me de Francois de Lannoy, et Katherinne, fe'me de Nicolas de Cele. 27 Mars 1603.

Ester, fille de'Andrieu P. *Tém.* Jacque Desuuatinne [et] Jaspart Polet ; Janne de Courriere et Janne Rose. 1 Mai 1603.

Daniel, fils de Jaspar Polet. *Tém.* Henry Allefur et Thomas Smeth ; Caterinne Loue et Elizabet Haué et Magrite Tinquer. 25 Mai 1623.

Jean, fils de Jaspar Pole. *Tém.* Ame Quoquel, Cristofle Lesegem ; Madelinne Pruuo et Anne Bolding. 17 Avl. 1625.

Elizabeth, fille d'Abreham P. *Tém.* Jean Prouuost et Abreham Decelé ; Caterinne, femme de Nicola Decelé, et Marie, femme de Abreham Decelé. 14 Jan. 1627 [N.S.].

Abrehan, fils d'Abrehan P. *Tém.* Isacq de Cele et Michie Pollet ; Susenne Castel et Ester de le Paul. 1 Fév. 1628-9.

Isaac, fils d'Abreham Polle. *Tém.* Jaen Dessauvage et David Desquire, jeune homme ; Eline, femme de Samuel Delecourt, et Susanne, femme de Noe Hudeleu. 30 Jan. 1630-1.

Ester, fille d'Abreham Polet. *Tém.* Jan Desquyre et Jaques Lempreu ; Elysabet, vefve de Joel Desormeaux et Anne le Martin, jeune fille. 23 Déc. 1632.

Marie, fille de Daniel Polle. *Tém.* Phlipe Varle et Salomon le Dru ; Marie Turner et Rebecca Billbey, angloises. 22 Mars 1662-3.

Judicq, fille de Danielle Polles. *Tém.* Jean Wedreled, Pierre Gisson ; Mary Rose, Judicq le Fance (?). 3 Déc. 1665.

Ponceau du. Pierre, fils de Valleran des Poncau. *Tém.* Pierre Ahlle et Jan le Martin ; Susenne de Cannoy et Jenne le Brun. 24 Juin 1606.

Esther, fille d'Abraham du Poncau. *Tém.* Louy de Haegge et Isaac Van ; la fe'me Jaque Hesse et la fe'me Louy de Haeghe. 21 Sep. 1606.

Paul, fils de Valleran Pourceau. *Tém.* Paul Plouuiée et Charle Gregoire ; Anne Plouuié. 31 Jan. 1608 [N.S.].

Ponceau, du. Susanne, fille d'Abraham du P. *Tém.* Jan le Poutre et Jan Franchois; Jenne de Couriere et Ester le Roij. 24 Avl. 1608.

Abrahan, fils d'Abrahan du P. *Tém.* Jaque a Hayge et Jaque des Watine; la fe'me de Louy des Hague et la fe'me Jan Franchois. 1 Avl. 1610.

Isaque, fils d'Abraham du P. *Tém.* Louij Deshageue et Jaque Deshageue; la fe'me Isaque Vanponc et la fe'me Jan le Poutre. 8 Déc. 1611.

Jacob, fils d'Abraham du Ponceu. *Tém.* Estesne Valet, Piere du Me; Mary, fe'me de Jacque des Watteine, et Rebecca Ahaise, vefve de . . . . . Mortelette. 6 Fév. 1613-14.

Sara, fille d'Abreham du P. *Tém.* Elisee le Rouge et Jan des Haugue; Susanne (?) Walet et Janne le Verde. 2 Jan. 1619-20.

Pont, du. Marye, fille de Pasquier du Pon. *Tém.* Abrehan de le Montaigne et Jan Wiart; Mary, la fe'me de Gille Cambieu, et Racelle, la fe'me de Gregoire (*sic*). 25 Jan. 1604-5.

Judicth, fille de Jacques du P. *Tém.* Germain Bauduin et Louys Deshaghe; la fe'me Anthoine le Clercq et la fe'me Jean de Lescluse. 15 Nov. 1607.

Jaque, fils de Jaque du P. *Tém.* Jan Castel; la fe'me de Jermain Bauduin. "Il represente son oncle Jan Demoouchi et sa cousinne Susane de Mouchy et en sa place la fille Phlipe Andrieu tout deux a Londre." 18 Fév. 1609-10.

Potteau. Jonas, fils de Jacob Poteau. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgard et Jaque le Chef; la vefue Henry le Cerf et la fe'me de Charle Plateau. 26 Mars 1611.

Marie, fille de Jacob Poteau. *Tém.* Jan Castell et Jan Burgar; Susenne Bonnel, fe'me de Jan le Cerff et Sara le Febure, jeune fille. 3 Oct. 1613.

Susanne, fille de Jacob Pottau. *Tém.* Jan Duprye et Noe Heudeleu; Anne Castel et Marry deu Henne. 6 Sep. 1618.

Jan, fils de Jacob Poteau. *Tém.* Jan de le Testes et Jan Desmares le Jeune; Mary Fourmentin et Elizabet Haue. 7 Jan. 1621 [N.S.].

Franchois, fils de Jacob Poteau. *Tém.* Jan le Cherf et Franchois Daquet; Susanne le Drue et Ester Hauet. 19 Oct. 1623.

Ester, fille de Jacquo Poteau. *Tém.* Flipe Creton et Pierre Castel; Marie le Grain et Marie Leute. 25 Sep. 1625.

Isacq, fils de Jacquo Postau. *Tém.* Isacq de Porte et Franchoij Dacquet; la femme de Jan Crusol. 20 Juill. 1628.

Elizabet, fille d'Isaac Poteau. *Tém.* Jaques Doucement, Noe Dettrie; Marie Lanckester et Sara du Pry. 22 Mai 1653.

Pouter. Elizabeth, fille de Jan le Poutre et Collecte Segar. *Tém.* Noe Haue et Guillaume Vertegans; Cateline a Hage, fe'me de Jacque, et Cateline Have, fe'me de Noe. 20 Juill. 1606.

Pouvreau. Elizabeth, fille d'Isaac Pouureau. *Tém.* Jacque Ferré, Jean Fremau; Elizabeth le Dru, Sara Satreton. 23 Jan. 1684-5.

Prez, des. Elyzabeth, fille de Wincan de Desprez. *Tém.* Jan Cornylo et Jan Lescohie; la femme Hudeleu et Elisabet le Tuccke. 16 Nov. 1595.

Jan, fils de Francois Despre. *Tém.* Jacques A Haige et Jean Detaleu; la femme Jean le Febure et la fe'me Rogier Desgardin. 24 Juill. 1597.

Pierre, fils de Franchoy Desprez et de Pieronne Faruaque sa femme. *Tém.* Jan Cornillio et Bauduin Burgar; la femme de Pasquier Hubert et la femme de Jaques Faruaque. 16 Déc. 1599.

Jenne, fille de Francois Despre. *Tém.* Thomas Bonnel et Certien Cormille (*sic*); la fe'me de Jean Cornillo et la fe'me de Benoy Floquet. 1 Jan. 1603-4.

Sara, fille de Jean Despre. *Tém.* Franchoy Despre et Jacque Faruaque; Ester Faruaque et Pieronne Despre. 9 Sep. 1621.

Michee, fils de Nicolas Despré. *Tém.* Jonas Neueu et Samuel Delcour; Marie, femme de Jonas Neueu et Marie le Martin. 11 Août 1622.

Marie, fille de Jan Despré. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Piere Despré; la femme Cipreien le Verue et la femme de Jan Burgar. 9 Mars 1623 [N.S.].

Prez, des. Jean, fils de Jean Despre. *Tém.* Les deux Jacques Faruacques les aines ; la vefue Francois Despre et Jenne, femme de Jean Gastel. 17 Avl. 1625.

Abrehan, fils de Nicolas Despre. *Tém.* Franchoij de Cele et Abrehan de Cele ; Ellaine de le Cour et Marte Hautoij. 25 Sep. 1625.

Janne, fils de Jean Despré. *Tém.* Mathieu des Camp et Jaques Faruaques le pinneur ; Pieronne, vefue de Franchois Despré, et Janne, femme de Jan Castel. 14 Jan. 1627 [N.S.].

Ellisabette, fille de Jan Despre. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Jan Dessauuage ; la vefue de Matieu Desquan et la femme de Ellie du Pris. 23 Nov. 1628.

Marye, fille de Nicola Despre. *Tém.* Jan Despre et Edeman Gille ; Marie de le Cour et Rebequa Willame. 14 Déc. 1628.

Jaen, fils de Jaen Despres. *Tém.* Jaen Deleteste et Pierre Castel, fils dabreham ; Marye Jose, femme de Danil Jose, et Sara Castel, jeune fille. 19 Déc. 1630.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Despre. *Tém.* Bastien Bace et Abrahan Decele ; Marie Despre. 12 Déc. 1647.

Provost. Jean, fils de Jean Prouuost. *Tém.* Bastien Bacghen et Jacque le Febure ; Suzanne Tomb et Anne Phelippe. 27 Août 1597.

Susane, fille de Gille Prouo. *Tém.* Rolan Lesqualet (Lescaillet) et Gillame le Clercq ; Susane Ploiart, fe'me de Matieu Ploiart, et Susane Cire. 6 Nov. 1597.

Pierre, fils de Gille Prouuot. *Tém.* Vinchans Depre et Pierre Harchar ; la femme de Jan Foconnie et la femme de Pierre Wailant. 2 Nov. 1600.

Marie, fille de Gille Prouuo. *Tém.* Jean Fauquenie et Charle Parensson ; Jenne, femme de Martin Oliuiert, et Jaquelaine, femme de Isambar Picauet. 28 Fév. 1601-2.

Marij, fille de Gille Prouuot. *Tém.* Simon Desormaux et Piere Hacart ; Magrit, fe'me d[e] Charle Paracon, et Sara, fille de Jan Fauquegny. 4 Nov. 1604.

Jan, fils de Gille Prouuot. *Tém.* Lucq Mallebranq et Jan Prouuot ; la fe'me de Pierre Hachar et Marie Hachar. 16 Oct. 1608.

Marie, fils de Hubert Prouvo. *Tém.* Jean Brou [etl Gille Tavernier ; la fe'me de Franchois Malbrancque et la fe'me Jermain le Roy. 3 Oct. 1613.

Charlle, fils de Gille Prouuo. *Tém.* Charle Parencon et Jaques de Lambre ; Jaquemin Ras et Sara de Lesclusse. 28 Sep. 1617.

Mary, fille de Geille Prouuo. *Tém.* Jan Coccet et Pierre de Lescluse ; la fe'me de Francoij du Cele. 24 Sep. 1620.

Madalinne, fille de Gille Prouuost. *Tém.* Abraham de Cele et Abraham de Cele, fils de Francois ; Eals Pemmer et Madalinne Pruuost. 13 Mars 1624-5.

Prusque, Van. Sara, fille d'Isaac Vanprusque. *Tém.* Jaque Louage et Estienne Valet ; Antonnette du Poncheu et Marie Combar. 11 Mai 1606.

Prye, de. Samuel, fils de Jean du Pris. *Tém.* Hugue de Celes et Baudein Buergart ; Anne, femme de Jean Catel et Elizabette du Chemin. 3 Fév. 1615-16.

Abreham, fils de Jan du Prye. *Tém.* Jan le Feure et Jan Castel, filz dabreham ; Marrye le Feure, femme de Canbyee, et Ester le Roy. 25 Avl. 1619.

Janne, fille de Jacque du Prye. *Tém.* Salemon Lenpreux et Jan Desmaret ; Febe, la femme Franchoit Desmaret, [et] Elisabet, femme de Elie du Prye. 13 Juill. 1619.

Elizabeth, fille d'Elie du Prie. *Tém.* Mathieu Deschan et Bauduin Burgar ; la fe'me Mathieu Descan et Jenne du Prie. 28 Jan. 1621 [N.S.].

. . . . . , enfant de Jaque du Prye. *Tém.* Andrieu Vermot et Jean du Prie ; Jenne, fe'me de Andries Vremot et Sara du Prie. 29 Juill. 1621.

Sara, fille de Jean du Pry. *Tém.* Jacque du Pry et Elie du Prie ; Jenne Six et Mary du Prie. 17 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Jean, fils de Jean du Prie. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Pierre del Rue ; Catelinne, femme de Nicolas Dechelé et Marie Bouteleu. 25 Jan. 1624 [N.S.].

Marie, fille d'Elie du Prie. *Tém.* Jan Hautoy et Jan du Prie, jeune fils ; Marie Desgan, jeune fille, et Marie du Prie, jeune fille. 3 Août 1623.

Prye, du. Marie, fils de Jaques du Prie. *Tém.* Elie du Prie et Pierre Castel ; Judiht, femme de Jaques Burgar, et Marie Choquetu. 28 Déc. 1623.

Jean, fils de Jean Duprie. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Jacques du Prie ; Refroie du Prie et Marie du Prie. 13 Mars 1624-5.

Ester, fille de Jacque du Prys. *Tém.* Jan Desmaret le vyel et Bauduyn Bourgar ; Susenne Haue et Ester Castel. 16 Avl. 1626.

Ester, fille d'Elie du Prie. *Tém.* Salomon Lenpreu et Jaques du Prie ; Ester, femme de Bauduin Burgar, et Marte Hautoy, juune fille. 3 Déc. 1626.

Sara, fille de Jacque du Pris. *Tém.* Pierre Casteau et Jacque Desmaret ; Jenne Castel et Marie Desmarets. 2 Nov. 1628.

Anne, fille d'Elie du Prye. *Tém.* Leurent Saye et Jaen Depre ; Elisabet, femme de Jaen Faees (?), et Anne Hautois, jeune fille. 2 Août 1629.

Elisabeth, fille de Jaques du Prye. *Tém.* Dauid Haue et Pierre Despres, jeune homme ; Jeanne Bacq, veufe, et Elisabeth, femme de Jaen Deleteste. 30 Jan. 1630-1.

Elye, fils d'Elye du Pri. *Tém.* Ysacq de Cele et Pierre Cateau ; femme Lempreu et Hester Hautoit. 9 Sep. 1632.

Jan, fils de Jaques du Pri. *Tém.* Jan Desquyre et Jan Lempreu ; Madelayne Lempreu, femme de Salomon, et Marye, femme de Abreham Descyre. 1 Déc. 1633.

Piere, fils d'Elie du Prie. *Tém.* Paul le Roy et Jan Lempreur ; Margerite, fe'me de Dauid Roty et Judith Hautoy. 14 Déc. 1634.

Jaques, fils d'Elie du Prye ; par cas de nessessite baptisé en la paroisse de St. George. *Tém.* Josse Desrouseaux et Jaque Lempreur ; Marie, fe'me disac Decellé, et Hester Burgar. [Le dit Elie du Prye a requis le registrement de son enfant en ce livre plus dun an apres q' son enfant auoit este batize]. 25 Mai 1637.

Jaque, fils d'Elie du Prie. *Tém.* Josse Desrouseaux et Jaque Lempreur ; Marie, fe'me de Isac Decelle et Hester Burgar. (*vide last entry.*) 28 Mai 1637.

Simon, fils de Elie du Prie. *Tém.* Simon Plicar et Isaac de Lespaul ; Anne, fe'me de Pierre Cateau, et Jenne, fe'me de Jean Lempereur. 9 Sep. 1638.

Anne, fils de Jaques du Pry. *Tém.* Jean Ferre et Jaques Casteau ; la fe'me de Isaac Decele et la fe'me de Jaques Desmare. 10 Mars 1638-9.

Pierre, fils de Jacque du Prie. *Tém.* Jean Lange, June, Jean du Prie ; la femme de Jean Hachar, Ester Cateau, vefue de Pierre Cateau. 24 Mars 1660-1.

Jenne, fille de Jaque Duprj. *Tém.* Abraham Drume et Jude Haue ; Jenne, femme de Piere Fere et Ane, femme de Jaque Demare. 29 Nov. 1663.

Elye, fils de Jacque du Prie. *Tém.* Jacque Demares le Jeune, Jacque Drumes ; Sara, femmes de Piere Morilon, Susenne, femmes de Jacque Lance. 21 Jan. 1665-6.

Puis, du. Olimpe, fille de Jean Dupuy. *Tém.* Son baue frer [du dit Jean] ; Madam Lacaux, fame de nostre ministre. 26 Fév. 1690-1.

Jean, fils de Jean du Puits. *Tém.* Jean le Clef ; Caterinne le Villain. 11 Sep. 1692.

Marie, fille de Jean du Puits et Marie Estere les Bere, sa fe'me. *Tém.* Mr. Francois la Colombin ; Michile Motte, fe'me de Jean de Cleave. 11 Nov. 1694.

Jean Pierre, fils de Jean Dupuy. *Tém.* Jean Ayetten ; Marie Beliard. 7 Mars 1696-7.

Jeane, fille de Jean Dupies. *Tém.* Jeane Danet. 2 Juin 1700.

Quarle. Mary, fille de Benoit Q. *Tém.* Israel Venin, Jean Chaban ; Jenne Dierin, Sara Mendum. 6 Mai 1688.

Quenon. Ester, fille de Jan Quennon. *Tém.* Denys Segar et Martin Thomas ; la fe'me de Abraham Castel et la fe'me Jan Baudar. 2 Avl. 1598.

Jan, fils de Jan Q. *Tém.* Marq le Feure et Jan Vasseur ; la femme de Jan Bollu et Pieronne, la femme de Thomas Jouueneau. 21 Sep. 1600.

Quenon. Judict, fille de Jan Q. *Tém.* Piere Neue et Zaquare le Mahieu ; la fe'me Eurar Faruacq et Judict de le Rue. 29 Août 1602.

Jan, fils de Jan Q. *Tém.* Garin Grimopon et Jacque Faruaque. 25 Déc. 1604.

Piere, fils de Jean Q. *Tém.* Martin Lohen et Anthoine Conilette ; Katerinne Gille et Jacquelinne Thomas. 20 Déc. 1607.

Jaque, fils de Jan Q. *Tém.* Hetor Descyre et Jacquop Descire ; la fe'me de Deny Lermite et Jaquelinne Malebran. 10 Déc. 1609.

Ester, fille de Jan Q. *Tém.* Remy Bourgois et Abraham Dequire ; la fe'me Gillaume Marsar et la fe'me Jan Formentin. 28 Juil. 1611.

Quesnoy, du. Isaac, fils de Symon du Quennois. *Tém.* Jaen du Plouis et Fplippes Gores ; Caterinne les Caylliet et Jenne Castell. 4 Jan. 1595-6.

Isaac, fils de Simon du Quennois. *Tém.* Jaque Faruaque et Joel Desormaus ; la femme de Guillamme Ploiart et la femme de Pierre Tibau. 27 Sep. 1598.

Marie, fils de Simon du Qennois. *Tém.* Pierre Tibau et Jean de Lescluse ; la fe'me de Jaque A Haige et la femme de Bauduin Bourgade. 9 Août 1601.

Ramerie. Ester, fille de Micil Rammery. *Tém.* Jan Fienne et Victor du Bois ; la fe'me de Thomas Bonnelle et la fe'me de Rolan Lescalez. 2 Déc. 1604.

Manasses, fils de Michie Ramery. *Tém.* Rolan Lescaillet et Belhamain Bonnel ; la fe'me Alisandre Bruies et Susanne Bonnel. 5 Jan. 1605-6.

Martte, fille de Miche Ramerij. *Tém.* Oliuier Dausy et Samuel de le Court ; la fe'me Delecuse et la fe'me de Pierre Hautoij. 16 Oct. 1608.

Rapalier. Pierre, fils de Jean Rapaylle. *Tém.* Samuel Vaseur et Jaques Faruaque ; Pironne le Catren et Marie Roullon. 4 Déc. 1595.

Jan, fils de Jaen Rapaylle. *Tém.* Jaques Cousart et Jan Broucq ; Pieronne des Bonnet, feme de Louis des Bonnet, et Madeline, fe'me de Jaques Faruaque. 4 Déc. 1595.

. . . . . , enfant de Jan Rapaile. *Tém.* Josse Bachelet et Pierre Mahieu ; Verronne Cas . . . . . et Marie Roullon. 29 Avl. 1598.

Thamar, fille de Jan Rapaille. *Tém.* Dauid Denatin et Daniel Vermon ; Marie Rouilon et la femme Jan Brou. 20 Juil. 1600.

Elizabet, fille de Jan (?) Rapaille. *Tém.* Pasquier de Herbomme [et] Dauid Hauet ; Marie du Pont et Adrienne Tour, flamengue. 15 Août 1602.

Janne, fille de Jacque Rapaille. *Tém.* Jan Rapaille et Jan Broucq ; la fe'me de Pasquier Hubert et Judict, fe'me de Jan Desbarbieux. 7 Août 1603.

Piere, fils de Jacque Rapaille. *Tém.* Jacque Desuuatine et Verome le Ven et Marie le Febure. 25 Jan. 1604-5.

Felipe, fils de Jaque Rapal. *Tém.* Benoit Floque et Jacob Dubuson ; Antonnet Dubuson. 5 Avl. 1607.

Susanne, fille de Pierre Rapaile et de Marie sa femme. *Tém.* Jean Prouuo et Isaac Decele ; Cateleine de Cele et Susenne Carter. 30 Oct. 1631.

Marye, fille de Pierre Rapaylle. *Tém.* Nicolas de Cele et Jaque Desvatine ; Madelaine Provost et Marye, feme de Ysacq de Cele. 24 Mars 1632-3.

Judith, fille de Piere Rapaille. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Josse Desrouseaux ; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Lieuin et Judith Hautoy. 11 Jan. 1634-5.

Rasior. Susanne, fille de Jan Rasseur. *Tém.* Lasare du Bucq et Jacob Posteau ; la fe'me Nicolas de Cele, la fe'me Jacob Postau. 20 Nov. 1614.

Renard. Beniamin, fils de Beniamin Renart. *Tém.* Fremin Renar et Piere Feret ; Magrite Croquoson et Antoinet Pertin. 8 Oct. 1598.

Susanne, fille de Beniamin Renar. *Tém.* Reufin Desbonnet et Jacob Renar ; Judith, femme de Pierre Ferret et la femme Jan de le Haye. 23 Mars 1600 [N.S.].

Fremin, fils de Beniamin Renart. *Tém.* Pierre Esquinne et Jan de le Huy ; la fe'me Phlipe Destombe et la fe'me Guilame Boteleur. 17 Oct. 1602.

Renard. Beyamin, fils de Beyamien Renart. *Tém.* Abrehan Catelle et Jan le Doux ; Huget' Jelle et Judict Ferrez (?). 31 Mars 1605.

Marie, fille de Benjamin Renart. *Tém.* Anthoine le Clercq et Fely Faucogny ; Marie de la Claise et Jenne Ferret. 26 Mars 1611.

Richart. ....., f... de ..... R. et de sa femme Phipote ..... *Tém.* ..... le Deique et Pierre le Duiet ..... et Marie Bachelet. 15 Août 1506.

Susanne, fille de Jan R. *Tém.* Pierre de l'Incluse et Philippe des Tombes ; Marguerite, femme de Jan de Campe, et Marie du Mortien. 3 Sep. 1598.

Noe, fils de Jan Richar. *Tém.* Jermaim de Braban et Jan du Cro ; Jenne du Cro et Jaquelaine, la femme Pierre de Lescluse [couturie ?]. 26 Déc. 1600.

Jan, fils de Jan Richar. *Tém.* Jan de Lescluse et Pierre Despierre ; Jenne Tiberguien et la femme Jan Lanseom. 26 Déc. 1600.

Jan, fils de Jan Richar. *Tém.* Nicolas du Cro et Hugue de Chele ; Pieronne, fe'me deurar Faruacque et Judict Hubert. 11 Août 1603.

Rieu du. Samuel, fils de Samuelle du R. *Tém.* Lienart Heurisart et Martin Hennart ; Elizabeth Desbarbieu et Sara Herbert. 9 Août 1604.

Elizabeth, fille de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Guillaume Desbarbieu et Maximilien du Rieu ; la fe'me Maximilien du Rieu et la fe'me Jean Fourmentin. 15 Nov. 1607.

Judique, fille de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Jan Formentin et Jan Franchois ; Elisabet du Rieu et Marie du Bois. 16 Avl. 1609.

Daniel, fils de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Jan Hauet et Jan Molin ; la fe'me Maxymilien du Rieu et Judic Wanstave. 9 Juin 1611.

Marie, fille de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Franchois Desmare, Salomon Canbie ; la fe'me Masimilien du Rieu, Mary Clercq. 15 Sep. 1614.

Judith, fille de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Louis des Cherf et Jan Marlier ; Marie, femme de Jan Fourmentin et Susanne des Cherf, june fille. 10 Sep. 1626.

Samuel, fils de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Pierre Drumes et Dauid Lanche ; Jenne des Cherf, femme de Louies et Judique des Cherf, femme de Louies le Jeune. 21 Juin 1629.

Marie, fille de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Pierre Boulquilon laine et Jaen Coquide ; Marie, femme de Jaen Donneau et Sara Lequohie, jeune fille. 29 Mai 1631.

Samuel, fils de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Louis Descerf et Jan Desryviere ; Marie Descyre et Marie du Rieu. 14 Avl. 1633.

Susanne, fille de Samuel du R. *Tém.* Piere Despré et Daniell Desmare ; Hester, fe'me de Jan Doneau Junior, et Marte, feme de Josse Desrouseau. 12 Avl. 1635.

Daniel, fils de Samuel du Rie. *Tém.* Jean Doeneau le Jeune et Phelipe Marliere ; Marie Decele et Ester Castel. 7 Oct. 1638.

Marie, fille de Samuell du R. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Jaques Desmarett ; Marie, fe'me de Daniell Joze, et Marie, fe'me de Jan Deshague. 10 Jan. 1640-1.

Jacques, fils de Samuel Durye. *Tém.* Daniel Fervaques et Jacques Douneau ; Jenne Dovain et Marie Desormeaux. 3 Nov. 1644.

Riquet. ....., ... de Jervoy Ryquie [Né en la paroisse de] S. Paul le 10 ..... *Tém.* Franchois le .... Bois ; ..... et Marie Vasseur. 14 Déc. 1595.

Jan, fils de Jeruoir Riquirt. *Tém.* Michel Crespel et Adrien Ronan ; Jaquemeine et Tonnete la fille [les filles ?] de Adrien le Coque. 23 Nov. 1600.

Isacq, fils d'Isacq Riquie. *Tém.* Jan de la Riviere et Magrite de Beungne. — Mai 1606.

Marie, fille d'Izacq Ricque. *Tém.* Gerard de Bueigne et Gillin de Ruy ; la vefue Mortellette et Marie, la fe'me de Jean de Lescluse. 21 Juin 1607.

Isaac, fils de Jacob Rique. *Tém.* Isaie Leuren et Jaque de Latour ; la fe'me Pierre Depinoij et la fe'me Pierre Dubo. 19 Mars 1609 [N.S.].

Abraham, fils d'Isaac Riquie. *Tém.* Benjamin des Pre et Abraham Mortelette ; la fe'me de Jan Desriuiere. 10 Fév. 1610-11.

Riquet. Jean, fils d'Isaac Riquie, baptize au flamens, en labsence de nostre ministre. *Tém.* Jean Cauderon et Jaen de Bugne ; Marie, fe'me de Franchois de Celle, et Marie, fe'me de Ellie Flipot. [Avl. ou Mai 1613].

Pierre, fils d'Isaac Riquij. *Tém.* Jan Corbigir et Jaques de Benne ; Susanne Harcar et Etlizabet du Chele, jeune fille. 18 Jan. 1617-18.

Jacob, fils d'Isaque Riquier. *Tém.* Pierre Riquier et Pierre le Coq ; Febe de Bonne et Susenne le Per. 4 Avl. 1619.

Isaac, fils d'Isaac Riquye. *Tém.* Rober Dole et Jacque le Jeune ; la fe'me de Jan de Buiugne et Jenne le Verd. 7 Jan. 1621 [N.S.].

Joel, fils d'Isaac Riqué. *Tém.* Joel Jozé ; Marie, femme de Noé Quoquedé, et Jenne, femme de Salomon Roty. 23 Mars 1623 [N.S.].

Abrehan, fils d'Abreham Ryquyer. *Tém.* Isacq Ryquyer et Jan Lyeuyn ; Marye Ryquyer et Susanne, fe'me de Abrehan Castel. 28 Juill. 1633.

Isaac, fils d'Abraham Rique. *Tém.* Gregoire Crepin et Jan Rique ; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Lieuin, et Judith Hapio. 12 Oct. 1634.

Jan, fils d'Abraham Rique. *Tém.* Jan de Bueine et Louy des Cherf, Junior ; Marie, fe'me de Gregoire Crepin, et Susanne, fe'me de Jan Haué. 11 Déc. 1636.

Piere, fils de Jaque Rique. *Tém.* Jan Rique et Pierre Rique ; Jenne, fe'me de Jan Castell, et Hester Letten. 11 Fév. 1637-8.

Abraham, fils d'Abraham Ricke. *Tém.* Piere et Jacob Ricke, ses freres [du dit A. le père] ; la fe'me de Isaac Rike, leur mere, et la fe'me Piere de Lanoie. 24 Fév. 1638-9.

Ane, fille de Jacob Rique. *Tém.* Jaques Tetar et Isaac Rique Junior ; Marie, fe'me de Simon Monye, et Ane, fe'me de Piere Rique. 22 Août 1641.

Susane, fille d'Abraham Rique. *Tém.* Simon Monie et Jan Tetar Junior ; Susane, fe'me de Corneille du Molin, et Ane, fe'me de Piere Cateau. 7 Nov. 1641.

Jaques, fils d'Abreham Ryque. *Tém.* Jaques Singer et Jaques Ryque ; Sara le Dru et Susanne le Buine. — Oct. 1642.

Pierre, fils d'Abraham Ricquye. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau, Phelippe Varlé ; et Mary Ricquye. 23 Nov. 1645.

Jacop, fils de Jacob Riquye. *Tém.* Pierre Riquye ; Susanne Tetar. 30 Nov. 1645.

Ester, fille de Jaques Riquye. *Tém.* Jean de Baynne et Hernoul Catelain ; Marye le Clerq et Marye Dudans. 9 Août 1646.

Isaccq, fils de Jaque Riquy. *Tém.* Abrahan Riquy, Jaque Tetar ; Anne Riquy, Marie Riquy. 6 Jan. 1647-8.

Jaque, fils de Jaque Riqy. *Tém.* Jean Daucy et Phlipe Graingolle ; Anne Riquy, Ester Hapio. 23 Juill. 1648.

Phlipe, fils d'Abraham Riquy. *Tém.* Phlipe Chenbau et Louis de France ; Anne Riquy [et] Marie de Beugne. 1 Oct. 1648.

Susanne, fille de Jacob Riqué. *Tém.* Abrahan Riqué et Jacques de Beugne ; et Susane Boudrye. 25 Août 1650.

Davyd, fils de Jacques Riquie. *Tém.* Jacop Riquie et Isaac Riquie ; Mary Rosye, fe'me de Phelippe Rosie, et Sara Lettre, fe'me de Jan Lettre. 14 Déc. 1651.

Abigail, fille de Pierre Riqué. *Tém.* Phlippe Rosie et Jan Dumé ; Marye, feme de Philippe Rosie, et [la] fe'me de Richard Mot. 22 Fév. 1651-2.

Elisabeth, fille de Joel Rique. *Tém.* Jean de Buyn (?) et Jacques Rique ; et la fe'me de Isaac Rique. 4 Avl. 1652.

Marie, fille de Pierre Riquy. *Tém.* Josse Carpentie et Marie, femme de Daniel Josze. 15 Mai 1653.

Judith, fille de Jacob Rique. *Tém.* Jan Rique et Jaques Rique ; Judith Rique, sa merre [du dit Jacob], et Judith Rique, la femme de Isaac Rique. 3 Juill. 1653.

Joel, fils de Joel Riquis. *Tém.* Abraham Riquis et Jean Riquis ; la fe'me de Jaque Riquis et la fe'me Pier Riquis. 20 Avl. 1655.

Riquet. Pierre, fils de Jaques Riques. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau, Jean Dehague ; Mary du Mee, Mary Cateau. 28 Oct. 1655.

Pierre, fils de Pierre Rique. *Tém.* Isaac Rique, Abraham du Moulin ; Elizabeth, femmes de Jean Mendell, et Mary, femmes de Jacque Rique. 6 Jan. 1655-6.

Jean, fils d'Isaac Riques. *Tém.* Pierre Riques et Jean Riques ; Mary Riques et Mary de Buing. 9 Nov. 1656.

Elizabeth, fille de Jacob Riques. *Tém.* Jean Marlierre et Pierre Dovin ; Mary Josses, Elizabeth du Prye. 22 Mars 1656-7.

Onias, fils de Jaques Rique. *Tém.* Onias Philippo et Saloman Dru ; la fe'mes de Sacary Maiheu et Ester Monie. — Déc. 1657.

Jean, fils de Joel Rique. *Tém.* Oliuier Braudwood et Jean le Becq ; Anne, femme de Jacob Rique, et Briget Bubbinsele. 10 Jan. 1657-8.

Jenne, fille de Jacque Riques. *Tém.* Estienne Morilon, Abraham Vaillant ; Jenne Davrou, Elizabeth Cateau. 30 Jan. 1658-9.

Jacque, fils de Pierre Riques. *Tém.* Jacque Castelle, Jean Marlierre ; Susenne Marlierre, Mary Aldrige. 18 Mars 1659-60.

Jacques, fille de Joelle Riqué. *Tém.* Jacque Rique et Pierre Rique ; Jenne Rique, Mary de Buingne. 15 Mai 1660.

Jean, fils de Pierre Riques. *Tém.* Jean Riques, Jacob Riques ; Sara Detrie, Mary Marlier. 2 Juin 1661.

Sara, fille de Joel Rique. *Tém.* Jacob Riques et Jean Riques ; Jenne de Veau, Elizabeth le Cercq. 10 Juill. 1664.

Isaac, fils de Pierre Riques. *Tém.* Feren : Veuse et Jacque de Buin ; Francoise Veuse, Mary Dumes. 12 Fév. 1664-5.

Jenne, fille de Jacob Riques. *Tém.* Pierre Ferres, Jean de Letres ; Elizabeth le Drue, Mary du Mee. 3 Fév. 1666-7.

Marie, fille de Dauid Rique. *Tém.* Israel Wenin, Jaques Marlire ; Mary Rique, Ester Ferre. 3 Mars 1671-2.

Sara, fille de Davy Riqué. *Tém.* Zacary Mahieu, Jacque de Buin ; Mary Rique, Sara Letré. 1 Juin 1673.

David, fils de David Rique. *Tém.* Jean Lecherfe, Noe Letre ; Marie Desauage, Anne Cateau. 18 Oct. 1674.

Abel, fils de David Riques. *Tém.* Louy de France, Abel le Cerfe ; Jenne Ferré, Elizabeth du Prie. 28 Mai 1676.

Joseph, fils de David Rique. *Tém.* Jacque Coutinie, Joseph Mandom ; Mary Gringolle, Mary Hill. 3 Juin 1677.

Jacques, fils de David Riqué. *Tém.* Jude Haves, Jacque Ferré ; Mary Vennin, Jenne Dierrin. 22 Déc. 1678.

Marie, fille de Dauid Reiquie. *Tém.* Jos Carpentie et Jaque Hauee ; Marie Dehague, Mari Rique. 2 Juill. 1682.

Jean, fils de Dauid Rique. *Tém.* John Wettelford, Frances Gednes, Englose ; la vefe Sotterton, Hennah Ceddal. 30 Mars 1684.

Susenne, fille de David Riqué. *Tém.* Jean du Moulin, Josse Carpentie ; Elizabeth Cateau, engloise, Mary More. 24 Mai 1685.

Jean, fils de Dauid Ricqué. *Tém.* Jean Fermau est Jean Cherf ; Sara Mendum est Mary Smith. 3 Avl. 1687.

Rivette. ....., enfant de Dainel Riuet. *Tém.* Jacques Lucas ; Fransoise Quanteau. le — de deau (Août ?) 1684.

Rosier. Jean, fils de Jan Rosie. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et Philipe Rosie ; et Elisabet le Dru. 12 Mai 1639.

Josep, fils de Jan Rosie. *Tém.* Nicola de Cele et Simon Monnier ; Marie de Cele et Holda de Lecluse. 6 Sep. 1640.

Susane, fille de Jan Rozier. *Tém.* Pierre le Feure et Richar Castell ; Marie, feme de Daniell Jozé et Jeane, fe'me de Pierre Drume. 28 Nov. 1641.

Rosier. Sara, fille de Jan Rosiee. *Tém.* Dauid le Dru et Jan le Teate ; Ester Castel et Sara Castel. 27 Juin 1643.

Phelippe, fils de Jan R. *Tém.* Phelippe Rosier et Phelippe Varlé ; Marye le Martien et Jenne Lenpreur. 30 Mars 1645.

Jenne, fille de Jean R. *Tém.* Dannyel Josez et Isaac Riquye ; Jenne Castel et Jenne Castel, fille de Pierre Castel. 3 Jan. 1646-7.

Susenne, fille de Jean Rosierre, sa naissance le 25 de marce. *Tém.* Philippe Rosierre et Guillaume David ; Susenne Bodry, Jenne Drumes. 27 Mars 1659.

Pier, fils de Phlippe Rosiere. Le jour de sa naisanse le 9 de nouemb' 1662. *Tém.* Piere Castel et Isaac Castel ; Ester, vefue de Piere Castel, et Susenne Boudry. 16 Nov. 1662

Elline, fille de Jean Rosierr. *Tém.* Abraham Drume et Jaque le Roy ; Ester Drume et Jenne Fere. 28 Déc. 1662.

Ester, fille de Jean R. *Tém.* Jacques Ferré, Jacque de Drumes ; Ester Blondeau, Elizabeth de Letres. 1 Jan. 1664-5.

Jean, fils de la vefue de Jean Rosiere ; son mary estant mort de deux mois ou environ. *Tém.* Philippe Rosiere, Thomas Tamson ; Jenne, vefue de Pierre Drumes, Marte Tamson. 14 Juil. 1667.

Ester, fille de Philippe Rosiere. *Tém.* Jean Marliere, Jean Follsom ; Ester Castelle, Anne Castelle. 26 Fév. 1667-8.

Rosoit, de. Jenne, fille de Louy Rosoit. *Tém.* Esaye Charlieu (?) et Elie Flypot ; la fe'me Jan de Lescluse et la fe'me Jaque Guiber. 9 Déc. 1610.

Jan, fils de Louis Rosa. *Tém.* Pierre Douuin et Rober Mouson ; la femme Gillame de Hen et la femme Pierre du Bois. 5 Avl. 1612.

Susanne, fille de Louis Rosa. *Tém.* Glaude de Lescluse, Elisee le Rouge ; la fe'me Jan le Feure, Jenne de Lescluse. 14 Août 1614.

Susenne, fille de Louis Rosas. *Tém.* Pierre Lesquinet et Jean le Febure ; Giellette, fe'me de Pierre de Daurund (?) et Elyzabette de Rempom (?). 28 Avl. 1616.

Judique, fille de Louy Rossa. *Tém.* Salomon Roty ; la femme Glaude Lescluse et la femme Franchoit Desmaret. 30 Juin 1618.

Jan, fils de Louij Rosa. *Tém.* Jaspar Polet et Jan Desmaret, fis de Francoy ; Racel, fe'me de Toby du Toy, et Mary du Cemin. 1 Oct. 1620.

Roty. Salemon, fils de Salemon R. *Tém.* Pierre Despierre [et] Joel Desormaulx ; Marie Cambien et Janne Baiseur. 2 Jan. 1602-3.

Mary, fille de Salemon R. *Tém.* Jan Hermesen ; la fe'me de Franchois Desprez et Elisabeth Desormaux. 3 Juin 1605.

Pierre, fils de Salemon R. *Tém.* Germain le Roij et Samuel Cabien ; la fe'me Natant a Hage. 22 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Dauid, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Piere Haychar [et] Salomon Canbie ; Ester, la fe'me Dauid le Roy, et la fe'me Samuel Canbie. 16 Juil. 1609.

Marie, fille de Salomon Rotij. *Tém.* Jan Douain et Pierre de Me ; Marie Hacart et la femme Salomon Cambie. 15 Sep. 1611.

Jenne, fille de Salmon Rotis. *Tém.* Abrahan Catel lainnes et Germain le Roy ; la fe'me dudict Abrahan et la fe'me Jean Daunany (?). 25 Déc. 1615.

Salomon, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Abreham Castel le fils et Salomon Canbie ; Maguerite le Cocq et Jenne Castelle. 26 Oct. 1617.

Sara, fille de Salemon R. *Tém.* Cyprein le Vert et Jan Castel ; Jenne Castel et Susenne Castel. 29 Août 1619.

Abraham, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Francoy Despre et Pierre Catel ; Jenne Catel. 3 Sep. 1620.

Isaac, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Natan Desbonne et Jan Flos ; Jenne, femme de Abreham Castel le veile, et Ester, femme de Elisee Desbonné. 22 Sep. 1622.

Sara, fille de Salmon R. *Tém.* Jean le Febure, Josue Cocq ; Jenne Castel et Sara Castel. 14 Nov. 1624.

Roty. Abreham, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Michel Crespel et Pierre Castel ; Marie, femme de Jermain le Roy, et Jenne, femme de Jan Castel. 31 Déc. 1626.
Jan, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Daniel Jose et Pier Despre ; Marie de la Riuiere et Ester Castel. 12 Oct. 1628.
Pierre, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Jaen Deleteste et Jaen Doineau, Jenuier ; Marye le Roy et Susanne Castel, tous deux jeune fille. 24 Avl. 1631.
Salomon, fils de Dauid R. *Tém.* Pierre Harchar et Jan Lempreur ; Marie, feme de Jan Doneau, senior, et Jenne Roty, fe'me de Salomon. 19 Avl. 1635.
Marie, fille de Dauid Roti. *Tém.* Jaques Lenpereur et Salomon Roti, Junior ; Marie Roti et Jeanne Letre. 6 Nov. 1636.
Dauy, fils de Dauid R. *Tém.* Paul le Roy et Ely Lenpereur ; Jenne Castel. 27 Jan. 1638-9.
Pierre, fils de Dauid R. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Noe Heudleu ; Ane, fe'me de Piere Cateau boulenger, et Jeane, fe'me de Jan Lempreur. 1 Août 1641.
Madelin, fille de Dauid Roti. *Tém.* Jaque Catiu ; Mari Coqude (*sic*) et Mare (*sic*) Plipo. 11 Fév. 1643-4.
Jenne, fille de Davyd R. *Tém.* Pierre Philippo et Abraham Roty ; Jenne Lempreur et Elisabhet Cateau. 25 Jan. 1645-6.
Jenne, fille d'Isaac R. *Tém.* Elye Duprye et Pierre Castel ; Jenne Roty et Jenne Castel, vefue. 17 Jan. 1646-7.
Salomon, fils de Salomon R. *Tém.* Pierre Castel et Abrahraham (*sic*) Roty ; Jenne Castel et Marye Josez. 14 Fév. 1646-7.
Jean, fils de Dauy R. *Tém.* Jean Lenpreu et Piere Cateau, Juneor ; Elizabeth, feme de Jaque du Pry et Ester Dupry, fille de Jaque Dupry. 20 Fév. 1647-8.
Jenne, fille d'Isaac R. *Tém.* Jan Castel et Abraham Roty ; Jenne Castel, fe'me de Richar Castel, et Marye du Mé, fe'me de Jan du Mé. 15 Sep. 1650.
Jenne, fille d'Abrahm R. *Tém.* Son beaupere [du dit Abraham], Bertelemy Sall, et Pierre Castel ; Jenne Hudeleu et Abigail Mason. 7 Sep. 1651.
Elizabet, fille de Davy R. 13 Mars 1652-3.
Salomon, fils de Dauid R. *Tém.* Cornille du Mollin et Piere Louenie ; la fem de Jan de Souage et la fem Abraham Roty. 11 Fév. 1654-5.
Jeanne, fille d'Abraham R. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et Jean Ward ; Ester, femme de Pierre Castel, et Jeanne, femme de Richard Castel. 3 Jan. 1657-8.
Charle, fils d'Abraham R. *Tém.* Danielle Nuten et Edmond Gerrou ; Jenne Castelle, Sara Liaulter (?). 8 Juil. 1660.
Jenne, fille de Davy R., juner. *Tém.* Philippe Marlierre, Abraham Roty ; Jenne Dovin, Marguerit Roty. 2 Sep. 1660.
Davy, fils de Davy R., juneor. *Tém.* Abraham Castel et Gorge Ceffel ; Madeline Bary . . . (?) et Elizabeth Cateau, june fille. 3 Nov. 1661.
Jean, fils d'Abraham R. *Tém.* Richard Brooke et Jean Rant ; la femme delize Phlippo et la femme de Jean Brouke, tous anglois. 28 Déc. 1662.

Rouau. Sara, fille d'Adrien R. *Tém.* Jean Hauar et Nicolas . . . sseu . . ; la fe'me Jean . . . . . 13 Nov. 1597-8.
Abreham, fils d'Adreien Rouaue. *Tém.* Jan Tripier et Charle Brimineu ; la femme de Gabriel Boquelion et la femme de Philipe Gorez. 30 Sep. 1599.
Isaac, fils d'Adrien R. *Tém.* Glaude Polleu et Thimoté Bonage ; la fe'me de Jean Tombe et [la vfue Moise Heuron]. (*Name in brackets is struck out in original.*) 13 Déc. 1601.
Elisabet, fille d'Adrien R. *Tém.* Daniel Vremon et Daniel Banage ; la fe'me de Nicolas Wasseur et Judict Cornilo. 21 Août 1603.

Roubaix. Marie, fille de Jaques Rouba. . . *Tém.* . . . . . , Gilles Esquenet ; . . . . . , Martinne Laiens. 4 [Nov. 1595].

Rousseau, de. Ester, fille d'Anthonne Derouseau. *Tém.* Jaque le Dru et la femme Jan de Lecluse. 23 Fév. 1611-12.

Rousseau, de. Elizabhet, fille de Josse Desrouseau. *Tém.* Jaques le Dru et Jermin le Roy; Magrite de Buine et Elizabhet, femme de Jan Franchomme. 29 Sep. 1622.
Cleopas, fils de Josses Desrouseau. *Tém.* Jaques le Dru et Jermain le Roy; Tonnette Deshage et Elizabhet Franchomme. 12 Oct. 1623.
Pierre, fils de Pierre Desrouseau. *Tém.* Josse Desrouseau et Erasme Franchomme; Mary, femme de Isaac Decele, et Elizabet Lermitte, jeune fille. 16 Nov. 1623.
Jean, fils de Josses Desrouseau. *Tém.* Jacques Dehague et Jean Dehague; Entonette Saie et Ester Dessauuage. 19 Déc. 1624.
Pierre, fils de Josse Derouseaux. *Tém.* Pierre Hautois, Abraham du Ponceaux; Marte Hautois et Antonnette Deshages. 2 Oct. 1631.
Anne, fille de Jose Desrouseau. *Tém.* Jermayn le Roy et Jan Hautoit; Mary de Cele, fe'me dysacq, et Anne Hautoit. 17 Fév. 1632-3.
Marte, fille a Josse Desrouseaux. *Tém.* Isac Decelle et Miché Hautoy; Marie du Ponceau, fe'me dabraham et Hester Hautoy. 6 Juill. 1634.
Jean, fils de Joos Desrouseaux. *Tém.* Robert Allin et Edmond Spring; Marie Douneau et Judith Hautois. 8 Nov. 1635.
Jaque, fils de Josse Desrouseaux; en la parroise de St. Martin au Palais. *Tém.* Alard Vanderhout et Daniell Desormeaux; Hester, vefue delizee Desbonet. 19 Août 1637.

Sabine. Jonas, fils de Rogie Sabin. *Tém.* . . . . . et Jaques Polle; . . . . . Verbare et Jenne du . . . . . 18 ja[n. 1595-6].
Moise, fils de Roger Sabin. *Tém.* Abraham Cateau et Jaque Faruaarque; la fe'me Simon du Quenoy et la fe'me Henry le Cerf. 11 Jan. [1600-1].
Aron, fils de Roger Sabin. *Tém.* Jan Desbarbieux et Henry Tamsen; la femme Nicola du Toit et Marie du Val. 11 Jan. [1601-1].
. . . . . , enfant [de] Rogier Sabin, presenté par Nicolas du Toy et Hermant le Ven; Les marinne, la veufue Daniel Tafin et vnne auttre flamengue. 17 Oct. 1602.

Saintes. Daniel, fils de Cornille Sainte. *Tém.* Samuel Durie, Jan Pruvo; Marie Leskinne et Elizabeth de Cele. 6 Mars 1613-14.

Saint Leger. Jacque, fils de Jacque Sain Leger. *Tém.* Guiellaume Lamy et Andrieu Fieuue; Magrite Paule et Pieronne, fe'me de Francoy Despre. 31 Août 1597.
Jan, fils de Jaques Sainct Leger. *Tém.* Michel de Bez et Franchois Despres; Margreite Paul et Marie Lamie. — Jan. 1599 [N.S.].
Pierre, fils de Jaque Sienleger. *Tém.* Jan Cornillo et Mathieu de Lespine; la fe'me Jan Cornillo et la fe'me Mathieu de Lespine. 21 Déc. 1600.
Jean, fils de Jaque Singleger. *Tém.* Jean Fieué et Baudin de Lespine; Jaquemeine Cheualie et Ester, la fille de Guillaume Jamy. 9 Mai 1602.
Jacques, fils de Jacques Sinlegier. *Tém.* Jan Cornilo et Nicolas Vaseur; la vefue Guillame Lamy et la fe'me de Jacop Dequire. 16 Déc. 1603.
Marie, fille de Jaque Sainct Leger. *Tém.* Augustin de Viller [et] Elysee Desbonne; la vefue de Messio Hauet et Susanne Cornillo. 30 Mars 1606.
Ester, fille de Jaque S. L. *Tém.* Cornille de Laoutre et Jacob Dequire; la fe'me Jan Cornille et Pironne de Villier. 11 Sep. 1608.
Jenne, fille de Jaque St Leger (*sic*). *Tém.* Jan Bimot et Paulle Noble; la fe'me d'Elizee Desbonne et Marye Wormot (?), servante a Cornilo. 16 Sep. 1610.
Jaen, fils de Jaque Sinleger. *Tém.* Pierre Halle, Jan de Laoutre; Elisabet Mortelet, Elisabet Bonnel. 7 Mars 1613 [N.S.].
Luc, fils de Jacques S. L. *Tém.* Franchois du Celez, Luc Becque; la fe'me Paul le Noble et Mary Harchar, jeunne fille. 17 Mai 1614.
Elizabet, fille de Jaques Synlegier. *Tém.* Luc Mallebracque et Ellie Flipo; Jaquelin Setiquelin et la femme Pierre Desbonnet, le retordeu. 14 Sep. 1617.
Judith, fille de Jacque Sinlegeir. *Tém.* Pier Hacar et Jacque Seclein; Ester le Roy [et] Jenne du Cro. 25 Juin 1620.

Saint Leger. Jaques, fils de Jaques St. Leger. *Tém.* Isaac Donné et Jan Despiere; Marie, fe'me de Daniell Desormeaux, et Margerite Hotchin. 25 Avl. 1641.

Marie, fille de Jaques St. Leger. *Tém.* Willam Hatson et Daniell Desormaeux; Sara, fe'me de Isaac Donné, et Susane, fe'me de Piere le Feure. 29 Mai 1642.

Sarrazin. Magdelinne, fille de Franchoy Sarasin. *Tém.* Isacque Donne et Jean Marlier; ..... Quoquide et Judique Desquire. 3 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Judich, fille de Francois Sarasin. *Tém.* Jean le Leu et Jean Daucy; la femme de Jean Marlier et la femme dabraham Casteau le Jeune. 19 Sep. 1624.

Sauvage, de. Jan, fils de Jan Dessauuage. *Tém.* Jan Marlier et Jan Desquire; Ester Feruacque et Jenne Castel. 1 Jan. 1625-6.

Jaques, fils de Jean Dessauuage. *Tém.* Elie Philpo et Jean Despré; Marie Desquiré, jeune fille, et Marie le Roy, jeune fille. 25 Mai 1628.

Marie, fille de Jaen Dessauuaige. *Tém.* Pierre Bouquilon et Jaen Deleteste; Marie, femme de Jaen Entes et Anne, femme de Thomas Fierman. 9 Août 1629.

Marye, fille de Jaen Dessauuage. *Tém.* Jaen Desbonne et David Desquire; Marye le Roy, jeune fille. 22 Mai 1631.

Marie, fille de Jean Dessauuage. *Tém.* Samuel Delecour et Marie Dehague, fe'me de Jean Dehague. 11 Juin 1648.

Jenne, fille de Jan Dessauvage. *Tém.* Jan Dumé et Jenne Delecour, fe'me de Samuel Delecour. 20 Oct. 1650.

Jean, fils de Jean Dessauuage. *Tém.* Jean Dehague et Marie, femme de Jean Dume. 10 Avl. 1653.

Sara, fille de Jean Desavage. *Tém.* Jean Dehague, Juner, et Jean Ferre; Elizabeth du Pry et Sara Lenpereur. 15 Août 1658.

Ester, fils de Jean Desavage. *Tém.* Jaque Dupry et Onias Phlipo; Jenne Fere, femme de Pier Fere, et Marie Dehague, femme de Jean Dehague, Juneor. 30 Juin 1661.

Elizabeth, fille de Jean Desavage. *Tém.* Pierre Morilon, Abraham de Drumee; Ester Haves, femme de Jude Haves, Elizabeth du Prie, femme de Jean du Prie de Londre. 4 Déc. 1664.

Madeleine, fille de Jean Desavage. *Tém.* Monsieu Jacque S[to]ckoman, pasteur, Jacque le Roy; Mary, vefue de Jean Ferré, Elizabeth, vefue de Jacque Cateau. 17 Mars 1666-7.

Sauzean. Pierre, fils de Francois S. et de Francoise Collon. *Tém.* Monsieu Pierre Chauuain, ministre, Mr. Onias Philippo, Anciens, et Mes. Elizabeth Cateau. 20 Juin 1684.

Saye. Leurent, fils de Jaques S. *Tém.* Leurent Saye et Danil Jose; Anthonnette Saye, femme du dict Leurent, et Jenne Castel, femme de Jaen Castel. 26 Jan. 1629-30.

Laurens, fils de Jaques Saies. *Tém.* Laurens Saies et Danniel José; la femme de Laurens Saies et la femme de Jean Castel. 12 Fév. 1631-2.

Sara, fille de Jaque S. *Tém.* Jan Castell et Jan Coquide; Sara, fe'me de Jaque Fauarque senior, et Sara de Put. 26 Oct. 1634.

Marie, fille de Jaque S. *Tém.* Erasme Franchome et Nicola Josse; Susane, fe'me de Jan Coquide et Sara Lesquohie. 22 Oct. 1637.

Marie, fille de Jacque Saije. *Tém.* Flipe Marlier et Jan Castel le Jeune; Marie Flipo et Marie Lescohieu. 12 Jan. 1639-40.

Jacques, fils de Jacques Saie. *Tém.* Jermain le Roy et Abreham Castel le Jeune, fyls de Jan Castel; Elysabeth, femme de Jacques Cateaus et Elysabeth Decele. 9 Avl. 1643.

Marie, fille de Leuren Say. *Tém.* Jean Coquide, Dauy Lance; la feme de Pier Douain, Abigail, fe'me de Abraham Castel. 13 Fév. 1652-3.

Seburel. Jan, fils de Jean S. *Tém.* Francois Vanber et Zaquariz Mahieu; Colet, la femme de Glaude le Verbe et Jenne Lanbroc (?). 27 Sep. 1601.

Marie, fille de Jan Sibirel. *Tém.* Jan Lange et Thomas Parcheval; Marie van Beque et Abigael de Huis, tous deulx de leglise des flamen. 26 Juin 1603.

Seburel. Marye, fille de Jan Sebirel. *Tém.* Frenchois Vanbeere et Paule de Viendle ; Jenne Lermit et Gillette Douin. 24 Mars 1604-5.

Dina, fille de Jan Sebirel. *Tém.* Isaac Heribel et Dannel Vermon et Abraham Verbeque ; la fe'me Jan de Lanoy et Jenne Ketelboter. 12 Oct. 1606.

Jan, fils de Jan Seberel. *Tém.* Jan de Lanoij et Pierre Douin ; Marie Wrebec et Ester de Laleau. 18 Déc. 1608.

Elinne, fille de Jean Seberel. *Tém.* Jean Jouqueste ; Elinne de le Cour et Merget Husego (?). 1 Jan. 1631-2.

Séneschal. Jacquis, fils de Jacob Semeschat. *Tém.* Jean Fyerneo (?), et Nicolas Vaseur ; Jenne Leculet et Jacquemaine, la feme Jean Cornyllyo. 21 Oct. 1595.

Severen, van. Isaac, fils d'Esteene Seuerin. *Tém.* Phlippe Goree et Christofle de Haluin ; Cathelinne a Hage et Anne Marie. 26 Mars 1598.

Six. Jenne, fille de . . . . . S. *Tém.* Jan Brou et Jaques de le Lis ; . . . . . th, la fe'me de Phlippe . . . . . e et la fe'me Noerve. 28 Déc. 1595.

. . . . . , enfant de Jean S. *Tém.* Abreham Desmontainne et Jean Tripie ; Susenne Cire et Judique Ploiart. 22 Juin 1597.

Jan, fils d'Anthoine Sy. Baptizé a leglize des flamme. *Tém.* Jan de Lannoy et Jan de Lecluse ; Marie Desbarbieu et Rachel Deremaulx. 13 Nov. 1598.

Ester, fille de Jean S. *Tém.* Jan Tranniel et Jaques de Carnin ; la femme de Mathieu de Lepinne et Jenne du Bois. 16 Mars 1600 [N.S.].

Sara, fille d'Antoine S. *Tém.* Walerien Maresal [et] Jan Lieuin ; la femme de Jan Desreumaulx [et] la femme de Thomas Persene. 29 Juin 1600.

Jean, fils d'Antonne S. *Tém.* Nicolas du Tois et Chretien Cornielle ; Chaterienne, fe'me de Charle Fictg, et Marie Six, vefue de feu Charle le Cas. 11 Déc. 1603.

Souchay, du. Izaac, fils d'Izaac Desouches et de Marger Griffien. *Tém.* Izaac Barro et Dainme Suzanne Farraj. 19 Mars 1683 [N.S.].

Gabriel, fils d'Isaac Desouches. La naissance de lenfant et du 18 de Marce. *Tém.* Gabriel Benoist et Mary Amail. 22 Mars 1684-5.

Steclin. Jeanne, fille de Philipe. *Tém.* Jaques Stequelin et Pierre du Mé ; la vefue Stequelin et Marie femme de Jaques Stequelin. 10 Juin 1627.

Margrite, fille de Philippe Stequelain. *Tém.* Arnous Stequelain et Jan Hautoy ; Catelaine Stequelain et Marie Franchoy. 23 Nov. 1628.

Steuenart. Estiene, fils de Gille S. *Tém.* Ernoult Flippo [et] Joel Desormaulx ; Anthonette le Brun et Janne du Bois. 21 Déc. 1602.

Suite, de. Andre, fils de Cornille de S. *Tém.* Pierre Boquillon et Andre de Franche ; Judhit Marlier et Susanne le Dru. 25 Août 1616.

Taberman. Janne, fille de Jan T. *Tém.* Nicola du Tois et Jan Mortelete ; Barbe Tabreman et la femme Hugue Herbert, Elizabeth Desbarbieux. 22 Juin 1600.

Taeys, Tais. Isaac, fils de Matieu Tayse. *Tém.* Jaques Lecorne et Symon du Quennoye ; Marie Lamourette et Elaine, la fe'me de Isaac van den Doorpe, de leglise des flamens. 8 Oct. 1595.

Susanne, fille de Matieu Taisse. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Daniel Basseur ; la veuve Carpentie et la femme de Samuel Ploiart. 5 Nov. 1598.

Jacob, fils de Mathieu Taisse. *Tém.* Pierre Taisse et Pierre Lesquinet ; la femme de Jaque de Gettem et la femme de Josue le Corte. 9 Nov. 1600.

Mathieu, fils de Mathieu Tayse. *Tém.* Jan de Legluse et Jael Desormeu ; la vefue Gillaume Ploiar et la femme Nicolas Decele. 28 Sep. 1606.

Abrahan, fils d'Abrahan Tayse. *Tém.* Piere de Heue et Mathieu Tayse ; la vuefue de Piere Trannelle et la fe'me de Piere de Corte. 9 Avl. 1610.

Mathieu, fils d'Abraham Tesse. *Tém.* Abraham Vandedoripe et Pierre de Me ; Marie Tesse et Sara Dehean. 17 Mai 1612.

Isaact, fils d'Abrahan Tesse. *Tém.* Salmon Rotis et Jean Burgart ; la femme Jaque Faruarque et la fe'me Jean Castel. 14 Jan. 1615-16.

Taeys, Tais. Marij, fille d'Abraham Taise. *Tém.* Ellize Desbonnet et Noe Heutleu ; la vefue Jan Cornilo et Jenne Desbonnet. 11 Mars 1621 [N.S.].

Taffin. Daniel, fils d'Estienne Taffain. *Tém.* Salomon Flecher et Pierre Vas ; Elleinne Soume. 16 Avl. 1615.

Jan, fils d'Estienne T. *Tém.* Jan Corbisier et Eleazar Vasseur ; Elizabet, femme de Monsieur de Laulne, et la femme de Jan le Febure. 4 Mai 1617.

Susanne, fille d'Esteienns Taffain. *Tém.* Isaacq Crer et Dannel Halleuin ; Susenne Fresseur (?) et Marrye Vanberton. 7 Nov. 1619.

Marij, fille de Setienne Tafin. *Tém.* Abraham Vuetre (?) et Natan Desbonet ; Marij Doinar et Mary Fuesen (?). 17 Fév. 1622 [N.S.].

Sara, fille d'Estiene Tafin. *Tém.* Abraham Allaie et Jean Chocquetu ; Sara Tafin et Jenne Dammer. 5 Juin 1625.

Jonatan, fils d'Estiene Tafin. *Tém.* Abreham Desremaux et Jonatan Godeschal ; Susenne, femme de Charle Grengole et Sara Sequelet. 28 Jan. 1627 [N.S.].

Anne, fille d'Estine Tafin. *Tém.* Charle Gringole et Joos Derouseaux ; Marye Chapmant et Anne le Dou, jeune fille. 1 Nov. 1629.

Tavernier. Rebeca, fille de Gille Tauernie. *Tém.* Estien Valet, Pierre Franchois ; la fe'me Garrin Grinmopon, Rebeca Vaibaiu. 22 Nov. 1612.

Mary, fille de Sebastien Tarvernye. *Tém.* Isaac Decelé leynne et Onias Phelipp ; Marye, fe'me de Isaac Decelé leynne, et ausy Mary Decelé, fe'me du jeunne Decelé. 14 Déc. 1646.

Elizabet, fille de Sebastien Tauernie. *Tém.* Isaac Decele line et Isaac Decele Juneor ; Marie Decele, feme disaac Decele line, et Marie Phlippo, feme donias Phlippo. 26 Déc. 1647.

Sebastien, fils de Sebastien Taverniers. *Tém.* Nicola Decele et Anne Decele. 6 Jan. 1649-50.

I[s]aac, fils de Sebastien Tavernye. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau et la vefue Decelé ; la fe'me de Phelippe Rosyer. 16 Mai 1652.

Mary, fille de Sebastien Tavernie. *Tém.* Pier Drume lene et Jan Lempereur ; Mary Decele sa mere [du dit Sebastien] et la femme de Philipe Rosie. 31 Déc. 1654

Isaac, fille de Sebastian Taverniers. Sa naisains le 31 daoust 1657. *Tém.* Jeaques Ceateau et Onias Philleppo ; Mary, vefue de Isaac Decele, et Ester, vefue de Alan Vanderhowdd. 6 Sep. 1657.

Anne, fille de Sebastian Taverniers. Le jour de naissance de l'enfant estoit le 27 de Mey, 1661. *Tém.* Monsieu Jacque le Franc, ministre, Elizes Phlippo ; Jenne de Drumez, Elizabeth Cateau. 2 Juin 1661.

Thomas, fils de Sebastien Tauernie. *Tém.* Mr. Thomas Crane ; Marie, la femme disaac Decele, et Mell, femme de Piere Decele. 9 Août 1663.

Jean, fils de Sebastent Tarvarny. Sa noisance le 10 jour. *Tém.* Jo: Atwood et Isaac Decle le Junne ; la femme de Perre Ledru, Elisabet, et Mary Saguet (?), femme de Mr. Sagetty le Junne. 22 Nov. 1668.

Terrier. Dauid, fils de Cournille Terrien. *Tém.* Phlippe Terrien, mon frère [du dit C.T.], et Guillame de Bonne ; Catelinne Gate et Jenne de Bonne. 20 Juil. 1595.

Testart. Marie, fille de Jean Testar. *Tém.* Estiene de Lo et Karle Quoquede ; la fe'me de Deny l'Ermite et la fe'me de Charle Lenduicq. 12 Oct. 1607.

Jan, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Nicolas Dutoict et Louij Latauue ; Gillet, la fe'me Pierre Douin, et Sara Marij. 18 Déc. 1608.

Jaque, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Marteino (?) et Jan de Peut ; Sara, la fe'me de Carle Koyle, et la fe'me de Pierre Verbeque. 18 Déc. 1608.

Piere, fils de Jan Testar. *Tém.* Jan le Cerf et Jan du Bois ; la fem Martien Moune et la fe'me Jan le Put'. 3 Mars 1610-11.

Abraham, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Pierre Verbeque et Jaque le Cerf ; la fe'me Jan Caudron et la fe'me Jan Prouo. 6 Sep. 1612.

Testart. Isaac, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Jan de le Cluse, Jacob de Put; Marie du Bois, fe'me de Jan, et Madelinne Keawers, jeune fille. 19 Juin 1614.

Elizabet, fille de Jean T. *Tém.* Louis le Cerf et Jean le Cerf; Barbe Cotus (?) et la fe'me Jacob Put. 10 Fév. 1615-16.

Ester, fille de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Isacq Boudry et Jaques Doge; Ester Catel et Marie de Cherf; tout june jens a mariee. 9 Nov. 1617.

Sara Ester,* fille de Jan Testar. *Tém.* Jacque Doge [et] Isaac Baudry; la femme Elisee Lette et Marrye des Cerf. 28 Fév. 1618-19.

Abraham, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Pierre Douin et Jan Catel; Rachelle du Toy et Sara de Lescluse. 14 Jan. 1621 [N.S.].

Dauid, fils de Jean Tetar. *Tém.* Pasquie des Orsins et Abraham de Cele; Rebecqua, femme de Jean Moune. 3 Oct. 1624.

Samuel, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Dauid Haué et Abreham Pollé; la femme de Jermin le Roy et Elizabeth Lermite. 23 Juill. 1626.

Jenne, fille de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Piere Boucquillion et Jan Moune; Jenne, femme de Abreham Castel, et Sainte, femme de Paul de Windel. 25 Août 1662.

Joel, fils de Jan Tetar. *Tém.* Dauit Desquire et Jan Desquire; Marie Tombe et Juditq le Pers. 28 Déc. 1628.

Jan, fils de Jaque Tetar. *Tém.* Elye Phlypo et Dauyd le Dru; Caterynne, la vefve Pietre Beque, et Marye, la fe'me Jan Tettar layne. 11 Juill. 1633.

Susanne, fille de Jaques Tetar. *Tém.* Jean Lieuin et Charle Verbecque; Susanne Castel et Anne Fournereaux. 8 Mai 1636.

Marie, fille de Jaques Tetar. Natiue de St. Augustin. *Tém.* Philipe Chambau et Jan de le Teste; Marie Tetar et Ane Fournereau. 3 Juin 1638.

Ester, fille de Jacque Tetar. *Tém.* Pierre Werbeque et Jan le Martain; Ester Douneau et Ellisabet Shering. 30 Août 1640.

Davyd, fils de Davyd Tetar. *Tém.* Jan Tetar. [— Oct. ou Nov. 1650].

Isaac, fils de Joel Tettar. *Tém.* Jean Dehone et Jaques Tettar; Abigaill, femme de Jean Dehone, et Susa'ne, femme de Jaques Tettar. 10 Juill. 1653.

Thiant, de. Marie, fille de Jan Tiant. *Tém.* Augustin de Vilers et Jacque Hanar et sa fe'me et [l]a fe'me Augustin de Vilers. 10 Juill. 1603.

Jenne, fille de Jan Tion. *Tém.* Augustin de Vilez et Bauduin de Lespinne; la mere de Jan Tion et la feme dagustin (*sic*). 3 Fév. 1604-5.

Marie, fille de Jan Tion. *Tém.* Samuelle Moson et Danelle Desormaux; sa mere [de J. T. (?)] et la fe'me de Jan Cornilo. 3 Fév. 1604-5.

Thieulaine. de. Jaques, fils de Matthieu Tieuelin. *Tém.* Gringale Carlier et Jan de Pré; Marie le Cerf et Jenne du Toict. 16 Juill. 1598.

Piere, fils de Mathieu Teuelin. *Tém.* Hery le Cerf, Eurar Faruacque; la fe'me Nicolas du Toy et la fe'me Adrien de le Me. 21 Nov. 1602.

Thomas. Noe, fils de Pierre T. *Tém.* Mon oncle [du dit Pierre] Noe Leurent et Martin Bellingy; Jenne, la veve Ballyeu, et Pironne, la fe'me de Jacop Seneshall. 4 Jan. 1595-6.

Abreham, fils de Messio Toma. *Tém.* Oliuie Daucie et Jaque de Geten; Jenne Toma et Marie le Febure. 10 Août 1596.

Pierre, fils de Piere T. *Tém.* Jean Quenon et Antoyne Malbranc; Mageryte, la femme de Adrien de le Me, [et] Chertienne, la femme de Franchois Malbranc. Eschrit che 22 jour de Janvye lan 1696-7.

Marie, fille de Melsio Tomas. *Tém.* Jaque Polet et Luc Malbranque; la femme Pierre Thomas et la femme Martin Thomas. 7 Jan. 1599 [N.S.].

Jenne, fille de Martin T. *Tém.* Jan Thomas et Jan de Couriere; Jenne de Couriere et Tonnete Denatine. 5 Oct. 1600.

Abraham, fils de Melsio T. *Tém.* Jaspart Polle et Salomon le Rouge; la fe'me de Jean Thomas et la fe'me de Mathieu Delespines. 23 Août 1601.

* Ester is inserted between the lines in same hand writing as the rest of the entry.

Thomas. Jenne, fille de Messio T. *Tém.* Natant a Hage et Elise Desbonne ; la fe'me de Nicolas Dutoict et la femme de Masimilien Durieu. 17 Juin 1606.

Pierre, fils d'Ilisee T. *Tém.* Pierre Thomas et Noe de la Outre ; Chrestienne, fe'me de Francois Melbran et Elizabeth Desormaulx. 13 Avl. 1616.

Sara, fille d'Ellize Tomas. *Tém.* Luc Mallebraque et Antoine du Fay ; Sara, femme de Josue le Cocq, et Judith Desormeaux. 24 Août 1617.

Jan, fils d'Elisee T. *Tém.* Jan Quenon et Noe Codeu ; Cristien Mallebranque et Susenne le Dru. 4 Avl. 1619.

Susane, fille d'Elize T. *Tém.* Geuillame Masar et Mecio Thomas ; Martine Thomas et Susane Freuaque. 1 Jan. 1621 [N.S.].

Tibreghien. Jean, fils de Danelle Tibregeien. *Tém.* Jean Desremau et Jean de Lescluse ; la fe'me de Jean Desremau et la fe'me de Piere de Lescluse. 3 Nov. 1621.

Marguerrite, fils de Daniel T. *Tém.* Daniel Tibreghien son pere [du dit Daniel T.] et Piere Goge son beau frere [du dit D. T. le fils] ; Jenne Tibreghien, femme de Jaques Bolle, sa seur [du dit D. T. le fils], et Briget Parret, femme de Jan Hertau, sa cousinne [du dit D. T. le fils]. 28 Sep. 1623.

Daniel, fils de Daniel Tiberghien. *Tém.* Jaques Farvaques et Jan le Febure ; Ester, femme de Elisee Desbonnet, et Jenne, femme de Natan Desbonnet. 25 Juin 1626.

Thomas, fils de Danil Tibirghien. *Tém.* Richard Ward et Jaen Desbonnet ; Elisabeth Lermite, femme de Richard Boone, et Abygell Flecher, femme de Samuel Garer. 27 Déc. 1629.

Timmerman. Anne, fille de Galien Tunbreman. *Tém.* Martin Verlingen et Jaspar Beune ; Lidia Jagers et Marie Rieus. 16 Déc. 1595.

Elisabethe (ou Mariee ?), fille de Galiens Timbreman. *Tém.* Jean le Leu et Joois Dumict (?) ; Marie Desbarbieulx et Estre Devettre. 4 Mai 1598.

Judith, fille de Ghalien Timbreman. *Tém.* Louis Catel et Gabriel Boucilon ; Barbe Tembery et Judith Desbarbieu. 12 Oct. 1600.

Toict, du. Saras, fille de Guiellaume du Tois. *Tém.* Antoinne Desriuiere et Pierre Vaillan ; la [femm]e Rogier des Gardin et Tonette [soeu]r du dict du Tois. 8 Août 1596.

Trainel, de. Susanne, fille de Jean Traynel. *Tém.* Jan Wacque et Matthieu de Lespienne ; Marie Cornet, la fe'me de Philippe le Steye (?) et Margerit le merre. 19 Août 1595.

Pierre, fils de Peierre Trannel. *Tém.* Andrie Pety et Pierre Mariage ; la vefue le Merre et la fe'me Pierre Tybau. 30 Jan. 1596-7.

Jan, fils de Pierre Tranyel. *Tém.* Pierre Tibau et Jan Herbaux ; Marie Conde et Jeanne Oliuyer. 4 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].

Judich, fille de Jan Traniel. *Tém.* Jan Brou et Jaque de Lys ; la femme de Jan Cornillio et la femme de Hiller le Breun. 25 Mars 1599.

Jaquelainne, fille de Pierre Trennele. *Tém.* Jan Waquet et Charle le Dou ; Eleinne Destailleu et la fe'me Nicolas Nattie. 14 Déc. 1600.

Ester, fille de Jean Traniel. *Tém.* Jean Cornillo et Nicolas Laurens ; la femme de Victoir du Bois et la femme de Mathieu de Lespines. 21 Mars 1601-2.

Beniamin, fils de Piere Tronnelle. *Tém.* Jan Tronelle et Phlipe Destombe ; Janne Jeurin et Madelaine Natier. 13 Fév. 1602-3.

Trie, de. Sara, fille de Noee Destrie. *Tém.* Danielle Feruacque, Pierre Cateau ; Ester Donneau Abegaell Cateau. 15 Mars 1655-6.

Jeaque, fils de Noe Destrie. *Tém.* Jaques Doneau et Abraham Castel ; Eli[z]abeth Cateau et Elizabeth Castel. 13 Juin 1658.

Jean, fils de Noe Detrje. *Tém.* Jaque Castel, Jean Havet ; Elizabet Doneau et Elizabet Cateau, tou deux jeune filles. 3 Mai 1663.

Philippe, fils de Noes Destrie. *Tém.* Philippe Rosierre, Pierre Castelle ; Mary Dumé, Elizabeth Taverniers, jeune fille. 15 Juill. 1666.

Mary, fille de Noes Detre. *Tém.* Pierre Ferre, Jude Haves ; Mary Desauuage, Mary Dehague. 10 Oct. 1669.

Trie, de. Samuel, fils de Noe Destré. *Tém.* Jean Deletré et Jean Malier; Brigette Rotye et Marie Foulsom. 24 Nov. 1672.

Vaillant. Jan, fils de Carle Vallant. *Tém.* Robert Dolle et Lame Coquelle; Marrye de Cele et Marrye Donnaux. 31 Jan. 1618-19.

Valoux. Job, fils de Noe Walut. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Jan le Brou; la fe'me de Jaques le Rouge et Elizabeth Desobry. 15 Juin 1600.

Jacque, fils de Noe Valu, et d'Anne sa fe'me. *Tém.* F[r]anchois Malebrancq et Dauid Donatinne; la veufue Tibreghien et la fe'me de Jan Lescaillet. 10 Avl. 1603.

Olda, f[ille] de Noe Valus. *Tém.* Jaque Lescaillet et Elisee Desbonne; la fe'me de Jan Fenie et Susenne la fe'me de Jan le Dou. 30 Mars 1606.

Etlisabet, fille de Noe Valus. *Tém.* Jan de Lescuse (*sic*) et Samuel de le Cour; Ester Faruaque et la fe'me de Rolant Lescaillet. 22 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Jael, fils de Noe Valu. *Tém.* Plaippe Malebranque et Antonne Carnage; Jenne Despre et la femme Elie Desbonne. 12 Jan. 1611-12.

Noe, fils de Noe Valus. *Tém.* Pierre Lesquinet et Jean Corbizers; Anne Varlus et Esters Bargart. 10 Mai 1616.

Marie, fille de Noue Valle, le June. *Tém.* Philipe Gonbert et Jan de le Teste; Marie, femme de Pierre Lesquinet, et Ester, la femme delizee Desbonnet. 22 Fév. 1617-18.

Jan, fils de Noe Valu. *Tém.* Samuel de le Cour et Isac Donne; la femme de Jan Corbisier et ma seur [de N. V.] Anne Valu. 1 Avl. 1620.

Samuel, fils de Noé Valu. *Tém.* Josué le Coq et Job Valu; la femme de Beniamain Despre et la femme de Abreham Decelé. 13 Juin 1624.

Vance, de. Jan, fils de Jan du Vancy. *Tém.* Nicolas du Vancy et Piere Donin; Gillette Donin et Margrite du Vancy. 14 Avl. 1605.

Egesias, fils de Jan du Vanches. *Tém.* Nicolas du Vanches et Pasques Dorchins; Judith Lescarnin et Catelinne Boulet. 21 Sep. 1606.

Varlet. Jacques, fils de Philippe Varlé; batise en leglise angloise. *Tém.* Philippe Cenbau et Louy de Franse; Mary Havé et Jenne de Franse. 7 Juin 1646.

Phlippe, fils de Phlipe Varle. *Tém.* Phlippe Marlier, Phlipe Ganbie; Ester Donneau, Elizabet le Roy. 29 Août 1647.

Elizabet, fille de Phlipe V. *Tém.* Pier Drume et Mice le Clerr; Jenne de France et Elizabet de France. 13 Jan. 1649-50.

Jean, fils de Phelippe Varlé. *Tém.* Jan de France et Jan Coquedé; Ester Duprye et Elizabeth de France. 15 Fév. 1651-2.

Joseph, fils de Phillippe V. *Tém.* David Lance et Phillippe Rosier; Susa'ne Lecohie et Susanne du Bois. 10 Juill. 1653.

Dauid, fils de Philippe Varlé. *Tém.* Fransois Daurou et Dauid de France; Mary Rosie et Jenne Drume, fe'me de Pier Drume. 22 Oct. 1654.

Jean, fils de Phillipe Varle. *Tém.* Jean Tetar et Jean Lange; Elizabeth De France et Elizabeth Duprie. — Déc. 1657.

Mary, fille de Philippe Varle, June. Elle fut ne le 8 de ce mois. *Tém.* Phippe (*sic*) Varle e Louy de Fra[n]ce; Jenne Lecler et Susenne de France. 17 Jan. 1669 [N.S.].

Susenne, fille de Jacque Varlé. *Tém.* Joel Fremaulx, Jacob Lecohie; Judicq de France, Jenne du Bois. 22 Mai 1670.

Jaques, fils de Jaques Varlé. *Tém.* Philipe Varle et Paul Dume; Cateline Vannin et Jenne le Clarke. 26 Jan. 1672-3.

Marie, fille de Philipe Varle. *Tém.* Pierre Haut Cœur, Abraham Drume; Elizabeth Lettre, Jenne Cateau. 6 Sep. 1674.

Dauid, fils de Jaques Varle. *Tém.* Louis de France, Dauid de France; Susen de France. 28 Avl. 1678.

Vasse. Elizabeth, fille de Jaques Vas. *Tém.* Isaie de Houenuij (?) et Jan de Barbie; Cateleine Gate et Jenne Roze, la fe'me de Pierre Roze. 25 Fév. 1595-6.

Vasse. Jan, fils de Jaque Va. *Tém.* Andelin Danhier et Pasquie Herbome ; Pasquinne Colar et la femme de Jan Tombe. 23 Mars 1600 [N.S.].
Janne, fille de Jacque Vas. *Tém.* Ernoult Phlipo [et] Piere [l']Esquinne ; la fe'me Ernoult Phlipo et la fe'me Franchois Despret. 10 Avl. 1603.
Jan, fils de Jaque Vas. *Tém.* Nicolas de Latre et Elie Phlippo ; Anne Phlippo et Marie Esquinet. 4 Jan. 1607 [N.S.].
Marie, fille de Jaque Vas. *Tém.* Franchois des Pre et Jaque Faruaque ; Anne Phlippo. 12 Mars 1609 [N.S.].
Anne, fille de Jean Va. *Tém.* Elie Phillippo Senior et Jean le Martin ; Anne Cateau et Marie Va. 20 Mars 1635-6.
Pierre, fils de Jan Va. *Tém.* Abraham Desquire ; Sara Phlippo et Marie Desquire. 19 Nov. 1637.
Philippe, fils de Jean Va. *Tém.* Jan Coquide et Philipe Sor (?) ; Susane, femme de Flyp del Dic et Susane Desquire. 11 Déc. 1642.
Salomon, fils de Jan Va. *Tém.* Pierre Cateau et Philipe Varlé ; la vefue de Elie Phlippo et Marye le Febure. 29 Déc. 1644.
Theophile, fils de Jean Va. *Tém.* Michee Varye et Louy de Franse ; Marye Beugne et Marye Coquyte, fille de Jean Coquyte. 21 Jan. 1646-7.

Vasseur. Jan, fils de Jan Vaseur. *Tém.* Nicolas Vaseur et sa femme, et Moyse Enneron, et la femme de Jaque a Hage. 4 Mars 1599 [N.S.].
Marthe, fille de Samuel V. *Tém.* Antoinne Malfait et Jan Segar ; Jenne Rose et Josine Rapaille. 12 Août 1599.
Madaleinne, fille de Jan V. *Tém.* Simon Heuez et Adrian Rouau ; la fe'me de Moyse Henneron et Marie Heneron. 22 Mars 1600-1.
Jean, fils de Samuel Vaseur. *Tém.* Jean de Lescluse et Louy Dehague ; la fe'me de Jean Fremau et la fe'me Oliuiert Daucy. 31 Jan. 1601-2.
Marie, fille de Jan Vaseur. *Tém.* Jan Baudet et Elize Maule ; Sainct, la fe'me de Gille Van de Piere et la fe'me de Simon Huet. 23 Jan. 1602-3.

Vautier. Susanne,fille de John Batiste V. ; luy estant parain et la mere maraine. 11 Jan. 1730-1.

Vencour. Sara, fille de Gille V. *Tém.* Tomas Coquetu et Jaque Huquebar ; Marie Seper et Anthoinette Persy (?). 10 Déc. 1598.

Vermeers. Aron, fils de Phlippe Vermes. *Tém* Ernoult Phlippo et Jacques le Dru; la fe'me Melchior Hauet et la fe'me de Nicolas du But. 5 Mars 1597-8.
Josue, fils de Phlippe Vermes. *Tém.* Daniel a Hage et Pierre Lescaillet ; la fe'me de Simon du Quennoy et la fe'me de Jan Lescaillet. 5 Mars 1597-8.
Jan, fils de Philipe Vermes. *Tém.* Nicolas du Buf et Abreham Luton ; la femme de Piere Delecluze et Phoebe du Rieu. 8 Nov. 1599.
Lea, fille de Jan Vermes. *Tém.* Cornylle de Molyn et Hugh du Bois ; Marye du Me, feme de Pierre du Me, et Judyque Dydyes, jeune fille. 26 Mai 1633.
Susanne, fille de Jean Vermes. *Tém.* Pierre le Feure et Isaac de Swarte ; Marie le Martin et Susanne du Moulin. 27 Mars 1636.

Vermont. Judith, fille de Daniel Vermon. *Tém.* Jaque Cousar et sa femme ; Jan Cornillio et Martinne, la veue Jaspin Cornillio. 12 Août 1599.
Daniel, fils de Daniel Vermon. *Tém.* Jan Bodar et Fernande Setien ; la fe'me de Jan Cornillo et Judith Cornillo. 29 Mars 1601.
Marthe, fille de Daniel Vermon. *Tém.* Dauid Desuatinne et Frenaud Vandestin ; Jacqueminne, femme de Jan Cornilo, et Judict Cornilo. 7 Août 1603.
Susenne, fille de Daniel Vermon. *Tém.* Josse Corrin et Nathan a Hayge ; la fe'me de Jan Fra[n]chois et Susenne Cornilo. 24 Nov. 1605.
Jan, fils de Daniel Vermon. *Tém.* Jan Bodar et Jan Franchois ; Caterinne Bageu et Elizabeth Gillion. 7 Fév. 1608 [N.S.].

Veron. Esaye, fils de Franchoys V. *Tém.* Symon Lyon, Pyerre le Leuz, et Martynne Cornygle, de leglise flamenghe. 7 Juill. 1595.

Verrue. Pierre, fils de Claude le Verue. *Tém.* Ciprien le Verue ; Deboura de May et Judith Fersschor. 23 Nov. 1600.

Jenne, fille le Ciprien le Vervue. *Tém.* Guillaume Debonnet et Glaude le Vervue; la fe'me de Guillaume Debonnet et la fe'me de Louy Debonnet. 11 Oct. 1601.

Janne, fille de Glaude le Verrue. Presente par Adrien de le Me, dautant que le dict Glaude ny pouoict estre. *Tém.* Le dict De le Me et Nicolas Vasseur ; Margrite, veufue de Melsior Hauet, et Caterinne, femme de Noe Hauet. 17 Juill. 1603.

Jenne, fille de Ciprien le Verue. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Jan Desmare ; Anne de Bonnet et Susenne Cornilo. 22 Mars 1607 [N.S.].

Villard. Abraham, fils de Jan Vilart. *Tém.* Gille Tesuart et Jan Rogs (?) ; Jenne Baden. 28 Jan. 1609 [N.S.].

Villers, de. Marye, fille de Symon de Vyler. *Tém.* Guillauime Lamy et Jacob Seneschall ; Marye, la fe'me de Jaen Bloque, et Cateline, la fe'me de Gille Carlie. 23 Mai 1596.

Pierre, fils de Simon de Viller. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Martin le Roy ; la femme de Franchois de Gardin et Marguerite le Merre. 8 Juin 1600.

Wacque. Jenne, fille de Jean W. *Tém.* Jacque de le Lis et Mauriche Hulem ; la fe'me de Guillamme Ploiart et la femme de Mathieu de Lespence (?). 28 Juin 1597.

Jaque, fils de Jean W. *Tém.* Jean Tranel et Boduin de Lespine ; la femme de Walerien Marichal et la femme Noe Valu. 28 Fév. 1601-2.

Marye, fille de Jan Waquet. *Tém.* Jacque Louage et Francois de Cele ; la fe'me de Jan Cornillo et la fe'me de Jan Lieuuin, no'me Judict. 19 Août 1604.

Pierre, fils de Jan W. *Tém.* Gille Cousein et Jan Cornillo ; la fe'me Antoine le Feure et la vefue Bauduin de Lespinne. 24 Août 1606.

Judicth, fille de Jean W. *Tém.* Gille Cousin et Elie Flipo ; Marie de Gettem et Susane Lescornet. 13 Déc. 1607.

Piere, fils de Jan W. *Tém.* Piere de le Mere ; la vefue Piere Trannelle et la fe'me Rolan Lescaylet. 18 Mars 1609-10.

Anne, fille d'Elie W. *Tém.* Jan Brou, Jan Lieuuin ; la fe'me Jan Wacque, la fe'me Cannage. 23 Oct. 1614.

Elie, fille d'Elie W. *Tém.* Jan Wacque et Anthoine Carnage ; [l]a fe'me Jan Brouc et Elisabet Vuacque, fille de Jan Vuacque. 10 Déc. 1620.

Henoch, fils d'Elie Waques. *Tém.* Joel Joses et Jean Waques le Jeune ; Marie du Mes et Marie Waques. 26 Juin 1625.

Wagnon. Ezesiel, fils de Moran Wangnar. *Tém.* Pierre Mariage et Jaque Meuris ; Felix la femme de Loy Gorlie et la fe'me de Jan le Clerc. 19 Oct. 1600.

Walincourt, de. Marie, fille de Herman Warlencourt. *Tém.* Dauid le Dru et Isac Lange ; Marie, fe'me de Jaque Steqlin et Ane Hautoy. 11 Jan. 1634-5.

Sara, fille de Herman Warlencourt. *Tém.* Pierre le Dru et Jean Rosier ; Marie Stequelin et Ester Castel. 17 Juill. 1636.

Waterlo. . . . . . , f . . . . de . . . . . Wattel. *Tém.* Germain Bauduin . . . . . ; Marie le Maire, dicte . . . . . , Anthoinette, femme de . . . . . ttane (?). — Nov. [1596].

Wattines, de. Timothe, fils de Jaque des Wataine. *Tém.* Jaque Poles, beaux pere [du dit Jaque des W.], et Jaque Poles, beaux frere [de J. des W.] ; ma mere [de J. des W.], et la femme Jan de Courierre. 5 Oct. 1595.

Elizabeth, fille de Jaque des Watainne et d'Antonnet sa femme. *Tém.* Jan du Courier et Andreu Polet ; la femme de Dauid Deswatinne et la femme de Pia Rose. 25 Fév. 1599 [N.S.].

Abel, fils de Jaque de Watines. *Tém.* Guillaime Ploiart et David des Watines ; la fe'me de Bastien Gille, et Susanne, la fille de Guillaume Ploiart. 21 Mai 1601.

Elisabet, fille de Jaque des Watanne. *Tém.* Bauduin Burgar et Louij de Hague ; la femme de Symon Donnet. 12 Avl. 1607.

Wennen. Pierre, fils de Mathieu Vennin. *Tém.* Jacque Doucemen, Abraham Drumé; Elizabeth Bouquilon, Mary Pages. 14 Nov. 1658.

Ester, fille d'Israel Vennin. *Tém.* Jean de Beuin et Estienne Morilon; Elizabeth Cateau, Mary de Buin. 27 Fév. 1658-9.

Judicq, fils de Mathieu Vennin. *Tém.* Josse Carpentie, Jean de le Becq; Mary Beauvois, Madelenne de Drume. 15 Avl. 1660.

Jean, fils d'Israel Venain. *Tém.* Jean Dume et Jean Dehague, Juneor; Elizabeth Cateau, june file, et Elizabeth Lestre, june file. 24 Nov. 1661.

Ruth, fille de Mathieu Vennein(?). *Tém.* Antoine Hapio et Jean Fremau; Sara Doucemen et Susanne Dequire. 8 Nov. 1663.

Phlipe, fils d'Israel Vennin. *Tém.* Jacob Lecohie et Jaque de Buine; Elizabet Morrillon et Ester Drume, junes files. 6 Mars 1663-4.

Jenne, fille de Mathieu Vennin. *Tém.* Pierre Blondeau et Jacob Dequire; Jenne du Hamell, Jenne Cateau. 22 Sep. 1667.

Jenne, fille d'Israel Wenin. *Tém.* Jude Haue, Jaque Haue; Jenne Ferre, Jenne Catene. 26 Mai 1672.

Joseph, fils d'Israel Vennin. *Tém.* Louy de France, David de France; Mary Mahieu, Jenne le Celcq. 25 Fév. 1676-7.

Wiart. Jan, fils de Jan W. *Tém.* Nicolas Vasseur et Jan Baudet; la fe'me Jan Cornilo et la fe'me Symon Donne. 24 Mars 1605-6.

Marie, fille de Jan Vuiar. *Tém.* Paul le Noble et Jan Hermesen; la femme Garin Grinoupon et la femme Rolan Lescaillet. 19 Nov. 1611.

Isaac, fils de Jan Wiar. *Tém.* Jan de le Teste; la femme Elizees Desbonnet et Jenne Lescaillet, fille de Rolland. 25 Juill. 1616.

Wigins. Jaque, fils d'Isaac Wigins(?). *Tém.* Elie Philopot et Jaque a Haige; la femme Abrahan Chatel lainne et la fe'me Pierre de Lescluse. 9 Juill. 1615.

Ahage. Marie A Hage et Jan le Poutre. 26 Juin 1603.
Nathan A Haige et Judique Cornilos, tous 2 natis de Noirwicht. 8 Avl. 1604.
Ester Ahage et Jan Lecohieu. 20 Juin 1620 [1602].
Esters A Haige et Jermains le Roy. 27 Mai 1604.
Aldridge. *Mary, vefue de Guillâme Aldrige, et Israel Vennin. Annonce.* 23 Août 1685.
Alin. Marie Allin et Saquary Le Mahy. 10 Juill. 1603.

Babie, de. Madalaine de Babie et Gille Steunar. 10 Déc. 1601.
Baccau. Marie Baccau et Noe Lesquinet. [1599 ou 1600].
Bacheler. Ester Bagelart et Jacque Faruaque. 1 Avl. 1605.
Banonin. Jermain Banonin et Catelinne, la vefue de Jan Lanthone. 11 Nov. 1604.
Barbieux, des. Jan Desbarbieux, natif de Canoy *(Quesnoy)* et Judit Cousart, vefue de Pierre le Mahieu, natif de Norwich. 27 Déc. 1599.
Marie Desbarbieux et Marc Le Feure. 27 Déc. 1601.
Judict Desbarbieux et Samuel du Rieu. 12 Juin 1603.
La vefue Jean Desbarbieulx et Jean Francois. 29 Avl. 1604.
Basnage. Timote Bonnaige et la fille Adrien Lenglare. 28 Oct. 1604.
Tite Basnage et Susanne, fille de Noe Lescjret. M. sans Annonce. 13 Mai 1630.
Bassac, de. *Jean de Bassac, jeune homme, natif de Montoban en France et Mary Queron, natife de Gerneses (Guernsey). Annonce.* 13 Mai 1688.
Baudry. *Lea Baudry, vefue de Noe Haves, et Jacob Lecohié. Annonce.* 12 Avl. 1668.
Bayart. Marie Bayard et Abraham Luton. 12 Oct. 1600.
Pierre Bayart, natif de Dehen, pres de Lille, et Sara le Coq, native de Norwich. Annonce. 24 Juill. 1636.
Beaumont, de. Piere Beaumon et Quatelinne Lesquinnet. 26 Août 1610.
Beauvais, de. *Mary de Beauvoisse et Jacob Dequires. Annonce.* 17 Mar. 1666-7.
Mary Beauvoisse, vefue de Jacob Dequire et Charles Gringolle. Annonce. 3 Oct. 1669.
Berlens. Marguerite Berlens et Nicola Deuance. 22 Mai 1600.
Bernart. Bastien Bernart et Mary le Febure. 26 Mai 1605.
Blocquet. Marie Bloqueau et Luc Plouie. 31 Jan. 1601-2.
Marte Bloqueau et Abraham Desbuchon. 12 Avl. 1601.
Blondeau. *Jean Blondeau, fils de Jean, et Ester Drumé, fille de Pierre, tous deux natifs de Norwich. Annonce.* 27 Déc. 1664.
Pierre Blondeau. M. sans Annonce. 29 Sep. 1670.
Bocquillon. Bastien Baquehen et Margeritte de Lestre. 19 Mai 1605.
Boddart. Jean Bodart, natif de Louigni en Hainault et Martine de Graue, vefue de Jaspart Cornillo, darmentiere. 21 Oct. 1599.
Boileuin. Cathelinne Boileuin et Samuel Machon. 27 Fév. 1602-3.
Bois, du. Marye du Bois et Jan Franchois. 25 Fév. 1609-10.
Hugues du Bois. M. sans Annonce. 28 Mars 1631-2.
Bonneau. *Francois Bonau, fils de Pierre Bonau, natif de Exsoudin en Poitou, et Elizabeth Fournie ou Becker, Engloise, natife de Norwich. Annonce.* 13 Juill. 1684.
Bonnel. Susane Bonel et Jan le Cherf. 22 Juin 1610.
Bonnet, de. Antoinnette Debonnet et Jaque Sequar. 25 Déc. 1600.

Bonnet, de. Jenne Debonnet et Ciprien le Verve. 28 Déc. 1600.
Piere Desbonnet, filz de Rufin, natif de Noruis, et Abigel Monfeuout, natif ausy de Noruis. 24 Juill. 1603.
Elise Desbonnet et la fille Jan Fieue le Josne. 28 Oct. 1604.
Rufin Desbonnet et Hugette vefue *(sic)*. 8 Nov. 1604.
Ester Desbonnes et Salomon Quanbie. 26 Mars 1611.
Bouchorn, de. Abraham Desbuchon, natif de Norwich, et Marte Bloqueau, natiue de Norwich. 12 Avl. 1601.
Bracq (*vide* **Breque**). Jaquelinne Braiec (?) et Piere Tesse. 13 Fév. 1602-3.
Bugny, de. *Mary de Buigne et Estienne Morillon. Annonce.* 15 Juill. 1649.
Buisson, du. Jacob Desbuison, natif de Noruis, et Judict le Cocq, natif de Noruis. 11 Juin 1603.
Burgar, Bourgarre. *Anne Burgar et Jaques Des Marets. Annonce* 26 Fév. 1634-5.
Mary Bourgarre et Jean Coquede. Annonce. 8 Mai 1653.

Cambier. Salomon Quanbie et Ester Desbonnes. 26 Mars 1611.
Carles. *Benoit Carles. M. sans Annonce.* 29 Jan. 1687.
Benoit Carles et sa femme. M. sans Annonce. 4 Juin 1691.
Carpentier. *Pierre Carpentie. M. sans Annonce.* 30 Sep. 1669.
Pierre Carpentier et sa femme. M. sans Annonce. 22 Sep. 1670.
Carpeau. Elaine Carpreau et Guillaume Ploiart. 23 Août 1601.
Casier. Gille Casier et Quaterinne Wandemme. *(Van Damme).* 16 Déc. 1604.
Casteele, van der. Abraham Castel et Susane Marycha, tous deus de Norwict ; marye a Londre. 11 Oct. 1610.
Pierre Casteau et Anne Philipo. Annonce. 11 Nov. 1628.
Hester Castell et Pierre Lanthoine. Annonce. 11 Août 1633.
Jaques Cateau, natif de Canterbury, et Elizabeth Phelipo, natif de Norwich. Annonce. 16 Juill. 1635.
Pierre Cateau et Esterre sa fe'me. M. sans Annonce. 4 Août 1653.
Mary Cateau et Jean de Hagie, fils de Jean. Annonce. 17 Avl. 1659.
Mary, vefue d'Ely Cateau, et Israel Vennin. Annonce. 28 Juill. 1678.
Cauteren van. Magrite Chauterinne et Andrie de Lettre. 26 Août 1610.
Celles, de. Nicolas de Cheles, natis du pais dartois, et la vefue Mathies de Lespiens. 27 Mai 1604.
Francois De Cele et la vefue Mathieu de Lespinne. 5 Oct. 1604.
Chabannes. *Paul Chaban, fils de Jean, natif de Poitiers, et Judicq Comon, jeune fille de Rene (sic). Annonce.* 4 Juin 1691.
Chambau. *Philippe Cenpau, natif de Norwich, et Jenne le Cerf, native de Norwich. Annonce.* 20 Mars 1632-3.
Philippe Chambau, natif de Norwich, vefue, et Susanne Haves, vefue de Jacque le Cerfe, natife de la ville de Loude en Zelande. Annonce. 13 Mars 1666-7.
Chastelain. *Madeleine Cattelin. M. sans Annonce.* 2 Fév. 1629-30.
Cire, de. Abrahan Descyre et Elysabet Quenon. 27 Août 1609.
Jenne Cire et Franchon Dauerou. Annonce. 11 Fév. 1654-5.
Jacob Dequire, fils de feu Davy, et Elirabeth Haves, fille de feu Jean, natif de Norwich. Annonce. 4 Déc. 1664.
Jacob Dequires, vefue, natif de Norwich et Mary de Beauvoisse, jeune fille, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 17 Mars 1666-7.
Elizabeth Dequire, fille de David, et Charles Gringolle. Annonce. 3 Avl. 1671.
Claerbout. Elise, la vefue de Clareboucq et Sanson Hougneu. 19 Jan. 1604-5.
Cocquyt. *Juditte Coquede et Jaques Saie. M. sans Annonce.* 23 Sep. 1628.
Jean Coquede et Mary Bourgarre, tous deux natifs de Norwich. Annonce. 8 Mai 1653.

Cocquyt. *Pierre Coquedé, vefue, natif de Norwich et Jenne Havé, jeune fille, natife de Norwich. Annonce.* 9 Mars 1672-3.
Pierre Coquedé et sa femme. M. sans Annonce. 1 Juin 1676.
Comian. *Judicq Comon et Paul Comon. Annonce.* 4 Juin 1691.
Corlise. *Jan Corlise, vef, natif d'Amsterdam, et Rachell Pradis, vefve de Tobie Pasquer, natif de Middelburg. Annonce.* 15 Sep. 1631.
Cornillau. Judique Cornilos et Nathan A Haige. 8 Avl. 1604.
Corte, de. Josua de Corte, natif de Norwich, et Abigael Flamen, natiue de Norwich. 23 Mai 1602.
Cotenes, de. Jonas Cotenny, natif de Sandwis, et Jannesine (?) Marten, natiue de Loininé (?). 5 Avl. 1602.
Courteix, de. *Jean Courtiow, natif de Parj et Marie Josses, natife de Norwich. Annonce.* — Août 1657.
Cousart. Judit Cousart et Jan Des Barbieux. 27 Déc. 1599.
Sara Cousse et Daniel Desormeaux. 3 Fév. 1610-11.
Crohin, de. Jenne Croin et Noe Lesquinnet. 18 Nov. 1610.
Crombez. Franchoisse Crombet, la vefue de Jedeon, et Jan Desobrie. 29 Juill. 1604.
Croz, du. Jean du Cro, natif danuers, [et] Antonnet le Cocq, natif de Roubay. 27 Juin 1602.

Dacier. Jean Dacie, natif de Lile, et Chrestienne Kerstiokers, natiue de Neuue Eglise. [..... 1599 *ou* 1600.
Damme, van. Quaterinne Wandemme et Gille Casier. 16 Déc. 1604.
Davin. *Jenne Davin et Davy Rotij. Annonce.* 1 Sep. 1659.
Pierre Devin. M. sans Annonce. 5 Fév. 1665-6.
Davroult. *Franchon Dauerou, natif de Haskot en Flandre, et Jenne Cire, native de Norwich. Annonce.* 11 Fév. 1654-5.
Jenne, vefue de Francois Davrou et Jacques Haves, le jeune. 30 Déc. 1666.
Delcourt. Samuel de la Cour et Madelainne Despres. 1 Jan 1609-10.
Samuel de le Cour, natif de Middelburg en Zeland et Marie Faruaques, vefve de Jacob Page, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 3 Oct. 1655.
Deschamps. Jenne Dequan et Jean Thomas. 6 Août 1601.
Des Marets. Francois Desmarez et Febue du Rieu. 24 Déc. 1604.
Jaques Des Marets et Anne Burgar. Annonce. 26 Fév. 1634-5.
Jaques Desmare, natif de Norwich, et Anne Lange, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 18 Oct. 1657.
Des Obrie. Jan Desobrie et Franchoisse, la vefue de Jedeon Crombet. 29 Juill. 1604.
Des Ormeaux. Joel Desormaux et la vefue Jan Lescalez, a sauoir, Elisabet le Turque. 24 Juin 1604.
Daniel Desormeaux et Sara Cousse. 3 Fév. 1610-11.
Des Prez (*vide* **Pres, des**). Mary Desprez et Jan le Martin. 9 Juin 1605.
Madelaine Despres et Samuel de la Cour. 1 Jan. 1609-10.
Des Remaulx. Abrahan Desreumaux et Jaquelinne le Clerq. 20 Déc. 1610.
Destoj. *Noe Destoj, natif de Canterbury, et Sara Faruaques, native de Norwich. Annonce.* 8 Avl. 1655.
Des Tombe. Flipe de le Tombe la vefue et Berna de le Cambre. 11 Nov. 1604.
Doineau. *Jean Douneau, le jeune, et Ester Farvaques. M. sans Annonce.* 1 Sep. 1632.
Dolet. Robert Dole et Sara Janssen. *(Entered amongst the baptisms).* 22 Mai 1607.
Dommesent. Magritte Dom'esem et Jacque de Hage. 19 Jan. 1604-5.
Drumetz. *Abraham de Drumes et Elizabeth du Prye. Annonce.* 17 Avl. 1659.
Ester Drumé, fille de Pierre, et Jean Blondeau. Annonce. 27 Déc 1664.
Jacque de Drumes, fils de Pierre, natif de Norwich et Anne de Prie, fille de Jacque, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 8 Oct. 1665.
Duin. *Antoine du Jn (?), jeune homme, natif de Hanscot en Flandres, et Susanne le Cerfe, natife de Norwich, jeune fille.* 25 Oct. 1665.
Durey. Maximilien Durie et Elisabet, vefue de Huge Herbert. 19 Nov. 1604.

Estertune (? Estundre). *Marie, vefve de Thomas Estertune. Annonce.* 18 Août 1634.

Faix, de. Carles de Faix, natif de Heuelin en Artois, et Caterinne le Mairet (?), natif deneulin. 14 Août 1603.
Farvaques, de. Jacque Faruaque et Ester Bagelart. 1 Avl. 1605.
Ester Farvaques et Jean Douneau le jeune. M. sans Annonce. 1 Sep. 1632.
Rachell Farvarque et Henry le Cerf. Annonce. 19 Jan. 1633-4.
Sara Faruaques et Noe Destoj. Annonce. 8 Avl. 1655.
Marie Faruaques et Samuel de le Cour. Annonce. 3 Oct. 1655.
Fauconier. Flipe Fauquegny et la vefue Anthone Heurichart. 11 Nov. 1604.
Favreau. Jan Favreau et Ester de Lannoy. 12 Mai 1611.
Fenn. Janne Fen et Mestre Piere de Lane. 11 Juill. 1602.
Fequie. Isaque Fequie (?) et Mary Merlen. 8 Déc. 1604.
Ferret. *Jaques Ferré et sa femme. M. sans Annonce.* 24 Mars1669-70.
Fieuet. La fille de Jan Fieue le Josne et Elise Desbonnet. 28 Oct. 1604.
Jan Fieuet, le Jone, natif de Hollain, et Marie Loritan, natif de Waqua. 17 Juill. 1603.
Flamen. Abigael Flamen et Josua de Corte. 23 Mai 1602.
Forterie, de la. Robert de le Forterie et Marie Gringole. 28 Jan. 1609-10.
Fournier. *Elizabeth Fournie ou Becker et Francois Bonau.* 13 Juill. 1684.
France, de. *Loys de France et sa femme. M. sans Annonce.* 1 Août 1649.
Jehanne de France et Michel le Clarcq. Annonce. 9 Déc. 1649.
Elizabeth de France et Jean de le Becq. Annonce. 18 Sep. 1659.
Judicq de France et Israel Vennin. Annonce. 21 Août 1670.
Francois. Jean Francois et la vefue Jean Desbarbieulx. 29 Avl. 1604.
Jan Franchois et Marye du Bois. 25 Fév. 1609-10.
Marie Fransois et Philipe Le Clercq. Annonce. 24 Juin 1630.
Fremault. *Pierre Fermau et Sara Jaurin. Annonce.* 11 Nov. 1628.
Jean Fremaux, fils de Pierre, et Elizabeth Le Cerfe, fille de Jacque. 5 Mars 1664-5.

Gautier. Besse Gautiers et Jean Hauet. 29 Avl. 1604.
Godart. Marte Godars et Jacque de Guettinne. 13 Mai 1604.
David Godar et Anne Le Martin. Annonce. 1 Jan. 1634-5.
Gombert. Marie Gombert et Pierre Lesquinet. 28 Oct. 1599.
Grave, de. Martine de Graue et Jean Bodart. 28 Oct. 1599.
Gringole. Marie Gringole et Robert de le Forterie. 28 Jan. 1609-10.
Jan Gringolle, natif de Norwich et Anne le Dou, native de Norwich. Annonce. 28 Juill. 1631.
Charles Gringolle, jeune fils, natif de Norwich, et Mary Beauvoisse, vefue de Jacob Dequire, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 3 Oct. 1669.
Charles Gringolle, fils de Jean defuncq, jeune homme, natif de Norwich, et Elizabeth Dequire, fille de David, jeune fille, natif de Norwich. Annonce. 3 Avl. 1671.
Jaques Gringole. M. sans Annonce. ..... 1693.
Grommee. Jacob Groma, natif de Tiny en France, et de Anne le Sur, natiue de Blaringay. 12 Avl. 1601.
Gruels. Susane Grué et Jan Le Doux. 10 Avl. 1600.

Haccart. Lauren Harcar, natif de Tourray *(sic)*, et Gilebinne le Feubre, natif de Torquoin. 27 Fév.1602-3.
Piere Harcar et Susane Martire. 29 Avl. 1605.
Jan Haycar et Judit Rezsmacque (?). 27 Jan. 1610-11.
Daniel Hachar, vefue (sic) et Mary Morilon, vefue de Jacob le Cercq, natife de Canterbury. Annonce. 13 Jan. 1666-7.

Hageues, des. Jacque de Hage et Magritte Dom'esem. 19 Jan. 1604-5
Jean Deshauge, natif de Norwich, et Marie le Roij, native de Norwich. Annonce. 6 Fév. 1632-3.
Jenne Dehague et Jacques Le Francq. Annonce. 14 Nov. 1658.
Jean de Hagie, fils de Jean, et Mary Cateau. Annonce. 17 Avl. 1659.
Jean de Hague. M. sans Annonce. 24 Nov. 1659.
Haines (? Hames). *Mary Haines et Jean Prouust. M. sans Annonce.* 4 Août 1653.
Hallet. Piere Halez et Jenne le Brun. 25 Déc. 1604.
Hamal, du. *Jean du Hamel, jeune homme, natif de Watrelo en Flandre, et Jenne Hapio, natife de Beltim en Engleterre. Annonce.* 10 Déc. 1665.
Hannart. Elirabeth Hanart, vefue, et Pierre Martin. 25 Déc. 1604.
Hapiot. *Isaye Hapio. M. sans Annonce.* 26 Fév. 1645-6.
Jenne Hapio et Jean du Hamel. Annonce. 10 Déc. 1665.
Hautoy, du. *Marie Hautoj et Jose Desrouseau. Annonce.* 4 Mars 1629-30.
Havet. Jean Hauet et Besse Gautiers. 29 Avl. 1604.
Jaques Hauet et Jeanne de Lambre. Annonce. 21 Oct. 1628.
Nathanael Haue (Havet in margin) et Jenne Lempreur. M. sans Annonce. 7 Nov. 1632.
Susanne Havet et Jaques le Cerf. Annonce. 1 Mars 1634-5.
Jehan Haué et sa femme. M. sans Annonce. 31 Jan. 1649-50.
Jacques Haves. M. sans Annonce. 29 Déc. 1658.
Davy Havé et Mary du Rieu. Annonce. 24 Mai 1660.
Jude Haves et Ester du Prie, vefve de Pierre Cateau. Annonce. 25 Oct. 1663.
Elizabeth Haves, fille de feu Jean, et Jacob Dequire. Annonce. 4 Déc. 1664.
Jacques Haves le jeune, vefue (sic), et Jenne, vefue du Francois Davrou. Annonce. 30 Déc. 1666.
Susanne Haves, vefue de Jacques le Cerfe, et Philippe Chambau. Annonce. 13 Mars 1666-7.
Jenne Havé et Pierre Coquedé. Annonce. 9 Mars 1672-3.
Herbert. Elisabet, vefue de Huge Herbert et Maximilien Durie. 19 Nov. 1604.
Herbonne, de. Pasquier de Herbomme, natif de Lecelle en Tornesy, et Marie du Pont, natife de Cantebery. 26 Déc. 1602
Herissart, de. La vefue de Anthone Herichart et Flipe Fauquegny. 11 Nov. 1604.
Hermesen. Jean Hermesen, natif de Norwich, et Francoise Roty, natife de Tournay. [..... 1599 ou 1600].
Honoré. *Michieu Honoré, natif de Racinne, proche de Menin en Flandre, et Mary Palin, natif de Norwich. Annonce.* 17 Juill. 1659.
Hougneu. Sanson Hougneu et la vefue de Elise Clareboucq. 19 Jan. 1604-5.
Hudeleu. *Judith Heudeleu, vefue d'Abraham du Moulin, et Salomon le Dru. Annonce.* 27 Jan. 1666-7.
Hugette. Vefue Hugette et Rufin Desbonnet. 8 Nov. 1604.

Janssen. Sara Janssen et Robert Dole. 22 Mai 1607.
Javerain. *Sara Jaurin et Pierre Fermau. Annonce.* 11 Nov. 1628.
Joseph. *Marie Josses et Jean Courtiow Annonce.* — Août 1657.
Ester Josses. M. sans Annonce. 27 Fév. 1667-8.

Kerstiokers. Chrestienne Kerstiokers et Jean Dacie. [1599 ou 1600].

La Chambre, de. Berna de le Cambre et la vefue Flipe de le Tombe. 11 Nov. 1604.
Lambres, de. *Jeanne de Lambre et Jaques Hauet. Annonce.* 21 Oct. 1628.
Lamont. *Jean Lamont et Ester Saint Leger. M. sans Annonce.* 23 Sep. 1628.
Lance. *Dauid Lance et Marie du Rieu.* M. sans Annonce.* 12 Sep. 1633.

* Dau.-in-law of Jan Marliere.

Lange, de. *Susanne Lange et Jaques Lauc. Annonce.* 28 Juin 1657.
Anne Lange et Jaques Desmare. Annonce. 18 Oct. 1657.
Lannoy, de. Mary, la vefue de Francois de Lannoij, et Nicolas Nathieu. 8 Juill. 1604.
Ester de Lannoy et Jan Favreau. 12 Mai 1611.
L'Anthoine. Catelinne, la vefue de Jan Lanthone, et Jermain Banonin. 11 Nov. 1604.
Pierre Lanthoine, vef, natif de Londre et Hester Castell, vefve de Elizee Letten, natif de Norwich. Annonce. 11 Août 1633.
La Riviere, de. Jean de la Riuierre et Marie Prouuos, vefue de Jean Lanson. 8 Avl. 1604.
La Rue, de. Beltremieux de la Rue et la vefue Mathieu Tieuelin. 10 Sep. 1604.
La Tour (?). *Jose Latau et Marie Afin (Offin in margin). M. sans Annonce.* 28 Août 1632.
Lattre, de. Margeritte de Lestre et Bastien Baqueheu. 19 Mai 1605.
Andrie de Lettre et Magrite Chanterinne. 26 Août 1610.
Laune, de. Mestre Piere de Lane, natif de Larie, et Janne Fen, natif de Norruis. 11 Juill. 1602.
Laurens. Nicolas Leuren, natif de ....., et Maguerite le Mer, natiue de ..... 24 Août 1600.
Isay Leuren et Judict Rastingeu. 26 Mars 1604.
Le Becque, de. *Jean le Becq et sa femme. M. sans Annonce.* 30 Juill. 1657.
Jean de le Becq et Elizabeth de France. Annonce. 18 Sep. 1659.
Le Blanc. Pierre le Blanc, natif de Ba Warneton, et Catereine Lermite, vfue de Moise Debuison, natifue de Armentierre. 5 Avl. 1602.
Le Brun. Jenne le Brun et Piere Halez. 25 Déc. 1604.
Le Cerf. Jacque le Cherf et Miciel de le Montaigne. 24 Déc. 1604.
Jan le Cherf et Susane Bonel. 22 Juin 1610.
Jenne le Cerf et Philippe Cenpau. Annonce. 20 Mars 1632-3.
Henry le Cerf, natif de Norwich, et Rachell Farrarque, native de Norwich. 19 Jan 1633-4.
Jaques le Cerf et Susanne Havé. Annonce. 1 Mars 1634-5.
Elizabeth le Cerfe, fille de Jacque, et Jean Fremaux. Annonce. 5 Mars 1664-5.
Susanne le Cerfe et Antoine du Jn (?). Annonce. 25 Oct. 1665.
Le Clercq. Jaquelinne le Clerq et Abraham Desreumaux. 20 Déc. 1610.
Philipe le Clercq, natif de Canterbury, et Marie Fransois, native de Norwich. Annonce. 24 Juin 1630.
Jacob le Clerq et Marie le Doux. (Both under age; without the consent of their parents, the "Mereau" forfeited). M. sans Annonce. 1 Sep. 1632.
Michel le Clarcq et Jehanne de France, toux deux natifs de Norwich. Annonce. 9 Déc. 1649.
Le Cocq. Judict le Cocq et Jacob Desbuison. 11 Juin 1603.
Antonnet le Cocq et Jean du Cro. 27 Juin 1602.
Arnould le Coq et Debora Martin. Annonce. 23 Sep. 1628.
Pierre le Coq et Anne sa f'me. M. sans Annonce. 28 Jan. 1630-1.
Sara le Coq et Pierre Bayart. Annonce. 24 Juill. 1636.
Jan le Cocq et sa fe'me. 26 Fév 1645-6.
David le Coq et sa femme. M. sans Annonce. 31 Jan. 1649-50.
David le Cocq et Marie sa femme. M. sans Annonce. 3 Déc. 1668.
Le Doux. Jan le Doux, natif de Torquoin, et Susane Grué, natiue danuers. 10 Avl. 1600.
Judict le Duye et Jan Lescohieu. 12 Mars 1605.
Anne le Dou et Jan Gringolle. Annonce. 28 Juill. 1631.
Marie le Doux et Jacob le Clerq. M. sans Annonce. 1 Sep. 1632.
Le Dru. *Pierre le Dru, natif de Norwich, et Elizabeth Valu, native de Norwich. Annonce.* 30 Août 1635.
Salomon le Drue et Anne sa fe'me. M. sans Annonce. 22 Fév. 1653-4.
Sara le Dru. M. sans Annonce. 22 Déc. 1659.
Salomon le Dru, vefue, natif de Norwich, et Judith Heudeleu, vefue d'Abraham du Moulin, natife de Norwich. 27 Jan. 1666-7.

Le Fevre, Febure. Marc le Feure, natif de Douay, et Marie Desbarbieux, natiue de Quenoy sur le Dul. 27 Déc. 1601.
Gilebinne le Feubre et Lauren Harcar. 27 Fév. 1602-3.
Mary le Febure et Bastien Bernart. 26 Mai 1605.
Elizabeth le Febure. M. sans Annonce. 26 Jan. 1629-30.

Le Franc. *Monsr. Jacques le Francq, ministre de notre eglise et Jenne, fille de Monsr. Jean Dehague. Annonce.* 14 Nov. 1658.

Le Grand. *Susanne le Grand. M. sans Annonce.* 2 Juill. 1668.

Le Mahieu. Saquary le Mahy, natif de Lille de Gernese, et Marie Allin, natif de Noruis. 10 Juill. 1603.
Mare le Mahieu et Isacq van Prusque. 27 Jan. 1610-11.
Zacary Mahieu, natif de Norwich, et Mary, vefve d'Estiene Morilon, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 29 Oct. 1665.
Zacary Mahieu, jeune homme, natif de Norwich et Anne du Prij, natife de Norwich, vefue de Jacque de Drumé. 19 Avl. 1668.

Le Maire, Le Merre. Maguerite le Mer et Nicolas Leuren. 24 Août 1600.

Le Mairet. Caterinne le Mairet (?) et Carles de Faix. 14 Août 1603.

Le Martin. Jannesine Marten et Jonas Cotenny. 5 Avl. 1602.
Piere Martin et Elisabeth Hanart, vefue. 25 Déc. 1604.
Jan le Martin et Mary Desprez. 9 Juin 1605.
Debora Martin et Arnould le Coq. Annonce. 23 Sep. 1628.
Jean le Martin et sa f'me. M. sans Annonce. 19 Mars 1634-5.
Anne le Martin et David Godar. Annonce. 1 Jan. 1634-5.

Le Montaigne, de. Isaac Desmontaigne, natif de Wese, et Pieronne du Qene, natifue de Bondue. 1 Juin 1601.
Miciel de le Montaigne et Jacque le Cherf. 24 Déc. 1604.

L'Empereur (? De Keizer).* *Jenne Lempereur et Nathanael Haue. M. sans Annonce.* 7 Nov. 1632.
Margerite Lempreur et David Roty. Annonce. 16 Mars 1633-4.
Jean Lempereur, natif de Canterbury, et Jeanne Phelipo, native de Norwich. Annonce. 16 Juill. 1635.

Lenglare. La fille d'Adrien Lenglare et Timote Bonnaige. 28 Oct. 1604.
Chrestian Lenglar, natif de Canterbury et Hester Lesquinet, native de Norwich. Annonce. 18 Août 1634.

Le Pan. Druette le Pan et Andrieu Noyseur. 19 Juin 1610.

Le Poutre. Jan le Poutre, natif de Noruis, et Marie a Hage, natif de Noruis. 26 Juin 1603.
Jean le Poutre, natif de Noirwict, et Colette Segars, natyue darmentierre. 15 Avl. 1604

Le Roy. Jermains le Roy et Esters a Haige, vefue de Jean Leschohiers : Jermains, natis de Mouuaulx et Ester, natyue de Noirwict. 27 Mai 1604.
Marie le Roij et Jean Deshauge. Annonce. 6 Fév. 1632-3.
Jan le Roij. M. sans Annonce. 30 Oct. 1634.

Lescjret. *Susanne Lescjret, fille de Noe et Tite Basnage. M. sans Annonce.* 13 Mai 1630.

L'Escluse, de. Jean de Lescluse et Marie du Mortie, natiue danuers. 30 Nov. 1600.
Marye de Lescluse et Pierre Patin. Annonce. 27 Mars 1633.
Pierre de Lescluse, vef, natif de Norwich et Sara Malbranque, vefve de Josue le Coq, native de Norwich. Annonce. 1 Sep. 1633.
Sara de Lescluse et Jean Prouuno. Annonce. 5 Fév. 1634-5.
Pierre de L'Escluse et sa femme. M. sans Aunonce. 23 Avl. 1656.

Lescohieu. Jan Lecohieu, natif de Noruis, et Ester Ahage, natif de Noruis. 20 Juin 1620 *(sic)* [1602.]
Jan Lescohieu et Judict le Duye. 12 Mars 1604-5.

* In the corporation books are entries of "De Keysor or Emperour."

Lescohieu. *Jacob Lecohié, vefue, natif de Norwich, et Lea Baudry, vefue de Noe Haves, natife de Canterbury. Annonce.* 12 Avl. 1668.
Lescornet, de. La vefue de Jacque Lescornes et Pierre Tronnelle. 13 Mai 1604.
L'Espine, de. La vefue de Mathies de Lespiens et Nicolas de Cheles. 27 Mai 1604.
La vefue de Mathieu de Lespinne et Francois de Cele. 5 Oct. 1604.
L'Esquennes, Lesquinet. Pierre Lesquinet, natif de Mouuau, et Marie Gombert, vefue de Pierre Lamourette, natif darmentiere. 28 Oct. 1599.
Noe Lesquinet, natif de Torquoin, et Marie Baccau, natiue de Renay. [— 1599 ou 1600].
Quatelinne Lesquinnet et Piere Beaumon. 26 Août 1610.
Noe Lesquinnet et Jenne Croin. 18 Nov. 1610.
Hester Lesquinet et Chrestian Lenglar. Annonce. 18 Août 1634.
Le Sur. Anne le Sur et Jacob Groma. 12 Avl. 1601.
Leuridan. Marie Loritan et Jan Fieuet Jr. 17 Juill. 1603.
Marie Leuridain et Jan du Prye. 5 Déc. 1609.
Le Verue, (? Vervy). Glaude le Verue, natif du Chatellet, fils de feu Francois, et Collette Segar, vefue de Antoyne Doyneau de Vallencene. 18 Nov. 1599.
Ciprien le Verve, natif du Chastelet de Cambresix, et Jenne Debonnet, natuie de Norwich. 28 Déc. 1600.
L'Hermite. Caterine Lermite et Pierre le Blanc. 5 Avl. 1602.
Loffre, de. *Philippe de Loffre et Marie sa femme. M. sans Annonce.* 30 Juin 1629.
Luc ?. *Jaques Lauc, natif de Norwich, et Susanne Lange, natife de Norwich. Annonce.* 28 Juin 1657.
Luytens. Abraham Luton et Marie Bayard, tous deux natif de Norwich. 12 Oct. 1600.

Machon. Sameul Machon, natif danuers, et Cathelinne Boileuin, natif de Lile. 27 Fév. 1602-3.
Macquereel. Jean Maquerelle, natis daras, et Jenne Deuaulx, natiue de Valencienne. 27 Mai 1604.
Malbranc. Lucq Malbrancq et la vefue Ysabars Picauet. 22 Avl. 1604.
Philipe Malbrancque, vef, natif de Lille et Anthoinette Wybeau, vefve d'Adam van Coj, native de . . . . . (sic). Annonce. 22 Sep. 1629.
Sara Malbranque et Pierre de Lescluse. Annonce. 1 Sep. 1633.
Marlier. *Jean Marlierre, fils de Philippe et Mary Rotij, fille de David, tous deux natifs de Norwich. Annonce.* 16 Juin 1659.
Marissal. Susane Marycha et Abraham Castel. 11 Oct. 1610.
Martire. Susane Martire et Piere Harcar. 29 Avl. 1605.
Merlin. Mary Merlen et Isaque Fequie. 8 Déc. 1604.
Mez, du. *Paul Dumé. M. sans Annonce.* 2 Avl. 1656.
Monfeuout. Abigel Monfeuout et Piere Desbonnet. 24 Juill. 1603.
Morillon. *Estienne Morillon et Mary de Buigne. Annonce.* 15 Juill. 1649.
Mary, vefve d'Estiene Morilon et Zacary Mahieu. Annonce. 29 Oct. 1665.
Mary Morilon, vefue de Jacob le Cercq, et Daniel Hachar. Annonce. 13 Jan. 1666-7.
Mortier, du. Marie du Mortie et Jean de Lescluse. 30 Nov. 1600.
Mousson. Maximilyen Mouzoun, natif dara *(Arras)*, et Elizabeth Turbie, natifue de Noruich. 14 Déc. 1600.
Mucret. *Jenne, fille de Robert Mucret. M. sans Annonce.* 13 Mai 1630.
Muteau. *Samuel Muteau et sa f'me. M. sans Annonce.* 10 Déc. 1635.

Natus. Nicolas Nathieu et Mary la vefue Francois de Lannoij. 8 Juill. 1604.
Niepveu Jonas Neueu, natif de Brouge, et Catelinne Teuelin, natif de Torquoin. 15 Août 1602.
Nolle, van der. Susane Vandrenolle et Jacob Poteau. 17 Déc. 1609.

Noyseur. Andrieu Noyseur et Druette le Pan. 19 Juin 1610.

Offin. *Marie Afin [Offin in margin] et Jose Latau. M. sans Annonce.* 23 Août 1632.

Paget. *Jacob Pagé, vef, natif de Norwich, et Marie, vefve de Thomas Estertune, native de Norwich. Annonce.* 18 Août 1634.

Patin, de. *Pierre Patin, natif de Lille, et Marye de Lescluse, native de Norwich. Annonce.* 27 Mars 1633.
Mary Patin et Michieu Honoré. Annonce. 17 Juill. 1659.
Pierre Patin. M. sans Annonce. 2 Oct. 1665.

Philippot. *Anne Philipo et Pierre Casteau. Annonce.* 11 Nov. 1628.
Jeanne Phelipo et Jean Lempereur. Annonce. 16 Juill. 1635.
Onias Phlippo et sa fe'me. M. sans Annonce. 26 Fév. 1645-6.
Elisabeth Phelipo et Jaques Cateau. Annonce. 16 Juill. 1635.

Picavet. La veuve de Ysabars Picauet et Lucq Malbrancq. 22 Avl. 1604.

Pierre, de. Marie Despierre et Salmon Roty. 8 Nov. 1601.

Pierron. *Baltasar Pieron et sa femme. M. sans Annonce.* 28 Nov. 1672.

Plouvier. Luc Plouie, natif de Norwich, et Marie Bloqueau, natiue de Norwich. 31 Jan. 1601-2.

Ployart. Guillaume Ploiart, natif darmentiere, et Elaine Carpreau, natiue de Tournay. 23 Août 1601.

Pont, du. Marie du Pont et Pasquier de Herbomme. 26 Déc. 1602.

Potteau. Jacob Poteau et Susane Vandrenolle. 17 Déc. 1609.
Isaac Poteau. M. sans Annonce. 14 Juill. 1653.

Pradis. *Rachell Pradis et Jan Corlise. Annonce.* 15 Sep. 1631.

Provost. Marie Prouuos et Jean de la Riuierre. 8 Avl. 1604.
Marie Provost et Pierre Rapaylle, Annonce. 10 Juin 1630.
Jean Prouuo, vef, et Sara de Lescluse. Annonce. 5 Fév. 1634-5.
Jean Prouust et Mary Haines. M. sans Annonce. 4 Août 1653.
Jean Prevost. M. sans Annonce. 20 Nov. 1656.

Prusque, van. Isacq van Prusque et Mare *(sic)* le Mahieu. 27 Jan. 1610-11.

Prye, de. Jan du Prye et Marie Leuridain. 5 Déc. 1609.
Elizabeth du Prye et Abraham de Drumes. Annonce. 17 Avl. 1659.
Ester du Prie et Jude Haves. Annonce. 25 Oct. 1663.
Anne de Prie, fille de Jacque, et Jacque de Drumes. Annonce. 8 Oct. 1665.
Anne du Prij et Zacary Mahieu. Annouce. 19 Avl. 1668.

Quenon. Elysabet Quenon et Abraham Descyre. 27 Août 1609.

Queron. Mary Queron et Jean de Bassac. Annonce. 13 Mai 1688.

Quesne, du. Pieronne du Qene et Isaac Des Montaigne. 1 Juin 1601.

Rapalier. *Pierre Rapaylle, natif de Norwich, et Marie Provost, native de Norwich.* 10 Juin 1630.

Rastingeu. Judict Rastingeu et Isay Leuren. 26 Mars 1605.

Rezsmacque. Judit Rezsmacque (?) et Jan Haycar. 27 Jan. 1610-11.

Rieu, du. Samuel du Rieu, natif de Jeninohy (?) en Artois. et Judict Desbarbieux, natif . . . . . 12 Juin 1603.
Febue du Rieu et Francois Desmarez. 24 Déc. 1604.
Mary du Rieu et Davy Havé. Annonce. 20 Mai 1660.

Riquet. *Jaque Riqué et sa fe'me. M. sans Annonce.* 26 Fév. 1645-6.

Riquet. *Abraham Riqué et Sara Tohon, vefve de Thomas Pecque. natif de Norwich. Annonce.* 11 Sep. 1664.
Jacob Rique, natif de Norwich, et Jenne, vefue de Jean Derveau, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 4 Mars 1665-6.
Rosier. *Frere Philippe Rosier et sa femme. M. sans Annonce.* 30 Oct. 1661.
Roty. Francoise Roty et Jean Hermesen. [1599 or 1600].
Salmon Roty, natif d'Anuers, et Marie Despierre, natiue de Norwich. 8 Nov. 1601.
David Roty, fils de Soloman, natif de Norwich, et Margerite Lempreur, native de Canterbury. Annonce. 16 Mars 1633-4.
Mary Rotij, fille de David, et Jean Marlierre. Annonce. 16 Juin 1659.
Davy Rotij, natif de Norwich, et Jenne Davin, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 1 Sep. 1659.
Rousseau, de. *Jose Desrouseau et Marie Hautoj, native of Norwich. Annonce.* 4 Mars 1629-30.

Saint Leger. *Ester Saint Leger et Jean Lamont. M. sans Annonce.* 23 Sep. 1628.
Saye. *Jaques Saie et Juditte Coquede. M. sans Annonce.* 23 Sep. 1628.
Seghers. Colette Segar et Glaude le Verue. 18 Nov. 1599.
Jaque Seguar, natif de Huncot, et Antoinnette Debonnet, natiue de Mouuau. 25 Déc. 1600.
Colette Segars et Jean le Poutre. 15 Avl. 1604.
Steuenart. Gille Steunar, natif de Ponsusem, et Madalaine de Babie, natiue de Lille. 10 Déc. 1601.

Taeys. Piere Tesse, natif de Mouuau, et Jaquelinne Braiec (?), natif dennechin veufue qui fuet Piere de Lecluse. 13 Fév. 1602-3.
Tavernier. *Sebastian Tavernier et sa fe'me. M. sans Annonce.* 26 Fév. 1645-6.
Testart. *Jaque Tetar et sa f'me. M. sans Annonce.* 21 Mars 1631-2.
Jean Tetarre. M. sans Annonce. 11 Août 1653.
Thieulaine, de. Catelinne Teuelin et Jonas Neueu. 15 Août 1602.
La vefue Mathieu Tieuelin et Beltremieux de la Rue. 10 Sep. 1604.
Thomas. Jean Thomas et Jenne Dequan, vefue de Pierre Bailleu. 6 Août 1601.
Tohon. *Sara Tohon et Abraham Riqué. Annonce.* 11 Sep. 1664
Trainel, de. Pierre Tronnelle et Lenque, la vefue Jacque Lescornes. 13 Mai 1604.
Turbe. Elizabeth Turbie et Maximilyen Mouzoun. 14 Déc. 1600.
Turcq, de. Elisabet le Turque et Joel Desormaux. 24 Juin 1604.

Valoux. *Elizabeth Valu et Pierre le Dru. Annonce.* 30 Aug. 1635.
Vance, de. Nicola Deuance et Marguerite Berlens. 22 Mai 1600.
Vaux, de. Jenne Deuaulx et Jean Maquerelle. 27 Mai 1604.
Jenne, vefue de Jean Derveau et Jacob Rique. Annonce. 4 Mars 1665-6.

Wattines, de. Jacque de Guettinne et Marte Godars, vefue de Pierre Vallan. 13 Mai 1604.
Wennen. *Israel Vennin, vef, natif de Canterbury, et Judicq de France, jeune fille, natife de Norwich. Annonce.* 21 Août 1670.
Israël Vennin, vefue, natif de Canterbury, et Mary, vefue d'Ely Cateau, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 28 Juill. 1678.
Israel Vennin, natif de Canterbury, et Mary, vefue de Guillame Aldrige, natife de Norwich. Annonce. 23 Août 1685.
Wibault. *Anthoinette Wybeau et Philipe Malbrancque. Annonce.* 22 Sep. 1629.

Anton. *Vide* Mackerell.

Balie. George Balie and Ann Custinolle, a Duch widow. Married. All Saints. 7 Dec. 1599.

Barnet. Donkin Barnet, widower, and Sara de Hem, widow. Married. St. Michael at Plea. 13 Jan. 1624.

Bartringham. Judith Bartringham, the daughter of William the paynter, Dutchman. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 7 Aug. 1579.

David Bartringham, son of William the paynter, Duchman. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 26 Aug. 1579.

William Bartringham, the paynter, Duchman. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 30 Aug. 1579.

Ester Bartringham, dau. of the paynter, Duchman. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 24 Sep. 1579.

[Basnage ?] The French preacher's wife. Buried. St. Micheal at Plea. 12 Dec. 1586.

Baxter. Nicholas Baxter and Mary Brabourne, both single. Married. St. Julian. 10 May 1673.

Beverley. *Vide* de Hague.

Blackborne. John Blackborne, of Bermondsey, and Elizabeth Martineau, both single. Married. St. George Colegate. 10 Mar. 1751.

Boone. Barbary Boone, Dutchwoman. Buried. All Saints. 4 May 1618.

Dewing Boone and Mary Gieukason. Married. St. Julian. 27 Dec. 1696.

Brabourne. Nathaniel Brabourne, son of Theophilus Brabourne. Baptized. St. Micheal at Plea. 29 May 1618.

Burgar. John Burcher, born in this parish and baptized in Dutch congregation. St. Gregory. 3 Aug. 1627.

Burkin. David Birkine, Dutch. Baptized. St. Gregory. 24 Nov. 1632.

James, son of John Burkine, a Dutchman. Buried. St. Gregory. 24 June 1638.

Mary, dau. of John Birkin. Buried. St. Gregory. 21 Mar. 1640.

Jane, dau. of John Birkine. Buried. St. Cregory. 14 Sep. 1645.

David, son of John Birkine. Buried. St. Gregory. 27 Mar. 1660.

Mr. John Birkin died 26th Sept. Buried. St. Gregory. 4 Oct. 1661.

Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth Burkin. Buried. St. Gregory. 7 Aug. 1666.

Burkin, *vide* Ranshack.

Bush. Gabriell Bush, at Dutch Church. Baptised. St. Gregory. 27 Sep. 1629.

Abraham, son of Gabriell Bush, Dutch. Baptised. St. Gregory. 3 Feb. 1632.

Byrde. *Vide* Dyebred.

Caux, de. Anna Maria, dau. of Lucas D'Caux and Rachel his wife, born 6th. Baptised. St. Michael at Plea. 13 Apl. 1707.

Rachel, dau. of Lucas D'Caux. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 19 June 1708.

Esther D'Caux, widow. Buried at the French church. St. Michael at Plea. 24 Jan. 1730-1.

Lucas D'Caux of this parish. Buried at the French church. St. Michael at Plea. 8 Mar. 1730-1.

Vide Loquin.

Chauvin. Susanna, dau. of Peter Chauvin, the French minister. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 17 Aug. 1686.
Susanna, dau. of Mr. Peter Choven, the French minister. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 24 Aug. 1687.
Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Peter Choven, the French minister. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 18 July 1688.
Peter, son of Peter Choven. Baptised. St. Michael at Plea. 13 Mar. 1689.
Colombine. Paul Colombine and Esther Waller. Married. Cathedral. 26 Oct. 1732.
Peter, son of Peter and Mary Colombine. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 8 Sep. 1737.
Vide La Colombine.
Copland. *Vide* Fromanteel.
Custinople. Martha Custinople, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 25 Oct. 1603.
Susanna Custinople, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 27 Oct. 1603.
Maria Custinople, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 5 Nov. 1603.
Custinolle. *Vide* Balie.

Dennys. *Vide* Jowell.
Depree. *Vide* Emperor.
Dericke. John Dericke. Buried. St. Julian. 19 Jan. 1591.
Guiebright (?) Dericke. Buried. St. Julian. 31 Jan. 1591.
Sara Dericke. Buried. St. Julian. 1 Feb. 1591.
Abigal Dericke. Buried. St. Julian. 9 Feb. 1591.
Fictorin Dericke and her child. Buried. St. Julian. 11 Feb. 1591.
Downing. John Downing and Elizabeth Fromanteel. Married. St. Gregory. 24 Oct. 1699.
Doyvert. Nicholas, son of John Doyvert. Baptized. St. Gregory. 4 Feb. 1635.
Dyebred. Samuel Dyebred, son of a Duchman, to Agnes Byrde. Married. St. Michael at Plea. 2 Nov. 1589.

Fletcher. *Vide* Prime.
Fricha. Goshan Fricha, stranger, chested. Buried. All Saints. 14 Sep. 1607.
Fromanteel. Judeth, dau. of Samuel and Judeth Fromanteel. Baptized. St. Gregory. 15 Nov. 1641.
Judith, wife of Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 15 Nov. 1641.
Judith, dau. of Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 22 Nov. 1641.
John, son of Samuel Fromanteel, Dutchman. Buried. St. Gregory. 6 May 1642.
Mary, dau. of Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 10 Mar. 1646.
An infant of Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 30 Aug. 1650.
Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 25 Jan. 1657-8.
Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 15 June 1670.
Ann Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 22 July 1672.
Hannah, dau. of Daniel and Hannah Fromanteel. Buried. 21 Aug. 1672.
Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel and Hannah Fromanteel. Baptized. St. Gregory. 11 Mar. 1673-4.
Mary, dau. of Daniel and Hannah Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 18 May 1682.
Susan Fromantel, widow. Buried. St. Gregory. 10 Apl. 1684.
Abigail, dau. of Daniel and Hannah Fromanteel. Baptized. St. Gregory. 30 May 1686.
Abigail, dau. of Daniel and Hannah Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 23 July 1687.
Frances, dau. of Mordecai Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 14 July 1689.
Robert, son of Mordecai and Mary Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 25 June 1692.

Fromanteel. Mary, dau. of Mordecai and Mary Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 11 Mar. 1693.
Robert, son of Mordecai and Mary Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 15 May 1695.
Mary, dau. of Mordecai and Mary Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 28 Apl. 1696.
Elizabeth, dau. of Mordecai and Mary Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. — Feb. 1697.
Anne, dau. of Mordecai and Mary Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 30 Sep. 1699.
Abraham, son of Daniel Fromanteel. Buried. St. George Colegate. 22 Mar. 1703.
Abraham, son of Daniel and Rachel Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 21 Nov. 1703.
Hannah, dau. of Daniel and Rachel Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 12 July 1705.
Hannah, dau. of Daniel Fromanteel. Buried. St. George Colegate. 21 June 1706.
Rachel, wife of Daniel Fromanteel, junior. Buried. St. Gregory. 4 Jan. 1710.
Hannah, widow of Daniel Fromanteel, senior. Buried. St. Gregory. 8 Jan. 1710.
Daniel Fromanteel, senior. Buried. St. Gregory. 7 Nov. 1710.
Daniel Fromantell, widower, and Elizabeth Copland, widow. Married. St. Gregory. 26 Feb. 1711.
Samuel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 7 May 1711.
Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth Fromanteel. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 20 May 1713.
Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 5 Dec. 1718.
Daniel Fromanteel, widower, and Elizabeth Newman, single. Married. St. Gregory. 19 Apl. 1720.
Philip, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 29 Mar. 1721.
Thomas, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 29 Dec. 1723.
Samuel, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Fromanteel. Buried. St. Gregory. 29 Dec. 1723.
Daniel Fromanteel, Esq. Buried. St. Gregory. 28 Nov. 1731.
Elizabeth Fromanteel, widow. Buried. St. Gregory. 25 May 1765.
Fromanteel, *vide* Downing.

Gernewick. Margaret, wife of Randall Gernewick, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 6 Apl. 1617.
Gieukason. *Vide* Boone.
Goes, van der. Moses, son of Paul Gouse, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 31 Aug. 1610.
Goosion. Peter Goosion, stranger. Buried. All Saints. 5 Jan. 1603 [O.S.].
Elizabeth Goosion, stranger. Buried. All Saints. 26 Jan. 1603 [O.S.].
Sarah Goosion, stranger. Buried. 27 Jan. 1603 [O.S.].

Hague, de. James de Hague, of St. Augustine's, single, and Sarah Tawell, of St. Martin at Oak. Married. Cathedral. 8 Oct. 1701.
James de Hague and Sarah Beverley. Married. Cathedral. 17 Oct. 1736.
Vide Norman.
Vide Robinson.
Hem, de. Susan, dau. of Jacobus de Hem, Duchman, born 24 Oct. Baptized. St. Michael, at Plea. 31 Oct. 1591.
John, son of Jacobus de Hem, born 27th Aug. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 15 Sep. 1594.

Hem, de. Jacobus de Hem. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 25 Sep. 1603.
Anna, wife of James de Hem, and a little infant with her, who had no name. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 5 Oct. 1603.
James de Hem and Sarah, dau. of Abraham Dericke. Married. St. Michael at Plea. 4 Nov. 1604.
Jacob de Hem. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 24 Feb. 1606.
James, son of James de Hem, born 23rd June. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 13 July 1606.
Elizabeth, dau. of James de Hem and Sarah his wife, of the Dutch Congregation. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 21 Oct. 1612.
Judith, dau. of James de Hem, in the Dutch Congregation. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 29 Aug. 1618.
Rachell, dau. of Jaques de Hem. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 5 Feb. 1620.
James, son of James de Hem and Sara his wife. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 28 Mar. 1622.
Mr. Jaques de Hem. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 31 May 1624.
Mr. Tobias de Hem. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 3 Aug. 1629.
Abraham, son of Mrs. de Hem, widow. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 22 Mar. 1630.
Vide Barnet.

Hill. Thomas Hill and Ann Loquin. Married. Cathedral. 5 Dec. 1731.

Hoot. *Vide* Scott.

Hye, de. Jacob de Hye, stranger. Buried. All Saints. 23 Dec. 1603.

Inglanddow. Ann Inglanddow. Buried. St. Julian. 15 Aug. 1699.

Isebrand. Sara, dau. of Gideon Isebrand, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 16 Sep. 1603.

Jooles. Mary, dau. of Francis and Joan Jooles, stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 4 Apl. 1610.

Jowell. John Jowell, a Frenchman, and Alice Dennys. Married. St. Peter Mancroft. 20 May 1546.

Kettlebutter. Exster Kettlebutter, stranger. Buried. All Saints. 18 Oct. 1603.

La Colombine. *Vide* Violas, Colombine.

Leaport. Abraham, son of William Leaport, deceased, a stranger. Buried. St. Julian. 30 Dec. 1603.

Le Maide. Peter le Maide and Elizabeth . . . . . Married. St. Julian. — . . . 1617.

Lempereur. Francis Emperour and Alice Barton. Married. All Saints. 21 Sep. 1596.
Elieze Emperor and Maria Depree. Married. St. George Colegate. 6 Nov. 1640.
John, son of William Emperor, a Dutchman, and Joan his wife. Baptized. St. Gregory. 8 Sep. 1641.
Elizabeth, wife of William Emperor. Buried. St. Gregory. 17 Sep. 1647.
John Lamparour, of St. Saviour's, single, and Jane Chery, single. Married. St. Michael at Plea. 28 June 1667.
Margaret, dau. of Robert and Margaret Emperor. Baptized. St. Gregory. 24 Nov. 1692.
Elizabeth, dau. of Robert and Margaret Emperor. Baptized. St. Gregory. 18 Feb. 1692-3.
James Emperor, son of Robert and Margaret Emperor. Buried. St. Gregory. 24 June 1693.
Elizabeth, dau. of Robert and Margaret Emperor. Buried. St. Gregory. 18 Aug. 1694.

Letten. Nathaniel Letten, born in the parish and baptized at the Dutch Church. St. Gregory. 29 Aug. 1620.
John Letton, born in this parish and baptised at Dutch Church. St. Gregory. 26 Mar. 1624.

Loquin. Ann, dau. of John and Jane Loquine. Buried. St. Gregory. 4 May 1694.
Ann, dau. of John and Elizabeth Loquin. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 3 Jan. 1705.
John, son of John and Elizabeth Loquin. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 23 Jan. 1707.
Jenne Loquin, widow. Buried. St. Michael at Plea. 24 May 1710.
Thomas Loquin, single, and Catherine de Caux, single. Married. St. Peter Mancroft. 8 Apl. 1744.
Loquin, *vide* Hill.

Mackerell. John Mackerell and Abigail Anton. Married. St. Gregory. 4 Feb. 1642.
Peter Mackareel. Buried. St. Gregory. 1 Mar. 1672.
Abigail Mackerel, widow. Buried. St. Gregory. 10 Oct. 1698.
Fæliciana, dau. of Benjamin and Ann Mackerell. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 10 Mar. 1722.

Martineau. David, son of Gaston Martino and Mary, his wife, born 10th April. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 10 Apl. 1697.
Susan, dau. of Gaston and Mary Martino, born 11th Nov. Baptized. St. Michael at Plea. 13 Nov. 1699.
Daniel Martinoe. Buried. St. George Colegate. 18 Oct. 1710.
Frances, dau. of Gaston and Susan Martineau. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 8 May 1720.
William, son of Gaston and Susan Martineau. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 2 Feb. 1722.
Peter, son of David and Elizabeth Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 26 June 1722.
David, son of David Martineau. Buried. St. George Colegate. 18 Aug. 1722.
John, son of Gaston and Susan Martineau. Baptized. St. George Colegate. 13 Sep. 1723.
Mary, dau. of David and Elizabeth Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 17 Dec. 1723.
Elizabeth, dau. of David and Elizabeth Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 23 June 1725.
David, son of David and Elizabeth Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 21 Nov. 1726.
Peter, son of David and Elizabeth Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 8 Jan. 1727.
Hannah, dau. of David and Elizabeth Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 24 Mar. 1728.
David Martineau and Sarah Meadows. Married. St. George Colegate. 21 Jan. 1751
Philip Meadows, son of David and Sarah Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 28 Nov. 1752.
David, son of David and Sarah Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 25 Apl. 1754.
Peter Finch, son of David and Sarah Martineau. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 2 July 1755
Vide Blackborne, Willement.

Meadows. *Vide* Martineau.

Miller. *Vide* Pigney.

Norman. John Norman and Mary de Hague Married. Cathedral. 27 Oct. 1734.

Paine, van. Peter Fampam, Dutchman. Buried. All Saints. 23 Mch. 159?.
Peter Fampam, Dutchman. Buried. All Saints. 21 May 160?.
Peter Peane, stranger. Buried. All Saints. 19 Nov. 1603.
Adam Peane, stranger. Buried. All Saints. 20 Mch. 1603 [O.S.].
Philippo. Onias Phillippo and Mary Disster. Married. St. Michael at Plea. 25 Dec. 164?.
Pigney. Abraham Pigney and Elizabeth Miller, of St. Andrew's. Married. Cathedral. 23 Oct. 1728.
Potter. *Vide* Waggee.
Prime. Peter Prime and Sarah Fletcher. Married. St. Michael at Plea. 21 Oct. 1641.

Quesne, du?. Agnes Dugein. Buried. St. Julian. 16 July 1596.

Ranshack. John Ranshack, of London, and Ester Birkine, both single. Married. St. Gregory. 2 Sep. 1660.
Robinson. William Robinson and Esther de Hague. Married. Cathedral. 5 May 1736.
Rottengoose. John, son of Peter Rottengoose. Baptized. St. Gregory. 12 June 1635.

Schoore, van. The wife of Stephen Vanscor. Buried. St. Julian. 17 Mch. 159?.
Stephen Vanscor. Buried. St. Julian. 11 Apl. 1597.
Scott. William Scot, Englishman, and Christian Hoot, Duchwoman. Married. All Saints. 20 Sep. 1598.
Seghers. Rebecca, dau. of John Segler, Dutchman. Buried. St. Julian. 5 Feb. 1622.
Hester Seglar, a stranger of the Dutch Congregation. Buried. St. Julian. 8 Jan. 1621.

Tawell. *Vide* de Hague.
Thompson. James Tompson and Grace Vanderwower. Married. All Saints. 8 Aug. 1622.

Valckenaer. Christianus Valckenaer and Francisca Lauwere. Married. St. Julian. 9 Sep. 1592.
Vautier. Isaac, son of Jacob Votier. Baptized. Octagon Chapel. 13 Oct. 1694.
Verdygo. Cecily, dau. of Susan Verdygo. Baptized. St. Gregory. 22 Apl. 1612.
Violas. Noah Violas and Ann La Colombine. Married. Cathedral. 15 June 1699.

Waggee, de. Peter D'Waggee and Ann Potter. Married. St. Julian. 20 Apl. 1696.
Waller. *Vide* Colombine.
Werve, van de?. Susanna, dau. of Martin Deswarffe. Buried. St. Julian. 20 Nov. 1603.
Abraham, son of Martin Deswarffe. Buried. St. Julian. 8 Dec. 1603.
John, son of Martin Deswarffe. Buried. St. Julian. 15 Dec. 1603.
Samuel Deswaffe, stranger, Buried. St. Julian. 17 Mar. 1603-4.
Willement. Richard Willement and Mary Martineau. Married. Cathedral. 14 Feb. 1742.
Wouwer, van de. *Vide* Thompson.

..... A Frenchman's child out of Mr. Gleane's house. Buried. St. Julian. Holy Thursday, 1590.
..... A Dutch Monk. Buried. St. Julian. 17 Apl. 1592.

COPIES OF INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES IN THE FRENCH CHURCH, NORWICH, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATES.

Dates of Death.	Names, Ages, and Inscriptions.
1729. May 29.	DAVID MARTINEAU, æt. 32. Artis chirurgicæ peritissimi, qui vitam suis percaram quam plurimis proficientem ah premature deposuit.
1759. July 20.	KERVIN WRIGHT, aged 55 years. An eminent Physician in this City. Son of the Revd. Kervin Wright, of Debenham, in the county of Suffolk.
1765.	MARY COLOMBINE, an infant.
1766. Apl. 22.	RICHARD WILLEMENT, aged 52 years.
1766.	PETER COLOMBINE, aged 6 years.
1768. Nov. 19.	DAVID MARTINEAU aged 42 years. He was eminently distinguished as a surgeon, as a man of most amiable manners, and as the best of fathers.
1768. Nov. 28.	*JOHN HILYARD, aged 17. In a vault.
1769. Oct. 18.	RICHARD WILLEMENT aged 25.
1770. Dec. 11.	*PETER COLOMBINE, Esq., aged 73. In a vault.
1776. July 22.	*ANN, the wife of JOHN HILYARD, aged 56.
1779. Feb. 3.	**ESTHER, wife of PAUL COLOMBINE, Esq., the eldest daughter of SIMEON WALLER Esq., aged 74. A woman of singular merit and ingenuity, with whom he had lived near 50 years, in perfect harmony and affection.
1780. May 6.	*MARY, the wife of PETER COLOMBINE, Esq. Aged 86.
1783. Mar. 27.	*JOHN HILYARD, aged 59. In a vault.
1784. Aug. 30.	**PAUL COLOMBINE, Esq., aged 85. Descended from an ancient family, in the province of Dauphiny. in France; from whence his Father, a man of piety, probity, and learning, withdrew at the revocation of the edict of Nants (*sic*), and having taken early a degree abroad, practised Physick in this City. This, his youngest son, whose temperance, industry, and moderation, thro' a long and blameless life, had merited and obtained the best and sweetest of human blessings, health, competence, and content.
1788. Dec. 7.	CATHARINE BLOMFIELD, aged 86.
1788. Dec. 19.	*HEWETT RAND, aged 77. In a vault.
1789. Jan. 14.	*MARY, the wife of HEWETT RAND, aged 62.
1790. Mar. 14.	MRS. HANNAH FINCH, in her 86th year.
1790. Sep. 8.	MARY MILLER, aged 83.
1797. Aug. 22.	MARGARET, relict of RICHARD WILLEMENT, aged 85.
1799. Nov. 3.	*ELIZABETH, the wife of PETER COLOMBINE, jun., aged 28 years.
1800. Nov. 26.	**SARAH, wife of DAVID MARTINEAU, aged 74. She was eminently distinguished for sound judgment, active conduct, and piety to her God.
1805.	E. B.
1807. Jan. 13.	MARGARET WILLEMENT, aged 58 years.
1810. Oct. 29.	PETER COLOMBINE, of this City, gentleman, in the 73rd year of his age. The Memory of the just is blessed.
1816. Sep. 21.	THEODORA, wife of DAVID COLOMBINE of the City of Norwich, Esq., aged 73 years.

* Denotes slabs now existing. ** Denotes mural tablets now existing.

1817. Dec. 15. SARAH, second daughter of DAVID COLOMBINE of the City of Norwich, Esq., aged 51 years.
1819. Nov. 2. *DAVID COLOMBINE, of the City of Norwich, Esq., aged 86 years.
1829. Jan. 13. MELEA, wife of Mr. PETER COLOMBINE, aged 78 years.
1829. Jan. 30. MELEA COLOMBINE, daughter of PETER and MELEA COLOMBINE, aged 48 years.
(Detached) Devaux.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify and declare that the foregoing contains full particulars of the names, dates, ages, and inscriptions on the Monuments and Tomb Stones in the French Church, Norwich, having compared the same therewith this thirtieth day of January, 1838.*

[Signed] { JOHN W. DOWSON, Solicitor, Norwich.
WM. TILLYARD, Jun., his Clerk.

* The original of this copy of Inscriptions is attached to the Register of the Walloon Church, Norwich.

INSCRIPTIONS NOW EXISTING IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE LESS AT NORWICH.

(Mural Tablet).

Sacred to the Memory
of
PAUL COLOMBINE, ESQ.,
Descended from an antient family,
In the province of DAUPHINY, in FRANCE;
From whence his Father,
A man of piety, probity, and learning,
Withdrew at the revocation of the edict of NANTS
And having taken an early degree abroad,
Practised Physic in this City.
This, his youngest Son,
Whose temperance, industry, and moderation,
Thro' a long and blameless life,
Had merited and obtained
The best and sweetest of human blessings,
Health, competence and content.
Died August 30, 1784.
Aged 85.
Also of ESTHER, his Wife,
The eldest daughter of SIMEON WALLER, ESQ.
A woman of singular merit and ingenuity,
With whom he had lived near 50 years
In perfect harmony and affection;
She died February 3, 1779.
Aged 74.

(Slabs).

MARY,
The wife of
PETER COLOMBINE, ESQ.,
Died May 6,
1780.
Aged 86.

MARY,
The wife of
HEWETT RAND,
Died Jan. 14, 1789.
Aged 62.

In a Vault.
HEWETT RAND,
Died Dec: 19: 1788:
Aged 77.

ELIZABETH,
The wife of
PETER COLOMBINE, JUN:
Died November 3, 1799,
Aged 28 Years.

(Slabs).

In
A Vault.
JOHN HILYARD.
Died March 27th, 1783,
Aged 59.

In
A Vault.
PETER COLOMBINE,
ESQ.
Dec. 11th, 1770,
Aged 73.

ANN,
The Wife of
JOHN HILYARD.
July 22nd, 177–
Aged 56.

Entrance
Into the Vault
1770.

In
Memory of
DAVID COLOMBINE,
Of the City of
Norwich, ESQ.
He departed this Life
The 2nd of Nov., 1819,
Aged 80 Years.

(Mural Tablet).

In Memory of
[G]ASTON MARTINEAU, of Dieppe, Surgeon,
Who left France on the revocation of the
Edict of Nantes in 1685
and settled at Norwich in 1695.
And of DAVID MARTINEAU, his Son,
likewise a skilful Surgeon.
He married ELIZABETH FINCH by whom he left
one son and two daughters,
and died 29th May, 1729, aged 32.
Also of his son,
DAVID MARTINEAU,
born in 1726,
and who died 19th November, 1768, aged 42,
eminent in his profession as a Surgeon.
He married SARAH, second daughter of PHILIP MEADOWS, Esq.
She was distinguished for sound judgment, warm affection,
and fervent piety,
and died 26th November, 1800, aged 74.
The above were all buried in this Church.
DAVID and SARAH MARTINEAU had five sons:
PHILIP MEADOWS, DAVID, PETER FINCH, JOHN and THOMAS,
From whom have descended
The numerous family of MARTINEAU.
ERECTED 1856.

(Slab). In
A Vault.
JOHN HILYARD,
Nov. 28th, 1768,
Aged 17.

The above verbatim Inscriptions are from the transcripts of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead.

FROM MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE CHURCHES OF NORWICH, COLLECTED BY BENJAMIN MACKERELL, 1723. B. M. ADD. MSS. 12525 ; PLUT. CLXXV. G.

ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH.

Stone. MARY DECELE, dyed the 31st of January, 1676 (? 1675). ANNE DECELE, died May 12th 1677.

Stone. Here lyeth the Body of ISAAC DECELE, who departed this life the 19th Nov. 1685.

Stone. ELIZABETH DECELE, died the 1st July, 1654. JOHN DECELE, dyed 13th Sep., 1657.

Chancel [*within the Altar rails*] : Here lyeth the Body of ISAAC DECELE, who departed this life the 16th Oct., aged 56, 1679.

Here lyeth the body of ISAAC, the son of ISAAC DECELE, who dyed Sep. 24, 1709, aged 61 years. Also MARY, the wife of ISAAC DECELE, JUNIOR, who died June 16, 1710, aged 60 years. Here also lyeth the body of MARY, the wife of ISAAC DECELE, SENIOR, who departed this life August 14, 1710, aged 87 years.

Stone. Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH DECELE, who departed this life the 31st day of Aug., Anno Domini 1682.

In the nave. Stone. Here lyeth the body of JAMES DENEAW, who died Sep. 26, 1714; he was the grandson of CAPTAIN DENEAW, who lies buried under this stone.

On another Stone. Here lyeth the body of SEBASTIAN TAVERNIERS, who departed this life the 16th Nov., 1690, aged 71.

On another Stone. Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of SEBASTIAN TAVERNIERS, who departed this life the 21st day of May, 1694.

Stone. Here lyeth the body of MARY, the wife of ISAAC DECELE, who departed this life the 9th day of July, 1659.

ST. BENNET.

BARBARA, wife of NATHANIEL DURRANT, died 18 Oct. 1684, Æt. 39.
ANNE, wife of the said NATHANIEL DURRANT, died 3rd Jan., 1702, Æt. 45.
NATHANIEL DURRANT, husband of above, died 25 Oct., 1706, Æt. 63.
JEREMIAH GOOCH, Gent, buried 13 March, 1617.

ST. JULIAN.

ANNE GULDENOP, wife of TIMOTHY GULDENOP, aged 64, died 13 June, 1703.

ST. MARY, COSLANEY.

In the chancel, on a mural monument. Crest, a bull's head. Hic jacent una MARTINUS VAN KURNBECK, Artium et Medicine, Doctor, et JOANNA, uxor sua, de Parochia et Civitate hac nuper defuncti, qui Martinus obiit XX_o Februarii 1578, et JOHANNA tertio Septembris 1579. In quorum memoriam fidelis sibi Henricus Jones, Armiger, in Cancellaris felicissime Domine Eliz. Regine Examinator, Executor

Testamenti dicte Johanne, opusculum hoc fieri fecit. Quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.*

Brass. Here under Resteth the Body of JAMES VERBECK, the son of PETER VERBECK, Merchant of this City, who died at the age of Eighteen years the 15th Feb., A.D. 1633.

ST. MICHAEL'S, AT PLEA.

On the wall near the altar. THOMAS PECKE, 26 Feb., 1591.

Stone. MILLICENT, wife of PETER DECELE, died 29 April, 1688.

Stone. JAQUES DE HEM, died 27 May, 1624, æt. 76.

Brass Plate [*in the nave*]. MR. TOBIAS DE HEM, of this City, Merchant, aged 41, died 31 July, 1629.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Stone. JOHANNES GODSALFF, died 9 Oct., 1511.

Stone. ABRAHAM DECELE, died 9 Nov., 1658.

ST. MICHAEL, COSLANEY.

Stone. Anno Domini, MDCXXI, die Maij XVII, in cœlestem migravit Patriam MARIA uxor MARTINI MOENEN, corpus suum huic Relinquens sepulchro in Diem Resurrectionis.

Stone. MARY HALLWIJCK, widow, died 30 July, 1661.

ST. PETER'S OF MANCROFT.

BENJAMIN MACKERELL, died 29 Oct., 1679. ANNE MACKERELL, dau. of JOHN MACKERELL, and ANNE, his wife, who died 4 June, 1681, aged 11 years.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM BLOMEFIELD'S NORFOLK, VOL. IV.

P. 26. In the Cathedral, Norwich, between the third and fourth north pillars in the nave, on a stone are armories of Castle, in a lozenge, arg. three castles triple towered Gul.

M.S. ELIZABETH CASTEL, (fifth daughter of TALMACK CASTELL, late of Raveningham, in Norf., Esq., by ELEANOR, his first wife), departed this life the 7th of Jan., 1728, aged 86 years.

Idem, p. 158. ST. STEPHEN, THE PROTO-MARTYR.

Mural Monument in the North Aisle. M.S. JACOBI DEMEE Generosi, qui in spe letæ Resurrectionis una cum Justis in Conditorio prope ab hoc Monumento jacet, Recti et Honesti Cultor, Æquus, inflexibilis, cui potissimum miseris succurrere Cordi fuit, Duas habuit uxores, quarum prima FRANCISCA fuit Filia MARTINI EARL de Wood-Dawling in Com. Norf. Gen. quæ sexto die Jan: 1687, annum agens 23um. Vitam Æternitate commutavit, secunda ELIZABETHA fuit, Filia FRANCISCI MORLEY Clerici, quæ mortua est 9no die Aprilis, 1709no 43 annos nata, et juxta maritum humata, ex primis Nuptijs tres suscepit Liberos, quorum duo Fatis cesserunt Infantes, una tantum superstes Filia MARIA, CAROLO MACKARELL de Civitate Norwici Generoso nupta, ex secundis, unicum Filium JACOBUM illi quoque Superstitem, obijt ximo die Septembris anno Æræ Christianæ 1718, æt. suæ 59.

Idem, p. 161, 162. MR. BENJAMIN MACKERELL *in the chancell at the entrance from the nave. A hatchment hung in the north Chapel in Blomefield's time,* viz: MACKERELL, per fess *az,* and *vert,* three Mackerells *or,* impaling DEMEE, *gu.* a chevron *arg.* between three garbs *or,* on a canton *arg.* a de-lis *sa.* Crest, on a lance erect *gu.* headed or, two Mackerells in saltire proper. Motto, *Macte Virtute Patrum.*

* Bl: Norf: IV. 488.

Idem, p. 197. ST. PETER OF MANCROFT.

Stone at east end of Nave. PETER FABUER, Sword-bearer, 1725, æt. 32.

Idem, p. 281. ST. GREGORY.

On a small mural monument on the north wall. Sacred to the memory of DANIEL FROMENTEEL, ESQ, Sheriff of this City, 1719, Mayor 1725, who was very much esteemed both in his publick and private character. He departed this life 25th Nov., 1731, aged 53. Arms: Barry of ten *vert* and *arg.* a lion rampant gu. crowned, impaling or, three lozenges gu.

Idem, p. 286. *Benefactor to the same parish.* In 1682, MR. NAT. LETTEN of London, Merchant, gave £20 to clothe the poor.

Idem, p. 295. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MADDER MARKET.

On a Mural Monument, south aisle. Erected by LIDIA GILLIANS, widow. FRANCIS GILLIANS, Worsted Weaver, died 20 Dec., 1719, æt. 64.

Idem, p. 297. *In the nave, west end.* MR. WILLIAM EMPEROR, 19 Oct., 1735, æt. 62.

Idem, p. 305. ST. ANDREW THE APOSTLE.

In the nave. ROSIER, *arg*, on a cross formée *sa.*, five stars of the field. FRANCES, dau. of ROGER ROSIER, of Hatthestone, in Suffolk, Gent., 1698, æt. 32.

Idem. p. 314. *On a Mural Monument on the north side of the altar.* HAVET, *vert* on a fess between three angle hooks *arg.*, three delises *sa.* impaling, HASTYNGS, *arg.* a maunch *sa.* To the memory of MR. JOHN HAVET, late of this City, Merchant, who departed this Life the 6th day of Feb., 1724, aged 91. And of ANN, his wife, one of the daughters of MARTIN HASTINGS, late of Hindringham, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. They had issue nine children, several of which lie interred with their parents near this monument.

Idem. p. 322. ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA.

Stone. Corpora SUSANNÆ, Uxoris JOHANNIS HAVETT, mulieris permodestæ, ac verè religiosæ, et JOHANNIS HAVETT, prolis unicæ eorum, hic dulciter simul dormiunt in spem beatæ Resurrectionis, Hæc, 30 Julij, Ille 2 Aug., 1662.

Horrida Sum Pravis, Justis optabile Lucrum,
Illos, Supplicijs, Hos, ego mitto, polis.

Idem, p. 380. CHURCH OF ST. HELEN.

In the nave. ANNE, wife of JACOB VOTIER, 1730, æt. 45.

Idem, p. 446. CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR,

In the chancel. MARY, wife of ELY PHILLIPPO, 1650. ELISHA PHILLIPO, ESQ., and ISABELL, his wife, of Norwich. He was High Sheriff of Norfolk, in 1675. They both died in 1678. ONIAS, his brother, died 1693, æt. 67. Philippo, *Arg.* a chevron between three roses *gu.* impaling on a chevron a mullet.

CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Idem, p. 475. *In the nave.* HANNAH DOROTHEA, wife of THOMAS DE HAGUE, 1726, æt. 27.

Idem, p. 476. *In the south aisle.* MRS. MARY DELATATE, dau. of ISAAC and ELIZABETH CASTELL, relict of MR. STEPHEN DELATATE, 1736, æt. 61.

JOHN DE HAGUE, 1723, æt. 10.

ISAAC DECELEE .....

HANNAH, wife of MR. JONATHAN BROWNING, of Thetford in Norfolk, dau. of MR. ISAAC DECELEE, of this City, 1694; HANNAH, wife of WILLIAM WATTS, 1714, æt 25.

Idem, p. 482. ST. MARTIN IN COSLANY.

MR. JOHN DEMEE, Grocer, died Dec. 28, 1706, " tied an estate for £3 per annum to the poor."
JAMES DEMEE, Gent., died Sept. 11, 1718, " and gave £5 per annum to the poor and an estate in St. Andrew's parish is tied for the payment of it."

Idem. p. 498. ST. MICHAEL'S IN COSLANY.

The north aisle. Hier licht begraven FRANCHOYS VAN DER BEKE, fs. HUBERTS van Ypre wyt Vlandren Sterf af den xviii dach May Anno Mccccclxxvij.* Arms: A griffin holds a shield, on which, a chevron between two stars in chief, and a crescent in base.

Idem, p. 501. ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL IN COSLANY.

In the nave. JOHN FREMOULT, *M.D.*, 1711, æt. 28. SAMUEL FREMOULT, Brewer, 1727, æt. 48. JOEL FREMOULT, Attorney-at-Law, 1728, æt. 56. Resurgemus.

By the font. JOEL FREMOULT, born in this parish, and JUDITH, dau. of JOHN SHOULDER his wife, born at Canterbury, where they had issue 5 sons and 4 daughters, 7 whereof do still survive them, and are living monuments of their paternal care and industry. He died 1708, æt. 66; she died 1706, æt. 56. ELIZABETH, wife of SAMUEL, son of SAMUEL FREMOULT, Brewer, 1743, æt. 25.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS NOW EXISTING, 1887.

S. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCHYARD.

(Coat of Arms).

Here Resteth y^e^ Body of ELISHA PHILIPPO Efq^r^. and ISABEL his Wife; Some times Citizen of Norwich, liueing in this Parrish of S. Sauiours; and in y^e^ yeare 1675 he was made Highe Sherriffe for the County of Norff.; he Departed this life Auguft y^e^ 19, and ISABEL his Wife y^e^ 7 of October, in y^e^ yeare of our Lord 1678. Here also Lyeth the body of ONIAS PHILLIPPO Gent: Brother to the aboue named ELISHA PHILLIPPO Efq. deceased, who departed this Life the 25th of Octob., Anno Domini 1693, aged 67 years.

S. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

Here Lyeth the Body of JOHN DE HAGUE, the Son of M^r^. ELISHA DE HAGUE, who Departed this life the 19th day of February, 1723, in the 10th year of his Age. And on the South Side of this Stone lieth ELIZABETH DE HAGUE (Relict of the s^d^. ELISHA), Who departed this Life the 28th day of February, 1750, Aged 65.

To the Memory of JAMES DE HAGUE of this Parish, Who departed this Life November 18th, 1750, Aged 77 Years. Also SARAH his Wife, Who departed this Life November 26th, 1752, Aged 75 Years. Also of JAMES DE HAGUE, who died April 8th, 1795, Aged 82 Years. Also MARY his Wife, who died May 2nd, 1795, Aged 70 Years.

To the Memory of ELISHA DE HAGUE, who for twenty successive Years was Speaker of the Common Council of this City and for eighteen Years held the Office of Town Clerk. He died 11 July, 1792, Aged 74. And of MARY, his Wife, the Daughter of M^r^. NICH^s^. GANNING, who died 26 May, 1765, Aged 32. Also of five of their Children who died unmarried. Erected 1794.

Here Resteth y^e^ Body of HANNAH DOROTHEA, y^e^ wife of THOMAS DE HAGUE, who departed this life May y^e^ 6th, 1726, Aged 27 years.

ST. GEORGE'S TOMBLAND CHURCH

To the Memory of ELIZABETH, the Wife of CHARLES MARSH, who departed this Life Feb^ry^. the 28th. 1745, Aged 33 Years. She was Daughter of DANIEL FROMANTEEL Efq^r^, Late of this City, Alderman. As also of MARGARET, his Second Wife, who departed this Life June 15th, 1766, Aged 44 Years. She was the Widow of DANIEL MEADOWS M.D. late of Ipfwich. Here alfo refteth the Body of the faid CHARLES MARSH, late of this Parifh, Gent., Who departed this Life on the 1st. day of Jan^ry^., 1789, In the 76th Year of his Age.

* Mackerell, Mccccclxxxvij.

Ministers.	Previous Charge.	Appointment.
Johannes Helmichius.		1567 or 1568.
Jean Marie.	Lion-sur-mer.	1583.
Nicolas Basnage.	Evreux.	1585.
Aaron Cappel.	London, 1591.	Nov. 1597.
Jaques Polyander.		1598.
Vacancy.		1599.
Pierre de Laune, D.D.		1601.
Philippe Delmé.		1616.
Pierre D'Assigny.	St. Helier, Jersey, 1638-43.	12 Feb., 1645-6.
Isaac Clement.		13 Feb., 1650.
Jacques le Franc.	(Anglican ordination).	29 Apl., 1657.
Vacancy.		4 Dec., 1664.
Jacques Stockmans.		23 Aug., 1665.
Pierre Chauvin.	(Anglican ordination).	21 Jan., 1683-4.
Pierre de la Caux.		1 Mch., 1683-4.
David Baldy.		4 May, 1693.
Vacancy.		1710.
Pierre des Reaux.*		27 Sep., 1712.
Vacancy.		Mchmas., 1736.
Michel Olivier Vallotton.		11 Feb., 1738-9.
Vacancy.		24 June, 1751.
Jean Bruckner.†		27 Oct., 1751.
Vacancy.		12 May, 1804.
Jean Gme. Louis Gebhart.	London.	14 July, 1805.
Vacancy.		1 Dec., 1809.
Stephen Weaver Browne.		June, 1818.

For further particulars of the above Ministers, vide Appendix *No. IX.*

* Minister of the Dutch Church, Norwich, 1696. † Minister of the Dutch Church, Norwich, from 1766.

Departure or Death.	Following Appointment.	Acting Temporarily.
Died, 1568.		
1593.		
1597.	Carentan.	
1598.	London.	
1599.	Emden.	
1601.		
3 Aug., 1656.		
1619.	Canterbury.	
Circa 13 June, 1650.	St. Martin, Jersey, 1651-1668.	
29 Apl., 1657.	Serooskerke, Walcheren.	
4 Dec, 1664.	St. Clement, Norwich, 1668; St. John Baptist, Madder Market, Norwich, 1677-1680.	
23 Aug., 1665.		Jacques le Franc.
1710.		
27 Sep., 1712.		
1736.		
11 Feb., 1738-9.		
24 June, 1751.	Switzerland (? Vallorbe).	
27 Oct., 1751.		J. Bourdillon.
Died, 12 May, 1804.		
14 July, 1805.		
1 Dec., 1809.	Cape of Good Hope.	
June, 1818.		
12 Mar., 1819.	Birmingham.	

4 Aug., 1568.	*Anciens et Diacres.* Pieter de Morimont, Louis Cornutus, Robert Godard, Johannes Bagheler, Stephanus de Loo, Johannes Pijtt, Egidius Cousin, Marten Wagnomus.*
29 Avl., 1589.	*Anciens.* Louys Desbonnets, Lauren Herchar, Jacques Le Rouge, Jacques Baguelar, Josse Destaelle, Simon de Lespaulp.
	Diacres. Paul Soullon, Jacque Pollet, Jacques Faruacque, Pierre Gossart, Adrien de le Me, Jan de Lescluse, Jean Fieuue.
16 Juin, 1590.	*Anciens.* Jan de Houueingneu, Jacques de Hayge, Robert Godart, Jan le Febure, Maximilien de Rieu.
	Diacres. Noe Leurent, Jacques Laigniel, Jan Mortelette, Jan le Leu.
20 Mars, 1592.	..... Jacques Faruacques, Noe le Duc.
	*Hommes politiques.*** Guillaume Desbonnes, Christian Cornille, Adrian de Leme.
.. ..	..... Guillaume Ployart, Bastien Bornar, Jaq[ue]s Natelyer (?), Nycollas Dietz menp . . . (?), Hugue Herbert, Michie Lescaillet.
14 Juin, 1593.	..... Noe Lorent.
5 Oct., 1594.	*Anciens.* Chrystien Cornnylle, Liennart de Herissart, Franchois Desprez.
	Diacres. Jan Cornillo, Pierre Tibau, Pierre Selosse, Melchior Dydyer, Jacques Faruarques, Noe le Duc.
4 Oct., 1595.	*Ancien.* Thomas Bonel.
	Diacre. Franchois Desmarets.
3 Juil., 1595.	..... Guillame Desbonnet, Baudin Burgar, Jan de Vatrelus.
12 Août, 1596.§	..... Gille Cambier, Jan Heudeleu, Herry le Chref, Marcq le Feure, Simon du Quennois, Jean Baudar, Simon des Ormeaux, Jaques Lescaillet, Daniel Bonnel, Jan Hauet, Estienne de Lo, Elyse Desbonnet, Jaque le Grin, Jan le Poutre.
	Diacres. Jan Lescaillet, Abraham Castell, Rolan Lescaillet, Joel Desormeaux.
	..... Nicolas du Toict (?) [ou Tourot (?).]
	Ancien. Jean Desmares.
	..... Philippe le Secar, Adrien Lecavx, Abraham de le Montaine, Louis des Hageues, Jean Fremault, Denys Lermytte, Jan Fromentin, Pierre Hautois, Jermain le Roij.
.. .... 1608.	*Anciens.* Jean Fremault, Baudin Burgar, Jacques Farvacques, Francois Deprez.
4 Juil., 1615.	*Anciens et Diacres.* Jean Moulin, Jan Doueneau, Nicolas Descelle, Jean Castel, Jean le Febure.
29 Mai, 1621.	..... Jean Marlyere, Ilande de Lescluse. Salomon Canbre, Noe Hudeleu, Jacques Stequelin.
22 Avl., 1623.	*Diacres.* Nathan Desbonnet, Jaques Fremault, Jean de le Tette, Isaac Decele.
15 Avl., 1625.†	*Diacres.* Elie Phippo, Pierre Doiun, Arnault Stequelin, Pierre de Me.
27 Mai, 1628.††	*Anciens, déchargés.* Bauduin Burgar, Pierre Hautois, Jaques Farvaque.
	Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Douin, Salomon Rotij, Jan Castel, Jan Desmarets.
3 Juin, 1628	*Anciens, choisis.* Jan Desmarets, Nicolas Decelé, Abraham Castel.
	Diacres, choisis. Nathan Desbonnet, Samuel Delcour, Pierre Despre, Jan Hautois.
26 Mai, 1629.	*Anciens, déchargés.* Jan Doeneau, Elizee Desbonnet, Germain le Roy, Elie Flipo, Noe Heudeleu.

* N.A. Misc. III. i. 221. ** N.A. Misc. III. i. 194. § This entry must include those of subsequent years for which dates are not given. † All the above, except those noted, are taken from Eg. MSS. 2568. †† From this date all appointments are from the Act Book of the Church.

26 Mai, 1629. *Diacres, déchargés.* Jan le Febure, Jan de la Teste, Jan Desbonnet, Jaques Steclin.

31 Mai, 1629. *Anciens, choisis.*‡ Jaques Farvaques, Pierre Hautois, Salomon Roti.
Diacres, choisis. Francois Malbranque, Jan Castel, Jan Desmares, Pierre Du Me.

23 Juin, 1629. *Boursier.* Abraham Castel.
Scribe. Jaques Farvacques, "pour escrire les actes."

3 Juin, 1630. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jan Desmare, laine, Nicolas de Cele, Abraham Castel.
Diacres, déchargés. Samuel de le Court, Natan Desbones, Pierre Desprez, Jan Hautojt.

10 Juin, 1630. *Anciens, choisis.* Jan Dojneau, Eljsee Desbonet, Baudewyn Burgard, Elie Phipo, Jermayn le Roy.
Diacres, choisis. Jan le Febure, Jan de le Tette, Jose Desrousseau, Jan Deshages.

23 Mai, 1632. *Anciens, déchargés.* Bauduin Burgar, Elizee Desbonet, Elie Phlippo, Germain le Roy.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean le Feure, Jan de le Teste, Josse Desrouseaux, Jan des Hague.

29 Mai, 1633. *Anciens, déchargés.* Abraham Castel, Noe Hudeleu.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre des Pres, Pierre Castel, Isaac de Cele.

5 Juin, 1633. *Anciens, choisis.* Eliee Plihppo, Germain le Roy.
Diacres, choisis. Jaen le Febure, Jaen de le Teste, Jaen Deshage.

29 Mai, 1634. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jaques Farvarque, Pierre Du Me, Mathieu Desbonet.
Diacres, déchargés. Jan Castel, David Desquire.

5 Juin, 1634. *Anciens, choisis.* Bauduin Burgar, Samuel de le Court, Abraham Castel, Noe Heudleu.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Castell, Jan de l'Escluse, Jr., Jaque Fauvrque, Jr.

3 Sep., 1635. *Anciens, déchargés.** Baudwin Burgar, Elie Philippo, Jermain le Roy.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean le Feves, Jean des Hague, Jaques Desmarets.
Hommes politiques. Francois Malbranque, Jan des Rousseaux.
Bailli. Jaques Burgar.

2 Juin, 1636. *Anciens, déchargés.* Samuel de le Cour, Abraham Castel, Noe Hudeleu.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Castel, Jean de le Cluse, Jaques Farvaques.

9 Juin, 1636. *Anciens, choisis.* Elie Phelipo, Jermain le Roy, Pierre Hucar.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre de Lecluse, Josse Derousseaux, Jaques Desmarets.

10 Juin, 1647.** *Diacre, choisi.* Jacques Des Maré en place de feu Paul le Roy.

21 Dec., 1648. *Ancien, choisi.* Simon Monijn.

31 Mai, 1649. *Anciens, déchargés.*† Isaac Decele, Daniel Desormeaux, Jan Douneau.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Dovin, Samuel Del Cour, Jan Lempreur.

7 Juin, 1649. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Devin, Daniel Decluse, David le Dru (?).
Diacres, choisis. Sebastien Tavernier, Phlippe Marlier, Eneas Phlippo.

14 Juin, 1649. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Philippe le Clerc, Jaques Dubois.

14 Juin, 1649. *Hommes politiques, choisis.* Anthoine Morillon, Joses Carpentier.

14 Juin, 1640. *Bailli, déchargé.* Pierre Dumé ; *choisi,* Jaques Del Tette.

6 Juin, 1650. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Douan, Jean Dehague, Jean le Febuer.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Cateau, Pierre Castel, Jaque Desmaret.

13 Juin, 1650. *Anciens, choisis.* Noe Heudeleu, David le Dru, Jaques Cateau.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Lempreur, Philippe Marliere, Jean Dumé.

31 Mai, 1653. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Davien, Jean Dehayine, Jean le Febure.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Depre, Jacque Demares, Isaac Decele.

7 Juin, 1653. *Anciens, choisis.* David le Drue, Dannelle Josse, Jan Lenpereur.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Du Mee, Philippe Marlierre, Philippe Rosiere.

‡ There were always six Elders. * Retarded by the Injunction of Archbishop Laud. ** Lacune in Act-Book, 2 March, 1636-7 to 25 Jan., 1643-4. † By ballot.

31 Mai, 1654. *Anciens, déchargés.* Elize Pllippo, Jean Castell, Sebastien Taverniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Castelle, Jean le Marlier, Jean de le Tette.

7 Juin, 1654. *Anciens, choisis.* Jean Deshague, Pierre Dovin, Jacques Cateau.
Diacres, choisis. Samuel de le Courre, Pierre Baiarre, Jean Daucy.

4 Juin, 1655. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Dovin, Jean Dehague, David le Dru, Jacques Cateau.
Diacres, déchargés. Samuel de le Cour, Pierre Baiarre, Jean Daucy.

11 Juin, 1655. *Anciens, choisis.* Danielle Josse, Jean Lange, Jean Lenpereur, Jean Castelle.
Diacres, choisis. Philippe Marlierre, Philippe Rosierre, Jean du Mé.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jacque du Pry, Richar Castelle.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Zacary Mahieu, Abraham Roty.
Bailli, déchargé. Jacques Demares; *choisi,* Philippe le Cercq.

3 Août, 1656. *Ancien, choisi.* Sebastien Taverniers.

1 Oct., 1656. *Scriba, choisi.* Sebastien Taverniers.

.. .... 1656. *Anciens.** Jean Lange, Jean Lempereur, Cornille du Moullier, Daniel Joze, Sebastien Taverniers.
*Diacres.** Pierre Castel, Philippe Marlier, Joses Carpentie, Jean du Mee, Jean de le Dre, Philippe Rosier.

3 Juin, 1657. *Anciens, déchargés.* Cornille du Moulin, Sebastien Taverniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Castelle, Jean de Letre, Josse Carpentier.
Anciens, choisis. Jean Dehague, Elizes Philippo.
Diacres, choisis. Davy le Dru, Abraham Castelle, Jean de Savage.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Pierre Drumes, Davy Roty.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Pierre Ferres, Jacques du Pry.
Bailli, déchargé. Philippe le Cercq; *choisis,* Jacques Castelle.

3 Juin, 1658. *Anciens, déchargés.* Daniel Josse, Jean Lange, Jean Lemprur, Jean Castel.
Diacres, déchargés. Phlipe Rosier, Phlipe Marlier, Jean Dumé.

10 Juin, 1658. *Anciens, choisis.* Jean Lempreur, Sebastien Tavernier, David Roty, Jacques Cateau.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Baiar, Eneas Phillippo, Abraham Roty.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Abraham Roty, Zacarje Maheu.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Antoine Morilon, Jaques Demare.
Bailli, déchargé. Jaques Castel; *choisi,* Jean Havet.

29 Mai, 1659. *Diacres, déchargés.* Davy le Drue, Abraham Castelle, Jean de Savage.

9 Juin, 1659. *Diacres, choisis.* Jean Danoij, Josse Carpentier, Philippe Marlierre.

16 Juin, 1659. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Pierre Ferré, Jacques de Maré, Jacques du Prye.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Zacary Mahieu, Jean Tetar, Guillaume Aldred.

27 Mai, 1660. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean Dehague, David Roty, Elize Phlippo.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Baiar, Abraham Roty, Oneas Phlippo.

5 Juin, 1660. *Anciens, choisis.* Davy Roty, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, choisis. Jacque Castelle, Jan de Hague, Jr.

13 Juin, 1660. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jean Tetar, Guillaume Aldrige.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jean Marliere, Jean Havet, Abraham du Moulin.
Bailli, déchargé. Jean le Cocq; *choisi,* Jean Marliere.

28 Mai, 1662 *Anciens, déchargés.* Samuel le Cour, Phlippe Rosir.
Diacres, déchargés. Jacques du Pre, Jean de Letre, Pierre Fere.

28 Mai, 1662. *Anciens, choisis.* Abraham Castell, Jean du Me, Samuel le Cour.
Diacres, choisis. Philippe Maeliel [Marlier], Jose Carpentier, Guillaume Aldrigde.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jacques Havé, Hugue du Bois.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Zacharias Mahu, Soloman le Dru.
Bailli, déchargé. Jean Marliere; *choisi,* Jude Havé.

* Who sign as such.

28 Mai, 1663. *Anciens, déchargés.* Samuel de le Cour, David Rosti, Abraham Castel.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean de Sauvage, Jean de Hague, Jacques Castel.
3 Juin, 1663. *Anciens, choisis.* Jacques Catteau, Sebastian Taverniers, Pierre Feré.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Bayard, Jean Lettré, Jean Feré.
10 Juin, 1663. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jean Havé, Abraham du Moulin.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Hagues du Bois, Jacques du Pré.
Bailli, déchargé. Jude Havé; *choisi,* Jacques du Buin.
29 Juin, 1663. *Scribe, choisi.* Sebastian Taverniers.
2 Juin, 1664. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean de Hague, Jean Rosty.
Diacres, déchargés. Jose Carpentier, Philippe Marlier, Guillaume Aldridge.
9 Juin, 1664. *Anciens choisis.* Pierre le Dru, Davy Roty, Elizes Phlippo.
Diacres, choisis. Philippe Rosiere, Jean de Savage, Onias Phlippo.
16 Juin, 1664. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Zachary Mahieu, Soloman le Dru.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jean Haves, Daniel Bourgar.
Bailli, déchargé. Jacque de Beuin; *choisi,* Jacque le Roij.
30 Mai, 1666. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jacques Catteau, Pierre Ferres, Sebastian Taverniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Baiar, Jean de Letres, Jean Ferres.
5 Juin, 1666. *Anciens, choisis.* Josse Carpentier, Pierre Bajar, Sebastian Taverniers.
Diacres, choisis. Jacques du Prie, David Daucy, Jean Marlierre.
14 Juin, 1666. *Homme politique, décédé.* Danielle Bourgar; *choisi,* Zacary Mahieu.
Bailli, déchargé. Jaques Havés; *choisi,* Jacques de Beuin.
30 Mai, 1667. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre le Drue, Elizes Phlippo, Sebastian Tauerniers, David Rotij.
Diacres, déchargés. Philippe Rosiere, Jean de Savage, Onias Phlippo.
6 Juin, 1667. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Ferre, Sebastian Tauerniers, Abraham Roty, Jean de Savage.
Diacres, choisis. Hugue du Bois, Jean Ferré, Jean de Hague, Jacque le Roy.
13 Juin, 1667. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jean Haves, Jude Haves.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jacque Doucemen, Jacque Haves.
Bailli, déchargé. Jacque de Beuin; *choisi,* Salomon le Drue.
29 Mai, 1668. *Anciens, déchargés.* Josse Carpentier, Pierre Baiar, Sebastien Tauerniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Philippe Rosiere, Jacque du Prie, Jean Marliere.
4 Juin, 1668. *Anciens, choisis.* Davy Rotye, Jean de Lettré, Jean de Mée.
Diacres, choisis. Jacque Haves, Onias Phlippo, Jean Haves.
11 Juin, 1668. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Zacary Mahieu, Isaacq Castell.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jaques le Beuing, Henry le Cerff.
Bailli, déchargé. Salomon le Dru; *choisi,* Abraham Drumé.
3 Juin, 1669. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Ferré, Jan Dessauvage, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, déchargés. Onias Philippo, Jan Marlier, Jan Ferré.
10 Juin, 1669. *Anciens, choisis.* Sebastian Taverniers, Pierre Bajar, Josse Carpentier.
Diacres, choisis. Jaque du Pry, Isaac Castel, Jude Havé.
17 Juin, 1669. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jaque Douchement, Jaque Havé.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Joose Carpentier, Pierre Carpentier.
Bailli, déchargé. Abraham Drumé; *choisi,* Elie l'Empereur.
2 Juin, 1670. *Anciens, déchargés.* Davy Roty, Jean de Letre, Jean du Mé.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Havé, Jean de Hague, Jaque le Roy.
9 Juin, 1670. *Anciens, choisis.* Elizes Phlippo, Jean de Savage, Onias Phlippo.
Diacres, choisis. Philippe Rosiere, Jean Marliere, Jean Ferré.
16 Juin, 1670. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jaques le Beuing, Henry le Cerf.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Abraham Drumé, Jaque Ferré.
Bailli, déchargé. Elie l'Empereur; *choisi,* Jan du Moulin.
31 Mai, 1671. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Bajar, Jose Carpentier, Sebastian Taverniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Jaque du Pry, Isaac Castel, Jude Havé.

5 Juin, 1671. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Ferre, Jan Dumé, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, choisis. Jan de Hague le jeune, Jaque le Roy, Henry le Cerf.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jose Carpentier, Pierre Carpentier.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jaque le Beungnert, Charle Gringole.
Bailli, déchargé. Jan du Moulin ; *choisi,* Jan Blondeau, Sr.

30 Mai, 1672. *Anciens, déchargés.* Elizé Philipo, Jan des Sauvage, Onias Philippo.
Diacres, déchargés. Philippe Rosier, Jaque du Pry, Jan Ferré.

6 Juin, 1672. *Anciens, choisis.* David Roty, Pierre Bajar, Sebastian Taverniers.
Diacres, choisis. Jan Lettré, Jan Havé, Jude Havé.

13 Juin, 1672. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Abraham Drumé, Jaque Ferré.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jan du Moulin, Jan Fremeau.
Bailli, déchargé. Jan Blondeau ; *choisi,* Charles Empereur.

16 Juin, 1672. *Ancien, choisi.* Onias Philippo, en place de David Rotij.

29 Mai, 1673. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Ferré, Jean du Mé, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean de Hague, Jean Marliere, Jacque le Roy.

7 Juin, 1673. *Anciens, choisis.* Josse Carpentier, Philippe Rosiere, Jean de Savage.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Ferré, Pierre Hautceur, Pierre Carpentier.

12 Juin, 1673. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jacque de Beuin, Charles Gringolle.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jacque Havé, Davy de France.
Bailli, déchargé. Charle l'Empereur ; *choisi,* Jacque Ferré.

28 Mai, 1674. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Baijar, Onias Phlippo, Sebastian Tauerniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean de Letré, Jean Havé, Jude Havé.

4 Juin, 1674. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Ferré, Jan Dumé, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, choisis. Jaque du Prij, Jan de Hague, Jan Marlier.

11 Juin, 1674. *Hommes politiques, déchargés.* Jean Fremau, Jean du Moulin.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jacque de Beuin, Jacque Gringolle.
Bailli, déchargé. Jacque Ferré ; *choisi,* Henry le Cerfe.

3 Juin, 1675. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jose Carpentier, Philippe Rosier, Jan Dessauvage.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Hautcoeur, Jan Ferré, Pierre Carpentier.

10 Juin, 1675. *Anciens, choisis.* Sebastien Taverniers, Pierre Bayar, Jan Lettré.
Diacres, choisis. Jude Havé, Isaac Castel, Jaque le Roy.

17 Juin, 1675. *Bailli, déchargé.* Henry le Cerff ; *choisi,* Philippe Varle.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jacque Havé, David le France.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Louys le France, Pierre Bayar le jeune.

1 Juin, 1676. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Ferré, Jean du Mee, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, déchargés. Jacque du Prie, Jean Marlier, Jean de Hague.

8 Juin, 1676. *Anciens, choisis.* Jose Carpentier, Onias Philippo, Jan des Sauvage.
Diacres, choisis. Jan Havé, Jan Ferré, Pierre Carpentier.

31 Mai, 1677. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Baiar, Jean de Lettré, Sebastien Taverniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Isaac Castelle, Jude Haves, Jacque le Roy.

7 Juin, 1677. *Anciens, choisis.* Philippe Rosiere, Jean du Mé, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Hautcoeur, Jean de Hague, Abraham de Drumé.

14 Juin, 1677. *Bailli, déchargé.* Charles Gringolle ; *choisi,* Charles Lenpereur.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Louij de France, Pierre Baiar.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jean du Moulin, Jacque Ferré.

30 Mai, 1678. *Anciens déchargés.* Jose Carpentier, Jan des Sauvage, Onias Philippo.
Diacres, déchargés. Jan Havé, Jan Ferré, Pierre Carpentier.

6 Juin, 1678. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Bajar, Pierre Ferré, Sebastien Taverniers.
Diacres, choisis. Jaque de Prij, Jude Havé, Jaques le Roy.

13 Juin, 1678. *Bailli, déchargé.* Charles Lenpereur ; *choisi,* Jean Heudeleu.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jean de le Becq, Jean Hachar.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jacque le Beuin, Charles Gringolle.

29 Mai, 1679. *Anciens, déchargés.* Philippe Rosierre, Jean du Mé, Abraham Roty.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean de Hague, Abraham du Drumé, Pierre Hautcoeur.

5 Juin, 1679. *Anciens, choisis.* Jan de Lettré, Jan des Sauvage, Onias Philippo.
Diacres, choisis. Isaac Castel, Pierre Carpentier, Jean Ferré.

12 Juin, 1679. *Bailli, déchargé.* Jean du Moulin ; *choisi,* Ely Lenpereur.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jean du Moulin, Jacque Ferre.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Louij de France, Pierre Coquedé.

3 Juin, 1680. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Bayar, Pierre Feifres, Sebastien Taverniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Jacque du Prije, Jude Haves, Jacque le Roy.

10 Juin, 1680. *Anciens, choisis.* Sebastien Taverniers, Abraham Roty, Jean du Mé.
Diacres, choisis. Philippe Rosierre, Jean Havé, Jean de Hague.

17 Juin, 1680. *Bailli, déchargé.* Ely Lenpereur ; *choisi,* Jacque Gringolle.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Charles Gringolle, Jacque de Beuein.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Israel Vennin, Jaque Ferri.

2 Juin, 1681. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean de Letré, Sebastian Taverniers, Jean de Savage, Enias Phlippo.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Carpentier, Jean Ferré, Isaac Castelle.

9 Juin, 1681. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Bayar, Pierre Ferré, Jose Carpentier, Jan Des Sauvage, Jan Lettré.
Diacres, déchargés. Jan Havé, Jan Ferré, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, déchargés. Jude Havé, Pierre Hautoeur, Jaque le Roy.

16 Juin, 1681. *Bailli, déchargé.* Jacque Gringolle ; *choisi,* David Riqué.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Louij de France, Pierre Coquedé.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Charles Gringolle linné, David Havé.

1 Juin, 1682. *Anciens déchargés.* Bastian Tauernie, Onias Philippo, Davy Roty.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Ferré, Jean de Sauuage le jeune, Jacque Dume.

15 Juin, 1682. *Bailli, déchargé.* David Reique ; *choisi,* Zacarie Mahieu, le jeune.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Isaiel Venient, Jacque Fara.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Herie le Cherffe, Jasque Graiengol.

31 Mai, 1683. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Bajar, Josse Carpentie, Pierre Ferré, Jean du Mée.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean de Hague, Pierre Haucoeur, Jacque le Roy.

7 Juin, 1683. *Anciens, choisis.* Jean de Letre, Philippe Rosierre, Jean de Savage, Jean Havé.
Diacres, choisis. Abraham Drumé, Josse Carpentier le jeune, Pierre Carpentier, Jacque Ferré.

14 Juin, 1683. *Bailli, déchargé.* Zacary Mahieu le jeune ; *choisi,* Pierre Patein.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Charle Gringolle, David Haves.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Pierre Coquedé, Michieu Honoré.

29 Mai, 1684. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Bajar, Sebastian Tauerniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Ferré, Jacque du Mé.
Anciens, choisis. Pierre Baiar, Sebastian Tauerniers.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Havé, Jude Havé.
Bailli, déchargé. Pierre Patein ; *choisi,* Jacque Ferré.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Henry le Cerfe, Jacque Gringolle.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Louj de France, Jacque de Beuin.

28 Mai, 1685. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Bayar, Jean de Letre.
Diacres, déchargés. Abraham Drumé, Josse Carpentie, Jacque Ferré, Pierre Carpentier.

4 Juin, 1685. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean de Letre, Philippe Rosiere, Jean de Hague.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Ferré, Pierre Haucoeur, Jean du Moulin, Henry le Cerfe, Jacque Gringolle.

11 Juin, 1685. *Bailli, déchargé.* Jacque Haues ; *choisi,* Paul du Me.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Michieu Honoré, Pierre Coquedé.

11 Juin, 1685. *Hommes politiques, choisis.* Philippe Varlé, David Riqué.
3 Juin, 1686. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean de Letre, Sebastian Tauerniers, Philippe Rosiere, Jean de Savage.
Diacres, déchargés. Jude Hauee, Jacque Gringolle.
10 Juin, 1686. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Bayar, leinné, Pierre Ferré, Pierre Carpentie, Josse Carpentie.
Diacres, choisis. Jacque Ferré, Jacque le Roy.
6 Jan., 1687. *Ancien, choisi.* Sebastian Tauerniers.
31 Mai, 1688. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Bayar, Pierre Ferré, Josse Carpentie.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean du Moulin, Henry le Cerfe, Jean Ferré.
7 Juin, 1688. *Anciens, choisis.* Philippe Rosierre, Jude Haué, Josse Carpentie.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Bayar le jeune, Paul du Mee, Abraham Drumee.
14 Juin, 1688. *Bailli, déchargé.* Pierre Castelle ; *choisis,* Jacque le Drue.
Hommes, politiques, déchargés. Philippe Varles, David Rique.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Michieu Honoré, Charle Gringolle.
30 Mai, 1689. *Anciens, déchargés.* Onias Philippo. Josse Carpentie, Pierre Carpentie.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Haucoeur, Jacque le Roy, Jacque Ferree.
6 Juin, 1689. *Anciens, choisis.* Enias Phlippo, Jean du Moulin, Jean Ferré.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Castelle, Philippe Varlé, Jean Blondeau.
13 Juin, 1689. *Bailli, déchargé.* Jacque le Drue ; *choisi,* David Riqué.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jean Fremau, Jean Cerfe.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Abel le Cerfe, Pierre du Den [Duden].
29 Mai, 1690. *Anciens, déchargés.* Enias Phlippo, Philippe Rosierre, Jude Havé, Sebastian Tauerniers.
Diacres, déchargés. Paul du Mee, Pierre Bayar, Abraham de Drumee.
5 Juin, 1690. *Anciens, choisis.* Sebastian Tauerniers, Henry le Cerfe, Josse Carpentie, Pierre Carpentie.
Diacres, choisis. Jacque Haué, Jean Fremaux, Jacque Ferré.
12 Juin, 1690. *Bailli, déchargé.* David Riqué ; *choisi,* Pierre Coquedé.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Michié Honoré, Charle Gringolle.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Zacary Mahieu, Anthonine Duin.
28 Mai, 1691. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean du Moulin, Jean Feré.
Diacres, déchargés. Pierre Castel, Jean Blondeau, Philippe Varlé.
4 Juin, 1691. *Anciens, choisis.* Philip Rosier, Enéas Philippo, Jude Have.
Diacres, choisis. Pierre Hautour *(sic),* Abraham Drume, David Riquie.
11 Juin, 1691. *Bailli, déchargé.* Pierre Coquedé ; *choisi,* David Piron.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Pierre Duden, Abele le Serfe.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Pierre Fere, Jean le Serfe.
21 Mai, 1693. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean du Moulin, Jean Feré.
Diacres déchargés. Pierre Castel, Pierre Coquedé, Philippe Warlé.
28 Mai, 1693. *Anciens, choisis.* Jean le Sauvage, Francois de la Colombiere, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres. choisis. Henry le Cerf, Joses Carpentier, Zacharie Mayeu.
2 Juin, 1695. *Anciens déchargés.* Judas Havet, Joel Fermoult.
Diacres déchargés. Jaque Fere, Jaques Gringole, Jean Blondeau.
9 Juin, 1695. *Anciens, choisis.* Judas Havet, Joel Fermoult.
Diacres, choisis. Jaque Fere, Pierre Coquidé, Jean Fermoult.
2 Juin, 1698. *Anciens, déchargés.* Pierre Carpentier, Joel Fremoult, Francois de la Colombine.
Diacres, déchargés. Henry le Cerf, Jean Blondeau, David Riquier.
9 Juin, 1698. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Carpentier, Joel Fremoult, Francois de la Colombine.
Diacres, choisis. Henry le Cerf, Jean Blondeau, David Mounier.

30 Mai, 1700. *Anciens, déchargés.* Joel Fremoult, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, déchargés. Henry le Cerf, Jean Blondeau.
6 Juin, 1700. *Anciens, choisis.* Joel Fremoult, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, choisis. Joses Carpentier, Jean Fremoult, Augustin de Cleve.
13 Juin, 1700. *Bailli, déchargé.* Louis de France: *choisi,* Bartelemy .....
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jean le Cerf, Charle Gringolle.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Charle Gringolle, . . . ee L'Ecuyer, Charle de la Haize.
28 Mai, 1702. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean de Cleve l'aine, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Fremoult, Joses Carpentier.
4 Juin, 1702. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Carpentier, Augustin de Cleve.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Fremoult, Jaques Lormier, Thomas de la Hayze.
30 Mai, 1703. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jude Hauet, Henry le Cherf, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Blundeau, Jaque Fere, Jean de la Hayze.
10 Juin, 1703. *Anciens, choisis.* Jude Havet, Henry le Cerf, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Blondeau, Jaque Fere, Jean de la Hayze.
1 Juin, 1704. *Anciens déchargés.* Pierre Carpentier, Augustin de Cleve.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Fremoult, Jean de la Hayze, Jaque Lormier, Thomas de la Hayze.
8 Juin, 1704. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Carpentier, Jose Carpentier.
Diacres, choisis. David le Monnier, Jean le Monnier, Thomas de la Haize.
15 Juin, 1704. *Bailli, déchargé.* Salomon Pilon.*
Bailli, choisi. Abel le Cerf.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Isaac Lecuyer.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Louis France le jeune, Jaques Havel.
31 Mai, 1705. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jude Haué, Henry le Cerf, Joel Fremoult, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jacque Feré, John Blondeau.
7 Juin, 1705. *Anciens, choisis.* Jude Haué, Henry le Cerf, Joel Fremoult, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, choisis. John Fremoult, John Blondeau.
14 Juin, 1705. *Bailli, déchargé.* Abel le Cerf; *choisi,* Josué Belliard.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Barthelemy la Guerre.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Barthelemy la Guerre, Baltarar Pierron, John Barbé.
29 Mai, 1707. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jude Haue, Henry le Cerf, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Fremoult, Jean Blondeau.
5 Juin, 1707. *Anciens, choisis.* Jude Haue, Henry Cerf, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Blondeau, Zacharie Maheu.
12 Juin, 1707. *Bailli, déchargé.* Abel le Sherf; *choisi,* Flipe Varlé.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. John Barbé, Baltazar Pieron.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Corneille du Moulin, Abraham le Noir.
3 Juin, 1708. *Anciens, déchargés.* Joses Carpentier, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, déchargés. David le Mounier, Jacques Lormier, Jean le Mounier, Thomas de la Hayze.
10 Juin, 1708. *Anciens, choisis.* Jean Fremoult, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, choisis. David le Mounier, Izaac Lescuyer, Jean le Mounier, Thomas de la Hayze.
17 Juin, 1708. *Bailli, déchargé.* Philippe Varlé; *choisi,* Pierre Duden.
Homme politique, déchargé. John Dupuis.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jacque Hazel, Barthelemy John Laguerre.

* Vide 1691, Piron.

2 Juin, 1709. *Anciens déchargés.* Jude Haue, Henry Sorf, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Blundeau, Zaquarie Mayheu.

9 Juin, 1709. *Anciens, choisis.* Jude Havé, Henry le Cerf, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Blondeau, Jaque Lormier.

16 Juin, 1709. *Bailli, déchargé.* Pierre Duden; *choisi,* Abel le Cerf.
Homme politique, déchargé. Abraham le Noir; *choisi,* Thomas Fourgoun.

1 Juin, 1710. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jean Fremoult, Peter Carpentier.
Diacres, déchargés. David le Mounier, Izaac Lescuyer, Jean le Mounier, Thomas de la Haise.

8 Juin, 1710. *Anciens, choisis.* Pierre Carpentier, Zacharie Mayheu.
Diacres, choisis. Dauid le Mounier, Izaac Lescuyer, Jean le Mounier, Thomas de la Hayze.
Bailli, choisi. Abell le Cerf.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Jaques Havell, Barthelemy Jean la Guerre.

31 Mai, 1711. *Anciens déchargés.* Henry le Cerf, Jude Haue, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Blundeau, Jaque Lormier.

6 Juin, 1711. *Anciens, choisis.* Henry le Cerf, Jude Haue, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Blundeau, Jaque Lormier.
Bailli, choisi. Louis de France.

29 Mai, 1712. *Anciens, déchargés.* Zacharie Mayheu, Pierre Carpentier.
Diacres, déchargés. Izaac Lescuyer, Dauid le Mounier, Jean le Mounier.
Anciens, choisis. Pierre Carpentier, Dauid le Mounier.
Diacres, choisis. Lucas Lecaux, Izaac Lescuyer.
Bailli, choisi. Philippe Warle.
Hommes politiques, déchargés. Jaques Havell, Barthelemy Jean le Guerre.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Thomas Locquin, Pierre de la Haize.

28 Mai, 1713. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jude Haue, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean Blondeau, Jaque Lormier.
Anciens, choisis. Jude Haue, Gaston Martineau, Jaques Lormier.
Diacres, choisis. Jean Blondeau, Jean le Mounier.
Bailli, choisi. Abraham le Noir.
Hommes politiques, choisis. Thomas Fourgon, Jean Dupuy.

3 Juin, 1714. *Ancien, déchargé.* Dauid le Mounier.
Diacres, déchargés. Izaac Lescuyer, Jean le Mounier.
Ancien, choisi. Dauid le Mounier.
Diacres, choisis. Izaac Lescuyer, Jean le Mounier.
Bailli, choisi. Abraham le Noir.
Homme politique, choisi. Thomas Fourgon.

2 Juin, 1715. *Anciens, déchargés.* Jude Haue, Gaston Martineau.
Diacre, déchargé. Jean le Mounier.
Anciens, choisis. Jude Haue, Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, choisis. Jean le Mounier, Pierre de la Haize, Barthelemy Johnson.
Bailli, choisi. Thomas Locquin.
Homme politique, choisi. Jaque Havel.

30 Mai, 1716. *Anciens, déchargés.* Dauid le Mounier, Jaques Lormier.
Diacre, déchargé. Izaac Lescuyer.
Anciens, choisis. Dauid le Mounier, Jaques Lormier.
Diacre, choisi. Izaac Lescuyer.
Bailli, choisi. Jean Barbé.
Homme politique, choisi. Thomas Loquin.

6 Juin, 1717. *Ancien, déchargé.* Gaston Martineau.
Diacres, déchargés. Jean le Mounier, Bartelemy Johnson.

6 Juin, 1717.	*Anciens, choisis.* Gaston Martineau, Arnoult des Reaux.
	Diacres, choisis. Jean le Mounier, Bartelemy Johnson.
29 Mai, 1718.	*Anciens, déchargés.* Dauid Mounier, Jaque Lormier.
	Diacre, déchargé. Isaac Lescuyer.
	Anciens, choisis. Dauid Mounier, Jaque Lormier.
	Diacres, choisis. Isaac Lescuyer, Gaston Martineau.
	Le Bailli continué.
28 Mai, 1719.	*Anciens, déchargés.* Arnaud des Reaux, Gaston Martineau, senr.
	Diacres, déchargés. Jean le Mounier, Bartelemy la Guerre.
	Anciens, choisis. Arnauld des Reaux, Gaston Martineau.
	Diacres, choisis. Lucas Decaux, Bartelemy Laguerre.
	Bailli, choisi. Louis de France.
28 Mai, 1721.	*Anciens, déchargés.* Dauid le Mounier, Jaque Lormier.
	Diacres, déchargés. Isaac Lescuyer, Gaston Martineau le jeune.
	Anciens, choisis. Dauid le Mounier, Jaques Lormier.
	Diacre, choisi. Isaac Lescuyer.
31 Mai, 1722.	*Ancien déchargé.* Gaston Martineau.
	Diacres, déchargés. Lucas Decaux, Bartelemy Janson.
	Anciens, choisis. Gaston Martineau, Jean Mounier.
	Diacres, choisis. Lucas Lecaux, Bartelemy Janson, Thomas Wautier.
	Bailli, choisi. Louis de France.
	Hommes politiques, choisis. Jaques Havell, Jean Dupuy.
30 Mai, 1723.	*Anciens, déchargés.* Dauid le Mounier, Jaques Lormier.
	Diacre, déchargé. Isaac Lescuyer.
	Anciens, choisis. Dauid le Mounier, Jaques Lormier.
	Diacres, choisis. Isaac Lescuyer, Louis de France.
	Hommes politiques, choisis. Jaques Havel, Jean Dupuy.
4 Juin, 1724.	*Ancien, déchargé.* Gaston Martineau.
	Diacres, déchargés. Lucas Lecaux, Bartelemy Janson.
11 Juin, 1724.	"Ils ont tous estes réchoisis."
1 Juin, 1725.	*Anciens, déchargés.* Dauid Mounier, Jaques Lormier.
	Diacre, déchargé. Isaac Lescuyer.
	"Tous ont estes remis à leur place."
17 Juin, 1739.	*Diacre, choisi.* Isaac Olier.
8 Nov., 1753.	*Anciens.* Paul Colombine, Abraham Pigney.
	Diacres. Pierre le Mounier, David Colombine.
1 Mai, 1770.	*Anciens.* Paul Colombine, David Colombine.
	Diacres. Pierre Colombine. Etienne Joseph Dordoy, Jaque Alric.
15 Dec., 1782.	*Ancien.* Paul Colombine.
	David Colombine and Jaques Alric *(sign as members of the Consistory).*
1809.	*Diacres (sign as such).* Philip Meadows Martineau and J. C. Hampp.
1819.	*Diacre.* Mr. Thomas Martineau, Surgeon, of the City of Norwich.
24 Nov., 1828.	"I, Philip Meadows Martineau, sole surviving Deacon and Trustee do hereby appoint Henry Martineau, of the City of Norwich, Co-Deacon and Trustee with me.*
	(Signed) P. M. MARTINEAU.

* This is the last entry in the Act-book ; after 1725, the formal entries of the discharge and election of the Elders and Deacons ceased to be made.

30 July, 1685.	Pierre Castel, "avecq promesse de garder la discipline."*
29 Sep., „	Jacque Baijar, „ „ „ „
3 Dec., „	Pierre Baijar, le jeune.
3 Dec., „	Simon Baijar.
13 May, 1668.	...., femme du Sr. Queron.
23 Mch. 1710.	Thomas Locquin.
13 Aug. 1710.	Abraham le Noir.
30 Apl., 1711.	Thomas Vautier.
24 Apl., 1712.	Marie Martineau, by examination. [Mr. Gaston Martineau mentioned 8 May, 1712].
29 May, 1712.	Jean Dupuy le jeune, by examination.
9 July, 1713.	Marie Des Reaux, by examination.
5 Oct., 1713.	Lucas Decaux le jeune, by examination.
8 July, 1714.	Gaston Martineau le jeune, by examination.
17 Apl., 1715.	Jean Barbé et Ester sa femme, with attestation from church of London.
6 July, 1715.	Marianne Dupuy, by examination.
26 June, 1716.	Monsieur Arnaud Des Reaux, Merchant, by examination and by repute, having lived 11 years at Norwich.
11 Oct., 1716.	Susanne Des Reaux.
18 May, 1718.	Esther Decaux, by examination by Mr. Jembelin, Minister of the church of London.
8 Oct., 1719.	Marguerite Des Reaux, by examination.
8 Oct., 1719.	Elisabet Des Reaux, by examination.
23 Oct., 1720.	Jean Pierre de Baine, j. homme, perruquier, with attestation of Leicester Fields church, London.
11 Mch., 1721.	Marie Decaux, by certificate of examination.
5 Oct., 1721.	Jaque Vautier, j. h., by examination.
26 Nov., 1721.	Aubert Massi et Jeanne Massi, son espouse, with attest. of Amsterdam.
10 Dec., 1721.	Isaac Dupir, with certificate of 1703 of Mr. Baldy, minister of this church.
11 Jan., 1721-2.	Esther le Mounier, by examination.
21 Jan., 1722.	Guillaume Martineau, with certificate of Mr. Barbauld, one of the Ministers of the church of London.
5 July, 1722.	Anthoine le Mounier, j.h., by examination.
27 Aug., 1722.	Alexander Arabin, j.h., with attestation of the church at Wandsworth.
4 Apl., 1723.	Thomas Blondel, by examination.
27 Nov., 1723.	Jean Baptiste Vautier, j.h., with attestation of the church of London.
22 Dec., 1723.	David le Mounier, j.h., with certificate of Mr. Besombe.
29 Sep., 1726.	Pierre le Mounier, by examination.
29 Sep., 1726.	Elizabeth le Mounier, his sister, by examination.
4 Jan., 1726-7.	Anne de Caux, by examination.
6 Oct., 1728.	Jean Gats, j.h., de Coingnac en France, with attest. of the Walloon church of Rotterdam.
20 Jan., 1728-9.	Abraham Pigney, with attestation of the Walloon church of London.
21 Apl., 1729.	Jaque Vautier de Londres, with attestation of the church of Wheeler-street, London.

* From the "livre des Actes"; the earlier members were not entered.

21 Dec., 1729.	Thomas Vautier, with attestation of the church of Jersey.
1 Nov., 1730.	Pierre Callobine (Colombine), by examination.
1 Nov., 1730.	John Baptiste Vautier.
4 Apl., 1731.	Paul Colombine, by examination.
16 Sep., 1744.	Louys Ourry *(sic)*, with attestation of the French church of Castle Street, London.
27 Oct., 1751.	Jean Bruckner, Pasteur, in place of Mr. Valotin.
1 Oct., 1752.	Jaques Etienne Alric, j. h., de Geneve, with "temoignage."
4 May, 1752.	Jean Pierre Gilliairon, with "temoignage" of the French church of Vevey.
5 Jan., 1754.	N. Matthé, j. h., de Valangin dans la principauté de Neuf-châtel avec temoignage.
1 June, 1757.	Estienne Joseph Dordoy de Lion *(sic)* et Marie son epouse, avec temoignage de l'Artillerie de Londre.
22 Dec., 1760.	Isaac Samuel Bel, j. h, de Payerne dans le Canton de Berne avec temoignage.
1 Nov., 1763.	Antoine Chartier de Canterbury avec temoignage.
1 Apl., 1770.	Catherine Dordoy, fille d'Etienne Joseph Dordoy, native de Londre.
12 Apl., 1772.	Marguerite Dordoy, „ „ „ „ „ „
17 June, 1786.	Marie Philippine Julienne André, d'Offenbach avec temoinage d'Offenbach.
1 June, 1791.	David and Pierre Colombine.

Attestation to depart.

14 Jan., 1646-7.	Given to the wife of Jean Dore and refused at present for him and his two daughters.

RETURN OF STRANGERS AT NORWICH, 1568.

"**Reverendissimo** in Christo patri et Domino Domino Matthaeo Divina providentia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Angliae primati et Metropolitano, JOHANNES Divina providentia antedicta Norvicensis Episcopus Salutem et fraternam in Domino Charitatem cum omni Reverentia et honore tanti Reverendissimi (*sic*) Patri debitas Litteras vestras reverendissimas manu vestra propria consignatas, et nobis missas ac directas unacum quibusdam articulis eisdem affixis nuper xxvi^to. *(sic)* die mensis Maii ultimo elapsi; Debitis cum honore et reverentia recepimus sub hac [forma] verborum feriè.

Salutem in Christo. Whereas I have received from the Quenes highnessa commandment by letters, to oversee all such strangers as be come into her Realme; within this province who intending to repaire thither for sattisfaction of their Conscience in Christian Religion according to the order allowed in this Realme, yet much doubt is made, that amongst such Numbers divers more be infected with dangerous opinions, contrarye to the faith of Christs Church, As Anabaptistes and such other sectaries, And such as be doubted of to be guiltie of some horrible crime of Rebellion, Murder, Robberies, or such like committed by them, in the partes from whence they came, To which kind of people the Queenes Majestie meaneth in no case to permitt anie refuge in her Dominions, And yet graciously intendeth to give protection as by her letters Patents to all other such as be knowne or commonly reputed to be of Christian Conversation, Whereupon in her Majesties name, and by her Commandment and authoritie I do will and require your Lordship without Delaye to make special and particuler Visitation and Inquisition, of everie parish within your dioces, where such be resident according to the Articles herein severally sett forth, and therupon to cause perfect Registers to be made soe to continue and to be certified, And if yee, shall finde anye persons susspected of the aforesaid Crimes or otherwise, that shall not be conformable to such order of Religion, as is agreeable to the Lawes of the Realme or as is permitted to such places specially appointed for the Resort of Strangers to the Exercise of Religion in the use of Common prayer and the Sacraments to give advertisement to the Queenes Justices and Ministers of laye power to proceed specially to the tryall of the said Crimes, prayeing yo^r. Lordshipp to use such Diligence heerein and in such speede as your service therein may content the Prince, and the occasion that the said strangers may have the more peaceable abideing within this her realme to the comfort of her naturall subjects. And thus I bidd your Lordship well to fare as my selfe, from my house att Lambhithe the xvi^th of May 1568. Yo^r. Loveinge Brother, MATTHIE CANTUARIEN.

ARTICLES. First yee shall enquire of the Number how many persons, being Strangers borne as well men as women, and children are dwellinge and are resident and abideing within the severall parishes of your Diocesse, of what nature they be.

ITEM, yee shall enquire what number be appointed by the Licence and grant of the Queenes Majesties Letters Patents to understand of the number.

ITEM, how long every of them have beene dwellinge or abideing there, and what the names of everie one of them are, and abut what time everye one of them came first hither, and what were the causes of their repair thither.

ITEM, of what trade liveing or occupation they be of and how manye of them are vehementlye suspected of evill liveing, or to be setters forward or faverours of any Noughtie Religion or Sect.

ITEM, whether they doe resorte to their parish Churches to heare Divine Service and to receive the Sacraments as other of the parishioners doe or are bound to doe.

ITEM, how manye of them absent themselves from the said severall parish Churches and what their names be.

ITEM, how manie of them resorte to their Churches appointed for Strangers in the Cittie.

ITEM, what manner of Ministers, readers, or other such Ecclesiasticall persons, be among them though they live and teach in what Sinceritie of Doctrine and Concord of Christian Charitie.

Nos vero pro nostro erga vestram paternitatem officio, Litteris et mandatis vestris Reverendissimis (uti decet) obtemporare affectantes, vestrae igitur paternitati Reverendissimae, Nomina et Cognomina Concionatorum, seniorum, Diaconorum et aliorum ffratrum, peregrinorum quorumcunque cum illorum Doctrina conversatione occupationibus, mechanicis, opificiis et natalibus Locis et quibus de causis ex illis sunt profugi quoque tempore ad hoc inclitum Angliae Regnum pervenerint et de privilegiis et numero a Regia Majestate concessis illis qui ad Civitatem Norvicensem et Diocesam ejusdem remigrarunt prout vestrarum Litterarum Reverendissimarum Suprascriptarum et articulorum eisdem affixorum et connexorum tenore presentium significamus et certificamus (facta primitus per Nos et Seniores dictorum Peregrinorum et alios Nobis adhaerentes et existentes in sacros Litteris et Doctrina peritos Examinatione et Inquisitione diligenti in hac parte.) In cujus Rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum Manerio nostro de Ludham quarto die mensis Augusti Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo octavo, et nostrae consecrationis Anno octavo.*

Catalogus omnium fidelium qui censentur in Eccl'ia Christi Gallicana quæ nunc est Norwici quiq' innocenti et modesta vita suam religionem ac pietatem tum publice tum priuater in omni Religionis exercitu testantur cujusque rei gratia in predictum oppidum sese receperunt.

Sequuntur Nomina reliquorum fidelium cum tota familia, vxoribus atq' liberis, qui pie sese gerunt et discipline ecclesiastice post multum examen' tum fidei tum morum semet submiserunt atq' adeo per illam nunc reguntur, causamq' sui aduentus in hanc Regionem, Christiane fidei liberam professionem habent.

Sequuntur Nomina eorum qui necdum recepti sunt in commune corpus Ecclie neq, ad sacram synaxim admissi, quia nondum publicam fidei confessionem in coetu fidelium ediderunt, interea tamen pie et modeste sese gerunt eoq' tendunt et ad oblat' occasionem prodeant.†

Antony. The wife of Antony, glass maker, from Lille. Came two years ago.

Arnout. Gabriel Arnouldus, merchant, Cambrai. Ten months ago, with two children, shortly followed by his wife.

Jean Arnouldis, baker, Hainault. Ten months ago, with an English wife and one child.

Bacheler. Jean Baghelerius, says maker, Flanders. One year ago, with wife and two children.

Bailleu ?. Clara, the wife of Pierre Baillen. In the middle of the summer, with two children.

Bar, du. Michael du Bar. "Rappoincteur des drapps." Eleven months ago, came to his wife.

Barbier. Paul Barbe, weaver, Flanders. Three years ago, wife and four children.

Jean Barbien, says maker, Flanders. Ten months ago, wife and one young daughter

Baudry. Martin Baudry, fuller, Flanders. One year ago, wife and one infant.

Billet. Jean Billetius, draper. In the middle of the summer, wife and one man-servant.

Bourdecellus. Leo Bourdecellus, weaver, Artois. Two years ago, wife and young daughter.

Boys, du. Arthur du Boys, wool comber, Artois. Two years ago, wife and four children.

Ferinus du Boys, wool comber, Flanders. Ten months ago, wife and one man-servant.

Jean du Boys, six or seven weeks ago.

Bretel ?. Claudius Bristellus, fringe maker, ex Comitatu St. Pauli [Pol]. Thirteen months ago, with wife.

* Bodleian Library, Oxford. Tanner MSS. xcii, 139. From a copy of the letter which was sent by the Bishop of Norwich to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in answer to his letter of the 16th of May, for which *vide* N. A. Misc., Vol. III. i. 198.

† Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, Vol. III, pt. i., p. 221-226. This list has been anglicised and arranged in alphabetical order. It will be noted that the Tanner MSS. supply the exact date which was wanting in Mr. Rye's reference.

Bullois. Catherine Bullois, spinster, Lille. One year ago.

Callonne. Pierre Calonnetz, Lille. Eleven months ago, wife and two children.
Camme. Gilles Camme, weaver, Flanders. End of last Easter.
Carpentier. The wife of Simon Carpentarius, wool comber, Hainault. One year ago, with one infant.
Caron. Nicolas Carronius, wool comber, Lille. Nineteen years ago, with an English wife, and one child.
Casier. Jean Casee, dyer of blue colour, Denison. Seven or eight years ago, wife, two sons and two daughters.
Chaimier ?. Robert Chamien, locksmith, Liege. Three years ago.
Cire, de. Hector Chire, tailor, Artois. Five years ago, wife, two children and one man-servant.
Cocquyt. Thomas Chocquetn, wool comber, Artois. Ten months ago, wife and mother.
Claess. Adrian Claess, schoolmaster, Antwerp. Eleven or twelve months ago, wife, and two boys as servants.
Clippelle ?. Jeanne Clapettia, widow, East Flanders. Came viâ Dieppe, last winter.
Cornet. Vincent Cornetius, cloth shearer, Flanders. Eleven months ago, with six children.
Cornu. Louis Cornutus, weaver of silk fringe, Lille. One year ago, wife and four workmen, apprentices.
Cnockeart. François Cnockardus, "faiseur des gardes" (? sword hilts), Flanders. One year ago, wife and two children.
Corbeau. Oliver Corbeau, merchant, Lille. One year ago, wife and three children.
Cornillo. Francisca Corneillo, spinster, Armentiers. Twenty-nine months ago.
Gaspar Cornillo, weaver, Armentiers. Thirteen months ago, wife and two children
Corte, de. Nicolas Cortes, fringe maker, Lille. Fifteen months ago, wife and one son, and his brother-in-law, Sebastian Groscoeur.
Cousin. Gilles Cousinius, says maker. One year ago, wife and one young daughter.
Creton, de. Antonia Creston, widow, Lille, and one daughter.

Deniau. The wife of Pierre Derneau, wool comber, Lille. One year ago, and one infant.
Des Bonnet. Louis des Bonnete, draper, Flanders. Nine months ago, wife and his sister.
Des Champs. Gille des Camps, Lille. Fourteen months ago, wife and three children.
The wife of Noe des Camps, "netoris," Lille. Three months ago, with one daughter.
Des Chiens. Michael des Chiens, silk weaver. One year ago, wife and two children.
Des Passetts. The wife of Pierre des Passetts, East Flanders. Came viâ Dieppe, last winter, with three children.
Des Pres. Martin des Pres, wool comber, Flanders. Ten months ago, with his wife.
Vincent des Pres, draper, Flanders, One year ago, with his wife.
Diericksz. Cornelis Dirieksz merchant, Brabant. Eight months ago, with wife, three children and one n aid-servant.

Faber. Maria, widow of Jean Faber, East Flanders. Viâ Dieppe, last winter, with seven children.
Forterie, de la. Philippe de la Forterie, weaver and wool comber, Flanders, two years ago, with wife.
Four, du. Nicolas du Four, valuer, Flanders. Thirteen months ago, wife and three children.
Frere. The wife of Germain Frere.
George Nicolas George, herdsman. Flanders. In the middle of the summer, wife and infant.
Godart. Robert Godart, dealer in cloth and bays, Lille. Two-and-a-half years ago, wife, two sons and three daughters.
Grand. Jean Grand, merchant, Moselle district of Lotharingia. Five years ago, wife of London, and two children.

Grave, de. Jean de Grave, weaver, Flanders. Eleven months ago, wife and infant son.
Groscoeur. Sebastian Groscoeur, fringe maker, Lille. Two-and-a-half years ago, wife, two children and his brother-in-law, Nicolas de Cortes.
Guesguieres (?). Antonius Guecquilrius, "cangamier" [? hemp spinner]. . . years ago, wife, children and one maid-servant.

Halle. Philippotta, the wife of Hieronymus Halle, surgeon, Lille. One year ago, with four children.
Modet. Barbara Harmani Moded,* Antwerp. One year ago.
Helmichius. Johannes Helmichius, Minister of God's word, Utrecht. Nine months ago, with his wife Jebetta, his sister joined them in the month of May.
Henricus. Locksmith, Liége.
Hermisen (?). Mattheus Hersin, fringe maker, Valenciennes. Fourteen months ago, wife, three children and his sister Barbara.
Holebecq. Francis Hollebecus, weaver, Lille. One year ago, wife and infant.

Laenurier. Jean Laenurier, wool comber, Valenciennes. Wife and two children.
La Talle, de. The wife of Stephen de la Talle, fuller, Artois. Three years ago, one young daughter.
Le Becque. Margareta le Becque, widow, Armentières. Eight months ago.
Le Dente. Jeanne le Dente, widow, East Flanders. Came viâ Dieppe last winter.
Le Grain. Gilles le Granu, wool comber, Flanders. Ten months ago, wife and two children
Le Maistre. Arnold le Maistre, wool comber, Flanders. Eleven months ago.
Le Peret. Germain le Peret, draper, Lille. Twenty five months ago, wife, three children, and servant.
Le Turck. Noe le Turcus, weaver, Flanders. Three years ago, and wife.
Linne, de. Nicolas de Linne, wool comber, Hainault. Eight months ago, wife and eight children.
Loo, de. Stephen de Loo, wool comber, Flanders. Fifteen months ago, wife and infant.
Louvel, de. Nicolas de Loveel, "cangamuer" (? hemp spinner), Artois. One year ago.
Luc. Luc Luc, fringe maker, Hainaut. Thirteen months ago, wife and two children.

Marchand. Pierre Marchant, fringe mlaker, Lille. Last winter, six months ago.
Melun, de. Alexander de Melun, tailor, Brabant. Five months ago, and wife.
Mey, du. Jean du Mey, wool comber, Valenciennes. Nine years ago, wife and five children.
Morimont, de. Gaspar de Morimonte, formerly corn dealer, Namur. Ten months ago, wife, two children and one maid-servant.
Pierre de Morimont, "saccararius" (? corn merchant), Namur. Ten months ago, wife, five children and one maid-servant.

Noiseux. Jean Noffius, wool comber, Lille. One year ago.

Oboz. Nazar Oboz, wool comber, Artois. Two years ago and wife.
Obry. Renaldus Obry, wool comber, Armentières. Two months ago.
Olencourte, de. The wife of Laurent de Olencourte, says maker. Five years ago, with one son and one workman.

Peiltiere. Margareta Peiltiere, widow, Armentieres. Twenty nine months ago.
Penty, du. Antony du Penty, wool comber, Flanders. Eleven months ago, wife and one daughter.

* That is Barbara, dau. of Herman Moded. He was probably the famed preacher of the Reformed Church at Oudenaarde, 14 June, 1565.

Pijtt. Jean Pijtt, "faisant faire saquelas," Flanders. One year ago, with wife, three children and one maid-servant.
Plantesebue. Jaqueline Plantesebue, widow, Lille. One year ago.
Plantin. Thomas Plantine, fringe maker, Lille. One year ago, and wife.
Potteau. Antony Posteau, wool comber, Artois. Three years ago, wife and five children.
Jean Posteau, cloth shearer, Artois. Fifteen days ago.
Porcelle, de. Pierre de Poucelle, Mons in Hainault. Nine months ago, wife and three children.
Pottier, de. Jacob de Poultier, East Flanders. Came viâ Dieppe, last winter, with wife and two daughters.

Qubinus. Mathew Qubinus, draper, Flanders. In the middle of the summer, wife and five children.

Retz, du. Jean du Rhet, weaver, Flanders. Three years ago, wife, infant and one maid-servant.
Rieu, du. Jean du Rieu, weaver, Lille. Thirty two months ago, with one son.
Pierre du Rieu, schoolmaster, Lille. Ten months ago, wife and four children.
Roy, le. Johanna de Roy, widow of Jean ....., Lille. Ten months ago, with a little daughter.

Scenery, de. Jacques de Scenery, "meimsier" (menusier, *i.e.*, cabinet maker), Valenciennes. Two-and-a-half months ago.
Soneau. Renatus Soneau, wool comber, France. Two years ago, wife and two children.

Testart. Antony Testardus, "cangamier" (? hemp spinner), Hainault. One year ago, wife and infant.

Waignon. Martin Wagnomus, fringe maker. One year ago, wife and two children.

[*For the list of the members of the Dutch Church, Norwich,* 1568, *vide Appendix III.*]

Familiarum Numerus quaru' Vnaqueq' Vtrumg' coniugum, vt minimum, presentem habet, Ita vt vidue, et quarum mariti iam abierunt, in eo comprehensæ non sont	64
Que vero in numero viduarum, et alio quin absq. maritor. presentia consentur, sunt ...	19
Puer iet Puelle maiores sedecim annis	19
minores autem	95
Infantes in Anglia Nati, Baptizati, et adhuc superstites 40, ex quibus in hac n'ra Ecclia, fuerunt Baptirat, 30 et nominatim 9 mares. reliqui aut sane Mares sive sexus alterius	(40)
Famuli et famule maiores sedecim annis sunt	9
minores sunt	3
	249

Numerus ergo totalis omnium Capitum 339

Responsio ad singulos articulos prout per seriem nobis propositi fuerunt.

Ad primu' articulu'—Responsum est per Vniuersam Scedulam et precipue in designatione numeri totalis.

Ad secundum—Respondemus ex gratia Serenissime Maiestat' Regine Anglie concessos esse quinq' quos Vocamus Magistros, quorum quilibet propr ia' sua' constituit familiam, ac Deinde

sub se Decem alias personas habet quarum similiter vnaqueq' totidem, hoc est Decem, familias constituit. Admisse sunt, ergo p' Diploma regie maiestat' famili. Quequidqm' numerum paulo excedi constat per calculu' nostri scripti. Sed speramus immo confidimus Regia Clementia peticoem' Reuerendissimi patris archiepiscopi Cantuarien' postulacoem' Illustrissimi Duc' Norff' interpellationem Reuerendi* Johis Norwicen' Epi' pium denique huius Vrbis Magistratu' nihil acturum quam quod exulibus filij Dei membris extorribusq' fidelibus in hunc portum ob causam antea dicta' profugis bene cessurum sit: presertim quum pleræque familie Vltra tres personas non habeant, quædam cohabitent anguste; alie etiam convictitent.

Ad tertium quoq' articulu' copiose quantumq' nobis Liquere potuit responsum, arbitramus in Scedula.

Similiter quart' satisfactum est in scedula in qua (sicut etiam veritas inter nos est) singulor' Studia adnotantur nemine tali macula que in ist' articulo comprehendat' adsperso.

Quinto etiam Articulo satisfecit scedula que Diserte Distinguit quotquot iam ad Sacramenta admissi sunt a Catechumenis, cum tantum vtriusq' istius ordinis homines et auditores in n'ra Eccl'ia habeamus.

Quantum ad sextum pertinet' articulu' Luculenter testatur scedula nos plane inter nos habere nullos qui sese a constituta exteris sue Lingue Ecclia subducant, Parochiales quidem Anglicas propter idiomatis imperitia non adeunt quod ea de causa confidimus apud cleme'tia maiestatis nobis Detriment' non fore.

Unde etiam septimo articulo satisfit', omnibus religiose et Dilligenter prestitutam sibi Eccl'iam frequentantibus.

Ad ultimum Deniq' articulu' ample respondet initium huius scedule Iterumq' ex abundanti protestamur, nos in Doctrina Catholica filij Dei Prophetaru'q' et Apostolor', sicut ecclie ad veritatem verbi Dei reformate, cum vere charitatis vinculo pace nimirum et tranquillitate tum publica tum priuata cum vniuerso ecclie n're corpore p'sistere vnanimes.†

* John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich from 1560 to 1574. † Norf. A.M., Vol. III, part I, pp. 226-227.

THE ROLLE OFT THE WALONS CONPANIE OF NORWICHTS, THE 22ND OFT MAY, 1621.*

	Joel de Sormeaux	Capitayne.
	Francois des Marets	Lieutenant.
	Salomon Canbre	Ensegne barer.
	Arnoult Staquelyn	Sarjeant.
	Peter le Blan	Sarjeant.
	Gille Canbec (?) (? Cambier)	Corselett.
	Joel Desormeaux	Corselett.
	Abraham	Corselett.
	John le	Corselett.
	Daniel Bonnet	Corselett.
	The Wedouue Jean Cornillio	Corselett.
	James Faruacques	Corselett.
	Germayn le Roy	Corselett.
	Francois Despre	Corselett.
	Baudwyn Burgar	Corselett.
	Peter Hautois	Corselett.
	Nickelaes de Cele	Corselett.
	John Molyn	Corselett.
	John Castel	Corselett.
	Noe Lesquinet	Corselett.
	Peter des Bonnet, fils de Ruffyn	Corselett.
	Thomas du Toict	Corselett.
	Sacarie le Mahieu	Corselett.
	John Desmarets et Salomon Canbre	Corselett.
	Joel Desormeaux	Mousquett.
Desert.	Samuel Canbier	Mousquett.
	John Desmarets	Mousquett.
	Abraham Castel, Lencian	Mousquett.
	John le Poutre	Mousquett.
	James Faruarques	Mousquett.
	James le Gryn	Mousquett.
Desert.	Melcio Didier	Mousquett.
	Denis Lhermite	Mousquett.
	Phelippe Fremaut	Mousquett.
	John du Bois	Mousquett.
	Bauduyn Burgar et Jean le Doux	Mousquett.
	Elisee Desbonnet	Mousquett.
	John Douameaux	Mousquett.

* From original roll call in the possession of the Editor.

John le Febure	Mousquett.
Matthieu Taisse	Mousquett.
Louwis de Hage	Mousquett.
Simon et Daniel de Sormeaux	Mousquett.
Th .... du Toict	Mousquett.
Peter Donin	Mousquett.
Abraham Castel le jusne	Mousquett.
..... Harchar (? Haccart)	Mousquett.
Francois Malbrancq	Mousquett.
Elie Philippo	Mousquett.
Willm. Desbonnet	Mousquett.
James Freemault	Mousquett.
Peter Lesquin	Mousquett.
Michel Crespel	Mousquett.
John Marlier	Mousquett.
John de le Test	Mousquett.
John Lieuijn	Mousquett.
Noe Hudeleu	Mousquett.
Josue le Cocq	Mousquett.
Piter Bocquilon et Germayn le Roy	Mousquett.
Jean Despre et Francois Despre	Mousquett.
James des Wateynes et Daniel Bonnel	Mousquett.
John Pruuost et Nicolas de Cele	Mousquett.
John Burgar et Peter Hautoes	Mousquett.
John et Vespasien Lamio	Mousquett.
Salomon Roty	Mousquett.
Glaude de Lescluse	Mousquett.
Nathan Desbonnet	Mousquett.
John Fromentey	Mousquett.
James de Lamb	Mousquett.
John Corbise	Mousquett.
Hector Desquien	Mousquett.
John Castel et Andrieu Widebaen	Mousquett.
John Cornillio et John Hermesen	Mousquett.
Piter du Me	Mousquett.
James Stecquelyn	Mousquett.
John Selosse	Mousquett.

[*For the list of the Militia Company, 1621, of the Dutch Church, Norwich, vide Appendix VII.*]

NUMBER I.

LAY SUBSIDIES, FOR CITY OF NORWICH, 2 & 3, EDWARD VI., $\frac{152}{375}$ P.R.O.*

Ward of Wymer.

ST. JOHN'S.

James Leonarde ... ... 8d.

ST. CROWCHE'S.

George Drury ... ... 20s.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Nicholas Isborn ... ... 2s.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Pawle Selhern ... ... 8d.

The Ward ober the Water.

John Sheffeld, servant with Agnes Davye ... ... 8d.

LAY SUBSIDIES FOR CITY OF NORWICH, 6 EDWARD VI., DATED 10 MARCH, 7 ED. VI., $\frac{152}{382}$ P.R.O.

The Ward of Connesford.

TROWE.

Joyse Jacob ... ... 30s.

ST. GEORGE'S.

Pascall Wasshew ... ... 8s.

ST. MARTEN'S.

Andrew Robynson ... ... 12d.

The Ward of Mancroft.

Nil.

The Ward of Wymere.

ST. GREGORIE'S.

John Talbott ... ... 8d.
Matthewe Romeave ... ... 8d.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

Nicholas Isbory ... ... 12s.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Cornelis Peterson ... ... 5s.
John Bawdoyk ... ... 8d.
Carollus Mayne ... ... 8d.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Pawle Sethern ... ... 12d.

LAY SUBSIDIES FOR CITY OF NORWICH, 5 ELIZABETH, $\frac{152}{403}$, P.R.O.

The Ward of Mancroft.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

John Haman ... ... 4d.
Jamys Arnolde ... ... 4d.

Garrard Nasshe ... ... 4d.
Gabriell Stawker ... ... 4d.

* Only those noted as aliens in the rolls are given. All are rated on goods except where especially mentioned. Those who paid 8d. or 4d. did so as a poll tax.

The Ward of Wymer.

St. Gregory.				St. Andrews.			
Henry ..... *(Ill.)*	...	...		Nicholas Surrys	...Goods 60s. Tax 10s.		
John Talbott	...	...	4d.	John Sarsty	...	...	4d.
Henry Ducheman	...	...	4d.	Peter Boyes	...	...	4d.
John du Meye (?)	...	...	4d.				

The Ward ober the Water.

John Shewall	Lands 26s. 8d. Tax 7s. 1d.	Peter Buget, servant with Adam Adamson	... ... 4d.
John Shovell, servant with Mr. Some	4d.		

[*LAY SUBSIDY, 23 ELIZABETH, c. 15.*]*

Section I.	Grant one subsidy and of two fifteenths and tenths on personalty payable in two years, deducting £6000 out of each for poor towns.	
Section IV.	Of natives with above £3 personalty ...	1s. 8d. in the £ for 1st payment.
		1s. in the £ for 2nd „
	Of Aliens	3s. 4d. in the £ for 1st „
		2s. in the £ for 2nd „
Section V.	Of natives on lands of 20s. and upwards of yearly profit	2s. 8d. in the £ for 1st „
		1s. 4d. in the £ for 2nd „

" And also everye Alyen and Straunger borne owte of the Queenes obeyzaunce, as well Denizen as others, inhabiteng within this Realme, of every pownde that he or they shall have in Coyne, and the value of every pownde in Plate Corn Grayne Merchaundize Howsholde Stuffe or other Goods Jewells Cattells moveable or unmoveable as is aforesaide, as well within this Realme as withowte, and of all summes of money to hym or them oweng, whereof he or they truste in his or theire Conscyence to be paied, excepte and owte of the same p'miss' deducted, every suche summe or summes of money which he or they doe owe and in his or theire conscyence or conscyences intende trulye to paye, shall paye of and for every pownde, to and for the first payment of the saide Subsidie three shillings and fowre pence, and to and for the seconde payment of the saide Subsidie twoe shillings of every pownde: And also that every Alyen and Straunger borne owte of the Queenes Domynyons, being Denizen or not Denizen, not being contributory to any the Rates abovsaide, and being of the age of seaven yeares or above, shall paye to and for the first payment of the saide Subsidie, iiijd. and to and for the seconde payment of the saide Subsidie, fowre pence for every Pole; and the Mr. or he or shee with whome the same Alyen is or shall be abidenge at the tyme of the taxac'on thereof, to be charged withe the same for lacke of payment thereof."

[Lay Subsidies for City of Norwich, 7 June, 23 Elizabeth, $\frac{152}{423}$ P.R.O.]

Edmond, Bishopp of Norwiche; Christofer Some, Maior of the Citie of Norwiche; Thomas Gawdye, one of her Majesties Justices at her Pleas; Frauncys Wyndham, one of her Majesties Justices at her Common Place; William Butts, Kt., Drew Drurie, Kt., John Aldriche, and Thomas Sotherton, Esqrs., Commissioners, appointed etc., for the order of the Taxation, etc., and paiement of the first paiement of the Subsidye granted to our sov. Ladye Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queene, etc., by Act of ... Parliament, 23 of her H. Raign ... according to the tenor of the Act, ... the particular names and surnames of all suche persons as bee chargeable by the said Act to the seid first paiement of Subsedie, within the Shyre and Countie of the Citie of Norwiche and the liberties of the same..... The said high collector stondeth bound in the sume of £917 7s.... due ... by the same obligation, dated 17 June, 23 of her ... reign. The seyd Commissioners .... have sett our signes and seales the 7 daye of June, 23 of her Majesties most noble reign.

Alexander Thursson, the High Collector.

* Statutes of the Realme, Vol. IV., part I, page 684-698.

(Aliens only given here).

Connesford Ward.

St. John Sepulchre.

M. 1 Vo. Jamys Kyke *(Polle)* ... ... 4d.
William the Duche ... ... 4d.

All Saints, Berestrete.

M. 2. John Hubbend Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Francys Brede ... ... 4d.
John Lowe ... ... 4d.
Peter Debryn ... ... 4d.
Cornelis Craypolle ... ... 4d.
Peter Huggett ... ... 4d.
Peter Sayves ... ... 4d.

Henry Cornellys ... ... 4d.
M. 2 Vo. Peter Cloudesan ... ... 4d.
John Marte ... ... 4d.
Olyver Marte ... ... 4d.
Roger Brane ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Henry ffrenbroke ... ... 4d.
Jacob Cockrill ... ... 4d.
Charles „ ... ... 4d.
John Cockett ... ... 4d.
Jacob Bowse ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Jacob Butyn ... ... 4d.
Hetten'e ye cooke Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Josse Nease ... ... 4d.
George de Hole ... ... 4d.
Hetter Cowiett ... ... 4d.
John fforport ... ... 4d.
William Crayepoll Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Francys Lose ... ... 4d.
Peter Pelle, his servant ... ... 4d.
Johnson *(sic)* ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Leonard, his servant ... ... 4d.
Anthony ffromhome, his servant ... 4d.
John Cornes ... ... 4d.
Hetter Bokett ... ... 4d.
Nicholas Preine Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Nicholas, his servant ... ... 4d.
Hetter fforhena ... ... 4d.
John, his servant ... ... 4d.
ffyter Pale ... ... 4d.
Peter Deryck ... ... 4d.
George „ ... ... 4d.
Jybryck Jndryck ... ... 4d.
Kared Wells ... ... 4d.
Jaken Kobbelowe ... ... 4d.
Mychaell Delahowre ... ... 4d.
Henry Lurwampe ... ... 4d.

St. Michells in Bere Streete.

Saloman Clarke ... ... 4d.
Andrew Sawe ... ... 4d.

St. John on the Hill.

M. 2. Thomas Latthommer Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Abraham „ his sonne ... 4d.
Mathew Blarne ... ... 4d.
Abraham „ his sonne ... 4d.

St. Peter Permontergate & St. George.

Jamys Brield ... ... 4d.
Geren „ , his sonne ... ... 4d.
Peter Lubroke ... ... 4d.
Nich'us ffanbroke ... ... 4d.
ffrances ffranbroke ... ... 4d.
Charles Bukhake ... ... 4d.
Jacob Benheryng ... ... 4d.
Mathew fforsterven ... ... 4d.
Thomas Desresau ... ... 4d.
Gyles, his servant ... ... 4d.
Augustus Keukett ... ... 4d.
Jamys Klenkett ... ... 4d.
Peter Laman ... ... 4d.
ffrancys Gesle ... ... 4d.
Andrew Besten ... ... 4d.
Augustyn Gowffe ... ... 4d.
Andrew Demeoffe ... ... 4d.
Gelyn Deyepip, his father ... 4d.
John de Coster ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Deoye ... ... 4d.
Garrerd ffanton' ... ... 4d.
Jose Deownd ... ... 4d.
Cornellys de Monnor ... ... 4d.
Danyell Domore ... ... 4d.
Jacob Deport ... ... 4d.
Peter Weten ... ... 4d.
George de Porter ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Harffyn ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Slatt ... ... 4d.
John Delewe ... ... 4d.
Frauncys Croche ... ... 4d.
Garrerd Barter ... ... 4d.
Garrerd Vandesell ... ... 4d.
John Dekoke ... ... 4d.
Symond de Kane ... ... 4d.
Vecter Clerk ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.

ST. PETER PERMONTERGATE & ST. GEORGE *(continued)*.

Gyles ffonderbryk ... ... 4d.
Andrew „ ... ... 4d.
John Osten ... ... 4d.
George fforelynk ... ... 4d.

ST. PETER OF SOUTHGATE & ST. AWDRYE.

Peter Dellebake ... ... 4d.
Andrew ffustavole ... ... 4d.
James Trevole... ... ... 4d.
Anthony Vpdenhaver ... ... 4d.
John Loye ... ... 4d.

ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE.

Andryan Montenek ... ... 4d.
Jacob Syse ... ... 4d.
Markes Syse ... ... 4d.
Vursin' (?) ffanasse ... ... 4d.
Abraham Deryck Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.

CARROWE.

Nich'as Keske... Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Abraham „ ... ... 4d.

Adryan Montenek ... ... 4d.
Jacob Sysye ... ... 4d.
Yarham ffanasse ... ... 4d.
Abraham Deryck Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.

ST. JULYAN & ST. EDWARDE.

Adryan ffoxe ... ... 4d.
Polyn ffoxe, her sonne ... ... 4d.
Nich'us ffurstrette Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Wm. ffroke ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Longswort ... ... 4d.
John Vanbowhard ... ... 4d.
Hes Dreke ... ... 4d.
John Dreke ... ... 4d.
Danyell Dreke ... ... 4d.
Jamys Vescro ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Jamys Vescro ... ... 4d.
Peter Cousen ... ... 4d.
Wm. Cousen ... ... 4d.
John Fromthewall Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Bowing Porter ... ... 4d.

LAKENHAM & BRACONDELL.

No aliens.

TROWSSE.

No aliens.

Mancroft Ward.

ST. PETER'S.

Nich'us Surrey Goods £8 Tax 26s. 8d.
Frauncys Allen Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
M. 4. Robert Eccles... Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Gossing Tenhall Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Henry Keckevyes Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Wylde ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John van Penyon' ... ... 4d.

John van Post Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
M. 4 Vo. Charles Raynold ... ... 4d.
Martyn Bartyer ... ... 4d.
Margarett Browne ... ... 4d.
Katherine Vanpyne ... ... 4d.
Hertwoe Maydes ... ... 8d.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Katheryn Losse ... ... 4d.
Mary Losse ... ... 4d.
Jacob Loose ... ... 4d.
Francys Loose ... ... 4d.
Andrew Kaldelowe Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Mary Porters ... ... 4d.
Francys Marthye ... ... 4d.
Thomas Arpyn ... ... 4d.
John fflorynson ... ... 4d.
Jamys Slatt'r ... ... 4d.
Victor Kreckle Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
Mary Custley ... ... 4d.
John Deryck ... ... 4d.
X'pian Veck ... ... 4d.

Frauncys de Coketon ... ... 4d.
Anthony Vyctor ... ... 4d.
John Gyles ... ... 4d.
John Lynnett... Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
Wm. van de Burds ... ... 4d.
M. 5. Andrew Petters ... ... 4d.
Joyes van Weston ... ... 4d.
John de Bak ... ... 4d.
Abram van de Porte ... ... 4d.
Lanslote Westann' Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Adron Messe ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Josua ... ... 4d.
Joseph Adroncs ... ... 4d.

ST. GYLES.

John Weyborne	...	...	4d.	Terrye Clare ...	...	...	4d.
Teneck, his dau'	...	...	4d.	William, his sonne	...	...	4d.
Collessen Cuskerters	...	...	4d.	Jenne Pongnate	...	...	4d.
His 2 dau' ...	...	...	8d.	Stephen Lewe...	...	...	4d.
Sallmon ffusse...	...	...	4d.	Margaret Segger	...	...	4d.
Martyn Bagg ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.	Her dau' ...	...	...	4d.
Jamys Morrys ...	...	...	4d.	Paskye Moore ...	...	...	4d.
Abraham, sonne of Bagg		...	4d.	His sonne ...	...	...	4d.
Katheryne his dau'	...	...	4d.	John Hether ...	...	...	4d.
Jane Bartye, his maide ...		...	4d.	Katheryn Sandwell	...	...	4d.
Andrew Vantara	...	...	4d.	Her dau'. ...	...	...	4d.

Wynter Ward.

ERLEHAM.

No aliens.

HEIGHAM.

M. 5 Vo. Raynold de Coke	...	...	4d.	Jacob Borne ...	...	...	4d.
Peter Delone	...	...	4d.	John Colard ...	...	...	4d.
Gregorye Teworne	...	...	4d.	Laurance Mortor	...	...	4d.
Matthew Declarke	...	...	4d.	Wm. Mortore ...	...	...	4d.
Charles „	...	...	4d.	X'pofer Mortore	...	...	4d.
John ffarrett	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.	Charles Mortore	...	...	4d.
John Borne ...	...	...	4d.	Joysse Bute ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.

ST. BENITS.

Nich'as Lace	...	...	4d.	John Pallyard...	...	...	4d.
Peter Wallyng	...	...	4d.	Anderyng, widowe	...	...	4d.
Peter de Coue ...	...	...	4d.	Charles ffelbrygg	...	...	4d.
Planger *(sic)* ...	...	...	4d.	Jarowe Shipman	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.
Paschall Bregrone	...	...	4d.	Jacob „	...	...	4d.
Matthew, his brother	...	...	4d.	George Breme...	...	...	4d.
Philipp fformont	...	...	4d.	Nycodemus Nevarson'	...	...	4d.
Anthony Dragott	...	...	4d.	*M. 6.* Gyles Neverston	...	...	4d.
Michell Debarr	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.	Antony Warpete	...	..	4d.
John Herswame (?)	...	...	4d.	Abygall Myhall	...	...	4d.
John Shewelly	...	...	4d.	John Plyard ...	...	...	4d.
John Plecko ...	...	...	4d.	Jaske Claye ...	...	...	4d.
Peter Bouyssyng	...	...	4d.	Margarett Wetherson	...	...	4d.
John Browne ...	...	...	4d.	John Harvye ...	...	...	4d.
Ellize „ ...	...	...	4d.	Jacob Dewpane	...	...	4d.

ST. SWITHENS.

Abel Mayell ...	...	...	4d.	Peter Spure ...	...	...	4d.
Jacob Peras ...	...	...	4d.	ffrancys ffarbutes	...	...	4d.
Cornellys, his sonne	...	...	4d.	Jacob Morglene, his sonne		...	4d.
Helen Bursse, widow	...	...	4d.	Gerard Phandra	...	...	4d.
Peter Danyell, widower ...		...	4d.	Poules Cordena	...	...	4d.
Jamys Collone	...	...	4d.	Jacob de Pate...	...	...	4d.
Nicodemus Navygall	...	...	4d.	Abraham his sonne	...	...	4d.
Gyles Navygall	...	...	4d.				
Charles van Hem	...	...	4d.				

St. Margarets.

M. 6. Mathye Pryme Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Josse Quaqneu Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John the Graver Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Claysse Tryon ... ... 4d.
His sonne ... ... 4d.
Wm. Cock ... ... 4d.
Jamys de Cock ... ... 4d.
Andrew Skamport ... ... 4d.
John, his cozen ... ... 4d.
M. 6 Vo. Nich'as Verbeck Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
His servant Cornelius Anthonius ... 4d.
His servant Obrye ... ... 4d.
Wm. the Myller ... ... 4d.
His two servants ... ... 8d.
Gyles Pryme ... ... 4d.
Jamys Starkyn ... ... 4d.
John Letten ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John, his sonne ... ... 4d.
Crystyn ffarom Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Gerard ffarom ... . 4d.
John Isack ... ... 4d.
Samewell Moyart ... ... 4d.
Mary „ , his mother ... 4d.
Peter de Mellea Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Robt. Meakelow ... ... 4d.
ffrancoys Toryon Goods £6 Tax 20s.
Vyncent de Grave ... ... 4d.
Marye, a wedow ... ... 4d.
Makelyn „ ... ... 4d.

St. Lawrence.

John Elysyn ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Richard Peterson ... ... 4d.
Abram Holland ... ... 4d.
Lam Mys ... ... 4d.
Hercules ... ... 4d.
William ffloran ... ... 4d.
Jacob, his sonne ... ... 4d.
Jamys Vakewaye ... ... 4d.
Peter Vakewaye ... ... 4d.
Joleby Carys ... ... 4d.
Deryck Harmon ... ... 4d.
Roger Kente ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
His two servants, the polles ... 8d.
Wedowe Selakyn ... ... 4d.
Twooe (2) Ladds ... ... 8d.
ffrauncys Horo ... ... 4d.
George Wogoner ... ... 4d.
ffrauncys Yeagurs, widowe ... 4d.
ffauncys de Ratte ... ... 4d.
John de Swart ... ... 4d.
ffrauncys fforsothe, widowe ... 4d.
Margarett Powles ... ... 4d.
Peter Boggery ... Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
John Boggery, his sonne ... 4d.
Anthony Pascuson Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
John Behale ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John ffennon ... ... 4d.
Jacob, his soone ... ... 4d.
Andrew Lottrye ... ... 4d.
Hillarius ffauaskue ... ... 4d.
Cornellyus Nycholas ... ... 4d.
Cornellyus de Rede ... ... 4d.
John fforbues ... ... 4d.
M. 7. ffrauncys ffendick Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Hasbar ... ... 4d.
Abram Hasbar ... ... 4d.
Cosenadery, widowe ... ... 4d.
Adryan Lypleke ... ... 4d.
Six ladds of his, the polles ... 2s.
Adryan Walwyn Goods £8.10s. Tax 28s. 4d.
ffrauncys Myhell Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Gollone ... ... 4d.
Gregorye Sorman ... ... 4d.

St. Gregores.

M. 7. Leonard Georgys ... ... 4d.
His soone ... ... 4d.
Pascher Colson ... ... 4d.
Peter Cowred ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
His two soones ... ... 8d.
Dominick Lambardo ... ... 4d.
Jane Wuiykemakers, widowe ... 4d.
Nich'as Wuykemakers ... 4d.
Joysse van de Minesco ... ... 4d.
Jone van de Clayan ... ... 4d.
Arlond Win ... ... 4d.
Jamys Marvytts ... ... 4d.
Martyn Brouvell ... ... 4d.
Myhell Grym ... ... 4d.
Jacob Wellycon ... ... 4d.
Nich'as Dewaynell ... ... 4d.
Katheryn Hobert, widowe ... 4d.
Jone ffamaskett, „ ... 4d.
Barbara Wyllams, „ ... ... 4d.
Raymeus Davye ... ... 4d.
Raymeus Vanavyn, widowe [Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Katheryn Quyntyn, widowe ... 4d.
Martyn Quyntyn, her soone ... 4d.

ST. GREGORIES *(continued)*.

Barnerd ffordera ... ... 4d.
Margarett Bemond, widowe ... 4d.
John de Hawes ... ... 4d.
John de Barber Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
Van der Place... ... ... 4d.
Henry Ansorporte ... ... 4d.
Danyell Burman ... ... 4d.
Mallard Snyck ... ... 4d.
ffrauncys Dyaker ... ... 4d.
Martyn Banbarten ... ... 4d.
William Boodwyng ... ... 4d.
Jacob Heweswaye ... ... 4d.
Olyver Wyttrete ... ... 4d.
John Hylle ... ... 4d.
Jone Quyck ... ... 4d.
Anthony Cordyne ... ... 4d.
William Povell Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John de Cornye ... ... 4d.
Bastyan Decornye ... ... 4d.
Jamys Decornye ... ... 4d.
ffrauncoys Desotera ... ... 4d.
Thomas Sepeters ... ... 4d.
Samewell Sopters ... ... 4d.
Mathyas de Bake Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Messyon... ... ... 4d.
Jacob Messyon ... ... 4d.
Andreas Rome, widowe... ... 4d.
Jamys Castylowe ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Clarke ... ... 4d.
M. 7 Vo. Henry Porter ... ... 4d.
Jacob the Clarke ... ... 4d.
Mallard de Breme ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Soheare ... ... 4d.
John Buck ... ... 4d.
John Vandebyskye ... ... 4d.
Deryk Elyn ... ... 4d.
Pasquyn Vanhova, widowe ... 4d.
Galena Cock, wedowe ... ... 4d.
Wedowe Knokeker ... ... 4d.

ST. JOHN'S.

M. 7 Vo. Anthony de Solempne Goods £8 Tax 26s. 8d.
John Dum ... ... 4d.
Helen Cornellys, widow ... 4d.
Henry Radoo ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Dode Offen ... ... 4d.
John fflemyng ... ... 4d.
Marye ffengers Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Godfrey Hunnce Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Martijn van Vynt Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Erasmus, his soone ... ... 4d.
Nich'as Brabant Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Erasmus van Breda ... ... 4d.
John Mowssesvant ... ... 4d.
Peter Draught ... ... 4d.
Mathew Draught ... ... 4d.
Andrew Marcells ... ... 4d.
Joysse Bart ... ... 4d.
Marye Gyle, widowe ... ... 4d.
Jarome Victor... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Deonbronda ... ... 4d.
Agnes Castaker ... ... 4d.
ffrauncys Haddys, widow ... 4d.
Marye Brussys, widow ... ... 4d.
Marcus de Hanna ... ... 4d.
Vyncent Galdoff ... ... 4d.
John Lucas ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Thomas Mondes ... ... 4d.
William Monds ... ... 4d.
John Monds ... ... 4d.
Peter Debroune Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Henry Lavers ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John dehannd... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter vanbombrica Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Tram vanbombrica ... ... 4d.
Peter de Taillor ... ... 4d.
John vanharlyn Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Thomas Boonnell Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
Charles Bustaver Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Helen van Panne, wedowe ... 4d.
Tysse Sweares ... ... 4d.
fflores, his soone ... ... 4d.
Mary ffeaders, widowe ... ... 4d.
Jermy van Gaulgyn ... ... 4d.
Mary Harcus, widow ... ... 4d.
Mary Onnys, widow ... ... 4d.
Mary Harcus, widowe ... ... 4d.
Peter Lucas ... ... 4d.
Bartram Fromthewall ... ... 4d.

ST. ANDREW'S.

M. 8. Bowsse Callant Goods 30s. Tax 5s.
Jeremyas, his soone ... ... 4d.
Peterk Pryme ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter van Graueskipp ... ... 4d.
Peter Overye ... Goods 20s. Tax 6s. 4d.
Bylky Warwick, wid. Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Jamys de Cock ... ... 4d.
John Cordevaner ... ... 4d.
Hubert Thewryck ... ... 4d.
John Buckelver ... ... 4d.

ST. ANDREWS *(continued)*.

Jackomy Makstulles, widowe ... 4d.
Jane Montfote ... ... 4d.
Jane Wylder, widowe ... ... 4d.
Barbara Vandalle, widowe ... 4d.
Mary ffoxe, widowe Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Bechlion, her soone ... 4d.
Katheryn Clynckett, widow ... 4d.
Wenefryde Nicholas, widow ... 4d.
Willm. Bercrant ... ... 4d.
Martyn Busse... ... ... 4d.
Gerard Hendryck ... ... 4d.
John Vandermoyd ... ... 4d.
Jamys Johnson ... ... 4d.
Henry Mortermans ... ... 4d.
Robert Lotton... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Jacob Rotsall ... ... 4d.
Agnes Starkus, widowe... ... 4d.
Godfrey Wilbowe Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Maydalon de Wyn, widowe ... 4d.
Lawrence Desett Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
George Vanelle ... ... 4d.
John, his soone ... ... 4d.
Jeremye, his soone ... ... 4d.
John Barnerd ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Anderye Vanaske ... ... 4d.
Bustean Bueryan ... ... 4d.

ST. MICHAEL OF MUSPOLE.

M. 8 Vo. Charles Rubright Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Gyles, his servant ... ... 4d.
Mychells Rubright ... ... 4d.
George Martyr Goods 40s. & 6s. 8d.
George, his soone ... ... 4d.
Mycyne Rubright, widow ... 4d.
Jackomyn Tevenlye, widow ... 4d.
Mary Vanhova, widow ... ... 4d.
John Cropp ... Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
Croppe, his soone ... ... 4d.
Anthonyne Dewse, wid.... ... 4d.
Adryan Wallewyn Goods 100s. & 16s. 8d.
Julyan Smyth, widowe ... ... 4d.

ST. SIMONS.

M. 9. ..... we Brydges Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Leonard Degresett ... ... 4d.

Doctor Mathyas Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
William, his soone ... ... 4d.
Mathyas, his servant ... ... 4d.
Sekyn ..... *(ill.)* ... ... 4d.
Charles Povell... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
M. 9 Vo. Borden Demaye, his servant ... 4d.

George Demaye Goods £4 Tax 13s. 4d.
George Venstaven Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Degasmuten ... ... 4d.
John vande Grave ... ... 4d.
John, his soone ... ... 4d.
Jacob Johnson... ... ... 4d.
M. 8 Vo. Jamys Callant... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Moncepreva ... ... 4d.
Cornelyus Dekesem Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
Peter Prela ... ... 4d.
Mary Crubon, widowe ... ... 4d.
Danyell, her soone ... ... 4d.
Katheryn fferys, widowe ... 4d.
Peter Warwikyn ... ... 4d.
Joisse de Ram, widowe Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
Mary Hawse, widowe ... ... 4d.
Widowe Grene ... ... 4d.
Jone Creke ... ... 4d.
Jacob Goodesgood Goods 30s. Tax 5s.
David, his soone ... ... 4d.
Andrew, his soone ... ... 4d.
Peter van Sottau ... ... 4d.
Henry Gurnard Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Rouland Debroca ... ... 4d.
Jacob Dekeall ... ... 4d.
Prynket Alwyn, widow ... ... 4d.

ST. PETER'S OF HUNGATE.

M. 9. William fforscore Goods 50s. Tax 6s. 8d.
William Kop, his servant ... 4d.
John Decasteker, his servant ... 4d.
John fforscore, his soone ... 4d.
Nich'as de Bro'ne Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Andrew Lucas, his servant ... 4d.
Charles Debeker, his servant ... 4d.
John Lomersbye ... ... 4d.
His two soones ... ... 8d.
Jacob Matyn, his servant ... 4d.
Leven van de Vinkell ... ... 4d.
Leonard Cinard (?) ... ... 4d.
Charles, his servant ... ... 4d.
Stephen Wymor ... ... 4d.
John Suten ... ... 4d.
John Bouttell ... ... 4d.

ST. GEORGE (?).

John Masseman ... ... 4d.
Cornelius ffondestol ... ... 4d.
Peter de Louatt ... ... 4d.
Nich'as de Broke Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John, his servant ... ... 4d.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Charels Drobread ... ... 4d.
Samewell, his soone ... ... 4d.
Peter Cordene... ... ... 4d.
Nich'as Hurmey ... ... 4d.
Lewes Debonett Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Lewys, his soone ... ... 4d.
Anthony Geker Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Josua, his soone ... ... 4d.
John Cornelo ... ... 4d.
Jacob Goreff ... ... 4d.
Loye Fere ... ... 4d.
Gleneder Dicasse ... ... 4d.
John Carter ... ... 4d.
Joysse Cluborne ... ... 4d.
John Bugler ... Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
Rosbak, his servant ... ... 4d.
Andrew van Bossard Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Roger de Rinprey ... ... 4d.
John de Helene ... ... 4d.
John Murkyll ... ... 4d.
Peter Pres ... ... 4d.
Jasper Vanderstons Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Garrerd Benom, widow ... ... 4d.
Her servant ... ... 4d.
Gerard Long ... ... 4d.
Mary ffryer, widow Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Nich'us Senin ... ... 4d.
Gyles Senin ... ... 4d.
John Byllett ... Goods £6 Tax 20s.
Peter Tybault ... ... 4d.
Nich'us Sebye... ... ... 4d.
John Burre ... ... 4d.
John ffranklyng ... ... 4d.
Peter ffranklyng ... ... 4d.
Paske Cronen ... ... 4d.
Rowland Buckimman ... ... 4d.
Peter Rode ... ... 4d.
Adam Kent ... Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
Peter, his servant ... ... 4d.
Peter Trenen ... ... 4d.
Thomas Joner... ... ... 4d.
Hellen, a widowe ... ... 4d.
ffrauncys de Barke ... ... 4d.
John Taver ... ... 4d.
Harmon Seben ... ... 4d.
John Castelowe Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Hande ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Christyn, his soone ... ... 4d.
Jacob Kyng ... ... 4d.
John ffeve ... ... 4d.
Peter Pow, his servant ... ... 4d.
Lawrence Harsheare Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Mychaell Curton ... ... 4d.
Jacob Decorne ... ... 4d.
Vyncent Le Corne ... ... 4d.
John Lamprew Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Burton ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
M. 10. Myles, his soone ... ... 4d.
Myles Heme, his servant ... 4d.
Nich'as Waller ... ... 4d.
Peter Quacleys ... ... 4d.
A . . . sar Martenes ... ... 4d.
John Fromthewalle ... ... 4d.
William Marton ... ... 4d.
Gyles ffremue (?) ... ... 4d.
William Lemye ... ... 4d.
Andrew ffrene... ... ... 4d.

CHRISTE CHURCHE.

No aliens.

The Ward beyond the Water.

ST. MICHAEL OF COSLANIE.

John Shovell, sen. Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
John Depute ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Carpenter Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Defres ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
M. 10. Martyn . . . . . *(sic)* ... ... 4d.
John Bocknell... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Jeremye Fanbost (?) ... ... 4d.
Arnout Spelleres ... ... 4d.
Lymon van Comber Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Henry Decorch ... ... 4d.
Peter Page ... ... 4d.
Jacob ffarhage... ... ... 4d.
David de Porter ... ... 4d.
Mathew Tavarnor ... ... 4d.
Seger Vetewrongwell Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
John Watlye ... Goods £7 Tax 23s. 4d.
Peter de Kuibe Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Jacob ffandornuver ... ... 4d.
Nich'as de Corter ... ... 4d.
John de Corter ... ... 4d.
Paule de Corter ... ... 4d.
Jacob de Corter ... ... 4d.
Elyas de Corter ... ... 4d.
John Sonn ... ... 4d.

ST. MICHAELL OF COSLANIE *(continued)*.

Lewys Farmaske, senr. ... ... 4d.
Lewys Farmaske, junr. ... ... 4d.
George Farmaske ... ... 4d.
Gabryell Bishopp Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Andrew Clarabowt ... ... 4d.
Se .... *(ill.)* Famboller ... 4d.
..... *(ill.)* Derreke Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Paske van de Weyde ... ... 4d.
Mathew Stele ... ... 4d.
Michaell Raboll ... ... 4d.
Jacob Morrant Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
John Aleye ... ... 4d.
Daniel Wallwyn Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Danyell Wallwyn ... ... 4d.
Peter Wallwyn ... ... 4d.
Peter Huuge ... ... 4d.
Gyles Putte, senr. ... ... 4d.
Gyles Fandeker ... ... 4d.
Wolff Voyebeller ... ... 4d.
Gyles Fanderbrok ... ... 4d.
Peter Fandenbroke ... ... 4d.
Paule Teler ... ... 4d.
Mons Teler ... ... 4d.
.. usten Owend ... ... 4d.
Peter ..... *(ill.)* ... ... 4d.
Joyes Deflegar ... ... 4d.
Lewys ..... *(ill.)* Goods 40s. Tax 6s. 8d.
Peter de Butkener ... ... 4d.

ST. MARIES OF COSLANIE.

Jamys Butkyns Goods £24 Tax £4.
James Leuer ... ... 4d.
Henry Leuer ... ... 4d.
John Hed ... ... 4d.
Bowden Hed ... ... 4d.
M. 11. Frauncys Rafflyn ... ... 4d.
John Lumbrick ... ... 4d.
Lewys Pownde ... ... 4d.
John Rafflen ... ... 4d.
Michaell Samue ... ... 4d.
Nychelye Dekres ... ... 4d.
Peter Rose ... ... 4d.
Peter Decere (?) ... ... 4d.
John Addomsen ... ... 4d.
John Cuse ... Goods 100s. Tax 16s. 8d.
Lewys Derrynes ... ... 4d.
Godfrey Pevenere ... ... 4d.
Anthony Derove ... ... 4d.
John Fandubens ... ... 4d.
Henry Kewlemane Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Peter Brderre ... ... 4d.
Silvester Pawtere ... ... 4d.
Jacob Dermane (?) ... ... 4d.
Remeus de Potter ... ... 4d.
Jamys Cope ... ... 4d.
Robert Kellmane ... ... 4d.
Lewys Bawke ... ... 4d.
Jamys Shortles ... ... 4d.
Jacob Decetelboter ... ... 4d.
Peter van Bosken ... ... 4d.
Anthony Mupt ... ... 4d.
Mathew Mupt ... ... 4d.
Peter Vanhebroke ... ... 4d.
Peter Vanhebroke ... ... 4d.
John Morrys ... ... 4d.
John Morrys, his soone ... ... 4d.
Nich'as Macklynes ... ... 4d.
John Demes ... ... 4d.
Phillip Bawlder ... ... 4d.
Jamys Macklyn ... ... 4d.
Jamys Behaw ... ... 4d.
John Dewen ... ... 4d.

ST. MARTINS AT THE OKE.

Robert Goddard... Goods 20s. Tax 3s.. 4d.
Robert .... *(ill.)* ... ... 4d.
Peter Fonten ... ... 4d.
Gyles Lescule ... ... 4d.
Peter Gosert ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Gyles Turnor ... ... 4d.
John Feve ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Victor Borresall ... ... 4d.
Frauncys Derine (?) ... ... 4d.
Arnold Mayne... ... ... 4d.
Gyles Kumbe (?) Goods 80s. Tax 13s. 4d.
John Braberne ... ... 4d.
Robert Godart Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Philipp Anthonye ... ... 4d.
Peter Fankastemaker ... ... 4d.
Launcelett Myes ... ... 4d.
Bartillmew Hanecate (?) Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
M. 11 Vo. Charles Fleman ... ... 4d.
Philipp Fleman ... ... 4d.
fformane Rownate ... ... 4d.
John Rownate... ... ... 4d.
John Decannon ... ... 4d.
Symon Decannon ... ... 4d.
Josse Merceone ... ... 4d.
Martyn Olyter ... ... 4d.
John Braborne Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Jamys Prove ... ... 4d.

ST. MARTINS AT THE OKE *(continued)*.

Bartillmew Charles	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	Rowland Taseve	... ...	4d.
His two soones	... ...	8d.	Symon de Coclea	... ...	4d.
Jamys Keser ...	... ...	4d.	Jonas Putuve ...	... ...	4d.
Philipp Solen	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	John Petytt ...	... ...	4d.
Isaack Boyden	... ...	4d.	Rideus Detwes	... ...	4d.

ST. AUSTINES.

Morre Hovell ...	Goods £4 Tax 13s.	4d.	Peter Pawe ...	... ...	4d.
John Hovell ...	... ...	4d.	John Noye ...	... ...	4d.
Jamys Welluw	... ...	4d.	Nowell Torke ...	Goods 60s. Tax 10s.	
Noye Havett ...	... ...	4d.	Rewland Decalle	... ...	4d.
Grave Febare ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	Frauncys Lyon	... ...	4d.
Jacob Heyve ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	Peter Morryen	... ...	4d.
Jacob Poter ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	Frauncys de la Chapwell		
Walro Martyn	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.
Peter Debo ...	... ...	4d.	Noye Vule ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.
Jarver Deke ...	... ...	4d	Nich'as de lermepecs	... ...	4d.
Cornelijus Lewter	... ...	4d.	Anthony Bellove	... ...	4d.
Jamys Par ...	... ...	4d.	*M. 12.* Frauncys Pecave	... ...	4d.
Anthony Moner	... ...	4d.	John Moye ...	... ...	4d.
John de Hoven	Goods 60s. Tax 10s.		William a Duicheman	... ...	4d.
Peter Wornett	... ...	4d.	Peter Lenne ...	... ...	4d.
Jamys Pollett ...	... ...	4d.	Philipp de Morte	... ...	4d.
Anthony Mopt	... ...	4d.	Charles de Hennoye	... ...	4d.
Gyles Teter ...	... ...	4d.	Mathew Beven	... ...	4d.
John de Hamete	... ...	4d.	John Werren ...	... ...	4d.
John Boder ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	John Lekro ...	... ...	4d.
Bartillmew Derove	... ...	4d.	Michael Senechall	... ...	4d.
Michaell Moyer	... ...	4d.	Anthony Desman	... ...	4d.
John Durye ...	... ...	4d.	Peter Venyck ...	... ...	4d.
Nich'as de Corte	... ...	4d.	Symon Lyon ...	... ...	4d.
Gerrerd Welbo	... ...	4d.	Awdron de Lonnoye	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.
Nich'as Byare ...	... ...	4d.	Mathew Beven	... ...	4d.
Moye Lorrane ...	... ...	4d.	Peter Segar ...	... ...	4d.
Nich'us Belrove	... ...	4d.	Ryffyn Delapo	... ...	4d.
Badwyn Grume	... ...	4d.	Peter Eskenete	... ...	4d.
Honores Senechall	... ...	4d.	Ham'on Debesun	... ...	4d.

ST. GEORGE.

Gyles Dragey ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	William Dewllen	... ...	4d.
Jone Lanter ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.	Frauncys Bellett	... ...	4d.
John Hovewer	... ...	4d.	Charles Vannabale	... ...	4d.
John Pullen ...	... ...	4d.	Tobyas, his soone	... ...	4d.
Anthony Brest	... ...	4d.	*M. 12 Vo.* Lawrence Vanbeck	... ...	4d.
John Cresc (?) ...	... ...	4d.	Frauncys Vanbeck	... ...	4d.
Sacre Petarche	... ...	4d.	Frauncys Gorbare	... ...	4d.
John Johnson ...	... ...	4d.	..... Basten	... ...	4d.
John Starson ...	... ...	4d.	Nich'as Vambuskinn	... ...	4d.
John Delano ...	... ...	4d.	Nich'as, his soone	... ...	4d.
Julyane Dekame	... ...	4d.	Andreu, his soone	... ...	4d.
John Kutue ...	... ...	4d.	Peter Vomgewlyon	... ...	4d.
Tybold Befroye	... ...	4d.	Hercules Fwrenche	... ...	4d.
Peter Debough	... ...	4d.	Andryen Angelus	... ...	4d.

ST. GEORGE *(continued.)*

Jacob Desmyche	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Barteser Depountshe	...	...	4d.
Lewes Spollabute	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Guillam Depountshe	...	...	4d.
Jacob de Smythe	...	... 4d.		Balteser Depountshe	...	...	4d.
John Lansyyng	...	... 4d.		John George ...	...	...	4d.
Frauncys Dewytt	...	... 4d.		Supplus Gedon	...	...	4d.
Thomas Hewge	...	... 4d.		Symon George	...	...	4d.
John Wellomson	...	... 4d.		Hector Dekre ...	...	...	4d.
George Vandota	...	... 4d.		John Bulle ...	...	...	4d.
Mychaell Vankapnall	...	... 4d.		Obarke Shovell	...	...	4d.
Peter Vetter ...	...	... 4d.		Peter Pelote ...	...	...	4d.
John Provo ...	...	... 4d.		Robert Cooke ...	...	...	4d.
Gyles Provo ...	...	... 4d.		X'pofer Ferkyn	...	...	4d.
Cornelyus Provo	...	... 4d.		Jamys Ferkyn...	...	...	4d.
Nich'as Dewvar	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Paule Devendele	...	...	4d.
Jacob Counter...	...	... 4d.					

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Jacob Trote ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Peter Tu'mare	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.
Jacob Predelles	...	... 4d.		Lewys de Plaes	...	...	4d.
William Debees	...	... 4d.		Henry Vandecornese	...	...	4d.
Michaell Denow	...	... 4d.		John Duwe ...	...	...	4d.
Jacob Cawes ...	...	... 4d.		Anthony Deseck	...	...	4d.
Mallard Buck ...	...	... 4d.		Josuor Russeve	...	...	4d.
Nich'as Foex ...	...	... 4d.		John Rotreve ...	...	...	4d.
M. 13. Frauncys Deheder	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		William Crockson	...	...	4d.
John Deheder, his soone	...	4d.		Martyn Balde ...	...	...	4d.
John ffrencheman Con' wen'	...	4d.					

ST. SAVIOR'S.

Vyncent Depree	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		John Torke ...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.
Philipp Detalen	...	... 4d.		John Odem ...	...	...	4d.
Pere Depreve ...	...	... 4d.		George Breela ...	...	...	4d.
Gyles Degreyne	...	... 4d.		Rameus Rokinghame			
John Mortley ...	...	... 4d.			Goods 80s. Tax 13s.		4d.
Gyles Defever ...	Goods 40s. Tax 6s.	8d.		Rameus Rokinghame			
Busten Barnerd	...	... 4d.			Goods 20s. Tax 3s.		4d.
William Debonett	...	... 4d.		Henry Veldekyns	...	...	4d.
William Debonett, sen. ...		... 4d.		Charles Plover	Goods 40s. Tax 6s.		8d.
Heve Harbord	Goods 40s. Tax 6s.	8d.		More Deferden	...	...	4d.
Peter Dessheman	...	... 4d.	*M. 13 Vo.*	Peter Ballyn ...	...	...	4d.
Arnold Matrie	Goods 40s. Tax 6s.	8d.		Emanuell Defordeyn	...	...	4d.
George Matrie	...	... 4d.		Jasp Cornelo ...	...	...	4d.
Thomas Gellbare	...	... 4d.		John Roes ...	...	...	4d.
Anthony Detarke	...	... 4d.		Larren Sawner	...	...	4d.
Frauncys Lambyne	...	... 4d.		Jacob Cotone ...	...	...	4d.

ST. EDMONDS.

Allord Florren...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Mallard Dennaye	...	...	4d.
Nich'as Broke ...	...	... 4d.		Peter Vellekens	...	...	4d.
Nich'as Denoyer	...	... 4d.		Augustyn Formaies	...	...	4d.
Mathew Tefflen	...	... 4d.		Gyles Fellecones	...	...	4d.
Jamys Sandes...	Goods 20s. Tax 3s.	4d.		Lewys Force ...	...	...	4d.
David Bare ...	...	... 4d.		Frauncys Dedayne	...	...	4d.
John Delong ...	...	... 4d.		Philipp Raes ...	...	...	4d.

ST. EDMONDS *(continued.)*

Mathew Sevecon ... ... 4d.
Gerard Foex ... Goods 60s. Tax 10s.
Jacob Matteshall ... ... 4d.
Frauncys Johnsons ... ... 4d.
Levan Leman ... ... 4d.
Arnold Parse ... ... 4d.
Peter Behor ... ... 4d.
Leonard Demorte ... ... 4d.

ST. PAUL'S.

John Hovesey ... ... 4d.
John Borre ... ... 4d.
John Rose ... ... 4d.
Jherom Pare ... ... 4d.
Olyver Pare ... ... 4d.
William Pelle ... ... 4d.
Marcemelly Durye Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Noye Durye ... ... 4d.
Jamys Rede ... ... 4d.
Peter Bowster ... ... 4d.
Peter Rede ... ... 4d.
Peter Gownte ... ... 4d.
Noye Brooke ... ... 4d.
Michaell Broke ... ... 4d.
John Dekeve ... ... 4d.
William Pleyer ... ... 4d.
Mathew Player ... ... 4d.
John Gotte ... ... 4d.
John Lukhe ... ... 4d.
Bartillmew Blocks ... ... 4d.
Josse Varras ... ... 4d.
William Dure ... . 4d.
John Provo ... . 4d.
Lyon Bordere ... ... 4d.
Charles Debefare ... ... 4d.
John Favere ... Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Am'on' Demon ... ... 4d.
John Baker ... ... 4d.
Hercules Vesser ... ... 4d.
Arnold Huson ... ... 4d.
Robert Burrove ... ... 4d.
Tymothye Poller ... ... 4d.
George Kroven ... ... 4d.
Jeremeu Heveron ... ... 4d.
Anthonye Heuerall ... ... 4d.
Salomon Sonner ... .. 4d.
Mathew Bone ... ... 4d.
Nich'as Fever ... ... 4d.
Bartillmew Sowner ... ... 4d.
Erasmus Fandondorpe Goods 20s. Tax 3s. 4d.
Jeremye Fandondorpe ... ... 4d.
Basten Lam'urus ... ... 4d.
Abraham Lam'urus ... ... 4d.
Isaack Lam'urus ... ... 4d.
John Bollon ... ... 4d.
Bartillmew Ronner ... ... 4d.
Nich'as Coten ... ... 4d.
John Bosse ... ... 4d.
Daniell Bethen ... ... 4d.

ST. JAMES.

Peter Smyth ... ... 4d.
Rowland Debres ... ... 4d.
George Bun ... ... 4d.
John Bebe ... ... 4d.
X'pian Pene ... ... 4d.
John Smyke ... ... 4d.
Jacob Debo ... ... 4d.
Frauncys Kyng ... ... 4d.
Charles Hoker ... ... 4d.
Christian Fawken ... ... 4d.
Peter Spennewyn ... ... 4d.
Jamys Bradwell ... ... 4d.
Peter Rest ... ... 4d.
Raynold Messegood ... ... 4d.
Peter Dewall ... ... 4d.
Leyne De Walle ... ... 4d.
Corson Dewre ... ... 4d.
M. 14 Vo. John Tryon ... ... 4d.
Anthony Decete *(? Decele)* ... 4d.
Frauncys Fannell ... ... 4d.
Collard Buckhowe ... ... 4d.
Jherome Bodwene ... ... 4d.
William Dedemove ... ... 4d.
Glodar Woodware ... ... 4d.
Peer Houbbarda ... ... 4d.
Peter de Rest ... ... 4d.
John Dessobrie ... ... 4d.
Danyell Turbure ... ... 4d.
Josap Bylle ... ... 4d.
Jacob Grene ... ... 4d.
John Ytt . . nle ... ... 4d.
Michaell Decoll ... ... 4d.
Noye Vulen ... ... 4d.
George Farewell ... ... 4d.
Jacob Blondor ... ... 4d.
Lambor Decorte ... ... 4d.

POEKTHORPE.

Peter de Velder	Goods £4	Tax 13s.	4d.
Cornelius Boynes	...	...	4d.
Laves Starkyn	...	...	4d.
Noye Carryton	...	...	4d.

HEILESDON.

No aliens.

Total *(with natives' subsidies)* £458. 8s. 6d.

Signed by

..... *(ill).*
Xpore Some, Maior.
John Aldryche, Justice.
Thomas Sotherton.

[*LAY SUBSIDIES FOR CITY OF NORWICH, 39 ELIZABETH, c. 27,* $\frac{152}{497}$ P.R.O. *Dated 24 Oct., 1598.*]

Three Subsidies, Six Fifteenths and Tenths.

Subjects, on land of annual value of 20 shillings and upward, four shillings in the pound for each Subsidy in one payment for each.

Aliens, double the above.

Subjects, on personalty of above £3 in value, 2s. 8d. in the pound in one payment for each Subsidy.

Aliens, 5s. 8d. in the pound in one payment for each Subsidy, and a Poll-tax of 8d. each Subsidy.

First Subsidy due 1 Oct., 1597; 2nd Subsidy due 1 Oct., 1599; 3rd Subsidy due 1 Oct., 1600.

Conneford Ward.

ST. JOHN SEPULCHRE.

Lancelott Van Stafer	...	...	8d.

ALL SAINTES.

John Hubbard...	Goods 30s.	Tax 8s.	
Malliard Vandecoppell	...	...	8d.
Phillipp Troy ...	...	...	8d.
Gyles Prime ...	...	...	8d.
Peter Dennoies	...	...	8d.

ST. PETER OF SOUTHGATE.

Prudence Matfart	...	...	8d.
John Matfarte	...	...	8d.
Martine Deswarfe	...	...	8d.
Bowdin de Porter	...	...	8d.

ST. JOHN ON THE HILL.

Frauncis de Keyser	Goods 20s.	Tax 5s.	4d.
Malliard Vandammarum		...	8d.
Anthony Vdickin	...	...	8d.
Peter Vanpell...	...	...	8d.
Dauid vande Castell	...	...	8d.
WilliamLuparte	...	...	8d.
William Moones	...	...	8d.
Peter Dewser ...	...	...	8d.
Jeames Sappen	...	...	8d.
Roger Symondes	...	...	8d.

CARROWE.

Malliard Widdoote	Goods 20s.	Tax 5s.	4d.
Charles Kinge...	...	...	8d.
John Kinge ...	...	...	8d.

ST. PETER PERMOUNTERGATE.

John Myner ...	Goods £3	Tax 16s.	
Peter Annis ...	Goods 30s.	Tax 8s.	
Jeames Odett ...	Goods £3	Tax 16s.	
Charles Buckhorne	Goods 20s.	Tax 5s.	4d.
Garrard Williamson	Goods 20s.	Tax 5s.	4d.
John Prosell ...	Goods 20s.	Tax 5s.	4d.
Anthony Clarabott	...	...	8d.
Josse de Porter	...	...	8d.
John Corsehure	...	...	8d.
Anthony Buddard	...	...	8d.
Wennock de Lowe	...	...	8d.
Vincent de Grave	...	...	8d.
Nich'as Clarke	...	...	8d.
Jacob Gvme ...	...	...	8d.
Andrewe Farrine	...	...	8d.
John Johnson...	...	...	8d.
Anthony de Feavor	...	...	8d.
George Keselond, Sen.	...	...	8d.
Garrard Vantarr	...	...	8d.
George Keselond, Jun.	...	...	8d.
William Keselond	...	...	8d.
Robert Cowell	...	...	8d.

ST. PETER PERMOUNTERGATE *(continued.)*

Peter Curvanner ... ... 8d.
Peter Hendry ... ... 8d.
Nich'as Prime ... ... 8d.
John Castacker ... .. 8d.
Henry Bere ... ... 8d.
Peter vande Sander ... ... 8d.
Jeames Sodden ... ... 8d.

Peter Curvanner ... ... 8d.
Josse Dogge ... ... 8d.
Thomas Mayhew ... ... 8d.

The summe of this Warde *(with natives)* ... ... £77 4s. 8d.

The Warde of Mancrafte.

ST. PETER.

Awdrian Wallowen Goods £5 Tax 26s. 8d.
Victor Clarke ... Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
John de Wild ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Winifrid Fenne Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Gyles Vandekin & his wyf ... 16d.
Mathias de Back & his wyf ... 16d.
Anthony Greyseele & his wyf ... 16d.

Henry Curate & his wyf ... 16d.
William Gottery & his wyf ... 16d.
Awdrian Longespye & his wyf ... 16d.
John Declarke & his wyf ... 16d.
Elizabeth Reedinge, widdowe ... 8d.
Frauncis Keaslyne & his wyf ... 16d.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Lewys Fromthehill Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Malliard Crowe Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
William Vartegose Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Roger Kynt ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Lewys Debony Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Jacob de Clarke Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Lynnett Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Frauncis Malbrake & his wyf ... 16d.
John Dashee ... ... 8d.
Lowder Verver ... ... 8d.
Anthony Malbrake ... ... 8d.
Nich'as de Clarke ... ... 8d.
Cornelius Bome & his wyf ... 16d.

Frauncis Danns & his wyf ... 16d.
Jacob Debuss' & his wyf ... 16d.
John de Clarke ... ... 8d.
Thomas Kyrpine & his wyf ... 16d.
Mary Lebas ... ... 8d.
Margaret Garrard, *vid.* ... ... 8d.
Thomas Munse ... ... 8d.
John Flandaworth & his wyf ... 16d.
Roger Forpost & his wyf ... 16d.
Awdrian Tirrell & his wyf ... 16d.
Cornelius Buckhaver & his wyf ... 16d.
Charles Buckhaver ... ... 16d.

ST. GYLES.

Victor Margoly Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Bodwine Weddocke Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Garrard Fansine Goods 60s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Bowden Teconet & his wyf ... 16d.
Malliard Goose & his wyf ... 16d.
Leonard Mortere ... ... 8d.
Nich'as Race ... ... 8d.

Jane Weddocke ... ... 8d.
Dauid Wattina & his wyf ... 16d.
Jeru' Bowdwyne & his wyf ... 16d.
Malliard *(sic)* ... ... 8d.

The summe of this Warde *(with natives)* ... ... £122 7s. 4d.

The Warde of Wynner.

ST. BENNET'S.

John Lechohey Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
George Paliell Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Victor Paliell ... ... 8d.
Adryan Depute ... ... 8d.
Anthery Depute ... ... 8d.
John Gosen ... ... 8d.

John Nagell ... ... 8d.
Nich'as Fishe ... ... 8d.
Peter Buck ... ... 8d.
ffrauncis de Bucke ... ... 8d.
Jacob Perne ... ... 8d.

St. Swithen.

Isarell Durant	...	8d.	Baltazar de Padieye	...	8d.
Adrian Vanderpute	...	8d.	Richard Hollobute	...	8d.
Gyles Verlincke	...	8d.	Charles Clarke	...	8d.
Frauncis de Heder	...	8d.	John Mession ...	...	8d.
Abraham Moye	...	8d.	Joyse Christian	...	8d.
Jacob Gallant ...	...	8d.	Joyse Newhowse	...	8d.
Magdalen Clinckfield	...	8d.	Nich'as Okewoode	...	8d.
Clayse Soherre	...	8d.			

St. Margaretes.

Prewdence van Dika	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.		Widdowe Dama	...	8d.
Prewdence Carpender, *vid.*			Susan Littleworke	...	8d.
	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		Jan van Achor	...	8d.
George Martyne	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.		Frauncis van Sture	...	8d.
Huberd Hendricke	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.		Widdowe Cocke	...	8d.
Charles Jacob ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		Charles Pela ...	...	8d.
Frauncis van Derchurch ...	...	8d.	Frauncis Bone...	...	8d.
Cornelius Garlicke	...	8d.	Adrian Brune, *vid.*	...	8d.
Peter Housbearte	...	8d.	Mary Ducye ...	...	8d.
Salomon Elcell	...	8d.	Ju . . an van Dars.an	...	8d.
Frauncis de Ratt	...	8d.	Jan van Visneake	...	8d.
Jacob Tewell ...	...	8d.	Pr . . he Dewell	...	8d.
Peter de Vever	...	8d.	Margaret Bartesme	...	8d.
Peter de Cochlear	...	8d.	Margaret Cushans (?)	...	8d.
Jane van Hake	...	8d.	Peter Bowdrye (?), Sen.	...	8d.
Martyne Wyldence	...	8d.	William Pow ...	...	8d.
Jacob Vervettes	...	8d.	Nichodemus Nabuchor ...	...	8d.
Joseph de Flege	...	8d.	Peter Johnsonne	...	8d.
Nich'as Teren ...	...	8d.	Jane Damer ...	...	8d.
Margarett Matter	...	8d.	Leonard Nelleson	...	8d.
Leonard Onynke	...	8d.	Charles de Queter	...	8d.
Martyne Mewes	...	8d.	Isaack Bodige (?)	...	8d.
Abraham Peeke	...	8d.	Mary Oberse ...	...	8d.
Adrian Petnens	...	8d.	Jacob de Boyse	...	8d.
Oliver Read ...	...	8d.	John Martin ...	...	8d.
Anthony Verbera	...	8d.	Jacob Levinge (?)	...	8d.
William Dama	...	8d.			

St. Lawrence.

Peter Bowdry, jun.	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		Malyard de Segler	...	8d.
Charles van Dale	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		George Wagener	...	8d.
Mathewe de Rooe	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		Mynchoy van Dalle	...	8d.
William Hesen	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		Peter Veckstoure	...	8d.
Mathew Mayer	...	8d.	John Barber ...	...	8d.
William de Raco	...	8d.	Cornelius Poperskoe	...	8d.
Lawrence Marchaunt	...	8d.	Harman Skefkan	...	8d.
Widdowe Valcke	...	8d.	Jasper van Dersan	...	8d.
Danyell Burman	...	8d.	Sarah Morehowse	...	8d.
Widdowe Isaacke	...	8d.	Jone Starson, *vid.*	...	8d.
Frauncis Cropp	...	8d.	William Myller	...	8d.
Jacob Isacke ...	...	8d.	Gorrard Vervincke	...	8d.
Mychaell Damer	...	8d.	John Ordaynes	...	8d.
Katherine Boyse	...	8d.	Frauncis Ora ...	...	8d.
Jacob Bell ...	...	8d.			

St. Gregory.

Abraham van Ixson Goods £6 Tax 32s.
John Whitterwronge Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
John van Ixson Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Susan Beccowe, *vid.* Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Garrard Vervincke Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Giles Sonavilla Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Jacob Younge Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
George de Vosse Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Oliver Dackett Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Pasche de Bleker Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Nich'as Doyver ... ... 8d.
Adrian van Holland ... ... 8d.
Andrewe Prime ... ... 8d.
Remevs van de Viver ... ... 8d.
Widdowe Will[a]ms ... ... 8d.
Katherine Degells ... ... 8d.
Jasper Bowdry ... ... 8d.
Charles de Heser ... ... 8d.
David van de Viver ... ... 8d.
Michaell Burrye ... ... 8d.
Peter Monsey ... ... 8d.
Jone Geldose ... ... 8d.
Barbary Will[a]ms ... ... 8d.
John Mysdome ... ... 8d.
Philipp Talley ... ... 8d.
Peter Dubell ... ... 8d.
Pasche Vphover, *vid.* ... ... 8d.
Peter Wallys ... ... 8d.
Nich'as Dan *(sic)* de Brooke ... 8d.

St. John of Maddermarket.

Katherine de Seccy (?) Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Peter van Banbrega Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
David Godscall Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Frauncis van de Kattor Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Lodowicke Wilswad Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Nich'as Verbeake Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Jeames Sandes Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
John Perport ... Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Derick Ellyn ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Vincent de Creacle ... ... 8d.
Cornelius Johnson ... ... 8d.
Angell Verninge ... ... 8d.
Moder Bull ... ... 8d.
John van Harlam ... ... 8d.
Jeames Helincke ... ... 8d.
Frauncis Levinge ... ... 8d.
Barnard Forberd ... ... 8d.
Jeremy Skipman ... ... 8d.
John van Horn ... ... 8d.
Peter de Cover ... ... 8d.
Peter de Soen (?) ... ... 8d.
Mary Browne, *vid.* ... ... 8d.
Abraham Geslinge ... ... 8d.
Widdowe Damier ... ... 8d.
Widdowe van Brabant ... ... 8d.
Joyce de Horne ... ... 8d.
Frauncis Geslinge ... ... 8d.
Christian van Strastull ... ... 8d.
Jacob de Paye ... ... 8d.
Peter de Vosse ... ... 8d.
Margaret Oberye ... ... 8d.
Adrian Hennemant ... ... 8d.
Phillipp Vernowe ... ... 8d.
Gyles Pascheson ... ... 8d.
Ansten Otterdeale ... ... 8d.
Agnes de Grote ... ... 8d.

St. Andrew.

Bastian van Burren Goods £5 Tax 26s. 8d.
John van der Wall Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Peter de Ram ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Jacob Godscall ... ... 8d.
Margaret vander State ... ... 8d.
Tanneken Barnard ... ... 8d.
Peter Curate ... ... 8d.
Katherine van Hoken ... ... 8d.
Katherine Clinkett ... ... 8d.
Jan van Holter ... ... 8d.
Gabriell Bisshopp ... ... 8d.
Margaret Raum ... ... 8d.
John Morelian ... ... 8d.
George Cobbleyowe ... ... 8d.
Jacob Baldewyne ... ... 8d.
George Holliborton ... ... 8d.
Cornelius Wilberte ... ... 8d.
Margaret Ketteler ... ... 8d.
Adrian Gallaunt ... ... 8d.
Mary Verbrigge ... ... 8d.
Jone Face ... ... 8d.
Will'm Neve ... ... 8d.
Jan van de Wall, Jun. ... ... 8d.
Danyell van Holter ... ... 8d.

ST. MYCHELL AT THE PLEA.

Jaques de Hemm	Goods £8 Tax 42s.	8d.
Jaques van Barten	... ...	8d.
Peter Walwyne	... ...	*(torn.)*
Charles Dribread	... ...	„
Anthony Goose	... ...	„
Prudence Vrambute	... ...	„
Widdowe Cropp	... ...	„

ST. PETER.

Phillipp Andries	Goods £4 Tax 21s.	4d.
Charles Powell	Goods £3 Tax 16s.	
Peter Heyband	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.	8d.
Gyles de Cuer	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.	
Wm. Vandercam	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.	8d.
Lewys Spillebut	... ...	8d.
John Battell, Jun.	... ...	8d.
Bowdwyne de Maye	... ...	8d.
Peter Ferdera ...	... ...	8d.
Frauncis van Gestell	... ...	8d.

ST. SIMOND & JUDE.

Garrard Rummance	... ...	8d.
John van Rosbye	... ...	8d.
Widdowe Tresher	... ...	8d.

ST. GEORGE TOMBLAND.

Godfry Myller	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
Jeames Varkey	... ...	8d.
John Battell, Sen.	... ...	8d.

ST. MARTINS AT THE PALLACE.

Thomas Bunnell	Goods £4 Tax 21s.	4d.
Frauncis Mychaell	Goods £8 Tax 42s.	8d.
Lewys de Bonne	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.	8d.
Gyles Combeawe	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
John Cornelio	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
Simond de Sermowe	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
John Feve ...	... ...	8d.
Adrian de Cocke	... ...	8d.
Robert Moson	... ...	8d.
John Treon ...	... ...	8d.
Joyse Vestowes	... ...	8d.
George Vestowes	... ...	8d.
Henry Tryon	... ...	8d.
Roger Dugard	... ...	8d.
Peter de Maye	... ...	8d.
Samuell de Ponsher	... ...	8d.
John Francklinge	... ...	8d.
John Brabante	... ...	8d.
Fardinando Horne	... ...	8d.
Jacob Lyte	... ...	8d.
Sallamon Bulbrooke	... ...	8d.
Gose Sondestroycke	... ...	8d.
Mathewe Lepyne	... ...	8d.
Willm. Thacker	... ...	8d.
Garrard Benowe	... ...	8d.
Abraham Kenebroke	... ...	8d.
Peter Ferrey	... ...	8d.
Nowell Duke	... ...	8d.
Simon Pulley	... ...	8d.
Danyel Derick	... ...	8d.
Jacob Ferreye	... ...	8d.
Summe of this Warde ...		£261. 2s.

The Warde beyound ye Water.

ST. MICHAELL OF COSLANEY.

John Gogler	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
John Depute	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
John Bagnall	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.	8d.
John Watler	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.	8d.
George Hollweck	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
Martine Moones	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
Jeames Cowser	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
Peter Wallwyne	Goods £4 Tax 21s.	4d.
John Castell	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.	4d.
Malliard Prime	... ...	8d.
Powle Bennett	... ...	8d.
Gosen Hovell	... ...	8d.
Nich' Furmace	... ...	8d.
Peter de Hene	... ...	8d.
Joyse Aker ...	... ...	8d.
Malliard Smyth	... ...	8d.
Jacob de Mylder	... ...	8d.
Peter van Hoven	... ...	8d.
John Barnott ...	... ...	8d.
Peter Claribus	... ...	8d.
Lambert Becke	... ...	8d.
Jeames de Getton	... ...	8d.
Charles .... *(sic)*	... ...	8d.
John de Wener	... ...	8d.
Gabriell Drodd	... ...	8d.
Mathewe Stayes	... ...	8d.
Joyse Powle ...	... ...	8d.
Jacob Somerman	... ...	8d.

ST. MICHAELL OF COSLANEY *(continued).*

Valentine Moreshall	...	...	8d.	John vander Stett	...	...	8d.
Robert de Whise	...	...	8d.	Jacob Marrecor	...	...	8d.
Fardinando Stone	...	...	8d.	Paskew Coras	...	...	8d.
Peter van Setony	...	...	8d.	Peter Cocke ...	...	...	8d.
Robert Dewytt	...	...	8d.	Morris Wyllyowe	...	...	8d.

ST. MARY.

Danyell Wallwyne	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	Margaret Baressel	...	...	8d.
John Letten ...	Goods £4 Tax 21s		4d.	Frauncis Delemere	...	...	8d.
Remeus van Rokingham				Frauncis Kylamere	...	...	8d.
[	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	John Decarell ...	...	...	8d.
Christian Verken	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	Airon Head ...	...	...	8d.
Wm. Tyrens ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	Martine Verbolte	...	...	8d.
Marcus Furmace	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	John de Mare ...	...	...	8d.
Marion de Read, widdowe		...	8d.	David de Horne	...	...	8d.
ffrauncis Gerbner	...	...	8d.	Martine Roye ...	...	...	8d.
John Cupline ...	...	...	8d.	John Bodate ...	...	...	8d.
Nich' Billo ...	...	...	8d.	Jeames Wattell	...	...	8d.
Jeames Dylaplaye	...	...	8d.	Bastian (?) Gyles	...	...	8d.
..... Firmere	...	...	8d.	Jeames Poll ...	...	...	8d.
Ingrave Farne	...	...	8d.	Anthony Hareshall	...	...	8d.
Nich' de Croo ...	...	...	8d.	John Lanton ...		...	8d.
Peter de Peter...	...	...	8d.	Nich' Makerell	...	...	8d.
Nich' Vangela ...	...	...	8d.	Simon Hevell ...	...	...	8d.
Richard Vankelo	...	...	8d.	Peter Demoore	...	...	8d.
Herion Bullocke	...	...	8d.	Peter Asknot ...	...	...	8d.
Abraham Verkey	...	...	8d.	Martine de Wall	...	...	8d.
Enock Peska ...	...	...	8d.	Jeames Hannott	...	...	8d.
Jacob Blunde ...	...	...	8d.	Peter Fresson ...	...	...	8d.
Charles Platten	...	...	8d.	Nich'us de Woll	...	...	8d.
Anthony Duchmann	...	...	8d.	Nich'as Basketmaker	...	...	8d.
Eleazar ..... *(sic)*	...	...	8d.	Remevs Hennye	...	...	8d.
Perose ..... *(sic)*	...	...	8d.	Gyles Vandecare	...	...	8d.
Peter Dowell ...	...	...	8d.	John Baswitt ...	...	...	8d.
Michell van Copenell	...	...	8d.	John Kakheare	...	...	8d.

ST. MARTIN'S AT TH'OKE.

John Crispe ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	Paske Noicy	...	...	8d.
Musho Dedere	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	Lawrence Harshewe	...	...	8d.
Michell Decall	Goods £3 Tax 16s.		8d.	Jeames Decornell	...	...	8d.
George Cowen	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	Joseph de Corte	...	...	8d.
Jeames Calyet	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	John Lackeall	...	...	8d.
Phillipp Lesecke	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	Elizeus Browne	...	...	8d.
John de fever	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	John Fuckne ...	...	...	8d.
Jeames Forbacke	Goods 20s. Tax 5s.		4d.	Rowland Decarrett	...	...	8d.
Peter Mariche	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	Gyles Prove ...	...	...	8d.
Peter Tyball	Goods 40s. Tax 10s.		8d.	Martine Oliver	...	...	8d.
Joseph Kiskera	...	...	8d.	Phillip van Browne	...	...	8d.
Andrewe Pecte	...	...	8d.	John Slee ...	...	...	8d.
Mowten Demve	...	...	8d.	... *(ill.)* Saveor	...	...	8d.
John Kynell ...	...	...	8d.	Gyles Sevenall	...	...	8d.
Victor de Boyes	...	...	8d.	Malliard de May	...	...	8d.
Simon The fontan	...	...	8d.	Ralph Demonker	...	...	8d.

St. Martin's at th'oke *(continued)*.

Bartholomewe Cornes ... ... 8d.
Magdalen Batter, *vid.* ... ... 8d.
Charles Purryson ... ... 8d.
Jeames Decrye ... ... 8d.
Peter Mathewe ... ... 8d.
Gyles Bourne (?) ... ... 8d.
Josen Wassewe ... ... 8d.
Anthony de Boyse ... ... 8d.
Charles Dooe ... ... 8d.
Anthony Densam ... ... 8d.
John Deremo ... ... 8d.
Jeames Mortewe ... ... 8d.
Noye Velle ... ... 8d.
Gyles Greene ... ... 8d.
Mathew Player ... ... 8d.
Vincent de Pree ... ... 8d.
Peter Vallen ... ... 8d.

St. George of Colgate.

John Williamson Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
John vander Puse Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Frauncis vander Beck ... ... 8d.
John Head ... ... 8d.
Anthony Cresoe ... ... 8d.
John Gesell ... ... 8d.
Jeames Paradise ... ... 8d.
Zecare Peters ... ... 8d.
Joyse Hova ... ... 8d.
John Whibon ... ... 8d.
Gyles Whyn .... 8d.
Jeames Hewg .... 8d.
Frauncis Basshe ... ... 8d.
Frauncis Degarde ... ... 8d.
.... M.ssebure ... ... 8d.
Anthony Simvus ... ... 8d.
Roger S.ab. .ne ... ... 8d.
Nich'as B .... 8d.
H ....
John ....
J .... Delhighe ... ... 8d.
John Ke .. .. 8d.
Gregory de Hed (?) ... ... 8d.
..... Demayes ... ... 8d.
John Boll ... ... 8d.
John Thomas ... ... 8d.
Kevin ....., *vid.* ... ...
Samuell Mettnowe ... ... 8d.
Katherine Gyles ... ... 8d.
Frauncis Dewitt ... ... 8d.
Liver de Linsinge ... ... 8d.
Paule Dewendall ... ... 8d.
Gyles Gosen ... ... 8d.
Martine Thomas ... ... 8d.
John Cura ... ... 8d.
Benden Bucer (?) ... ... 8d.
John Wake ... ... 8d.
..... Gillen ... ... 8d.
Gregory Corle ... ... 8d.
Cornelys de le Wen ... *(ill.)* ... 8d.
John Decarr ... ... 8d.
Nich'us Mallebrake ... ... 8d.
Vector de Kroe ... ... 8d.
John Lansom ... ... 8d.
Peter Rewe ... ... 8d.
Lawrence vander Beck ... ... 8d.
Mathewe Tel .. *(ill.)* ... ... 8d.
Jacob Deco ... ... 8d.
2 entries (ill.)... ... ...

St. Buttolfe and St. Sauors.

Nich'us Detro Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Abraham Castell Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Bastian Barnard Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Morteley Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Wm. Debo . e Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Marcon Thever Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Hugh Harbart Goods £6 Tax 32s.
John Cresee Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Peter de Wilde Goods £6 Tax 32s.
Marke Beckewe Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Christian Cornelis Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Thomas Shonene Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Willm. Player ... Goods £8 Tax 16s.
Jeames Read ... ... 8d.
John Leven ... ... 8d.
Jedeon Crube ... ... 8d.
John de Lano ... ... 8d.
Oliver Dofe ... ... 8d.
Jeames Jenison ... ... 8d.
Daniell Abaker ... ... 8d.
Jeames Pull ... ... 8d.
Prudence Bagg ... ... 8d.
John Deravon ... ... 8d.
Peter Blundell ... ... 8d.
Jeames Poll .. .. 8d.
.... Ca[yl]. . ... 8d.

St. Austens.

Jacob de Haes	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Peter Hopeo	8d.
Katherine Debarr	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Jeames Knocker	8d.
Evera Ferveke	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Nich'us Detremepe	8d.
Henry Sacree	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Abraham Mountayne	4d.
Stephen Delowe	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Leonard Harrison	8d.
John Lestall	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Denys Segar	8d.
Andrewe Dembamer [	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Anthony Corpe	8d.
		Lawrence Brooke	8d.
Marchall Hove	8d.	Bastian Buchen	8d.
Simond Decanno	8d.	Lewys Cattrel	8d.
Colletten Dwennewe, *vid.* ...	8d.	John Hove	8d.
Simon Decall	8d.	Michaell Collens	8d.
Messe Hove	8d.	Dennys Larmett	8d.
John Keno	8d.	Noy Hovell	8d.
Charles de Fever	8d.	Charles Leparre	8d.
Nich'us Dechle	8d.	Michell Cripbarte	8d.
Nich'us Verse	8d.	Garrard Debaynerd	8d.
Luke Marbrowe	8d.	Andrewe Frange	8d.
Peter Thomas	8d.	John Bowder	8d.
Martyne Belenge	8d.	Mathias Curchall	8d.
John Levyne	8d.	Lawrence Hugooe	8d.
Nich'us Natt	8d.	Firmyne Denansey	8d.
John Harbowe	8d.	Philipp Delumkey	8d.
John Leparr	8d.	Frauncis Lanowe	8d.
Ralph Fenlapp	8d.	Jasper Lanowe	8d.
Jeames Delatoree	8d.	Simond Sea	8d.
John Deney	8d.		

St. Clement.

Frauncis Demarye	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	John Jossiss	8d.
Malliard Browne	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Cornelius Deratt	8d.
Mathewe Treumpe	8d.	Lewys Lodowick	8d.
Daniell Vereleste	8d.	Charles Cokyll	8d.
Bowden Vanaveraunt ..	8d.	Michell Hovell	8d.
John Cock	8d.	John Hedelaye	8d.
X'pofer Verken	8d.	Jone Bremo, *vid.*	8d.
Jeames Salamand	8d.	David de Porte	8d.
Nich' Bloar	8d.	Christopher Bryne	8d.
Charles Casslott	8d.	Henry Hemblecer	8d.
Peter de Ratt	8d.	Powle Plover	8d

St. Edmund.

Leven Leman	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.	Myhell Relathor	8d.
Peter True	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	John Cringe	8d.
John Lecluse	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Anthony Tuham	8d.
Gyles Carle	8d.	Peter Gosten	8d.
Gyles Cotten	8d.	Willm. Lamye...	8d.
Simond Vanderber	8d.	Frauncis Sanders	8d.
John Ladson	8d.		

St. Poule.

Judeon Mestalye	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	John Derest	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Frauncis Deprye	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.	John Furmowe	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. POULE *(continued)*.

Arnold Phelipp	...	8d.	Margaret Mathewe, *vid.*	...	8d.
Garrard Greno	...	8d.	Ressen Debony	...	8d.
John Pernowe...	...	8d.	Peter Marten ...	...	8d.
Daniell Hersses	...	8d.	Malliard De Buck	...	8d.
Nich'us Debne	...	8d.	Wolf van Clere	...	8d.
Phillipp Fermes	..	8d.	John Decon ...	...	8d.
Peter Bore ...	...	8d.	Andelyne Doucher	...	8d.
Nich'us Decole	...	8d.	Jose Debose ...	...	8d.
Thomas Shotne	...	8d.	James Whas ...	...	8d.
Nich'us Decorte	...	8d.	John Tumber ...	...	8d.
Marten Deconn'	...	8d.	Peter Saverye ...	...	8d.
Bene Flocke ...	...	8d.	Jeames Ferveck	...	8d.
Helena Detaley	...	8d.	Andrewe Mathewe	...	8d.
John Marten	...	8d.	Jeremy de Braborne	...	8d.
John Molleney	...	8d.	John Browe ...	...	8d.
John Dury ...	...	8d.	Ezechiell de Plashe	...	8d.
Melse Thomas...	...	8d.	Peter Lecluse ...	...	8d.
Terye Clere ...	...	8d.	John Richard ...	...	8d.
Jeames Debowe	...	8d.	Gyles Fever ...	...	8d.
Peter Behorowe	...	8d.	Gyles de Plashe	...	8d.
John Lemthn	...	8d.			

ST. JAMES.

Myhell Debarr	...	8d.	Martin Sowter	...	8d.
Rowland Bokenall	...	8d.	John Bollen ...	...	8d.
Gyles de Wett	...	8d.	Jeames Corney	...	8d.
Lawrence Sett	...	8d.	Peter Penoll ...	...	8d.
Andrewe Fernett	...	8d.	Simond Ringo...	...	8d.
Garrard Delonye	...	8d.	Joise Debiae	...	8d.
Peter Smyth ...	...	8d.			
John Debarr ...	...	8d.	Summe of Warde	...	£135. 12s. 8d.
John Mortlere ...	...	8d.			
John Rosse ..	...	8d.	Summa totalis	...	£596. 6s. 8d.
Jeames Deless...	...	8d.			

[*LAY SUBSIDIES FOR CITY OF NORWICH, 41 ELIZABETH, P.R.O.* $\frac{153}{511}$.*]

Connesforde Ward.

ALL SAINTS.

John Hubbard Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. JOHN ON THE HILL.

Frauncis De Keiser (?) Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

CARROWE.

Malliard Widdoote Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. PETER'S PER MOUNTERGATE.

Garrard Williamson	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	John Prosell	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Charles Buckhorne	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Peter Annis ...	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.

* Only those aliens assessed for goods given; those paying poll-tax are omitted.

Ward of Mancrofte.

St. Peter Mancrofte.

Adrian Wallowen	Goods £5 Tax 26s. 8d.
Bridget Fenn	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Nich'as Prune ...	... ... 8d.
Victor Clarke	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Wylde	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Stephen.

Lewis Debony	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Roger Varpost	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Lewis Fromthehill	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Roger Kniet ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Lynnett ...	Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Willm. Rattongose	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Jacob Clark ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Malliard Decroe	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.

St. Gyles.

Bowdyn Wydock	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Garrard Vervinck	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Victor Marguley	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

The Ward of Wynter.

St. Bennet's.

John Lechohey	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
George Palyell	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Margaret's.

Peter Bowdrey	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Prudence van Dica	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
George Martyne	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Hubart Hendrick	Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Charles Jacob	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Lawrence.

Garrard Vervinck	Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Charles van Dall	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Margarett de Rooe	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Robart Michlow	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Gregory.

Abraham van Nixon	Goods £6 Tax 16s.
John Whitewrong	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 3d.
John van Nixon	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Mynch van Dall	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Gyles Sanavella	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Jacob Younge	Goods £3 Tax 16s.
George de Vose	Goods £30 Tax 8s.
Olyver Dackett	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Frauncis Dackett	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Pasche de Bleker	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. John of Madder Market.

Peter van Bambrega	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Dauie Gadscale	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Frauncis van de Katorra	[Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Lodowyck Wylswood	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Nich' Verbeka	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Jeames de Sande	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Jan Purpote ...	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Derick Ellyn ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Andrew.

Bastian van Burren	Goods £6 Tax 32s.
John vander Wall	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
Peter de Ramo	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Jacob Godscall	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Henry Erdwinge	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Peter of Hungate.

Phillipp Andreas	Goods £5 Tax 26s. 8d.
Charles Powell	Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Peter Hoybon	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Gyles de Cure	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
William Vandercam	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Michell at Plea.

Jaques de Hem	Goods £8 Tax 42s. 8d.
Jaques van Barton	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.
John Mynor ...	Goods £6 Tax 32s.

St. Simonds & Jude.

Christian Cornelius	Goods £3 Tax 16s.

St. George, Tombland.

Godfery Mylles	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

St. Martyne at the Pallace.

Thomas Bonnell	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Frauncis Michell	Goods £8 Tax 42s. 8d

ST. MARTYNE AT THE PALLACE *(continued)*.

Lewes de B . . . ye *(ill.)* [Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Gyles Camoewe (?) Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Cornellis Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Symeon de Sormow Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

CHRISTCHURCH.

No aliens.

The Warde beyounde the Water.

ST. MICHAELLES OF COSLANEYE.

John Goyler Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Depute Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Widdowe Carpintoure [Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Bagnall Goods 20s. Tax 10s. 8d.
John Walker Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Joyse Powle Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Martyne Moone Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Jeames Cowser Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Peter Walwyn Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Peter True ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Castell Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
George Hollwick Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. MARIE.

Daniell Wallyn Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
John Letten (? Ketten) [Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Remeus Rokingham Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Christian Verkin Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Frauncis Culyman Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Willm. Teron ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Marke Furman Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Nich'us Makerell Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. MARTINE AT TH'OKE.

John Crispe ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Wallcen Dedy ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Jeames Decallitt Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Michell Decallitt Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Philipp de Suck Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Jeames Farvock Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Peter Mariage Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Peter Tyball Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.

ST. GEORGE OF COLLGATE.

John Williamson Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
John Verposte Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Nich'as Detro Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Mortlere Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Willm. Debone Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Abraham Castell Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Bastian Barnard Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Marke de fever Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Hughe Harbor Goods £6 Tax 32s.
John Creese Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Peter de Wylde Goods £6 Tax 32s.
Marke Beckue Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Willm. Ployer ... Goods £3 Tax 16s.

ST. AUSTEN'S.

Jacob Haza Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Levin ... Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Henry Sharpe *alias* Sachery [Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Budder Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Decallet Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Katherine de Barr, widdowe [Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Adrian Delamere Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Evererd Ferveck Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. CLEMENTS.

Maximilian Duc Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Maliard de Browne Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Frauncis Demaris Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Pascare Hubart Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. EDMUNDS.

John Lackeclure Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Levyn Leman Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.

ST. POWLES.

Jedeon Meslinge Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Frauncis Deprey Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.

ST. POWLES *(continued)*.

John Derest Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
John Fermoy Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. JEAMES.

Michell Debarr Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Summa Totalis *(with natives)*, dated 22 Oct. 41 Elizabeth, £571 13s. 4d.

[*LAY SUBSIDIES FOR CITY OF NORWICH 21 JAC. I., P.R.O.* $\frac{153}{583}$, *dated 9 March, 22 Jac. I.*]

Connesford Ward.

TROWSE & CURROWE.

Malliard Widoote Goods £7 Tax 38s. 4d.
Isaack Palmer ... ... 8d.
Jedion Kinge ... ... 8d.
David Kenebrooke & his wife ... 16d.
Judeth Donne ... ... 8d.

ALL SAINTS, ST. MICHAELL'S OF BERESTRETE, & ST. JOHN'S OF TYMBERHILL.

Roger Symonds Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Abraham Kinge ... ... 8d.

ST. PETER'S PERMONTERGATE.

Willm. Emperor & .... 16d.
Jacob Tewell & his wife ... 16d.
Tobias Barton ... ... 8d.
Bowgin Porter ... ... 8d.
Abraham Porter ... ... 8d.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Jacomyn Cornelie, wedow [Lands 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Willm. Rottengase & his wife ... 16d.
Samuell Rotty & his wife ... 16d.
Francis Malbranke and his wife... 16d.

The grand Ward of Wymer.

ERLEHAM.

Richard Boone, tann'* Lands 20s. Tax 4s.

ST. SWITHINS.

Francis Decohite ... ... 8d.

ST. BENEDICT'S.

Elias Des bonny* Goods £4 Tax 10s. 8d.
Nathaniell Depute* Goods £3 Tax 8s.
Nathaniell Depute* Goods £3 Tax 8s.
Peter Rottengoose Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Peter Culyman ... ... 8d.

ST. MARGARET'S.

Charles van Dale Lands 30s. Tax 12s.
Nicholas Face Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Francis Bona Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Mathew Bocke & his wife ... 16d.
John Beno & his wife ... ... 16d.
Mary Hecart, wedow ... ... 8d.
Taneky Deboyse, wedow ... 8d.
Adrian Petrance ... ... 8d.
Christian Veruinck & his wife ... 16d.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Andrew Allart Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Margarett Clarke, wedow [Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Ferdinando Hone ... ... 8d.
Abraham Picky & his wife ... 16d.
Abraham Appart, dyer* [Goods £4 Tax 10s. 8d.
Abraham Derrick* Goods £3 Tax 8s.

ST. GREGORIES.

Richard Delahay* Lands 30s. Tax 6s.
George Fox ... Lands 20s. Tax 8s.
John Vannixon, Jun.* [Goods £4 Tax 10s. 8d.

* Natives, sons of Aliens.

ST. GREGORIES *(continued)*.

John Vannixon, sen. Goods £6 Tax 32s.
Giles Sandevile Goods £5 Tax 26s. 8d.
John Letteny ... Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Jasper Bowdree & his wife ... 16d.
Nicholas Doyner & his wife ... 16d.
David van de Viver & his wife ... 16d.
Jacob Deyeine & his wife ... 16d.
Antony Hawke ... ... 8d.
Richard Holfoote & his wife ... 16d.
Joan Cobleyow ... ... 8d.
Gresen Kenebrooke ... ... 8d.

ST. JOHNS OF MATHERM'KETT.

Malliard Degoose & his wife ... 16d.
Oliver de Roo ... ... 8d.
John Milchyer ... ... 8d.
Eliazer Vakes ... ... 8d.
Jacob Verkyn ... ... 8d.
..... Decatore, wedow ... 8d.
..... Vartore, wedow ... ... 8d.
Angell van Neude ... ... 8d.

ST. ANDRUE'S.

Tobias Deheme* Land £5 Tax 20s.
Andrew Pryme* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Nicholas Clarke, baker Land 20s. Tax 8s.
James Depute* Goods £5 Tax 13s. 4d.
John Cruso* Goods £4 Tax 10s. 8d.
Francis Emperor* Goods £3 Tax 8s.
John Deheme* Goods £3 Tax 8s.
Mathew Deboyse Goods £5 Tax 26s. 8d.
.... Satin, doctor of phisick [Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Joan Decocleire, wedow ... ... 8d.
John Vanhouta & his wife ... 16d.
John Decluse & his wife ... 8d.
Andrew Whittebeane & his wife ... 16d.
Mary Cropp, wedow ... ... 8d.
Katherine Andrewes ... ... 8d.
Joan Odent, wedow ... ... 8d.

ST. MICHAELL'S AT THE PLEA.

Henry Brabant* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Eliezer Fiske* ... Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Nicholas Pryme, Sen. Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.

ST. PETERS OF HUNGATE.

Joell Desormeaux* Goods £3 Tax 8s.
John Deboyse Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.
Lewis Campion ... ... 8d.

ST. GEORGES OF TOMELAND.

Rebecca Bonell* Goods £3 Tax 8s.

ST. MARTIN'S AT PALLACE.

John Everard* Land 30s. Tax 6s.
The wife of Joyse Hoane ... 8d.

The Grand Ward beyond ye Water.

Francis Morrant* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Judith Wallowyn,* widow Goods £3 Tax 8s.
John Moone* ... Goods £3 Tax 8s.
Daniell Letteny* Goods £4 Tax 10s. 8d.
Peter Hosbert Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Peter van Hove Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
John Wittewrongele Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Nicholas Furmace Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
George Hollowick Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Andrew Allard Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Mathew Tase Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Peter Buskes wife ... ... 8d.
Joane Dorpe, wedow ... ... 8d.
John Newell ... ... 8d.
Willm. Terence & his wife ... 16d.
Nicholas Blore ... ... 8d.

ST. MARIES.

Thomas Chambers*, dornixweu' Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Daniell Wallowyn, jun.* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Charles Verbeck* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
John Chambers* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
John Moonen* Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Peter Verbeck Land £6 Tax 32s.
Peter Wallowyn, Sen. [Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Martin Moonen Goods £6 Tax 32s.
Francis Culiman Goods £3 Tax 16s.
John Demary Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Nicholas Mackerell Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Fardinando Stone ... ... 8d.

* These are not aliens, but native-born.

ST. MARIES *(continued)*.

Isaack Debar	8d.	Noy Valew	8d.
Philip Malbranke	8d.	James Watle	8d.
Frances Donell, wedow	8d.	Meshew Thomas	8d.
Peter Lescany...	8d.		

ST. MARTINS OF COSLANY.

Robert Boone*	Goods £3 Tax 8s.	Peter Deme ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
David Somerman*	Goods £3 Tax 8s.	Zachary Murrell	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
James Farvacke	Goods £4 Tax 21s. 4d.	Jaspar Tempe	8d.
Lewes De Hage	Goods £3 Tax 16s.	John Curbyseer	8d.
Noy Leskaney	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Garrard Roman	8d.
James Gryme	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	Jonas Nove	8d.
Roger Verpost	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.		

ST. GEORGES OF COLGATE.

Abraham Taise*	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	John Williamson	Goods 20s. Tax 8s.
Peter Cock* ...	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	John Levine ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Joseph Cock* ...	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	Francis Deslee & his wife ...	16d.
Peter Dalawne Clarke*	Land £3 Tax 12s.	John Provoes wife	8d.
Simon Vanhaught*	Land 20s. Tax 4d.	Robert Dole	8d.
Isaack Dislee*...	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	John Dermott	8d.
Abraham Dislee*	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	Josua Hove, his wife	8d.
John Depree* ...	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	Simon Deramew	8d.
Bowdwyn Burgare	Land 20s. Tax 8s.	John Rapoy	8d.
John Vandebedle*	Goods £5 Tax 13s. 4d.	Luke Verstrete	8d.
Nicholas Deslee	Goods £3 Tax 16s.		

ST. SAVIORS.

John Castele*...	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	Abraham Castell, sen.	Goods £3 Tax 16s.
Zachary Mahee*	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	Dennys Lermitt	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
James Furmoe*	Land 20s. Tax 4s.	Arnold Sticklinge	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Abraham Castell, jun.*	Goods £3 Tax 8s.	Peron Depree, wedow	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Elias Flepo* ...	Goods £3 Tax 8s.		

ST. AUGUSTINS.

John Browne*...	Goods £3 Tax 8s.	John Delaclew & his wife ...	16d.
John Denew* ...	Goods £3 Tax 8s.	Amy Cockle & his wife... ...	16d.
John Marlere ...	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	John Shamboe & his wife ...	16d.
Jeremy Leroy...	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.	Lewis de Sharfe & his wife ...	16d.
John Delatat ...	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.	Francis Dekele & his wife ...	16d.
John Furmentine	Goods 20s. Tax 6s. 8d.	Abraham Desponshow & his wife...	16d.
Michaell Curple	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.	John Larmewes wife	8d.
Peter Devine ...	Goods 30s. Tax 8s.	Rowland Delawnce	8d.
Peter Bocheloe & his wife ...	16d.	James Drew & his wife	16d.
John Hove & his wife	16d.	Antony Crispian	8d.
Giles Cusher & his wife	16d.	Nicholas Lance	8d.
Vespacian Lamew & his wife ...	16d.	John Milles, his wife	8d.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Gedion Demay	Land 20s. Tax 8s.	David de Port	8d.
Gilbert Havers, Gent.*	Goods £6 Tax 16s.	Elizabeth Trewan	8d.
Vincent de Graue	8d.		

* These are not aliens, but native-born.

ST. EDMONDS.

John Evered*	Land 20s. Tax 4s.
Willm. Clarke	Goods 40s. Tax 10s. 8d.
Giles Camby	Goods 20s. Tax 5s. 4d.
Clowe de Cluse	Tax 8d.

ST. PAULES.

James Fervacke, com' & his wife	16d.
John Doe	8d.
Peter Portine	8d.
Willm. Debony	8d.

ST. JAMES.

Peter Peno, *alias* Woods ...	8d.

Sum total of the Whole Chardge £418. 19s. 4d.

[*VOLUNTARY AID TO THE KING, CITY OF NORWICH, 13 CAR. II,* $\frac{154}{655}$, *P.R.O.*]

Salomon Hackett	5s.	Daniel Fromentell	5s.
John Deneawe, Sen.	£2	Willm. Cropp	£2.
Daniell Decluse	10s.	Abigall Mackerell, widdowe ...	£1.
Robert Colman	10s.	Anthony Dey	2s. 6d.
Edmunde Cocke	£2.		
Peter Beake	30s.	Total aid	£684 3s. 6d.
James Pecke	£10.		

[*HEARTH TAX FOR CITY OF NORWICH, 24 (?) CAR. II,* $\frac{154}{617}$, *P.R.O.**]

James Durrant	1	Samuel Voute	5
Adrian Parmenter, Esq.	11		

St. Giles Warde.

POCKTHORPE.

Nicholas Coppin	4	James Pulley	4
Thomas Coppin	3		

West Wymer Warde.

Peter Prime	6	Abraham Allais	2

ST. MARGARET'S.

Mathew Demy	4	Mrs. Jane Deney	2

ST. BENNETS.

George Le Scalliot	7	Daniel Hovell	4
Mrs. Hester Burkin	6		

Middle Wymer Warde.

ST. JOHN OF MATHAR MARKET.

Nicholas Parmenter	2
John Moones	2
Andrew Prime	2

ST. ANDREW'S.

Daniell Fromanteell	2
Daniell Decluse	4

* Very imperfect from decay.

St. Michaell at Plea.		St. Martin at Pallace.	
Willm. Crop	6	Hugh Jaques	2

Coslaney Warde.

St. Martin's at Oake.			
John Dehage	7	John Deme	4
..... Parish.		..... Parish.	
Thomas Horne	5	Wid. Boone	*torn.*
James Denow	8	Robert Boone	"
Ysaac Castell	2	Abraham Castle	4
Wid. Dumoline	2	Abraham Tase	3
James Boyse	2		

Fibridge Warde.

St. Powles Parish.	
Adam Pey	*torn.*

St. Clement's.		All Saints.	
Thos. Kettell	7	Francis Daques	1
Mr. Thos. Everard	9	John Burdefant	3
Thos. Moone	2	Robert Emperor	4
John Ketle	2		

In the Connesford Warde.

John Moyns	3	Roger Nixon	1

North Connesford Warde.

Samuel White	2	Samuel Rachelowe	2
Peter Demaye	2	Rt. Broone	2
George Durrant	1	Willm. Abrye	4

Berestreete Warde.

St. John Truiber Hill.			
Eliz. Kettle	4	Henry Parmenter	4
Willm. Parmenter	5		

NUMBER II.

[*RETURN OF STRANGERS IN NORWICH, 20 JAC. I, S.P.D., VOL. 131, No. 103. P.R.O.*]

A certificate of the names and professions of all strangers borne, and of all such as are borne of parents strangers, inhabitinge in the county of the city of Norwich, made the —— day of June, 1622, accordinge to letters of the fourth of June received from the right worshipfull S^{r} Thomas Coventry, Knyght, his Majesties attorney generall, and S^{r} Robert Heath, Knight, his Ma^{ties} solicitor generall.

BORNE OF PARENTS STRANGERS.	BORNE BEYOND THE SEAS.

North Conesford Ward.

Tobias Barton, gardyner.
Daniel Depute, weaver.
William Emperor, corier, borne of an Englishwoman, his father being a stranger.

Bowgyn Porter, gardyner.
Jacob Tevell, aqua-vite stiller.
Giles Depute, weaver.
Tobias Bagrant, weavar.

BERESTRETE AND CARROWE.

Roger Symonds, turner.
William Leborne, weaver.
Mallyard Wydoot, husbondman and gardyner.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Gedion Izebrand, labourer.

William Rottengoose, gardyner.
Francis Malbranke, weaver.
Solomon Rottye, weaver.
Cornelius Wyborne, cutler.

ST. PETER'S OF MANCROFT.

Abraham Vervinke, hosyer.
Francis Dackett, merchant.

Jaques Vanbarton, claspemaker.
Toby Hasabert, jornyman weaver.

West Wymer Ward.

Elizeus Desbonnett, weaver.
Nathan Desbonnett, weaver.
Nathaniell Depute, weaver.
David Feeve, jornyman weaver.
Tobias Peskeson, jornyman weaver.
John de lynne, twisterer.
Peter Colman, weaver.
Solomon Danell, jornyman weaver.

Peter Rottingoose, gardyner, he is a hosyer likewise.
Mathew Bock, twisterer.
Nicholas Face, weaver.
Ferdinando Dehone, hose stamper.
Wedow Boodry, maker of Sayes.
Wedow Clarke, hosyer.
George Fox, hosyer.

BORNE OF PARENTS STRANGERS.

Daniell Dewytte, twisterer.
Solomon Vervinke, jornyman weaver.
Abraham Dewhytt, jornimen weaver.
Moyses Whitebread, baker.
Solomon Waggener, baker.
Jeremy Laues, twisterer.
Abraham Laues, chayre maker.
James Coye, twisterer.
Adrian Petryns, weaver.
Abraham Derrick, hosyer.
John Demay, jorniman weaver.
David Dam, gardyner.
Jacob Tolleve, jorniman weaver.
Josias Brabant, laborer.
John Head, jornyman weaver.
John Anton, grocer.
Gedion Demay, weaver.
Francis Vegesler, twisterer.
Jacob Levogge, twisterer.
Abraham Balder, jorniman weaver.
Isaak Kecke, woolcomer.
Abraham Appert, dyer.
Gabraell Buske, hosyer.
John Vanixon jun^r., hosyer.
Isaack Clarke, hosyer.
John Myhell, grocer, he is a hosyer.
Samuell Decoer, jorniman weaver.
Mordoche Fromettell, chayre maker.
Abraham Brooke, jorniman weaver.

BORNE BEYOND THE SEAS.

John Vanixon, sen^r., hosyer.
Paule Deman, jorniman weaver.
Abraham Daniell, jorniman weaver.
Andrew Allard, weaver, he is a hosyer likewise.
Michaell Damer, jorniman weaver.
John Haguer, jorniman weaver.
Jasper Bowdree, weaver.
Francis Bonner, weaver.
Charles Vandoylye, usurer.
George Deboyse, hosyer.
John Letten, hosyer.
Giles Sandeville, hosyer.
Jacob Doyeve, weaver.
David Brooke, twisterer.
John Benno, twisterer.
Nicholas Doyfer, tailor.
Joise Hecker, jorniman weaver.

Middle Wynter.

John Cropp, chirurgian.
John Cruso, marchant and hosyer.
Philip Andrewes, marchant and draper.
Jacob Depute, hosyer.
Tobias Dehem, marchant.
David Culibrooke, broker.
Jacob Culibrooke, jorniman weaver.
Peter Debone, twisterer.
Andrew Pryme, hosyer and draper
Samuell Crekell, sojorner.
Jacob Odent, potseller.
Daniell Vanbarton, jorniman dyer.
Marcus Balden, tailor and broker.
John Cunibrooke, weaver.
John Albus, hosyer.
Benjamin Lettow, jorniman weaver.
Abraham Damar, jorniman weaver.
Isaack Stockinge, turnor.

Jaques Dehem, marchant.
Andrew Pryme, hosyer.
Abraham Cunibrooke, weaver.
Mathew de Boyce, marchant and draper.
John Van Howte, shomaker.
Michael Colle, Bay and Say measurer.
George Fox, weaver.
John Leecluse, dyer.
Nicholas Clarke, baker.
Widow Coclear, weaver.
Andrew Wideben, weaver.
Michaell Berte, jorniman shomaker.
Bowdwyn Burgar, weaver.
John Johnson, pynner.
Malliard Goose, comer.
Oliver de Rooe, weaver.
Francis de Katoire, weaver.
John Milshier, brasier.
Antony Hanke, tailor.

BORNE OF PARENTS STRANGERS. BORNE BEYOND THE SEAS.

East Wymer.

Daniell Bunnell, marchant.
Joell Desurmeaux, marchant.
John Rockingham, marchant.
Peter Hiborne, barber surgeon.
Joyse Houy, twisterer.
Mordocheus Miclow, grocer.
Peter Levyn, hosyer.
Peter Decluse, dyer.
James Winard, weaver.
Solomon Camby, weaver.

Oliver Duckett, hosyer.
Ann Cobleyow, wedow, twisterer.
Lewis Campion, broker and weaver.
Joyse Westow, twisterer.
Francis Levyn, tailor.
Lawrence Sye, weaver.
Erasmus Freeman, weaver.
Audry Powell, wedow, hosyer.

Coslaney Ward.

Eseias Letteyne, twisterer.
David Sanniwell, hosyer.
Daniell Lettine, hosyer.
John Monens, factor for marchantes aliens.
Elezeus Langlett, weaver.
Effra Mackrill, weaver.
Peter Buskyn, weaver.
Daniell Dover, tailor.
Zachary Lyon, tailor.
Peter Boldin, twisterer.
Wedow Wollowyn, hosier.
Daniell Wollowyn, grocer.
Ferdinandus Stone, heartel maker.
Peter Decort, weaver.
Abraham Hacker, phisician.
Bowdwin Dewill, weaver.
Jonas De windle, twisterer.
Jacob Boy, gardyner.
John Harma, sayweaver.
John Burgoie, weaver.
Joseph Cock, weaver.
James Porter, weaver.
Noe Headly, weaver.
John Deremow, twisterer.

Peter Hosbert, aqua-vite stiller.
Peter Vanhova, hosyer.
Richard Holfoote, weaver.
Andrew Alyard, hosyer.
William Teryns, baker.
George Hollowick, hosyer.
Nicholas Blor, weaver.
Powill Dewyndell, twisterer.
Nicholas Furmase, weaver.
Martha Tayse, weaver.
John Vneline, twisterer.
Joan Dorpin, wedow, aqua-vite maker.
Martin Moonens, hosyer.
Peter Becke, merchant and hosyer.
Peter Wallowyn, hosyer.
Francis Boy, scholemaster.
Francis Callman, weaver.
John Demore, weaver.
Peter Leskeny, weaver.
James De Wattine, weaver.
Antony Fene, twisterer.
Aron Lamberd, turnor.
Richard Vanculin, hosyer.
Roger Verposte, weaver.
John Curbese, weaver.
Peter Demee, baker.
James Sticklyn, weaver.
Noe Leskaney, weaver.
James Gryme, weaver.
Lewis De hage, weaver.

Colgate Ward.

John Denewe, woolcomer.
Elizeus Rowse, tailor.
Noe de Lowler, weaver, jorniman.
Peter Lanow, comer, jorniman.
Isaack Havery, jorniman comer.

Jeremy Kynge, woolcomer.
John Delatate, comer.
John Marlere, comer.
John Milles, comer.
Peter De vine, comer.

BORNE OF PARENTS STRANGERS.

John Levine, jun^{r}. jorniman comer.
Benjamin Depree, jorniman comer.
John Lewis, jorniman comer.
Isaack Mounte, jorniman weaver.
James Clarke, jorniman weaver.
John Angell, jorniman comer.
Esay Hoppiow, jorniman comer.
Hector de Kerry, jorniman comer.
Daniell Motten, combe maker.
James De Pree, jorniman comer.
Samuell De Roe, jorniman comer.
Daniell De Roe, jorniman comer.
Charles Plovy, jorniman weaver.
Isaack Budry, jorniman comer.
Daniell Sheny, jorniman weaver.
Peter Fermitine, baker.
Noy Volue, weaver.
Peter Cocke, weaver.
James le Feaver, weaver.
Roger Gugler, weaver.
Abraham Tayse, slaymaker.
Zachery Deboyse, seller of small wares.
Simeon Vanhonck, cordyner.
David Honck, seller of small wares.
Abraham Fearkyn, weaver.
John Flocke, jorniman comer.
Peter Frauncoye, jorniman comer.
Abraham Hector, jorniman comer.
Isaack Dishlay, jorniman comer.
Abraham Dishlay, jorniman comer.
Peter Lano, jorniman weaver.
Jacob Post, jorniman weaver.
Peter Counseler, jorniman weaver.
Peter Vardere, jorniman weaver.
James Vardere, jorniman weaver.
Abraham Castele, jorniman comer.
John Castell, comer.
Jacob Dole, hose skourer.
John Dishe, turner.
Elie Flepoe, baker.
Zachary Mayhew, comer.
John Depree, comer.
John Bayne, jorniman comer.
Job Mahew, jorniman comer.
Peter Depree, jorniman comer.
Peter Castell, jorniman comer.
John Dishlay, jorniman comer.

BORNE BEYOND THE SEAS.

John Le vine, sen^{r}, comer.
John Lamiow, comer.
Vespacian Lamiow, comer.
Michaell Curple, comer.
Peter Bucklowe, comemaker.
Rowland Deland, comemaker.
John Laquose, twisterer.
John Firmitine, baker.
Martin Larow, jorniman weaver.
Cornelius de Lowter, jorniman comer.
Solomon Lampere, jorniman comer.
Stephen Javery, jorniman comer.
Abraham Deborshowe, jorniman comer.
Peter Pettite, jorniman comer.
Martin Loem, jorniman comer.
John Genile, jorniman comer.
Giles Carsay, jorniman comer.
Jenkin Lamiow, jorniman comer.
Robert Lamiow, jorniman comer.
Jasper Lamiow, jorniman comer.
Peter De Rue, jorniman comer.
Nicholas Nathy, jorniman comer.
Peter Wyburne, jorniman weaver.
Antony Curpell, jorniman comer.
John De Cluse, jorniman comer.
John Lavere, jorniman comer.
Ayme Cokele, jorniman comer.
Andrew Frauncis, jorniman comer.
James Drue, jorniman comer.
Francis Soresay, jorniman comer.
Lowe Sharfe, jorniman comer.
Nicholas Dishlay, comer.
Philip Formoy, weaver.
Peter Vardere, sen^{r}., weaver.
John Cokele, scholemaster.
Robert Dole, jorniman comer.
James Feaver, jorniman comer.
Adree Lettere, jorniman comer.
Francis Dishlay, jorniman weaver.
John Rapeoyle, jorniman weaver.
Abraham Castele senr., comer.
Francis Depree, comer.
Hute Dishlay, jorniman comer.

Fibridge Ward.

James Vermoy, weaver.
Samuell Debone, weaver.
Siprian Larnay, weaver.
William Debone, weaver.

BORNE OF PARENTS STRANGERS.

John Depree, comer.
Adam Vancoy, comer.
Peter Dehare, comer.
James Grene, weaver.
Benjamin Whitebread, baker.
Peter Harshew, dyer.
Samuel Camby, dyer.
Solomon Curtis, fuller.
Andrew Francis, comer.
John Deree, comer.
Isaack Reck, comer.
James Vervack, comer.
Peter Beene, weaver.
Peter Hoto, weaver.
Elias Depree, weaver.
Mathew Trewon, weaver.
David Deport, twisterer.
Lodowick Latho, weaver.
Henry Garrard, dyer.

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BORNE BEYOND THE SEAS.

Melsio Thomas, comer.
John Doe, weaver.
James Vervack, comer.
John Le poulter, comer.
Dennys Lermit, comer.
Noe Cockido, comer.
David Dewalue, gardyner.
Antony Clarke, comer.
Francis De Mary, weaver.
William Clarke, dyer.
John Curat, fuller.
Peter Peno, weaver.
Peter Wood, comer.
Arnold Sticklyn, weaver.
Nicholas Mackerell, comer.
Christian Vervinke, gardyner.
Michaell Blackter, weaver.
Charles Parrishon, comer.
Peter White, weaver.

FRANCIS SMALPECE, Maior.

(In dorso.)—Norwich.—Straungers.

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Mees, Adrian, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 217.
Meij, de, George, bachelor, Flanders, 1562. Two servants (workmen), Jeronimus van Vliet and Jan Kerst. *p.* 214.
Meijs, Lancelot, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 206.
Mensz, Nicolas, weaver, 1567. Wife and two children, born in England. *p.* 211.
Mentz, Clara, widow, Flanders, 1567, and two daughters. *p.* 212.
Metsdach (Mesdach), Cornelis, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 217.
Meys, Francisca, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 213.
Michiels, Franciscus, weaver, Flanders. Wife and sister. *p.* 200.
Mijl, Gerard, carpenter, Brabant, 1567, and wife. *p.* 214.
Mijn, Jan, wool comber, Flanders, 1563. Wife and one son (born in England), two daughter. *p.* 211.
Misdoen, Francis, wool comber, Flanders, 1560. Wife and one son (born in England). *p.* 215.
Mocx, Johanna, spinster, Flanders, 1567. Over 16 years. *p.* 208.
Mol, de, Stephen, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. With wife and sister. *p.* 214.
Moor, de, Joos, bachelor, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 213.
Mosquaert, Matthys, tailor, Brabant, 1567, and wife. *p.* 208.
Mote, van, Joos, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two workmen. *p.* 217.
Mulenare, de, Pieter, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 213.

Murgels, Margareta, spinster, Brabant, 1567. *p.* 215.

Naveger, Nicodemus, wool comber, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 212.
Nicolaij, Nicholas, smith, Zeeland, 1567, and wife. *p.* 210.
Nicolas, smith, Zeeland, 1567. Wife and maid-servant. *p.* 213.

Obilde, de, Pieter, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 207.
Odent, Johanna, widow, 1561. Five children (one born in England). *p.* 205.
Otte, Arnold, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and son. *p.* 204.
Oyens, Amantus, tailor, Brabant, 1567. Wife and little girl. *p.* 204.
Ozel, Hendric, merchant, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two young sons, and one maid-servant. *p.* 210.

Paetz, Jan, bookseller, Holland, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 216.
Pape, de, Jacob, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children, one born in England. *p.* 209.
Paskes, Antony, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 203.
Paulus, Johannes, student, 1563. *p.* 202.
Pauwelsz, Pieter, merchant, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 210.
Peme, Joanna, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 216.
Petri, Adriaen, Brabant, 1567, and wife. *p.* 207.
Jan, Brabant, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 214.
Petrihyens, Arnold, wool comber Flanders, 1567. Wife and five children (one born in England). *p.* 204.
Pijl, Jan, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 218.
Plateau, Gerard, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and son. *p.* 210.
Pleckere, Vincent, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife, three children (one born in England), and mother. *p.* 202.
Pont, de, Willem, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 201.
Poortere, de, Willem, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 218.
Porter, Adriaen, merchant, Brabant, 1567. Wife, brother, and sister. *p.* 207.
Pottere, de, Antony, dyer, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children (one born in England) and two sisters. *p.* 208.
Prame, Carle, bachelor, tailor, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 215.
Pres, de. Joanna, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 216.
Priem, Franciscus, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife, son, and two maid-servants. *p.* 208.
Mathew, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 216.
Prijs, Pieter, wool comber, Brabant, 1567 Wife and infant. *p.* 206.
Pudt, Willem, widow of —, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and five children. *p.* 219.
Puntz, Maria, widow, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Three children. *p.* 204.
Maria, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Three children. *p.* 218.

Quek, Pieter, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 202.
Queke, Judocus, sailor, Flanders, 1567, with xv *(sic, query men).* *p.* 200.
Quene, de, (du Quesne), Hugo, fuller, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 204.
Questier, Aristotle, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and son. *p.* 209.

Raars, Joanna, spinster, Brabant, 1567. *p.* 215.
Rabat, Antony, bookseller, Flanders, 1567. Wife and infant (born in England). *p.* 205.
Raet, de, Maximilian, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 201
Ram, de, Cornelis, "tabellarius," Zeeland, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 210.
Rena't, Maximilian, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 204
Renier, Nicolas, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two child. *p.* 207.
Rey, van, (? Roij), Joos, widower, Brabant, 1658. *p.* 218.
Rybouille, Jan, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 218.

Richins, Hubert, weaver, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 202.
Richius (Rycke), Mr. Mathew, M D., Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 214.
Rickewaert, Carolus, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two daughters. *p.* 203.
Ricsanert (? Ryckewaert), Hendrik, lime burner, Zeeland, 1567, and wife. *p.* 202.
Rijckewaert, Theophilus, minister, Flanders. *p.* 221.
Rimus (? Ramus), Andreas, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 218.
Rochus, Carolus, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 215.
Jan, tailor, Zeeland, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 205.
Rolier, Jacobus, cap maker, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 202.
Rominen, Judocus, weaver, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 200.
Romondtz, Gomez, carpenter, Brabant, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 206.
Roo, de, Jan, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one man. *p.* 217.
Roode, de, Jan, wool comber, Flanders, 1561. Wife and two children. *p.* 211.
Roosebek, Jan, tailor, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 207.
Roosee, Maliaert, young man, weaver, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 205.
Roke, de la (Roque), Antony, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 217.
Ruphelsz, Maria, spinster, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 208.

Sabellan, Adrian, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 200.
Sanders, Elizabeth, Flanders, 1567, with three sisters, girls over 16 years of age. *p.* 205.
Schenck, Willem, merchant, Zeeland, 1567. *p.* 214.
Scillewaert, Sebastian, weaver, Flanders, 1562. Wife and three children (born in England). *p.* 211.
Senten, Jacob, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 207.
Shooghen, Barbara, widow, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and two children. *p.* 218.
Sincx (? Six), Maria, widow, Flanders, 1561. *p.* 203.
Slaet, van der, Jodosorus, schoolmaster, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 214.
Slaper, de, Jacobus, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 201.
Smalbeen, Jan, widower, fuller, Flanders. One maid-servant. *p.* 208.
Smet, Francis, tailor, Flanders, 1567. Wife and child (born in England). *p.* 207.
Smet, de, Michael, widower, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. One child. *p.* 202.
Smedt, de, Willem, smith, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 208.
Smidt, de, Jacobus, fuller, Flanders, 1567. Wife and child (born in England). *p.* 207.
Snock, (? Snoeke), Jeronimus, merchant, Brabant, 1567. Wife and infant (born in England). *p.* 205.
Socij, Francis, shoemaker, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 216.
Solemme (Solen), de la, Antony, printer, Brabant, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 215.
Somer, de, Pieter, shoemaker, bachelor, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 216.
Somevelt, van der, Odard, gardener, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son (born in Enlangd). *p.* 212.
Spilebout, Lodovicus, Flanders, 1561. Wife and two children (born in England). *p.* 207.
Stadt, van der, Cornelius, carpenter, Flanders, 1564. Wife and boy (born in England). *p.* 209.
Staesen, Jan, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 211.
Steen, van, Antony, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. With wife and sister. *p.* 206.
Steen, William, wool comber, Flanders, 1565. Wife and five children. *p.* 202.
Stichgelboudt, Egidius, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and little girl. *p.* 206.
Strube, Jan, Clare, widow of—Picardy, 1561, and two children (born in England). *p.* 215.
Swichte, de (? Sweert), Mallart, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and son. *p.* 216.

Taijspil, Oliver, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and son (born in England). *p.* 212.
Tavernier, Mathew, wool comer, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 218.
Tenuele, Wulphangus, Flanders, 1567. Wife and daughter. *p.* 207.
Terlinc, Andreas, wool comer, Flanders, 1567. Wife and son (born in England). *p.* 209.
Terlinc, Leonard, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and five children. *p.* 209.

Thornius, Joos, wool comber, Flanders, 1560. Wife and daughter. *p.* 215.
Thuijs, Nicolas, merchant, Zeeland, 1567. Wife, two children, and one maid. *p.* 200.
Top, Erasmus, wool comber, Flanders, 1667. Wife and three children. *p.* 204.
Torre, van der, Adrian, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and six children. *p.* 216.
Trioen, Francis, wool comber, Flanders, 1564. Wife and two children (born in England). *p.* 211.
Turck, de, Jan, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children (one born in England). *p.* 209.

Va Dale, *(sic)* Simon, "figulus," Brabant, 1567. Wife and two boys. *p.* 201.
Valayolet, Joannes, an old man, Flanders, 1567. With Mr. Jan Crop, surgeon. *p.* 215.
Valckenier, Charles, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and infant. *p.* 204.
Varent, van der, Mr. Richard, schoolmaster, Zeeland, 1567. Wife and children (one born in England). *p.* 212.
Vauwe, de, Antony, wool comber, Brabant, 1567, and wife. *p.* 217.
Vellekens, Johannes, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and infant, born in England. *p.* 206.
Verbeck, Gillis, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 204.
Verelst, Jan, wool comber, Flanders, 1565. Wife and five children (two born in England). *p.* 209.
Marcus, fuller, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 217.
Verken, Christianus, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children. *p.* 219.
Verporte, Johannes, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one child (born in England). *p.* 201.
Verschoore, Stephen, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and five children. *p.* 216.
Verstraete, Joos, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 218.
Victor, Johannes, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 201.
Nicholas, Flanders, 1567. Wife and infant. *p.* 202,
Vinck, de, Egidius, wool comber. Flanders, 1567. Wife. *p.* 203.
Vinen, van, Jan, merchant, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 210.
Vinere, van de, Romanus, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 206.
Vinersh, Charles, smith, Flanders, 1567. With wife and sister. *p.* 203.
Vinersch, Henry, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children. *p.* 218.
Visscher, Gisbert, tailor, North Brabant, 1567. Wife and one child (born in England). *p.* 200.
Willem, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children (born in England). *p.* 215.
Vlaminck, Jan, wool comber, Flanders, 1565. Wife and three children. *p.* 208.
Vliegere, Nicolas, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one child (born in England). *p.* 202.
Vliet, van, Jeronimus, bachelor, Flanders, 1562. *p.* 214.
Vneters (?), Maria, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 213.
Vogel, de, Daniel, merchant, Zeeland, 1567. Wife and sister. *p.* 213.
Voldere, de, Jacob, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four children. *p.* 204.
Vos, de, Adriaen, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and infant (born in England). *p.* 206.
Johannes, weaver, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 204.
Vos, Laurens, wool comber, Brabant, 1567, and wife. *p.* 210.
Vos, de, Liminis, lime burner, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 209.
Vrambout, Joris, wool comber, Flanders. 1565, and wife. *p.* 203.
Vrombout, Mathew, wool comber, 1561, and wife. *p.* 205.

Wacque, van de, Victor, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and four young children. *p.* 207.
Wael, Jeronimus, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 201.
Wale, van, Willem, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and one son. *p.* 211.
Wallaert, Willem, weaver, Flanders, 1567. With three sisters. *p.* 211.
Walweyn, Adriaen, merchant, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 208.

Walweyn, Thomas, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children, and maidservant. *p.* 207.
Wante, Michael, wool comber, Flanders, 1565. Wife and one son. *p.* 214.
Pieter, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and sister. *p.* 208.
Weijns, Michael, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 218.
Wemaere, Nicolas, widower, wool comber, 1567, with three children, one maidservant, and a brother. *p.* 205.
Wilde, de, Walphangus, bachelor, fuller, Flanders, 1567. *p.* 208.
Willems, Cornelius, wool comber, Brabant, 1567, and wife. *p.* 203.
Thomas, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children (one born in England). *p.* 207.
Wingaert, Erasmus, wool comber, Flanders, 1567, and wife. *p.* 203.
Winter, de, Augustus, weaver, Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children (one born in England). *p.* 113.
Wischane, George, widower, jeweller, born in England. Member of our Church, *(i.e.* of *England).* *p.* 213.
Witroot, Maria, spinster, Flanders, 1564. *p.* 213.
Wittewrongel, Sigerius, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two children (one born in England). *p.* 207.
Wols, de, Pieter, "nobilis," Flanders, 1567. Wife and three children, one servant, and three maidservants. *p.* 203.
Wovrin, de, Johannes, widower, smith, Flanders, 1567, and five children. *p.* 205.

Zande, van den, Pieronne, widow, Flanders, 1567, and five children. *p.* 202.
Zoreet, Daniel, wool comber, Flanders, 1567. Wife and two boys. *p.* 201.

Number of married persons, of these four or five couples dwell together in one family	314
Number of single persons over 17 years of age	193
Young people and children under 17 years of age...	461
Widowers and widows	52
Children born in England	112

NUMBER V.

[*LIST OF THOSE OF THE REFORMED RELIGION WHO SIGNED THE ACCORD AT YPRES, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1566, BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES, ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT MADE WITH THEM BY THE PRINCE VAN GAVERE, COUNT OF EGMONT, ETC.*†]

Flaminius, Robertus.
Kockeel, Jan.
*Walewein, A.
Langhedul.
5. *Willemo, Th.
*Wallewein, D.
*Bouve, Charles.
*Venant, Jacque.
*Platevoet.
10. *Hille, Cornelis.
*Everaerdt, Jan.
*Daten, Joos.
Guussen.
*Victor, A.
15. Gueleghem, van, [P. ?] Francois.
Piel, Pieter.
*Cabeliau, Kestiaen.
*Cocq, P b [or R b].
Hessela, Franss.
20. *Lopere, de, Jan.
Ooghe, Jan.
Heyte, Mahieu.
*Baert, Pieter.
*Willemot, Jan.
25. *Casteele, van', Oliver.
*Quicke, de, Willem.
*Weins, or Weins, Michael.
*Coene, de, Pauwels.
Matte, Bastiaen.
30. *Croock, J.
Crem, du, [or Cren], Art. [or Ant.]
*Have, de, Meghies.
*Elste, van, Walle.
Ballynck, Jan.
35. *Houcke, van, Jacques.
Quaetjonck, Jacques.
Melvede, Christiaen.
*Have, de, Jacob.
*Hooghe, de, Michiel.
40. *Lievin, Joos.
*Driessche, van', Joos.
Loonis, or Loovis, Jan.
*Meese, Jan.
*Dynghelsche, Franss.
45. *Damme, Matheus.
Damman, Caerle.
Casen, Hans.
*Meese, Jacob.
*Desobris, Wouter.
*Walle, van de, Robert.
50. *Clercq, de, Jacob.
*Steene, van', Jacob
*Wicke, Christiaen.
*Wicke, Passchier.
55. Verborre, Jan.
*Flamen, Jan.
*Parme'tier, Bastiaen.
Witvoet, Christiaen.
*Baen, Pieter.
60. *Staen, van, Caerles.
Schooris, van, Stevin.
*Walle, van den, Jacob.
*Motte, Jan.
Weecsteen, Guill'e.
65. Vermersch, Heyndryck.
Bastynck, Jan.
Coucke, Rougier.
Lom'e, van, Joos.
Barremaker, de, Pieter.
70. Destriez, Jan.
*Mol, de, Stevin.
*Thevelen, Jacob.
*Wale, de, Mahieu.
Rawelen, Pieter.
75. Boonstr', van, Charles.
*Heyns, Cornelis.
Mechtere, van, Jan.
Paelding, Pieter.
Viane, Anthuenis.
80. *Cabilliau, Adriaen.
Tallet, Jacques.
*Queke, Joos.
Vulsteke, Jan.
*Thibaut, Franchois.
85. *Walle, van', Pieter.
*Corte, de, Willem.
Tijtgat, Jan.
*Broucke, van den, Jooris.
Pitthem, van, Jan.
90. Quetstroy, Hercules.
*Otgheer, Montfraut.
*Queerke, Pr.
*Raymaker, Jan.
*Willems, Matheeus.
95. *Favveau, or Fauneau, Jacob.
*Grave, de, Jacob.
Mersch, vander, Caerle.
*Jaghere, de, Franchois.
Mersch, van', Pieter.
100. Potvliet, Michiel.
*Verdonck, Jan.
*Baelde, Jan.
*Gheesten, Jacob.
*Parmentier, Jacob.
105. *Bateman, Franchois.
*Vynck, de, Willem.
Ooghe, Christiaen.

† H. Q. Janssen and J. H. van Dale, Oudheidkunde en Geschiedenis, inzonderheid van Zeeuwsch—Vlaanderen, Deel II, 279.

Paelding, Andries, f^s. Andries.
*Rogiers, Nicolas.
110. *Everaerdt, Michiel.
Panne, Jan.
Bondueel, Vincent.
*Cruuce, van', Franc.
*Porte, de la, Ollivier.
115. *Lesquinet, Ollivier.
*Cabilliau, Jan.
*Note, Cornelis.
*Jonghe, de, Jacques.
Osten, Zeghers.
120. *Turck, de, Jan.
*Hedere, de, Franchois.
Minne, Lauwers.
*Walle, van', Nicolas.
Poet, or Paet, Jaen.
125. *Walle, van de, Jan.
*Wert, de, Jan, d'oude.
Kersghietere, de, Pieter.
Keerle, de, Joos.
*Baelde, Jacob, f^s. Jans.
130. *Bussche, van', Jan.
*Longhespée, Jan, f. Lucas.
*Fere, Jan.
*Casier, Coppen.
Hoplin, van, Lauwers.
135. Tarwe, Rougier.
Bewjin, Hans.
Costenobel, Joos.
Rouf, de, Jan.
Donck, van, Pieter, Pz.
140. *Rijckewaert, Marcus.
Pulck, David.
*Elst, van', Pieter, f^s. Daniel.
*Lams, Francoys.
Outerman, Franchois.
145. Willems, Andries.
*Elst, van, Marcx.
Cauweraet, Pauwels.
Rewelle, de, Anthuenis.
*Ghiselen, Jan.
150. Wicke, Clais.
*Jonghe, de, (? Wijnghaerde) Renaut : (? Wijnghaerde.)
Ca'thoore, de, Jacob.
*Bove, or Bouve, Joos.
155. *Wevele, Clais.
*Sanders, Marant.
Willemszone, Jan.
*Martin, Jan,
Bevele, Colaerd.
160. Willoot, Franchois.
Duthen, or Duhen, Duhem, Simon.
Verpoorve, Jan.
*Brugghe, van, Jan.
Zedt, Willem.
165. Cortil, Simon.
Trewaerts, Franchois.
Correet, Daniel.
Bino, or Bivo, Michiel.
*Hille, van, Bertel.
170. Oudenburch, van, Jan.
*Langhe, de, Matheus.
*Ferre, Robert.
Cabill (Cabilliau ?), Ollivier.
Jacopszone, Jan.
175. Copillet, Zacharius.
Wyntere, de, Osten.
*Conynck, de, Anthuenis.
*Hondt, de, Michiel.
*Corte, de, Jacob.
180. Woets, Ollivier.
*Raedt, de Cornelis.
*Cappelle, van', Joos.
*Doens, Fran.
*Navegheer, Nicodemus.
185. Wemare, Fercle.
*Colomme, van, Toustem.
*Liebaert, Caerle.
*Pijl, Joos,
Jaemare, Jacob.
190. *Clyncke, van', Gillis.

*This list is a most important and suggestive one; all those marked *, or members of their family, having fled for refuge to England, as shown by this volume or the Registers of the Dutch Church of London. It is probable that deeper research would prove that some of those remaining unmarked also had to leave Ypres, and no doubt the criminal registers of that town would also account for many members of the families of the above; the persecutions, under the rule of the Duke of Alva, on account of religion, having been so severe.*

NUMBER VI.

[*LIST OF THOSE PERSONS, WHO WERE AUTHORISED TO RESIDE IN YPRES ON THEIR RETURN FROM NORWICH IN 1576, 1577, & 1578.**]

Bateman, Francois, déclare que Marie Thooris, veuve d'Ancel Snick sa soeur, demeure cher lui, revenue seule de Noordwyts, le 15 Fev. 1577. (? O.S.)

Clyte, van der, Olivier, bottier, fils de Ghislain, né à Cassel, venant de Noordwyts avec sa femme . . . . . , fille de Chretien Cabilliau, et deux petits enfants, le 15 Fev. 1577.

Werveke, van, Pierre, fils de Nicolas, celibataire, agi de 23 Ans, venu d'Aix la Chapelle, demeurant auparavant avec son père à Noordwyts, "Bombaur Wever de'ket (?)." Il loge en la maison de Gillis van Verveke, son oncle, 15 Fev. 1577.

Navigheer, Adrien, fils de Guillaume, né à Zandvoorde, revenu de Norwich, sayetier, avec sa femme et deux petits enfans.

Thevelin, Olivier, fils de Walfaert, celibataire, "zeemreeder," logé chez Jean Thevelin à Ypres, est revenu de Noorwyts, 15 Fev. 1577.

Bateman, Thomas, fils de Maillard, né à Bailleul, ayant sa femme à Norwich, logé chez François Bateman son frère à Ypres, prête serment aux termes du placard, 27 Mars, 1577.

Walwein, Adrien, prête serment aux termes du placard, 27 Mars 1577.

Boddaert, Pierre, fils de Josse, revenu de Norwich, maçon, avec sa femme, ayant laissé ses cinq enfants en Angleterre.

Mol, de, Etienne, fils de Nicolas, admis à Ypres, venant de Norwich.

Walwein, Adrien, fils de Daniel, admis à Ypres, venant de Norwich.

Bouteval, van, Jean, de Luignes près Mouscron, ayant residé à Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Bateman, Francois, déclare que Marie Thonis, veuve d'Ancel Snick, venant de Norwich, est descendue chez lui.

Bussche, van den, Georges, fils de Jean, avec sa femme et ses enfants, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Langhe, de, Petronille, mineure de Chretien de Langhe, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Bewyn, Charles, messager de la cour, declare descendu chez lui, Jean Philippeel dit Haese, son beaufrère venant de Noorwyts en Angleterre.

Waele, de, Marguerite, femme d'Hector van de Walle, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Smet, de, Daniel, fils de Jean, natif d'Eccloo, époux de . . . . . , , venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres, 1577.

Oltman, Henri, natif de Norwich, chapelier, admis à Ypres, 1577.

Thevelin, Olivier, fils de Walrand, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Grendele, Jacques, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Worm, de, Passchier, fils de Jean, venu pour se marier de Norwich.

Reuben, Jacques, venant de Norwich.

Mey, de, Charles, fils de Jean, venant de Norwich.

Vynck, de, Gilles, fils de Sebastien, bonnetier, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Victor, Nicolas, "potbacker" de profession, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres.

Baillie, Francois fils de Jean, bottier, venant de Norwich, admis à Ypres sur serment.

* Archives d' Ypres ; Inventaire Lambin. Compartement du milieu, Armoire B, case 38, No. 3. Document intitulé', "Nieuwe inwooners."

NUMBER VII.

[*LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE REFUGEE STRANGERS AT NORWICH TO THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS AT YPRES.**]

CARLE RIJCKEWAERT (alias THEOPHILUS) to OLIVIER DE KEEUWERE. 4 July, 1567. (No. 2.)
Complaining of those who tyranize over souls as well as bodies, and holding that they should leave Babylon and Romish idolatry. He quotes Rev. xviii, 4. "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.

THOMAS WILLEMOT to the same. 13 July, 1567. (No. 47.)
Exhorting him to hold with the Reformed religion.
Thomas Willemot was the 5th signer of the Accord of 20 Sept., 1566, between the Magistrates of Ypres and those of the Reformed Religion.—Vide App., IV.

PAUWELS DE COENE to his wife. 21 Aug., 1567. (No. 9.)
He sends her a barrel of herrings, which she is to sell to provide means to hasten her coming to him. That the journey was daily more dangerous and would become more so. He hopes in a short time to rent a house, so that when she came, all things would be ready.
Pauwels de Coene was the 28th signer of the accord. In the return of 4 August, 1568, (App. III.) he appears with his wife and five children.

CLAIS VAN WERVEKIN to his wife. 21 Aug., 1567. (No. 56).
The letter is addressed to himself in the Frirmynuer Street, Ypres, hatmaker, and signed, "your married friend."
He writes that "you would never believe how friendly the people are together, and the English are the same and quite loving to our nation. If you come here with half our property, you would never think of going to live in Flanders. Send my money and the three children. Come at once and do not be anxious. When you come, bring a dough trough, for there are none here.
Know that I await you and doubt me not; send me Catelynken, Saerle and Tonyne. Bring also our long hooks to hang your linnen cords on. Buy two little wooden dishes to make up half pounds of butter; for all Netherlanders and Flemings make their own butter, for here it is all pigs fats."

ANDRIES and ANNA VAN DER HAGHE to their parents. 28 Aug., 1567. (No. 7.)
Addressed to Lieven van der Haghe, living in the Aelmossennier Strate. This is an earnest appeal to their father, mother, brother and sisters to come to England, and not to wait any longer. They inform their father that his debtors, "Pieter Keerle and Steven de Mol, are at Norwich who await you anxiously to settle up with you." "I and my brother will supply you with what you require here as weaver, for there is a great trade doing." "Will you greet Lieven van de Walle and his wife for us, not forgetting our grandmother, uncles and aunts and all our other friends." "We pray you, when you get to Nieuwport, take the vessel that comes to Yarmouth, for otherwise you would have a day's more voyage. For when people come to Sandwich, it costs double for they must then go on to Norwich. I have a gold coin. I would like to send it in the letter but when you come to Norwich, I will give it to you, for then you may have nothing in your

* H. Q Janssen "De Hervormde vlugtelingen van Yperen in Engeland," Middelb., 1857. Oudh. en Gesch. inzonderheid van Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Extracted from the Archives of Ypres.

pocket; when you come to Norwich you shall have gold."
Steven de Mol was signer, no. 71, and John de Keerle, no. 128, of the Accord at Ypres.

LEONARD KEERLINCK to VICTOR DE VINCK. 31 Aug., 1567. (No. 62.)
De Vinck appears to have been the writer's brother-in-law, for he speaks of "your dear wife, my own sister." He was a cloth merchant at Ypres and was pretty well off. Keerlinck prays him to think more of the next world than of the present. "That bad times are at hand for Flanders." "That more can be bought at Norwich for a penny than for three at Ypres." "If you are coming make haste to come before the winter, and do not bring more than is necessary to keep house, for the freight is dear." "Send over the linen that is with Bertelmeeus van Peenens." He bids him greet his father, mother, brothers and sisters, and all good friends He prays Pieter Navegeer to make up his quarrel with his brother Jooris.

CLEMENT BAET to his wife. 5 Sept., 1567. (No. 57.)
He writes to his dear wife and children that he had arrived at Norwich on the 3rd September where he was joyfully received by Clement ?, Aunt Tanne and her husband, Jan Langedul, Thomas Vilgemo, Mr. Pieter de Smet, Franchoys Tybaut, Thomas Bateman, Claes Victoor and many others, who rejoiced much at his coming. He tells his wife to sell what she has and to come over. "There is good trade in bays and I will look after a house as quickly as I can to get into business, for then it will be easy to make money. I will get ready the gear for making bays against your coming. Bring all your and your daughter's clothing for people go well clad here. Go to Nieuport, the woman will help you well. Let your sister know that Lein's trade is no use, for they only work at bay work here. Greet heartily Philip Kuen,? Pieter de Pers, Pieter Priem, Cornelis Hendrickz, Christiaen van de Stene, Jakijs de Muelene, Jooris Boontam, and Jan Spene. I let you know that we are merry and happy with each other. May God give you the same loving peace and riches as we have here at Norwich. It is very dear to hear the word of God peacefully."
Jan Langhedul and Thomas Willemet were the 4th and 5th signers of the Accord at Ypres. Franchois Thibaut was the 84th and Claes Victoor the 14th. Van den Stene was of an ancient Ypres family.

WILLEM BRICXES to his wife. 1 Oct., 1567. (No. 26.)
Written by Thibault in the name of Willem Brixes.

GILLE DE VINCK to his brother MAHIEU DE VINCK. 2 Oct., 1567. (No. 19.)
The latter lived at Ypres behind the Meat Market. The writer thanks him for his letter and all that he had sent him through Wulffaert Boeteman (the captain of the vessel trading from Nieuport to Yarmouth). Gilles writes that he is daily in the mansion of the Duke of Norfolk, "who is the one nearest to the Queen." He sends his greetings to his mother, brothers and sisters, also to Victor and his wife. Caerle and Martin, Jaques Rolier and his wife, and Jan Langhedul desire the same.
Willem de Vinck was the 106th signer of the Accord at Ypres.

FRANCHE DE CUUPERE to BOUDEWYN DE CUUPERE. 2 Oct. 1567. (No. 30.)
He names Boudewyn, "his very dear uncle." He understood, by a letter of the 30 September, that his uncle had sent off on the 27th August his trade tools which were in charge of his mother-in-law. That letter he had received by "Wulfaert Boeteman, the skipper." He appears to have been a carpenter and he desired to sell some wood and to have the money sent over by Boeteman. He sends his greetings to his mother-in-law, Jan de Vout, Augustyn van Beselaere Jan van Houtte and his wife and children.

CHRISPYN POLDERMAN to FRANCOIS VAN DEN KASTEELE. 3 Oct. 1567. (No. 45.)
The letter appears to be the brother-in-law of the writer, who acknowledges receipt of the clothing and money sent to him by his sister and Francois. Hans Rookus brought the letter.

He also writes that Mahieu Priem's wife had been paid the half real, as she herself had told him. That if Francois van den Kasteele and his wife did not themselves come over, they were to send him his black coat by Wulfaert Boeteman when he next crossed over to England, or by some other sure messenger, "whom you can trust if Wulfaert does not come again." That Francois (Polderman), his brother, makes bays and gains £2 and his keep. "You need not therefore trouble about us, for we do the best for each other as one brother ought to do for another."

Olivier van den Casteele, probably one of the family, was the 25th signer of the Accord at Ypres.

THE wife of JAQUES ROLLIER to her son TORKIN (VICTOR) ROLLIER. 3 Oct., 1567. (No. 16.)

She writes that she had had a good voyage, and had arrived in good health at Norwich on the 29th September. "Do not forget to send to Jaques all the unmade-up caps." She requests that certain things shall be given into the keeping of the wife of Adriaan Walewyn then at Ypres, (but who appears to have come to Norwich later in the same year).

The same to INGHELE NECKEBAERT. 4 Oct. 1567. (No. 22.)

The writer wishes all the neighbours to know that she and Jackis are well, and that they had had a good passage across with many others. That she had spoken to their Minister, who sent his greetings. That they were near the market by the church. She sends her love to "our neighbours," Olivier de Keuwere and his wife, and hopes that they will always patiently agree together.

JOORIS BERENDT to his wife. 4 Oct. 1567. (No. 14.)

He acknowledges the receipt of her letter and heartily hopes that she will come over as quickly as she can. He requests his remembrances to all their friends and neighbours, not forgetting Clarkin Meye, and "tell Jacob de Hoemaker that his daughter sends her love to him." He appears to have been a man of fair means.

CLAIS VAN WERVEKIN TO JOORIS TOORIS. 4 Oct. 1567. (No. 15.)

The latter appears to have been his workman and the letter was concerning felt, etc., the writer being a tanner. He requests that Jooris should tell his wife to give his best love to his own. This letter was sealed with a tradesman's mark with C. W. on it.

JAN KLYPEEL alias HAZE to GILLES DE KORTE. 11 Dec. 1567. (No. 36.)

Addressed to "my good friend Meester Gyllus de Koorte, Grafuer (Greffier) du stede van Yper." The writer advises that the best of the six jars of wine, which he had placed under his care, on the 24th July, 1567, should be given to his brother (in law), Jan Enten, that he might pay what he owed at Ypres, where though "I am owed much, yet I also am in debt there."

The same, JAN DE HAZE to CAROLUS VAN HOUCKE, Schout (Sheriff) of Ypres. 15 Dec., 1567. (No. 37.)

He addresses him as his very best friend and requests him to look up his brother-in-law, Jan Enten, and do all he can for him as he owes him money, and to see that he pays what the writer owes, for his property at Ypres is all lost. "Greet for me my good friends, Jacus van der Mest and Joos de Hondt. At Nieuport they let us and my six children sleep without beds; but at Norwich we have a good time and make money from all." His name-sake, Christiaen de Haze had been magistrate at Ypres on the 10 June, 1566.

CLAEIS VAN DEN NIEUWENHUUZE to JOES VAN LOMME. ..... 1567. (No. 10.)

Tell Clament Kuen (or Liven) the elder that his son his doing well at Norwich, and that he heard Pieter Haezaert and Tyofylus (Caerl Rijckewaert) preach there the Sunday after he left. The writer sends word also, in the name of his wife, to his dear father and mother that they should come over where the word of God was so richly preached.

Joos van Lomme was the 68th signer of the Accord at Ypres Pieter Hasaert preached in the Church of Brielen, near Ypres, at the time when the churches there were wrecked.

MAYEKEN .... to PIETER DE WERT. ....., 1567.

She announced her safe arrival to her father and mother. They were entreated to come to Norwich, for the expense of the journey is easily gained, and God's service is free there. "We both learn bay-weaving."

CLAIS WEVELE to TANNEKIN (ANNA) RABAUS, his wife. ....., 1567. (No. 18.)

"I request you to follow me. Greet Magriete de Blekeghe, the widow of Maex Rickeuaert, and tell them not to come without bringing my wife with them, for they begin to work at say making." "Come as quickly as you can, for I have no rest until you sit by me." He mentions Fransois Thibaut.

Clais Wevele, who appears to have been a carpenter, was the 155th, Marcus Ryckewaert, who must have died (for his widow is mentioned) was the 140th, and Francois Thibaut was the 84th signer of the Accord at Ypres.

FRANCOIS DE JAGHERE to his mother, the widow of JAN DE JAGHERE. ....., 1567. (No. 21.)

Writes to say that he had arrived at Norwich fourteen days after he left Ypres. He greets Jan de Buregrave and all good brothers, and sends him word that Carle was then with him, expecting his brother. That he would send over money or come himself, when he began to get good work.

Francois de Jaghere was the 98th signer of the Accord at Ypres.

WULFAERT TEVELE to ANDRIES VAN DE WALLE. ....., 1567. (No. 23.)

He mentions Claes van de Walle and the wife of Jaques Rollier. He was probably a relation of Jacob Thevelen, the 72nd signer of the Accord at Ypres. Andres van de Walle lived according to the address on the letter in the Tempel Straat, Ypres; Lieven van de Walle was mentioned in the letter of Adries and Tanneken van der Haghe of the 28th August, Nicolas van de Walle was the 123rd signer of the Accord.

From ..... to his wife PAESCINKEN KUVELIERS. ....., 1567. (No. 38.)

He sends his love to his dear wife, and tells her that he, with the children, are doing well. They said at Norwich, that she was dead, he therefore anxiously awaited a letter. He desired very much that she should come over to him at Norwich, "where people do not hear, as in Flanders, of iniquity and wickedness, but where we could live in a godly manner." He besought her to say farewell to a life in the midst of the Roman Religion, which he called idolatry, and rather to risk death like Stephen who was stoned, than have such companionship. "When I lived," said he, "in all wickedness then did you follow me; but now that I live in godliness and fear God, now you follow me not; how can your conscience be at rest!" He sends his love to his grandmother and all neighbours, and beseeches her to write, and to inform him "if we are banished."

HANS LOSYNGHIER to GABRIEL VAN DALE. ....., 1567. (No. 52.)

The work which he did at "your house," people do not do at Norwich. There he had to learn another trade. He now learns say-combing.

ADRIAAN WALLEWEIN to GELEIN EVERAERT. 7 Jan, 1568. (No. 8.)

He writes that instructions may be given to Mr. Adriaen de Bloc, "our cousin," concerning the education of Copkin (? Jacob) Wallewein or Walweyn, his youngest brother. "It is more than time that he knew the French language, and this language he cannot learn in your house or in the town of Ypres."

"Gislenus Everardi" was the Provost or Marshal of Ypres.

The same to the same. ....., 1568. (No. 39.)

He writes to learn concerning the confiscation of the goods of the citizens of Ypres, which was ordered if they did not appear before the authorities on a certain day. He proposes to

return to Flanders once more in order to see how matters stood with regard to his property.

PIETER DE WULF to VICTOR FRUUTIER. 8 January, 1568. (No. 44.)
He acknowledges receipt of the latter's letter of the 28th December, and thanks him for attending to his letter of procuration which had been safely received. He was uneasy at not receiving accounts of the administration of his affairs.

THOMAS WILLEMOT to JAN THEVELE. 31 March, 1568. (No. 5.)
He acknowledges receipt of a letter from his son Jan Willemot, who had remained at Ypres and writes concerning his property in Flanders. It appeared that Christiaan de Haze owed him £25; Jan Laughedul was mixed up with this, with whom Willemot had spoken. From a letter he understood that Thomas Willemot, his son, was summonsed to appear before the Duke of Alva on the 7th of April next, concerning his banishment and the confiscation of his goods. He was astonished at this for "we are free from confiscation in right of our privileges which we bought of the Duke Guy, which privileges no Duke, no Emperor, nor King would take away." Notwithstanding this he had heard that this Thomas Willemot died on the 25th of March last, "so that he has gone to appear before the highest Judge, who has more mercy than the lords of this world, etc."

MAERRITGEN VRANCKEN to CLAES JANSZ VAN DER GOU. 29 April, 1568. (No. 33.)
This letter was written to the latter at Norwich, who was a shoemaker and living behind the castle. The writer calls him her dear son and writes that if he cannot find means to get on, he was to come to her with his wife and children and that she would do the best she could for them all. Warning was given "that they looked out very sharply to imprison the members." "If you do not keep quiet you would bring yourself to great trouble and me to great grief."

PIETER DE WULF to VICTOR FRUUTIER. 19 May, 1568. (No. 43.)
He wonders that the latter, being so honourable and with plenty to live upon, has no conscience and keeps his (the writer's property) so long in his possession.

JAN WILLEMSZ to LYSBETH. 14 June, 1569. (No. 51.)
He writes to his sister, addressing the letter to Bettgin Blauvoet, outside Ypres near the Roseliers "puuetene," about the quarrel that was in the church, concerning which "Tiopelis, Kalvors, and Hermanus" our Ministers *(Dutch Church)* had gone to London. That the matter was so far arranged that there would be no more scandal or perversity. "I let you know that all under this church goes well at Norwich."
These Ministers were Theophilus, alias Carel Ryckewaert, Hermanus Modet and probably Lieven Caluart, the latter name being somewhat misspelt.

GILLES NAVEGEER to his grandmother. 13 Sept. 1567. (No. 28.)
He writes that his father, mother, and sisters are all well. He mentions that "we have been at Norwich a little less than two years, where we are living in great quietness and peace, and the word of God is much preached amongst us." He tells her that he understands the Fatherland to be in great trouble and uproar. He also informs her that for more than six months he had learnt bookbinding, but that gave too little profit, so that in 1569 he had taken to another trade, by which he hoped to do better. That Maeyken Navegheer, his eldest sister is with Pieter Bake of Ypres, who has a brewery at Norwich, where she works. That his brother Willekin Navegeer was learning the trade of a cutler; his father worked in a threadtwist factory; his mother did "oude" work; his sister, little Maeyken, spun thread; Synken (Frances) played all day; and "Gaeige" died in the fourth week after Whitsunday. That "we have heard that Pieter Rijckeseis my mother's brother had died suddenly." He mentions Nicodemus Navegeer, Jan Rickeseis and his wife. The letter was written by Gilles Navegeer in the name of Nicodemus Navegeer. The latter, evidently the father of Gilles, was the 184th signer of the Accord at Ypres.

NUMBER VIII.

*ALL THE NAMES OF THE COMPANIE OF THE DUTCH CONGREGATION OF NORWICH, THIS 22 OF MAY, 1621.**

THE CAPITANE.

Jaques van Berten.

THE LIEUTENANT.

Marcus Baclde.

THE AUNCIENT *(sic)* BAROR *(sic)*.

Francois Dackets.

THE SERGEANTES.

Ferdinande de Hoorne, and
Isaack Kijke

xxvij CORSELETS.

Jaques de Hem	2
The widdow Paull	1
Androw Alart (senior)	1
Peter Verbeke	2
Rudtchad van Cuelen	2
The widdow Cruso	1
Nicholais Mackereel	1
John van Ixssem (senior)	1
Martin Moenen	1
John Letten	1
Peter Haesebaert	1
Oliver Duckets	1
Maylart Wydoot	1
Peter Waelwein (senior)	1
Giles Sonneville	1
Isaack de Clarke	1
Christian Vervijnck	1
Fransois Boeij	1
Samuell Creekele	1
Gideon de Maij	1
John Rokeghem	1
Matthew de Boos Abraham Dierijcx	1
Daniell Letten Elijsiaus Letten	1
Sacharias de Boos Symeon van Houtte	1

lxiij THE MUSKETS.

Jaques de Hem	1
John van Ixssem (senior)	1
Giles Sonneville	1
Tobias de Hem	1
Goges de Boijs	2
Andrew Alart (junior)	1
Abraham Vervijnck (?)	1
Mardorchye Miclo (?)	1
Willem de Clarke	1
(Nic)olais Vermers	1
Abraham Happart	1
Matthew de Boos	1
Daniell Letten	1
Charles van Dale	1
Roger Verpoest	1
Peter van Hove	1
David Somermen	1
John Wittewronghell	1
Jacop de Puijdt	1
Georges Hallwijck	1
Abraham Dierijcx	1
Georges de Vos (senior)	1
John Duten	1
John Michiell	1
Peter Vertegans	1
John van Ixem (junior)	1
Peter Waellwein (junior)	1
Andrew Priem	1
Gabriell van den Bossche	1
Peter Waelwein (senior)	1
Peter Bouderij	1
Martin Moenen	1
Francis Cueleman	1
Nathanaell de Puijdt	1
Peter Verdiere	1
Fransois de Keijser	1
John van Houtte	1
Wulliam Thijrijns	1
Francois Bone	1
David van Houke	1

* From original roll call in the possession of the Editor.

Nicholaes Priem	...	...	1
Nicholaes Faes	...	...	1
David Cuenebrouck	...	...	1
John Cruso	...	...	1
Phlipp Ludrew (?)	...	...	1
Salomon Waghenaere	...	...	1
Tobias de Hem	...	...	1
Peter van Hove	...	...	
Nicholais Mackereel	...	...	1
De widdow Paull	...	...	
Mailijart Wydoot	...	...	1
John Dutten	...	...	
Rogier Sijmoen	...	...	1
David de Portere	...	...	
Andrew Failart	...	...	1
Peter de Corte	...	...	
Paull de Windell	...	...	1
Wulliam Vertegans	...	...	
Jacob Odent	...	...	1
Jacob de Iue (?)	...	...	
Benjamin Wittebred	...	...	1
Moijses Wittebred	...	...	
Daniel Waelwein	...	...	1
Nicholaes Dovvaert	...	...	
Mahiju Trijoen	...	...	1
Jacop Thevele	...	...	
Isaake de Clarke	...	...	1
Peter Cuelemen	...	...	
Francis Cathoire	...	...	1
John Mahew	...	...	
Andrew Alardt (junior)		...	1
Abraham Happard	...	...	
John Moenes	...	...	1
Jacob de Porter	...	...	
Abraham Vervijnck	...	...	1
Adrian Pietereins	...	...	
Nicholaes de Clarke	...	...	1
Elijsaus Langhelets	...	...	

NUMBER IX.

HELMICHIUS. 1568.

Jan Helmich appears to have been the first minister of the Walloon Church at Norwich, to which office he was formally appointed, according to the return of August 4th, 1568, made to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He came to England, with his wife Jebetta, from Utrecht, in December of the previous year, and his sister joined them in the following May.[1] He was, in the opinion of the Bishop of Norwich, orthodox in his religious doctrines. Helmich did not apparently live many weeks after the date of this return of the Strangers, for an entry, in the register of St. Andrew's parish, Norwich, records 16 Sept., 1568, the burial of "Johannes Helmuchius, aliegina *(sic)*." Little is known concerning his family prior to this period; but it is probable that he was nearly related to Wernerus Helmichius (born at Utrecht in 1551, died 29 Aug., 1608), who was minister of the Reformed Church at Frankfort in 1576, and who returned to take charge of the Reformed Church at Utrecht in 1578;[2] displaced by order of the Duke of Leicester, he was appointed to Delft, 1589, and was minister at Amsterdam, 1603. Several of this family were, at a later date, educated at the University of Leyden.

MARIE, 1583-....

Jean Marie, according to the minutes of the first National Synod of the French Reformed Church held at Vitré, 15th to 27th May, 1583, quoted by the Rev. John Quick in his "Synodicon" (Vol. I, p. 153), had been lent as a minister by the Norwich Church to that of Normandy. It was feared that he "shall be obliged to return unto his church upon its first summons; yet because of the great success of his ministry in these parts, his church may be entreated to continue for some longer time his absence from it."[3] It is therefore certain that he was appointed to Norwich at a date earlier than 1583, which was probably the year in which he returned from his mission to Normandy. Having been pasteur of the church at Lion-sur-Mer, he fled to England after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Marie probably was sent to Norwich soon after his arrival in England in 1572. He was the first signer in the Book of the Discipline of that church on 29th April, 1589, the book being dated 5 April of the same year. Nicolas Basnage was sent to assist him in his work at Norwich in 1585.

It is probable that he died in 1593, as Basnage then claimed to be considered pasteur of the church, having served there over seven years. The pasteur Jean Marie married Marie le Noble, who, described as "femme de feu Monsieur Marie," was god-mother of Jean, son of Jean Lange, baptized 3 Aug., 1595, her son Nathaniel Marie standing as god-father. On 29 June, 1598, Jean Marie was god-father to Abraham, another child of Jean Lange. On 18 Jan., 1600-1, the wife of Jean Marie, his sister Sara Marie and Samuel Marie were sponsors of Isaac, another son of Jean Lange. On the 18 April, 1609, Madame Marie, appearing for the last time, was god-mother of Jacob, also son of Jean Lange. From the above, it is probable that the mother of Isaac and Jacob Lange was a daughter of the pasteur Jean Marie. His widow, on 13 Dec., 1601, described as "la vfue de Monsieur Mary" and Samuel "Mary" were sponsors of Judith, daughter of Antoine de Herissart. This Samuel was probably a son; Jean Marie, without doubt another son, presented his son Jan to be baptized 3 Feb., 1600, Madame Marie being god-mother, with Pierre Hoibant and Jan Lange as god-fathers; members of these families also stood as sponsors of another son Pierre, baptized 6 June, 1602. Nathaniel Marie, another son of the minister Jean Marie, was a pasteur of the London French Church in

[1] Norfolk A. Misc. Vol. III, part I, p. 221. [2] Van der Aa, Woordenboek der Nederlanden. [3] Agnew I, p. 100. [4] The Acts of the London Church mention his widow in 1593. Information from M. le Baron de Schickler.

1601. He married 1stly Esther, daughter of the Doctor Guillaume de Laune, and 2ndly in 1637 Esther le Hure, widow of André Joye.[1] Esther, his daughter married at Threadneedle Street, 11 Jan., 1636, Adam, son of the late Adam Coppinger. Another daughter Elizabeth married in 1636, likewise at the Threadneedle Street Church, the notorious pasteur Pierre d'Assigny; the Rev. Nathaniel Marie, Rector of St. Clements, Jersey, circa 1630, was a son of the above Nathaniel Marie.

Basnage. 1585-1597.

Nicholas Basnage, a native of Normandy, was minister of the Reformed Church at Evreux; he fled to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew and settled for a time at London. He was sent to assist Jean Marie, Pasteur of the Walloon Church at Norwich, 15 April, 1585.[2] At the 10th colloquy of the Synods of the French churches in England, Basnage, on the death of Marie, claimed a right to be elected Pasteur of Norwich on account of his having served the church there seven years. This the Elders resisted, when Basnage openly preached against them, on which he was suspended by the Consistory. He appealed to the Synod but unsuccessfully, the Elders at the same time being censured for acting so hastily; a reconciliation on this was arranged between them. The 11th Colloquy was to have been called by the Norwich Church, but "Basnage refused to join in this, being backed up by the deacons; the "peuple" also protested, declaring that the other churches had nothing to do with their matters. The Synod however met in 1594 at Norwich, having been convoked by the Church of London. Efforts were made to restore order in the Norwich Church "where the Minister was against the Elders and the Elders against the Minister." The four deputees of the "peuple" were censured for questioning the right of the Synod to interfere and the "hommes politiques" were also blamed for not having maintained the church and the members in peace. Basnage was ordered to submit and to read from the pulpit a humiliating apology. On this he immediately requested his dismissal, but the congregation earnestly desired him to remain as their minister. Two years later he renewed his demand and left Norwich in 1597.[3] The spirit of persecution being then somewhat allayed in France, Basnage returned there, and was appointed pasteur of the church at Carentan, in Lower Normandy, and he died in that charge before 1610. He married Esther de Messy, by whom he had the following children:—

Daniel, born in London in 1575, who was admitted, Oct. 12, 1592, at the age of 17 years, student at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, having been previously educated at a school in Norwich under Mr. Limbert.[4] 1887, page 74).

Timothy, who married at the Walloon Church, Norwich, 28 Oct., 1604, a daughter of Adrian Lenglare, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.[5] His eldest son Titus, wrongly called his brother by Mr. Agnew,[6] married after banns published at the Norwich Walloon Church, 13 May, 1630, Susanne, daughter of Noe Lescjret, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, baptized in the Walloon Church.[7]

Benjamin, born (probably in London) 1580, was most carefully educated by his father. He was bred up a gentleman and a scholar, and refused all beneficial employment, determining to follow the steps of his father and to enter the ministry. He succeeded his father at Carentan.[8] He went to the University of Leyden, and was admitted as a student of theology, 11 February, 1600. In 1601 Benjamin Basnage was appointed pasteur of the church at Sainte-Mère-Eglise, of which Carentan was then an annex, where he died in 1652; the full details of his life are given in *La France Protestante* (Vol. I, page 922) and Quick's MSS., according to which he was deputy of the reformed churches in France to James I. His grandson, Jacques Basnage, was the celebrated author and wrote with other numerous works the "Annales des Provinces-Unies depuis les negociations de la paix de Munster. La Haye, 1719, et 1726. 2 vols. in-folio."

David, the fourth son of Nicholas Basnage, was born at Norwich, and was educated for four

[1] Agnew, I, p. 100. [2] Act Book of Threadneedle-street Church, communicated by M. le Baron F. de Schickler. [3] Idem. [4] Admissions to Gonville and Caius College. London, 1887, page 74. [5] *Vide* Baptisms, page 3. [6] Protestant exiles from France. Edinburgh, 1886. Vol. I, page 100-101. [7] *Vide* Baptisms, page 3. [8] Quick's MSS., Icones Sacræ Gallicanæ, Vol. I, pt. 2, No. 30.

years in the Grammar School there under Mr. Brigges. He was admitted as under-graduate at Gonville and Caius College, 16 Nov., 1610, being then 18 years old. In the entry his father is described as "deceased." These dates show that his mother must have remained in England for a time when his father went to Carentan.[1]

Esther, daughter of Nicholas Basnage, married in April, 1615, Jacques Cossin, of Rouen, who died there in 1647.[2]

Cappel. 1597-1598.

Few particulars are known of Aaron Cappel, or of what family of that name he belonged to. He was born and baptized in London in 1560 and was son of Antoine Cappel, senior, "fimbriarius et ancien d'Eglise," who was the son of Magister Cappel, of Flanders.[3] These particulars derived from the Archives of the French or Walloon Church of London decide that Aaron Cappel was not in any way related to the family of Cappel, Seigneurs du Tilloy, the history of which is well known. It is probable that he was of the family of Van Cappel, Seigneurs of Voorbank, living at Cassel in the middle of the 16th Century.[4] The fact of his father being Antoine Cappel, the elder, makes it probable that according to the custom of the time, Aaron had a brother named Antoine; and it is almost certain that Lea Cappel, the wife of the minister Samuel le Chevallier, whose son Aaron was baptized 28 Feb., 1591, at Canterbury (named no doubt after Aaron Cappel, as Esther, wife of Monsieur Cappel was sponsor to her daughter Lea le Chevallier, baptized at the same church, 18 June, 1592), was the sister and not the daughter of Aaron Cappel as stated by the late Mr. Agnew; the date of the birth of Aaron Cappel and the fact that he and Samuel le Chevallier were appointed ministers in 1591 of the French Church of London (Burn p. 34) tend to confirm this relationship. Aaron Cappel went to study theology at Geneva and was entered in the books, for the years 1583 and 1584, of the university of that town as "Gallicæ ecclesiæ Londinensis alumnus." It was the custom of the foreign churches at that time to send promising young men to study theology at various universities at the expense of the members.[5] In November, 1597, Aaron Cappel was lent by the London Church to the Walloon Church at Norwich, as an acting-minister, and did not therefore sign the book of discipline of that church as he would have done had he been appointed to the permanent charge. Aaron Cappel remained at Norwich till some time in 1598 when he returned to his ministry in London. As the second minister of the French Church there, with Robertus Masso Fontanus and Nathaniel Marie, he wrote, 26th Feb., 1606, together with the Dutch ministers "a long letter in elegant Latin" to the ministers of Edinburgh.[6] His name appears again in the registers of the Canterbury French Church on the 11th Nov., 1619, when "Madame Esther, wife of Monsieur Aaron Cappel" was sponsor to Elizabeth, daughter of Philippe Delmé and Elizabeth Maurois, being represented by her daughter Esther Cappel. He married Esther, daughter of Elias Maurois, of Hoplines, or Hoplise (?), and was thus connected with the family of Des Bouveries, her brother Elias having married at Canterbury, 10 Feb., 1594, Elizabeth, daughter of Laurens Des Bouveries. His son, Moses Cappel, was baptized 8 May, 1603, at the Threadneedle-street Church; he had also a daughter Esther mentioned above. Arnoldus Cappel is named in the return of strangers of 1618, as the son of a free denizen and living in Aldgate Ward, London.

Polyander. 1598-1599.

Jaques Polyander, son of Johannes Polyander, was probably born at Metz, and was educated at the university of Leyden where he entered to study theology, 12 June, 1592. He was called as minister to the Walloon Church at Norwich in 1598, and duly signed the book of discipline, omitting however to add the date when he did so. His stay there was short, as he left Norwich in the following year for Emden.[7] This family was an ancient one of Ghent, the name having been previously Kerckhoven, which appears to have been abandoned for that of Polyander, when Johannes, the father, fled for refuge to Metz, where his son Johannes, the brother of

[1] Admissions to Gonville and Caius Coll., page 116. [2] La France Protestante, Vol. I, 922. [3] Information from M. le Baron de Schickler. [4] Goethal's Dict. I, 466. [5] Archives of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars. [6] Agnew, Vol. I, 16. [7] Information from M. le Baron de Schickler.

Jaques, was born 28 March, 1568, his mothers' maiden name having been Christina van Houten. His father was called to the Walloon congregation at Emden and was appointed "Scriba" at the Synod held there of the Netherland Churches in 1573. Johannes Polyander was educated at Emden, Bremen and Heidelburg, and from the latter place went to Geneva and for some months preached in the Walloon Church there. He was elected professor of theology at the University of Leyden, 8 Oct., 1611; and he was Rector of the same University, 9 Feb., 1617, to 21 Jan., 1619. He was called to the Walloon Church at Dordrecht in the place of Gaspard Uzille and was also professor of logic. Having served there twenty years, he died 4 Feb., 1646, greatly honored and loved by his congregation. Johannes Polyander was one of the most learned theologians of the age and wrote many works. He married firstly Judith, sister of David Nuyts, and secondly ..... His daughter Christina, born at Dordrecht, 4 July, 1593, married Johannes van der Poll, called Pollio, who was born at Monfort and entered the University of Leyden, in 1611, at the age of 23, to study theology. He was nephew of the President at Utrecht, Edward J. Pollio. Johannes Polyander, son of Jaques Polyander, was born at Dordrecht 24 Aug., 1594; he entered Leyden University to study medicine, 29 March, 1612. He was Heer of Heenvliet and Sassenheim, and High Ranger of Holland and West Friesland. He was also Ambassador for Holland to the King of England, and married Catharina Wotton, widow of Henry, Lord Stanhope.[1] Their son, Charles Henry Kirkhoven, was created Lord Wotton of Wotton, in Kent, in 1650 and in 1677 he was created Earl of Bellamont, in Ireland, and died S. P. in 1682.[2]

Another Johannes Polyander *alias* Kerckhovius, of Hasselt, entered the University of Leyden 23 May, 1617, then aged 18 years.

De Laune. 1601-1656.

William de Laune, minister of the Reformed Church of France and physician[3], of the ancient family of de Laune of Belmenil in Normandy[4], born in 1530, was a refugee to England in or before 1582. He married ..... Desloges, by whom he had according to his will[5], four sons, viz. Gideon, apothecary to King James I., Pierre, Nathaniel and Isaac; and three daughters, Sara, Esther and Elizabeth. From the eldest son Gideon is descended the family de Laune of Co. Kent.[6] Isaac, who predeceased his father, had a son and heir, Henry. This Henry de Laune, described as of London, was born in 1592, and was educated at a school at Norwich under Mr. Briggs; at the age of 18 years he was admitted to Gonville and Caius College, 16 Nov., 1610[7]; further details concerning him are found in "La France Protestante."

Peter Chambrelan, surgeon and and doctor at London, (son of Guillaume Chambrelan, who was a younger son of the Comte de Tanquerville, and Jeneveva Vignon, his wife) who fled to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, married Sara, the eldest daughter of William de Laune, and had by her a son Pierre, baptized at Threadneedle Street, 12 May, 1601, and a daughter Sara, 9 Sept., 1604.[8]

Nathaniel Marie, son of the pasteur Jean Marie[9] married as his first wife Esther, the second daughter of William de Laune. Elizabeth, the daughter of Nathaniel Marie and Esther de Laune, married the firebrand Pierre d'Assigny, who so long opposed his wife's uncle, Pierre de Laune at Norwich.[10] William de Laune was resident at Cambridge in 1583, and was buried at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 19 Feb., 1610-11, described as "Dr. of Physic."[11]

Pierre de Laune, who according to the entry of his marriage was born at Larie[12] followed his father's profession of minister of the Word of God, was appointed to the Walloon Church of Norwich in 1601; he likewise omitted the date when he signed the book of discipline. There was much trouble in his time with the native born sons of the refugees who tried to evade the obligation of the regular payments to the Walloon Church in addition to the rates, due to the parishes in which they lived, for the stipends of the English clergy. He was also much tormented by his niece's husband Pierre d'Assigny, and he had to appeal to the Mayor's court at Norwich, 16 Aug., 1645, to preserve peace in the church. D'Assigny, however, got himself

[1] Van der Aa's Woordenboek. [2] Collin's Peerage, Brydges' edition. IX. 423. [3] Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, 1582. [4] Funeral certificate of the wife of Gideon de Laune, N.A. Misc: II, i., 140, note. [5] Dated 27 Nov. 1610, and proved 12 March, 1610-11. [6] Agnew I, 230 and 231. [7] Venn's Admissions p. 116. [8] Agnew I, 231 and 232. [9] Vide page 228. [10] Agnew I, 120. [11] N.A. Misc: II, i, 140, note. [12] Marriages, page 119.

appointed as second minister in 1646, but was expelled from the French Church in 1650 through the action of the synod of both churches, with the aid of the committee for plundered ministers.[1] Pierre de Laune was created D.D. at Cambridge by royal mandate, 5 Feb., 1635-36.[2] In [June ?] 1628 de Laune petitioned King Charles I that he might be presented to the rectory of Stanford Rivers, which had been "granted him by Letters patent from his late Ma^tie^ for recompense for translating the English Liturgie into French and hath noe other reward but the expectation of this, now living upon be small and uncertaine Benevolence. There being now two direcc'ons to the Clerke of the signett to present seu'all persons there vnto, hee humbly praies to stay all proceedings, that hee may be peaceably presented therevnto."[3]

On 11 Nov., 1655, the consistory of the French Church arranged that Dr. de Laune, their pasteur, should have forty shillings a month as long as he remained amongst them. He appeared to have been living June 23, 1657, with his son-in-law, Mr. Dalle, in Lincolnshire and the consistory refused to pay the above sum, which it was alleged was only due as long as de Laune lived at Norwich "chez nous."[4] He died in October, 1657, and was buried at Hagworthingham near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, according to the following extract from the parish registers. "Burials, Peter Delaune, Doct: of Divinity, was burijed ye sixteenth day of October, 1657. Late Pasteur of ye French congregation in Norwich."

Pierre de Laune married at Norwich, 11 June, 1602, Jeanne Fen, a native of Norwich, whose grandmother the widow Fen, was sponsor at the baptism of his eldest son Nathaniel. It would appear that he married secondly a sister of Jean le Febure.[5] By his wife, Jeanne Fen, he had the following children, viz.: Nathaniel, baptized 10 July, 1603; Susanne, 11 Sept., 1606; Samuel, 11 Sept., 1608; and Pierre, 5 Aug., 1610.[6] In 1618, Nathaniel was sent from Norwich School to Benet College, Cambridge, as a Norwich Scholar, who when he was B.A. translated Peter de Moulin's Elements of Logic, with the author's approbation, and published it in 1624.[7] It is shown by the above dates of the baptisms, etc., of Pierre de Laune's children, that some error has been made by the learned editor of La France Protestante in the identification of the Nathanael Delaune who was Minister of the Church at Dieppe. This Nathanael was probably the younger brother of Pierre but certainly not his son.

There was a Thomas Delaune, an English non-conformist Divine, who died in 1785.

Delmé. 1616-1619.

The pasteur Philippe Delmé, born in 1588 at Norwich, must have shown early an aptitude for study as his father Adriaen de le Me or du Mez left him by will when he was only fifteen years old a great Bible, the Decades of Mr. Henry Bullinger and the Institutions of Calvin. He no doubt received his early education at Norwich for we find him present there in June, 1607, at the baptism of Marie, daughter of his sister Marie, the wife of Jacques le Grain, junior. The "album studiosorum" of the University of Leyden records that Philippe Delmeus, then twenty years of age, matriculated there to study philosophy, 23 August, 1608. This proves the exact year of his birth which hitherto appears to have escaped notice. In 1615 he was appointed minister of the Walloon Church at Norwich to assist the pasteur Pierre de Laune, signing the book of discipline as Philippe Delmé; and on the 29 December of that year he married at Canterbury, in the French Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Maurois (son of Elias Maurois) and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Laurens Des Bouveries.[8] His wife died in London, her will being dated 13 July, 1665, and proved there by her sons Peter and John Delmé, 11 Nov., 1672. From the issue of this marriage, given later, are descended the present family of Delmé, of Cams Hall, near Fareham, and in the female line that of Delmé-Radcliffe, of Hitchin Priory, Co. Herts. Philippe Delmé was described by Samuel Clarke in his life of Herbert Palmer, B.D., as "a godly, faithful, prudent, and laborious minister of the French Church in Canterbury,"[9] where he went to from Norwich in 1619. He was honoured by being elected a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines in the place of Rathbone, deceased[10]; he also frequently acted as president at the meetings of the Synods. Delmé had an

[1] The particulars of the troubles with D'Assigny are given in the memoir of the latter minister. [2] N.A. Misc: II. i, 140, note. [3] S.P. Dom. Charles I, Vol. 108, No. 79. [4] Act. Book, 30 July, 1657. [5] Idem, 4 Aug., 1629. [6] Vide Baptisms. [7] Norfolk Tour II, 1189. [8] Registers of French Church, Canterbury. [9] Agnew I, 86. [10] Idem, 86.

able colleague at Canterbury in John Bulteel, who with him withstood so vigorously the attack by Archbishop Laud on the foreign churches in 1634, the details of which are so well given in that scarce book "The troubles of the three foreign churches of Kent," written by Bulteel and published at London in 1645.

Philippe Delmé died at Canterbury, 22 April, 1653; his will, which is given at length by Agnew[1] was dated 28 March, 1653, and proved 4 Jan., 1653-4, by his widow at Westminster.

The original name of this family has been considered to be "de le Me" from some entries in the registers of the Walloon Church at Norwich. In the Act book, 23 Nov., 1629, Monsieur de le Me is named, with a note in the margin giving Monsieur Delmé. A baptism on the 25th July, 1613, gives "du Me," in another of 3 Feb., 1615-16, it is "Mez"; on the 30 March, 1623, "du Mé;" 19 Dec., 1624, "du Mes," and on 22 May, 1642, it is "du Mez." There was a family of the latter name in the district of Cambrai, whose armories were d'arg. au chef de sa; chargée d'un lion d'or. Those used by the Radcliffe-Delmé family, descended from the Norwich family de le Me or du Mez, are for Delmé, in front of an anchor sa, a lion passant gu. The grant to Mr. Peter Delmé, dated 14 March, 1714, being "or an anchor erected sable between two lions passant gardant in fess gules. Crest: a lion passant gules before an anchor sable; wreath, or and sable." It is therefore more than probable that the correct family name was du Mez and not de le Mé; the latter, according to Mr. Agnew, being a "monstrous" rendering.

The father of the Norwich and Canterbury pasteur was Adrian de le Me or du Mez, a deacon of the Norwich Church in 1589.[2] He was the son of Michiel, and born in the year 1549 at "Nomayn," which is probably Nomeni or Nomeny, a small town between Metz and Nancy. He married Marguerite Posteau or Potteau, leaving by her, according to his will, dated 28 Sept. and proved 9 Dec., 1603,[3] four sons, Pierre, Jacques, Philippe and Nathaniel; also two daughters Marie (wife of Jacques le Grain, or le Greyn, or le Grin, junior, who was sponsor to the eldest child of her brother Pierre, baptized 18 July, 1613), and Annis. There was another daughter Marguerite, baptized at Norwich 28 April, 1596, according to the register, who must have died young. The widow of Adrian de le Me, who was ill at the time of his death in 1603, probably died before June, 1604, as her name does not appear as sponsor to her grandson, the son of Jacques le Grain, baptized on the 24th of that month. On the 2nd June, 1607, Philippe Delmé, who then was called de le Me, was sponsor at Norwich, with his brother Pierre, of his niece Marie le Grain. Pierre du Mez, who was junior deacon of the church at Norwich in 1625, and an elder in 1634, married Susanne Lescornet and the baptisms of their nine children are to be found in the register, those entries of 22 May, 1642, and later being probably of the children of his son Pierre. There are entries of baptisms at the Norwich French Church to the year 1674 of his descendants, and Paul du Mee appears as a deacon, 1688-1690.

The children of the Rev. Philippe Delmé were Elie, born about the end of 1617, who entered Leyden university 25 Nov., 1637, aged 20, to study theology, and was pasteur of the French Church of London, 1653, and died unmarried; Elizabeth, baptized at Canterbury 11 Nov., 1619, who married Samuel du Bois; Anne, baptized 18 Nov., 1621; Philippe, baptized 23 Sept., 1627, who died young 11 March, 1632; Pierre, baptized 21 March, 1629, O.S., who was a merchant and citizen of London and free of the Dyers' Company. In his will, dated 9 July, 1686, and proved by his widow Sibella Delmé, 4 Jan., 1687 (O.S.), he mentions his children, Peter, Samuel, Ann, Sibella, Elizabeth, Elias and Jane. Agnew mentions that it is probable that the eldest daughter's name was Ann-Sibella, as "my six deare children" are especially named. He married in about 1664 Sibella Nightingale; their eldest child was buried on 26th Jan., 1665 (N.S.), at St. Thomas the Apostle, London, in which parish they lived. The following are the dates of baptism of their other children: Pierre, baptized at the Threadneedle-street French Church, 17 Feb., 1667; Samuel, 7 Feb., 1669; Anne, 26 Nov., 1671; Philippe, 18 Dec., 1672; Elizabeth, 27 June, 1675; Jean, 24 Jan., 1676-7; and Elias and Jeane, twins, 12 Oct., 1679. In 1709, Pierre Delmé, junior, the eldest son, married Anne, daughter of Cornelius Macham, of Southampton, who died 1 Jan., 1713-14, aged twenty-six. His eldest son and heir was born in 1710. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Mr. William Fawkener, of London, who died 5 May, 1723. Knighted 23 Sept., 1714, Pierre Delmé was elected a Director of the Bank of England 15 April,

[1] Vol. 1, 86. [2] Book of Discipline, 29 April, 1589. [3] Agnew, Vol. I, 61.

1717, being then an Alderman of the City of London. In the latter year he was elected Lord Mayor of London and died 4 Sept., 1728, in the sixty-second year of his age. For the details of his descendants, *vide* Burke's Peerage, under Duke of Grafton, and Landed Gentry, under Delmé and Radcliffe-Delmé.

Jean, the youngest son of the Rev. Philippe Delmé, baptized at the French Church, Canterbury, 27 Jan., 1632-3, was a merchant of London. He married 30 Oct., 1664, at the Threadneedle-street Church, Deborah Leadbetter; their only child Elizabeth, was baptized in the same church, 3 Jan., 1673; she married Gerard van Heythuyssen, junior, son of Johan van Heythuyssen,[1] and the baptisms of their four children are registered at the Dutch Church. John Delmé died 23 Jan., 1711-12, aged 79, and was buried 1 Feb. at the Dutch Church, London, his wife having predeceased him on the 3 April, 1706, aged 59; she was buried 10 April at the same church.[2] His will dated 4 Dec., 1707, was proved 13 Feb., 1708, at London. The pasteur, Philippe Delmé, had also another daughter Jeanne, who married the Rev. John Crow; their children John, Margaret, Jane and Elizabeth, are named as nephews and nieces by Peter Delmé in his will.[3]

D'Assigny. 1646-1650.

Pierre D'Assigny is said to have been originally a monk, and on his secession from the Roman Catholic Church to have gone to Jersey; there he was taken in hand by Sir Philip de Carteret who obtained for him the Rectory of St. Heliers, to which he was presented in 1638. On the outbreak of the troubles in the Channel Islands, d'Assigny joined Sir Philip's opponents and became one of the leaders of the Parliamentary party in Jersey; as such he was guilty of the most inhuman conduct to his former patron. In 1643, on the arrival of Sir George Carteret in Jersey, d'Assigny fled to England. In 1636 he married, at the Threadneedle Street French Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Marie (son of Jean Marie, Pasteur of the Norwich Church), and Esther de Laune, sister of Pierre de Laune, Pasteur of the same Walloon Church; it was this connection that probably caused d'Assigny to go to Norwich, where the elders of the Walloon Church desired, 20th Nov., 1645, that he should be allowed to preach "en passant," but the Pasteur, Dr. de Laune refused this,[4] no doubt well knowing his character and fearing the effect on the harmony of the congregation. It will be seen that, as Prynne records,[5] d'Assigny was "a chief incendiary in the French Church in Norwich, which he hath in a manner quite ruined and disolved." In the previous year there had already been difficulties in the church with de Laune; on June 6th, 1644, the "Mr. Docteur de Laune, Jurfire" was ordered to leave the consistory, which order not being obeyed, it was declared impossible to proceed in the election of elders and deacons.[6] It would appear that D'Assigny took advantage of this feeling (which he had probably fomented) against de Laune, the occasion of which may have arisen from de Laune obtaining preferment in the English Church, there having always been a strong feeling against pluralities in the foreign churches. According to an entry in the Act-book, there was a discussion concerning the appointment of D'Assigny to the Church at Norwich at the Colloquy of the French Churches held at London in May, 1644. On 12 Feb., 1645-6, the consistory then ordered that for the future Monsieur Pierre d'Assigny should preside in the consistory "in his turn" and administer the Sacrament and preach in his turn from month to month. This de Laune on the 26 Feb. protested against, saying on leaving the vestry, "vous me chassez du consistoire." The elders and deacons prayed him to remain, saying "qu'on ne le chassoit point"; his reply was, "incontinent me voles vous tenir prisonnier," and he then left the church. On the 15th May the matter was referred to the conference of both nations assembled at London,[7] the validity of the letters of credence of the Norwich Church being questioned at the Colloquy of the French Churches. Eight elders and deacons of the Norwich Church deputed Mr. "Pierre d'Assigny, minister" and Mr. Noe Hudeleu, elder, to the Colloquy by a formal letter, confirmed by another signed by a great number of the congregation. Another letter subscribed by many members of the congregation protested against Mr. d'Assigny's deputation, and asked that Mr. Pierre de Laune, "their ancient Pasteur," should be admitted to

[1] Dutch Church Registers, Austin Friars, London, 1884. Page 169. [2] Idem. [3] Much of the above is taken from the valuable work of the late Revd. D. C. A. Agnew. [4] Act Book. [5] Lyar confounded. 1645. p. 42. [6] Act Book. [7] Act Book of the Synods of the Dutch Church, Coll: xxii.

the Colloquy. Both letters were declared void for the following defects. I. That the deputies had not declared the necessary submission to the judgement of the Colloquy. II. That the Minister deputed remained under the censure of the last Colloquy. With regard to the letter favouring Mr. de Laune, it was found to be signed by the minor part of the congregation, and not by the consistory. The consistory of the French Church at London demanded that all that had been done by the Dutch Brethren should be revoked, in which demand the deputies of the Canterbury and Southampton French Churches would not join. Those of the London Church would not agree to any proposed arrangement unless these two churches would come to an understanding to join no more with the Dutch Brethren in Colloquy in matters that concerned the French Churches. This they would not listen to, affirming that it would overthrow the whole government of Colloquies. The Cœtus ruled, May 15th, 1646, that all had been done in order, and that the protests of the French Church of London could not invalidate their decisions. On the 24th Sept. following, the consistory of Norwich agreed that on the next Sunday de Laune should preach in the morning and d'Assigny after midday, and for the future each in his turn and that de Laune should be forbidden at his peril to read or publish anything from the pulpit on behalf of the so-called pretended Colloquy.[1] The quarrel continued and de Laune was required to sign a declaration drawn up by the consistory and dated March 7th, 1646-7; this he refused to do, when on 27th May, 1647, it was decided that no matter should come before the consistory when de Laune presided, until he did sign. This proposed declaration was as follows—"Je soussigne renonce a tous les Ra'gements et changements que nos colloques 1641 et 1644 ont ordonné en la discipline de nos Eglises et promets de maintenir la discipline de nostre Eglise selon quelle est contenue au liure que j'aij signé a cest effect quant j'aij esté recu pasteur en l'eglisse de Norwich recognoissant que nappartient aucunement aux coloques de rien changer ou innover en la discipline sans le consentment expres et formell de chasque Eglise, nij de decider affaire quelqonque daucune Eglise sans la soubmission et consentment expres dicelle. Item je promets de me contenter de la contribution voluntaire de l'eglise et de ne plus fomenter nij maintenir aucun partij contre le consistoire, nij contre le corps de leglise, nij de ne plus maintenir linterdiction du coloque contre Mr. d'assigny."[2] On the 3rd June de Laune absolutely refused to sign the declaration and in consistory said to d'Assigny, "je vous commande de vous taire autrement je proteste alecontrie de vous et j'en alla sans rendre action de grace, estant le moderateur par lors."[3] The conference of the two nations was called together again on Sept. 16th, 1647, at the request of the Colloquy of the Walloon Churches held Sept. 9th to consider the disputes in the Canterbury and Norwich Churches.[4] The consistory, Nov. 4, 1647, "resolved not to submit absolutely to the company of "Flamens et Wallons" assembled at London under the name of "Synode," "au preiudice de lancienne dicipline de nos Eglises, au preiudice de nos bourses et des chartres de notre Eglise, nij au prejudice de la prerogative du Roi, nij des Loix du Royaume."[5] The meetings of the Colloquy continued until Feb. 2nd, 1647-8, and it was ruled that, as Mr. d'Assigny had been interdicted by the Colloquy from his ministry at Norwich, though maintained there by a great part of the congregation in contempt of the colloquy, thereby opposing their ancient pasteur, Pierre de Laune, unless he agreed to sign certain articles "destructive to discipline," a deputation should be sent to the committee for plundered ministers to request them to interpose their authority. This was done and the committee granted that the order of the 29th June should stand, if no cause was shown against it by the 17th January following, and the deputies were ordered to assist Dr. de Laune as much as they could. D'Assigny protested against this order, and the difficulties in the Norwich Church continued. On Jan. 6th, 1650, the consistory ordered that "for the present Mr. d'Assigny should preside," but on June 13th, the consistory acknowledged Dr. de Laune as their "ancient and legitimate Pasteur."[6]

Jersey having been reduced by the Parliamentary forces in 1651, d'Assigny returned to that island and was immediately appointed rector of St. Martin's parish, and he kept this living until 1660; at the Restoration he suddenly disappeared.[7] On the death of his first wife,

[1] Act Book. [2] Idem. [3] Idem. [4] Act Book of the Synods of the Dutch Churches, Coll: xxiii. [5] Act Book. [6] Idem.
[7] These Jersey notes were communicated by H. M. Godfray, Esq.

Elizabeth Marie, d'Assigny married again. He left several children; one of them named Marie or Marius was born in 1643 and was educated at Cambridge, as a B.D. he was ordained in the English Church in 1668. Marie d'Assigny wrote several works and he died 14 Nov., 1717, aged 74, and was buried in the nave of Woodham-Walter Church in Essex.[1]

An "Elizabeth Dassigny, of St. John, Wapping" was married by license in St. Michiel's Church, Cornhill, to John Raine, of Stepney, co. Middlesex.[2] Among the students at Leyden University appear the following; 12 Nov., 1584, Jacobus d'Assingi, Delphensis, L.; 3 May, 1672, Jacobus d'Assignies, Hagiensis, 20, M.

Clement. 1650-1657.

Isaac Clement, or Clemens, was born at Middelburg in 1632 and studied at Utrecht under Gijsbert Voetius, with whom he held publicly a theological discussion in 1653. He was appointed minister of the Walloon Church, Norwich, and signed the book of Discipline, 13 Feb., 1650. He returned to Holland, 29 April, 1657, on leave of absence, and wrote, June 27th, 1657, to the elders and deacons to inform them that his parents did not wish him to return to Norwich, and "that he left them free and wished to be the same." He was on this informed that the Church of Norwich would be free as he wished.[3] He was then called as minister to the reformed church of Serooskerke in Walcheren; and in December, 1660, he was appointed the 7th minister at Flushing, where he died in December, 1666. In 1656, on the occasion of the death of Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, he preached a funeral sermon, which was printed in English, from which a Dutch translation was made and published at Middelburg in 1662 in 8vo. He wrote some religious and other works.[4] The following students at Leyden University are probably of his family: 21 Sept., 1649, Johannes Clement, Zelandus, 21, J.; 31 March, 1650, Johannes Clement, Middelburgensis, 23, J.; 7 April, 1653, Isaacus Clemens, Middelburgensis, 22, T. Cand.; 7 Jan., 1655, Esaias Clemens, Middelburgensis, 20, P.; 17 May, 1656, Antonius Clement, Ziricæa Zelandus, 23, T.

Le Franc. 1657-1664.

Jacques Le Franc was educated according to the Roman Catholic faith, but on joining the reformed religion came to England. When the pasteur Isaac Clement had leave to go to Holland, April 29th, 1657, the Consistory arranged to receive Le Franc as minister for the time, he having been "ordained by the English pastors" and approved of by the Cœtus of London.[5] On July 30th of the same year he was appointed to be their minister, he promising to do all possible for their church and service. On Oct. 20, 1659, Mr. Hubert complained to the Consistory that Monsieur le Franc, their minister, did not always preach in French and when so offending he preached bad doctrine. With Sebastian Taverniers, Le Franc was appointed, Aug. 2nd, 1660, deputy to go to the Colloquy "avecq tout pouvoir de sumision." On Dec. 4th, 1664, Le Franc informed the Consistory that he could not live on the then amount of his pay, derived from the contributions; that he had seen an English church which presented itself and he proposed that they should be content with one sermon on Sundays, and that if this did not suit them he would retire. The act of his appointment was shown to him, and he was told that he had lived for long on his pay. He declared that he could do so no longer, and the Consistory considered the engagement at an end on the 7th December. Le Franc was requested to preach not as pasteur but as "comme passant," until another minister was found.

On July 5, 1665, two elders and two deacons took to his lodgings, between 8 and 9 a.m., £2 2s. 6¼d. being half a years pay from the collection, but this could only have been for preaching "comme passant."

He resigned his charge Dec. 4, 1664,[6] to do duty in the English Church, and in 1668, he, as James Le Frank, S.T.B., was inducted Rector of St. Clement's Church, Norwich, and in 1677 was appointed Rector of St. John's, Maddermarket, in the same city. He died in 1680 and his will, dated 8 April, 1680, proved at Norwich 16th April of the same year by "Jane[7] le Franc, widow

[1] Agnew, Vol. I, 120. [2] Harleian Society's Registers, Vol. VII, 58. [3] Act Book. [4] Van der Aa's Woordenboek, page 130. [5] Act Book. [6] Idem. [7] Jeanne, dau. of Jean de Hague. *Vide* page 120.

and relict of Jacob le Franc, of St. John's, Madder Market," was as follows: "I give all my goods to Jane my wife to dispose of according to her discretion, and I doe appoint the said Jane my wife my only and sole executrix."[1] Le Franc was author of "The Touchstone of Truth," wherein verity by scripture and antiquity is plainly confirmed and error confuted; delivered in several churches in Norwich, in five sermons, printed at Cambridge, 12mo., 1662.[2]

STOCKMANS. 1665-1686(?).

Little is known concerning Jacques Stockmans. The "album studiosorum" of the University of Leyden records that "Jacobus Stockman, Anglo-Britannus, 15" years of age matriculated April 29th, 1649; another entry, Aug. 27th, 1661, gives "Jacobus Stockmans, Lugduno-Batavus, 24, Ministerii Candidatus." Though there is a discrepancy in the age, it is probable that these entries refer to the same person. Jacques Stockmans of Leyden was applied to by the consistory of the Norwich Church, April 26th, 1665, and on Aug. 23rd of the same year, the elders and deacons "aiant fet reflection sur la personne de Monsieur Jacque Stockmans" of Leyden elected him their pasteur.[3] It would appear that the consent of the congregation was always obtained to confirm the choice of ministers. His name appears in the baptismal register, May 1st, 1670, as sponsor of Jacob, son of Jean du Mee or Mez. From the "Memoires" presented to the Bishop of Norwich by the pasteur Pierre Chauvin, it appears that Stockmans died in the service of the church after the appointment of his fellow minister.

Towards the end of the 16th century a Bernardus Stockmans was the French school-master at Dordrecht. He compiled an arithmetic book, which went through many editions. An Egidius Stockmans, who was a noted author, was born at Amsterdam, Dec. 12, 1703; in 1728 he was minister at Knollendam, and in 1742 at Goes, where he died, May 16, 1765. There was also a Peter Stockmans, a Flemish jurist, born 1608, died 1671. It is not, however, certain whether these were related to the Norwich pasteur.

CHAUVIN. 1684- ....

Pierre Chauvin, who probably belonged to a family of this name at Toulouse[4] was minister of Vieillevigne near Nantes from 1670 to near the time of the Revocation,[5] when he took refuge in Holland. Called from that country he was appointed to the Norwich Church and is named as pasteur there, 21 Jan., 1683-4.[6] It is to be noticed that Chauvin did not sign the Book of Discipline according to the past custom, and by his own testimony was very cautions in accepting the office, "because I heard what troubles and noises they had caused to my predecessors above 60 years at least." He had been ordained deacon and priest by William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, and frequently attended the Anglican service and communion. His complaint against his flock, forwarded to the Archbishop by the Bishop, throws great light on the conduct of the French congregation.

Pierre Chauvin was accused by Vrigny, Winkler and others of preaching "natural religion," having published a book "De religione naturali liber in tres partes divisus, ubi falsa repelluntur, vera probantur, et orthodoxarum ecclesiarum fratres ad concordiam vocantur," Rotterdam, 8vo., 1693. He defended himself in a pamphlet entitled "Eclaircissements sur un livre de la religion naturelle," 1693.[7] He has been confused with Etienne Chauvin by many writers, even by the learned Dr. G. D. J. Schotel, whose edition of van der Aa's Woordenboek der Nederlanden, etc., was only completed in 1876. The following transcripts from the Tanner MSS., concerning Pierre Chauvin, are given at length.

Norw: 4 June, [16]86.

May it please y^{r} Grace,

Its really a great trouble unto me, y^{t} I am forced to give your Grace such frequent Interruptions: but in good truth I am constrayn'd unto it, and therefore I hope your Graces candor will excuse me.

[1] Probate Registry, Norwich. [2] Norfolk Tour, page 1227. [3] Act Book. [4] Nouvelle Biogr: Géneral, 1856. [5] La France Protestante. [6] Act Book. [7] Nouvelle Biogr: Gén., 1856.

* * * * * * *

My L^{d}, The French minister in this Citty (for I will tacke their[1] papers together and their desires) made a grevious Complaint to me agst y^{e} Elders of his Congregation (to whose humor and office as lay elders its naturall to be peevish and tyrannous) they detayne his salary, and assume y^{e} whole government of y^{e} Congregation to themselves, as it is to be seene in his paper enclosed, his desire is, y^{t} I might be empowred to enquire into his Greviance and to setle our Litturgie among them. I ordayned him deacon and priest and really he seems to be sincerely well affected to our Communion, for he comes frequently to our Church and communicates with us.

I told Mr. Chauvin, y^{t} I had not authority to medle in y^{t} matter, in regard, y^{t} Congregation was setled here in Queen Eliz: days, but I promised him (att his Importunity) to acquaint y Grace and my L^{d} of London with y^{e} enclosed paper and to pray y^{r} Graces directions upon it, I finde (in an antient manuscript lent me here) y^{t} such a method was practised in Arch'p Parker days. Who wrote to y^{e} B'p of Norwich and com'anded him to enquire of some complaints then made of y^{e} Walloons Congregation here and to certifiy his Grace of y^{e} matter of

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Y$_{r}$ Graces most obedient humble servant to Com'and,
WILLIAM NORWICH.[2]

Memoires to be Presented to My Lord Right Reverend Father in God, William, Bishop of this Diocess of Norwich.

Some complaints about few persons, who live desorderly in our congregation, introduce an anarchy and confusion amongst us, and cheat the ministry.

1. When I was call'd to this Walloone congregation, I refused at first that establishement, because I heard what troubles, and noises they had caused to my predecessors above 60 years at least. They answered me that they would distinguish me from the others, and live peaceably with me, that, If I did depart from them, their assembly should fall and perish; that I should never complain of them;

2. And therefore they censented to give me every month four pounds, but without mutual writing, necessary to secure that business (Though I have exhorted to, according to our discipline, and custome of all french churches;) they told me, their word was faithfull and inviolable, but I heard, they dealt before after this manner, to grieve deceitfully their ministers. They kept well enough their faith till the death of my fellow minister; since that time I preached twice, and constantly every Sunday, performing my duty to the utmost, as they all say and agree to. Note, if my Lord be pleas'd, that In the beginning of my establishment, which I chose here for my rest and study, I have neglected to be preferr'd to the Church of Savoye in London, where I was desir'd, and also to the church of dublin, as they know very well, where besides they promised the favour and the protection of the duk of Ormond.

3. Nevertheless two or three (for I except the rest of the congregation, that groan under their yoke) have deprived me every month of my salary, which is honour due to ministers and robbery to God. Whereas they gave before every month six pounds for two sermons, they they have diminished since my collegues death, for the first year 2 pounds and half every month, for the second year 3 pounds every month too; and so they owe me above sixty pounds, that is a great loss for me, who am deprived of all good and hope in france; but above all, those troublesome persons abusing my patiance, and sil'ance, told me, they fear they will abate and diminish yet.

4. 'tis against the word and faith, and tends to the contempt of the gospel and ministery, and, because they are without fear of God, without reason, as they are known in this city, and obstinate to wrong their ministers, as appears by Mr. le franc my predecessor, who caused

[1] In a preceding part of this letter the compliments of the French Minister at Ipswich, Mr. Gardeman (?), are mentioned. The writing is very crabbed. [2] Bodl: Library, Tanner MSS., cxxxviii., 45.

them to be condemned to the restitution of great deal of money for the same purpose. I humbly intreat my Lord to look to this business by his wisdome, and secure me, if his Lordship be pleas'd, against these continuall and burdensome sorrows, which increase more and more, Though two years ago I have given notice of privately, in their consistory (that is their ecclesiastical assembly), and so by degrees publikly in the whole congregation of the chief of family, even after the summons of venerable minister of London.

6. I am bound to tell conscionably to my Lord, 1. they live like as independants without law, without discipline. 2. they make publik insurrection against their minister, when he checks their misdemeanour. 3. They admit in their congregation the Quakers, that is intolerable to our Holy profession. 4. All this is known to the whole congregation, and I could no more conceal all these prevarications to my Lord, whom I have recourse to, according to our statutes, and whose counsel I require, as a stranger, with deep humility and respect.

PETER CHAUVIN.

Endorsed]
Mr. peter Chauvin French Minr at Norw. Complaint of his Flock.

LA CAUX. 1684 .....

Pierre La Caux, a refugee minister from Castres, was appointed minister of the Norwich Church in 1689, and his signature is found in the Book of Discipline. He is mentioned, (to receive a legacy of £5) in the will of Sebastien Taverniers, of Norwich, worsted weaver, dated 14 Dec., 1689, proved 19 Nov., 1690, Archdeaconry Court, as "Mr. La Coeux, Minister of the Walloon Church. The name of his wife is unknown; he had one son and two daughters, viz.: Paul Louis, who married Claude Mariette, by whom he had issue two sons, viz., Paul Michael, born Dec. 29, 1710, and Peter, born Sept. 9, 1717, who were both baptized at St. James's Church, Westminster, and four daughters, viz., Claude Olympe, who married 18 Feb., 1723-4, at Le Quarre's Church, 9, Little Dean street, Captain Thomas Eaton, by whom she had a son Henry Jean, baptized at Berwick street Chapel Nov. 28, 1724, the sponsors being Henry, Lord Herbert, and John, Lord de la Warr; Madelaine, who married at Le Quarré Feb, 5, 1729-30, George Cautier, minister of the French churches at Berwick street, Castle street, and Le Quarré; Anne and Elizabeth, supposed daughters of Paul Louis and Claudia La Caux, who were present at the marriage of Madelaine La Caux in 1729-30. Paul Louis La Caux died, as recorded in the Historical Register, July 10, 1728, and his will, dated 6 June, was proved July 18 of that year by his widow Claude and Mr. John Dufour. His six children were named, each receiving £2,000. There were also mentioned a cousin John Lewis La Caux and his two sisters, Mesdames La Colombine and Sigier. The following legacies were also left; to the French Hospital £100 to the Savoy Church for the poor French refugees, £100; to the La Patente Church for the same, £50; to La Soupe refuge in Soho for the same, £50; to La Soupe in Spittalfields for the same, £50.[1]

Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Pierre La Caux, married at Swallow House Street Chapel, March 29, 1703, Jean Seguier, perfumer, of Hedge Lane, Leicester Fields, London. She was living a widow in 1733.

Anne, daughter of the pasteur, married Francois Colombine or La Colombine, a surgeon, who fled to Norwich at the Revocation. She died in 1741, and was buried Feb. 17, at St. Michael at Plea, Norwich. Francois Colombine died 1699, and was buried May 29, at St. Clement's Church, Norwich. They left three sons and three daughters, namely: Francois, baptized at St. Clement's Church, 13 Feb. 1692, and buried there 22 April 1720; he died unmarried. Peter, baptized at the same church, 13 Nov., 1697; married at St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich (Cathedral), 8 Sept., 1719, Mary, daughter of Gaston Martineau, by whom he had issue.[2] He was admitted to the freedom of Norwich as a worsted weaver, 3 April, 1723; he was Mayor of that City, 1752, and dying 11 Dec., 1770, was buried in the French Church. A portrait of Peter Colombine exists in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. Paul, youngest son of Francis and Anne Colombine, baptized at St. Clement's Church, 16 Feb., 1698, married

[1] Agnew, Vol. II, 369. [2] *Vide* Baptisms.

Esther, daughter of Simeon Waller and dying 30 Aug., 1784, was buried 2 September in the French Church.[1]

Olympe, daughter of Francis Colombine was baptized 3 Feb., 1692, at St. Clement's Church. Anne, second daughter of the above, baptized at St. Clement's Church, 12 March, 1693, married Michael Roe. Susanna, the third daughter, was baptized at the same church, 8 Oct., 1696, and was buried there 27 Oct., 1708.

Anna Colombine (probably sister of Francis Colombine) married 15 June, 1699, Noah Violas at St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich Cathedral. Their children were Elizabeth Roper, William and Elizabeth.[2]

At SS. Simon and Jude Church, Norwich, are the monumental inscriptions to :—

Mary de Caux, who died June 22, 1787, æt. 14.

Sarah De Caux, who died Jan. 26, 1791, æt. 16.

Martha De Caux, who died Aug. 4, 1798.

William De Caux, who died Jan 20, 1812, æt. 77.

Elizabeth La Caux, married Henry Rocheblave, minister, whose son Pierre was baptized at Le Quarré, Dec. 23, 1694.

Julie de la Caux, married Isaac Cazals at La Savoie, London, 1691.

The family La Caux is still represented in Norwich, the following names appearing in the current postal guide. Messrs. J. Adam De Caux, 27 Mount Pleasant, and Lucas Decaux, Unthanks Road. Edward Arthur Tillett, Esq., Fellow of the Huguenot Society of London also represents the families of De Caux, Colombine and Martineau through the female line.

Baldy. 1693-1710.

David Baldy, who came from Southampton[3], was appointed pasteur of the Norwich Church, May 7, 1693,[4] having signed the Book of Discipline on May 4th. This office he occupied until 1710. It would appear from the following monumental inscription to be found in St. Saviour's Churchyard at Norwich, that he received preferment in the Church of England.

To ye Memory of Magdalen
the Relict of the Revd.
Mr. David Baldy
late Vicar of *Honing and Dilham.*
She was Emminent for Humility
and Meekness, and departed
this life the 19th of March 1741,
Aged 77 years.

Etienne Baldy, whote son David was baptised at the Norwich Church, May 13, 1699, was probably brother to the pasteur who then acted as sponsor, Etienne being the same for David, son of the pasteur, baptized March 14, 1702-3 ; Pierre, another son of the pasteur was baptized Nov. 19, 1704, and Jean also a son was baptised on the day of his birth, May 9, 1709.[5]

Des Reaux. 1712-1736.

Pierre des Reaux, with letters of recommendation from the Churches of London and Canterbury, was elected pasteur of the Norwich Church, Sept. 27, 1712, on the understanding that he was to receive £20 a year for his services, and it appears he had this charge until 1736. He signed the Book of Discipline on Sept. 14th of the former year. Pierre des Reaux on June 25, 1696, was minister of the Dutch Church at Norwich, for with Mr. Marcus Cockeij, elder, he represented that Church at the Colloquy at London, and then acted as " scriba " or secretary.

[1] Information from E. A. Tillett, Esq. [2] *Vide* Tabernacle Registers, Norwich. Some confusion has arisen in consequence of the entry in the St. George's, Tombland, Registers, " Paul Colombine, widower, son of Francis C. and Anne his wife, (late Anne Vialas, spinster), buried in the French Church, Sept. 2, 1784, aged 86 years." Francois Colombine may have been married twice, but Paul Louis La Caux in his will especially mentions his sister, Madame La Colombine. It may well be that a mistake was made in the St. George's entry. [3] Burn, 77. [4] Act Book. [5] This corrects the date, given in La France Protestante, when Pierre Baldy gave up the charge of the French Church at Norwich.

These deputies complained that their poverty prevented them paying their minister the usual annual amount and therefore asked for assistance from the church of London, which the deputies of that church considered should be asked from the consistory and not brought before the Colloquy. Des Reaux must have been appointed to the Dutch Church after 1690 for at that date Wilhelmus van Schie represented Norwich at the Colloquy, as minister of the said church. In 1690 Des Reaux was minister of the Dutch Church at Canvey Island, which post in 1684 was vacant, the deputies, Messrs. Joris de Schilder and Cornelis Classen, then stating that they required a minister. An entry of the member book of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, records that Dec. 24, 1698, Arnould de Reaux and his wife Cornelia van Dyck were admitted to the membership of that church with attestation from Dordrecht. It is unknown whether these were related in any way to the minister of the Dutch and French Churches. A daughter of Pierre des Reaux named Marie was baptized March 27, 1708, who probably because the wife of the succeeding minister, Michel Olivier Vallotton.[1] An entry, Jan 7, 1744-5, mentions the late Mrs. Margaret Des Reaux, who must have been the wife of their late pasteur.

VALLOTTON. 1739-1750.

The following is a copy of the agreement with Monsieur Vallotton on his appointment as pasteur of the Norwich Church.

"Copie de la vocation de Mr. Michel Olivier Vallotton, pour étre Pasteur de l'Eglise Françoise Wallonne de Norwich, inserée dans le livre de ladite Eglise par le consentement du consistoies."[2]

"Nous soussignés Anciens and Diacres de l'Eglise Françoise Wallonne, qui s'assemble à Norwich ; etans assemblés en consistoire, Mr. Barth. Johnson, Moderateur, après l'invocation du St. Nom de Dieu, déclarons avoir appellé and apellons par le présent acte Mr. Michel Olivier Vallotton pour notre Pasteur. Nous promettons de lui donner Quarante Livres sterling par an, payables chaque quartier, à condition qu'il nous donnera un sermon chaque Dimanche et deux les jours de communion. Le Tout selon la discipline des Eglises de France. En foy de quoy nous avons signé. Fait à Norwich, le 11e Fevrier, 1738-9.

(Signed) Barthelemy Johnson, Abraham Pigney, Peter Colombine } Anciens. David le Monnier, Pierre le Monnier, Paul Colombine } Diacres."

On the same day he was confirmed in his office with the customary ceremonies. By the entry on Jan. 11, 1743-4, in the Act-book "Moij soussigné Marie Cornelie Vallotton, née des Reaux" the maiden name of this pasteur's wife is revealed.

In April, 1749, Mr. M. O. Vallotton had leave of absence for six months to go on business to Switzerland, and on his return he was paid the salary due during his absence. On the 16th January, 1750-51 the Consistory met to consider certain reports afloat against the character of Monsieur Vallotton, which he refused to discuss in any way. The Elders and Deacon therefore withdrew from the services, but this had no effect on the pasteur. On attending the service in May, they requested Mons. Vallotton to give them an audience, when he answered: "Si vous avés quelque chose à me dire, J'ai Mon Procureur, prenés-en un de votre coté." A message was then sent requesting him to meet them in consistory to discuss the matter, but he refused. A fortnight later they wrote to inform him that, as he would not meet the scandal which his conduct caused and which they had proof of, they would not allow him to preach in their church after the 24th of June. He took no notice of this letter, but a few days later left for Switzerland without demanding an act of demission according to the custom of Ministers and Consistories. The Elders considered that he left them in such an illegal manner that they declared him to be a deserter from his church, and wrote to a friend in London to find another minister to replace him. Monsieur Vallotton, however, did not leave them in peace, but wrote from Calais to Messrs. Mackerell Mahyeu *(sic)* and Stalworthy to request them not to pay over what they had in hand to maintain the minister and poor of the church. When he had

[1] Act Book, 11 Jan., 1743-4. [2] Act Book.

arrived at Valorbe in Switzerland, he wrote to the same firm another letter full of false accusations against the elders and deacons of misappropriating the money of the Church contrary to the truth as shown by the accounts of the Church, certified by himself. The Consistory having duly considered the facts and their position, Mr. Jacob Bourdillon as "Ministre Moderateur" declared Mr. Michel Olivier Vallotton unworthy of the charge of the Church, entirely deprived of his functions and his emoluments, and that his office was vacant from the day of his departure, and that all endeavours would be made to refill it.

Vallotton immediately determined to endeavour to break up the Church, which was now reduced in numbers. He concocted a scheme to tempt the Consistory to divide the annual income of the church among themselves. This plot was in the form of a letter, which ran as follows, some of the particulars of the congregation being of much interest:

"Observations for the Heirs to ye Estates of the French Church at Norwich.

1.—The heirs have right to enjoy the estates of the French Church when there is no Minister, because iff there be no Minister there is no Church, when there is no Church there is no poor.

2.—The Minister must speak French to serve the Church, for itt is not sufficient to understand a little a language, to read a sermon he must speak itt, a person may indeed study a foreign language during a quarter or two and understand a little of itt, but that person is not able to do the duty in that foreign language in quality of a minister, he must know itt thoroughly, and that can't be done except if the person has learnt that foreign language from his youth, furthermore iff he is between 25 or 30 years old he never shall be able to learn itt thoroughly. If he will undertake itt after that age, 'tis only a cheat that the Trustees will make use of to impose upon the Heirs to deprive them of their right, and that the Heirs be not imposed by that way, first they must Imploy some persons that are able to speak good french and to have a conversation with that Minister; secondly, the heirs must give to that minister a book written in his mother tongue, and say in french the sense of itt.

The trustees may object to these reasons, that their minister may learn french in time.

The heirs may answer that they will enjoy their estate till he knows it to do his duty in quality of a minister, and before he knows itt to do the whole duty the heirs may enjoy their estate as long as that minister shall be alive. I speak by my own experience, I have lived in England myself about twelve years. I did not find myself able to serve any English Church.

3.—The Heirs must insist that the Minister lives in Norwich not in London. The meaning of this article is that the Trustees by that way allow a French Minister of London seven guineas for every time he comes to Norwich, if he comes twice a year 'tis the most. There 'tis only 14 guineaus, and the Trustees pilfer the remainder of the Incomes amongst themselves to the prejudice of the Heirs to which ye incomes belong by wright, as these honest trustees have done from Michaelmas, 1736, till Christmas, 1738, when there is no minister during that interval off time.

4.—The heirs must take care that the Trustees do not receive member of the French Church but their own children iff they can speak french, or french refugees who are born in france and not in England, for iff these new members are born out of Norwich they belong to the Parish or to the Church where they are born.

5.—The heirs must acknowledge members of the French church but those who are able to speak french, for a person who do not understand french can't be a member of y^{e} said church. The meaning of this article is that the trustees will have members of the french church the poor widows of the french, who have been members of y^{e} said church. But these widows belong to the Parish where they live according to Act of Parliament, 1712, concerning y^{e} Workhouse or Workhouses, which Act is now in y^{e} Guildhall of Norwich and which Act obliges the French Church to maintain their own members; consequently these widows who can't speak french don't belong to y^{e} french church.

6.—When there is a woman, who is member of the french church, when spinster, and if afterwards she marries an Englishman, then she loses her right of being helpt by the french church in case she becomes a widow and she belongs to the Parish of her deceased husband. The heirs must be upon their guards in this article. There are now two widows who are in the present

case, who frequent the french church under pretext of being helpt of the charitys money left by the Benefactors of the said church and to the prejudice of the Heirs. The names of these two widows are Michell Roe, sister of Peter Colombine and Paul Colombine and whose husband was of the parish of Durham; the other widow is Anne Willemot, whose the deceased husband did belong to one of the Parish in Spittlefields in London.

Here are the names of the present members of the french church of Norwich, which were alive y^e^ 20 of June, 1750; they are 12 in number out (of) 25 when I came first in Norwich. N.B.—Are dead when I did live in Norwich.

The widow Miller, old.
Esther Miller her sister, old.
John de Cleve, old.
Thomas Loquine, old, and his wife
Abraham Pigney and his wife.
Peter Colombine and his wife.
David Miller.
Peter Miller.
Paul Colombine.

To Messrs. Zachariah Mahew & Wm. Stalworthy.

Messrs,

Since the last latter I wrote to you from Calais I had time to digest better y^e^ matter. This paper shall be more exact than the precedent, I assure you. Mrs. Mackerell, deceased, who was one of y^e^ benefactors to y^e^ minutes of the french church did not pay a farthing from Michaelmas, 1736, till Michaelmas, 1739, because there was no minister and she did not serve y^e^ french right; and I have written to Justice Mackerell. He may shew you my Letter and may be of same use to you as for him.

I am your humble Servant,
MICH: VALLOTON.

Vallorbe in y^e^ Canton of Bern. Aug. 28, N. Stile, 1750."[1]

BRUCKNER. 1751-1804.

On the 27 January, 1750-1, the consistory selected Mr. Bruckner "proposant à Leyde et suffragant de Mr. de Loche, Pasteur de l'Eglise dudit Leyde" and offered to appoint him minister of the Norwich Church with a salary of £40 a year and £10 for his travelling expenses.[2]

These terms were accepted, and Mr. Jean Bruckner was received as pasteur, taking his oath of entry, Oct. 27, 1751; in this office he remained fifty-three years.

The Revd. John Bruckner was born in the island of Cadsand, near the Belgian frontier, 31 Dec., 1726. He was educated for the ministry, chiefly at the University of Franeker in Friesland, completing his education at Leyden, but his name does not appear in the "album studiosorum" of the latter university. He had a good knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages and could preach in four languages, viz., Latin, Dutch, French, and English. Mr. Colombine of Norwich going to Holland was intrusted with the duty of finding a successor to the late pasteur Mr. Vallotton with the result stated above. About the year 1766, in addition to his duties at the French Church, John Bruckner succeeded also to Dr. van Sarn, as minister of the Dutch Church at Norwich, the duties of which were light in consequence of the decline in number of the Dutch families, the use of that language being given up for that of French by the descendants of the refugees. Mr. Bruckner gave private and public lessons in the latter language for many years, which greatly increased his income. He kept a horse and pointer, and took much pleasure in sport; he also amused himself with drawing and left a good portrait of his favourite dog. He was a good musician, playing much on the organ. In 1767 he published at Leyden his "Théorie du Système animal," which is considered to have furnished to Malthus the idea of his well-known work on population. This book was translated into English, under the title of "A philosophical survey of the animal creation," 1768. In 1790, he published at

[1] Act Book. [2] Idem.

London in octavo, under the name of J. Cassander (from his birthplace), " Criticisms on the Diversions of Purley. In a letter to Horne Tooke."[1] Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet against social worship drew from Mr. Bruckner, in 1792, the learned reply of " Thoughts on Public Worship," abounding with sound argument and pleasant sarcasm. An admirable likeness of Bruckner, painted by Opie, was in the London exhibition of 1803. He married, in 1782, Miss Cooper of Guist, near Foulsham, who had been his pupil. A mental depression caused Brucker to terminate his life by his own hands, he being found suspended in his house in St. Benedict's Street, Norwich, on Saturday, May 12th, 1804. He was buried at Guist, according to his own desire, near the kindred of his widow.[2] His society was courted to the last, as his conversation was always distinguished for good sense, for argument and humour. He was beloved for his attention and affability, esteemed for his probity and prudence, and admired for his understanding and learning.[3]

GEBHART. 1805-1809.

Jean Guillaume Louis Gebhart came to this country from Heidelburg. He having a certificate from Monsieur Mercier, minister of the French Church, London, was appointed pasteur of the Norwich Church, July 14, 1805. On Dec. 1, 1809 he resigned this charge having been selected as minister of the Church at the Cape of Good Hope.

BROWNE. 1818-19.

After a vacancy in the ministry of nearly nine years, Stephen Weaver Browne was appointed pasteur in June 1818, but in the following March he resigned his charge and went to Birmingham. He was the last regularly appointed pasteur of the Norwich French Church.

[1] B. Museum, 12901. d. 12. [2] The Dict. Nat. Biogr. states that she predeceased him, but it is preferable to follow the contemporary details. [3] This memoir is chiefly taken almost verbatim from the Gentleman's Mag., 1804, p. 977, which appears to have been appropriated by the Gen. Hist. of the Co. of Norfolk, London, 1829, vol II, 1074, and the Monthly Magazine, which have afforded the materials for the article in Dict. Nat. Biographies; this latter has one or two more particulars, which have been given above. The date of his death is correctly given in the last edition of Van der Aa's Woordenboek.

NUMBER X.

*LETTERS PATENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THIRTY DOUCHMEN TO INHABIT AND TRADE IN THE CITY OF NORWICH, 1 NOV. 1565.**

Elizabeth by the Grace of God, etc. To all and singular our Justices officers ministers and subjects whatsoever Greeting know ye that for divers considerations as speshally moving as well for the helpe repaire and amendment of our Citty of Norwich by planting in the same men of knowledge in sundrye handye crafts as also for the relief and convenient placinge of certeyne Douchmen of the Lowe Countryes of Flaunders being verye skilfull herein We of our Especiall grace certeyne knowledge and meere mocyon have Lycenced given and granted and by these presents for us our Heyers and successors doe Lycence geve and grant full power Lybertye and Authorety to our welbeloved the Mayor cittycens and comynaletye of our Cittie of Norw^{ch} afforesayd and to their succesors and unto Jn^{o}. Powell William Stene Henrye Clarke Peter van Brughen and Bartelmew Johnson and to such other amounting in the whole to the Nombre of Therty Douchemen of the Lowe Countrys of Flaunders Alyens borne, not denysons beinge all housholders or Maister woorkmen as by the Mayor and Com'ynaltye of our said Cittie of Norw^{h} for the time beinge vnder their Com'on Seale are or shall be Licenced and admitted to be Inhabiting w^{t}hin our Cittie of Norw^{h} aforesaid And that as well the sayde Mayor Cittezens and Com'ynaltye and their successors and evyre p'ticuler p'son having or that shall have any house or houses w^{t}hin our said Cittie of Norw^{h} as also the saide Jn^{o}. Powell Wyllyam Stene Henrye Clarke Peter van Brughen Bartilmew Jn^{o}son and the rest of the said thirtie Douchmen of the Lowe Countries of Flaunders alyens and evrij of them and in defaulte of evry or any of them such as in forme hereafter specyfied shall succede them shall and may lawfully have injoy and use all and every benefit com'odetie thing and things wh. hereafter in these p'sents are expressed Lymyted appointed or specified that is to say. First that the sayd Mayor Citezens and com'ynaletie may receave allowe and p'mit to be Inhabiting within our sayd Citty of Norw^{h} the sayd Jn^{o} Powell William Stene Henrye Clarke Pieter van Brughen and Bartilmew Jn^{o}son and the resedue of the said thirtie Douchmen of the Lowe Countries of Flaunders w^{t}h theyr Servants and famelys being Douch people or English and that the sayd Mayor Citezens and com'ynaltye and theire successors and evrye p'ticuler p'son of them may graunt set or lett to ferme for terme of severall yeares or vnder Leeses of houses or shops to evrye or any of the sayd thirtie Douchmen of the Lowe Countries of Flaunders alyens for to dwell and Inhabitt in evry or any dwelling house shop mesuage or Tenement wth. the app'tenances w^{t}hin the sayd Citie of Norw^{h} in as ample manner as they may doe vnto any of our Lieg or subjects naturally Borne w^{t}hin this our Realme of England. And if any of the sayd Thirtie Douchmen Alyens before mentioned shall fortune to dye or otherwyse to departe and to leave his or their habitacions w^{t}hin the sayd Citty of Norw^{ch} that then from time to time insteed of evrye such so dyenge or departing or Leaving his habitacion there they the sayd Mayor Cittizens and Com'ynaltye may Lawfully and saffely as is afforesayd receive allowe and admit to inhabit w^{t}hin the sayd Citty of Norw^{h} such other Douchmen alyens and their families for the time being vnder their Com'on seall as they shall thinck to be meet their to inhabit And also they and all other p'son or p'sons having any house or houses in the sayd Cittye shall and may lawfully and safely as afforesayd graunte or set and Lett to ferme any dwelling houses shops mesuage or tenement w^{t}hin the sayd citty of Norw^{h} That is to say one house or mesuage wth their app'tenances to evrij such Douchman alien in forme aforesaid Licenced to inhabit for

* Archives of the French Church, Norwich.

yeares or at will as they can agree And that the sayd Mayor Cittizens and Com'ynalty and evry other of the before Rehearsed p'son and p'sons shall and may Lawfully doe and execute the premises from time to time without any contempt offence or Displesure of us o^{r} Heyers or successors and w^{t}hout any forfiture or penaly or anij other Losse or damage to be incurred forfeyted or sustained the severall estatutes or acts of parliament made in the first yeare of the rainge of King Richard the third or in the two and Thirty yeare of the Reigne of our most Noble and dear father King Henrye the Eight or other w^{t}soever Acte estatute Law custome p'clamat'on ordinance p'hibicion restraint or other thing w^{t}soever to the contrary in any wyse notw^{t}hstanding And Further of our especiall grace certeine knowledge and meer mocion we doe graunte for us our Heyers and successors that the sayd John Powell William Stene Henrye Clarke Peter van Brughen Bartholomew Johnson and all and everey of the rest of the sayd thirty Douchmen Aliens w^{ch} in their severall housholds or families for the time being shall inhabit w^{t}hin the said Citty of Norw^{h} as in afforesayd wth their servants not exceeding the number of tenn in each of their families and households and in the whole at any one time not exceeding the number of thirtie housholds for the hole exercising of the faculties of making Bays Arras Sayes Tapstrey Mockadoes Staments Carsay and such other outlandish com'odities as hath not bene used to be made w^{t}hin this our Realme of England. May lawfully and safely inhabitt wthin the sayd Citty of Norw^{h} and there exercise the sayd Faculties above mencioned onely and none other and for those Intents and purposes may safelie and Lawfully hyre and to take to ferme dwellinghouses shops mesuage or tenements in forme aforesayd And that vppon occasion of death or departure of any of the sayd thirty Douchmen Aliens from time to time dyeing or departing as is afforesayd the other Douchmen Alyens succeeding as aforesayd w^{t}hin the number aforesayd shall and may doe and use the Like to all Intents and purposes as he or they shall fortune so to dye or departing have done and that w^{t}hout any sute vexcation or Trouble of any p'son or p'sons And also w^{t}hout any paine penaltye or other forefiture Lose or damage to be incured forfited to us our heires or successors for the same the said severall estatutes Acts of p'lament as aforesayd or any other Acte statute p'ision usage custome p'cripcion Law or other thing whatsoever to the contrary notwthstanding Nevertheless our plesure is that in the hole thirtie households they not exceed at any time the number of thre hundred p'sons being aliens in men women and children and these our Letters pattents shall be as well to the Mayor cittizens and com'ynalty and evry of them as to the sayd aliens and to all and every other p'son and p'sons to whom it shall appertaine a Lawful and sufficiant warrant and discharge for the doeing and executing of all the premises and our further plesure is that no Informacion be received in any of our Courts to impeach or mollest any p'son or p'sons so doeing or using the benefit or Libertie of this our Graunt vppon paine of our displeasure provided always that these our Letters pattents shall continue vntill by our other Letters pattents vnder our great seall of England to the sayd Mayor and com'ynalty hereafter to be directed the same shall be revoked and repealed In Witnes whereof etc. witnes our selfe at Westminster the fifte day of November the seaventh yeare of our Reigne.

Concordat cum Recordo
R. KIGHLEY.

NUMBER XI.

A CERTIFICATE ON PARCHMENT FROM THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF NORWICH, TESTIFYING TO THE PEACEABLE CONDUCT OF THE WALLOONS IN THE CITY. 3 JAMES I, 6 JANUARY, WITH SEALS ATTACHED AND THE SIGNATURES OF MAYOR AND JUSTICES.

To all Right Ho: Right Wor^{ll} and others of what estate or degre soever to to whome theise presents shall apperteyne or the same shall see or reade, Thomas Sotherton, Mayor of the Cytty of Norw^{ch}, and others, the Justices of the peace of o^{r} Souvreigne Lord the Kynge for the county of the said Cytty, Aldermen in the same, Gretinge in our Lord God, Knowe ye that in the Seaventh yeare of the Reigne of our late Souvreigne Lady Quene Elizabeth Many Alyens strangers borne out of the Realme of Englond were by her Ma^{ties} Letters Patents of Tolleracion vnder her greate seale of Englond allowed lycenced and admytted to dwell and inhabitt w^{t}hin the same cytty for the exercisinge the facultyes of makinge many and sundry outlandishe comodities of newe devise which had not bene vsed or sene made w^{t}hin the seid Realme of Englond. And who were meanes to convert wooles of all sorts growinge in this Realme into their seu'all stuffes of newe device and to sett no smale numbers of the poorer sorte of people to worke whereby great numbers of the seid poore were kept from Idelnes and begginge, since w^{ch} tyme many of these strangers have dep'ted out of the said Realme and some are dead others have come and succeded and doe inhabit dwell and abyde in the seid cytty by vertue of the seid letters patents, and doe vse and exercise the makinge and workinge of sundry sorts of cloathes and stuffes of newe device And at their first enterance to dwell in the seid cytty did willingly submyt themselves to be ordered and governed by many good and profitable constituco'ns and orders devised and made part by the Governers of the seid Cytty and part by themselves ratified allowed and confirmed by the Magistrates of the same Cytty as well for their quyett and peaceable governm^{t} as for the true and workmanly makinge of their seid stuffs and com'odityes not form'ly made w^{t}hin this Realme as the subiects and people that should buye sell and m'chandize the same should not be deceived or defrauded eyther in their breathe length and nomber of Thridds which eu'ry sort of their clothes should be of and conteyne, For w^{ch} purpose and better p'formance of those services and to contyneue their stuffes in credit both w^{ch} the m'chant and Retaler, The said strangers had ever since their cominge to the seid cytty and yet have officers yearley sworne before the mayo^{r} of the seid cytty to vewe search and see contynewally these orders and constituc'ons to be trewly observed and kept and the offenders in any sorte or kynde to be duly punished amonge wh^{ch} Alyen strangers many of the Wallon Cuntry did and yet doe inhabyt and dwell w^{t}hin the seid cytty and are of the French congregac'on in the same, And have bene here resident by the space of Forty yeares together who have exercised made wrought sundry clothes and stuffes called mockadoes, carrells, ollyets, damaskes, Buffynes, vellewers, Bumbazies Borattoes Spannish sattens Tobynes and Fusteans and such like of newe devise havinge duely observed and kept those ordinances and constituc'ons so made and allowed as aforeseid and doe in all dutifull obedyence submyt themselves to be ordered and gu'ned accordinge to the first meanynge and intencyon of their receivinge and allowance to inhabit and dwell w^{t}hin the said cytty and so contynewe true and faithfull as well in the workmanshipp and goodnes of their stuffes as in the length breadeth and number of Thriddes in their sev'all workes are to be observed and kept w^{ch} are from tyme to tyme vewed and searched by the sworne officers who do so exercise themselves and famylyes

accordinge to their callings as they contynewe both profitable to the com'on wele and mayntenance of themselves their wyves and children and in such sorte as they have not one begginge person emongst them to their great comendac'on All w^{ch} as well in regard of their longe contynewance emongst vs, their dutifull and lowly behavyo^{r} to gov'nors and gou'nment as at the humble sute of the seid Wallons we have caused this o^{r} Cirtificate and Testimoniall to be made in forme aforeseid Gyven vnder the seale of office of mayeralty of the seid Cytty of Norw^{ch} And to w^{ch} the Justices of peace Aldermen in the seid Cytty have fixed their seales and subscribed their names The Sixt day of January in the Third yeare of the Reigne of o^{r} Sou'eigne Lord James by the Grace of God Kynge of Englond France and Ireland defender of the fayth etc. And of Scotlond the nyne and Thirtith.

THOMAS PYE, RYFFERONT, THOMAS LAYEN, THO. SOTHERTON, *Maior*, FRANCIS RUGGE, ROGER WELDE, JOHN TESTMOND.

No armories on the Seals except the city arms on that of the Mayor.

NUMBER XII.

A SIMILAR CERTIFICATE ON PARCHMENT FROM THE MAYOR AND JUSTICES 10 DEC. 9 JAMES, I.

To all Right Ho: Right Wor[ll] and others of what estate or degree soever to whom these p'sents shall appertaine or the same shall see or reade, Thomas Angwish, Mayo[r] of the Citty of Norwich, and others the Justices of the peace of our Soveraigne Lord the King for the County of the said citty and the rest of the Aldermen in the same, Greeting in one Lord God. Knowe ye that in the seaventh yeare of the Raigne of our late Soueraigne Lady Quene Elizabeth many alien strangers borne out of the Realme of England were by her Ma[ties] L'res Pattents of Tollerac'on vnder her greate seale of England allowed licensed and admitted to dwell and inhabite w[th]in the same Citty for the exercising the faculties of making many and sundry outlandish com'odities of new devise which had not been vsed or seene made w[th]in the said Realme of England and who were meanes to convert wooles of all sorts growing in this Realme into their severall stuffes of new devise And to sett in smale numbers of the poorer sort of people to worke whearby greate numbers of the said poore were kept from Idlenes and begging since which tyme many of those strangers have departed out of the said Realme and some are dead others have come and succeeded and doe inhabitt dwell and abide in the said citty by vertue of the said Letters Pattents and doe use and exercise the making and working of sundry sortes of cloathes and stuffes of new devise. And at their first entrance to dwell in the said citty did willingly submit themselves to be ordered and governed by many good and profitable constituc'ons and orders devised and made ..... *(as in previous certificate)* and have been there resident by the space of six and fortye yeares together, who have exercised made and wrought sundry cloathes and stuffes called Bussins Mockadoes valures all of lynen valures lynen and cruell carletts damaske sayes of dry cruell after the fashion Lile Ameens and Mouy (*Lille Amiens and Muy*) dry grograynes dubble mockadoes Ollyets, bumbasins of silke and sciet silke burrato bumbasins al's Rafy with the ground of lynen, silke saies tuft taffety all silke striped sayes broad lyles Spannish sattins crosse billetts of silke and sciet fustinado ffustin of lynen and cotton filizelis of cruell serdge de boice of cruell silke filizelis silk serdge de boice, silke say striped Tobines silke tufted and striped great waled sattins Catalownes trepodelis tufted bussins Catalownes saies striped and plaine serdge de boice in Catalonne ffguratoes brato pearled and striped tufted sayes and such like of new devise having dulye observed and kept those ordinances and constituc'ons so made and allowed as aforesaid and doe in all dutifull obedience submit themselves to be ordered and gov'ned according to the first meaning and intenc'on of their receyving and allowance to inhabit w[th]in the said citty And so continue true and faithfull as well in the workmanshipp and goodness of their stuffes as in the length bredth and number of thriddes which in their severall workes are to be observed and kept w[ch] are from tyme to tyme veiwed and searched by the sworne officers who give their seales by w[ch] is discovered in all points their goodnes and their defects if any be either in length bredth workmanshipp or number of thriddes so as the simplest cannot be deceyved in them And by their indeavo[rs] and labours doe soe exercise themselves and famylies according to their callings as they continiew both profitable to the comonwealth and maintenance of themselves their wives and children and in such sort as they have not one begging p'son among them to their great comendac'on. All which as well in regard of their long continuance amongst us their dutifull and lowlye behavio[r] to governo[rs] and government as at the humble suite of the said Wallons we have caused this our certificate and

Testimoniall to be made in forme aforesaid, Given vnder the seale of Mayeralty of the said citty of Norw^{ch} And to the which the Justices of peace and the rest of the Aldermen in the said citty have fixed their seales and subscribed their names the tenth day of December in the nynth yeare of the Raigne of our Sou'aigne Lord James by the Grace of God King of England France and Ireland defender of the Faith etc. and of Scotland the five and Fortith, 1611.

Signed

ROBT. DEBNEY, THOMAS PETTUS, JOHN PLINGAT, THOMAS ANGWISH, Mayor,
GEORGE BIRCHE, ROGER GEYWOOD, RICHARD TOLYE,
JOSHUA CULLY, ALEXANDER THURSTONE, THOMAS PYE,
ROGER RAMSYE, JO: PETTUS,
THO. HERNE (?), THOMAS LAYER, RYFFERRIS, JOHN TESMOND,
GEORGE DOWNYNG, PETER GLEANE, FRANCIS SMALLPECE,
THOMAS BLOSSE, ... (*blank*) ROBT. CRASKE (?).

NUMBER XIII.

ORDER OF COUNCIL IN FAVOR OF THE WALLOONS OF NORWICH.

" Original de l'ordre arresté par Messeign^rs du Conseil suivant le bon plaisir du Roy, ottroyé à l'eglise Wallonne de Norwich dont le Magistrat de la Ville a la copie obtenu par P. Delaune, Ministre de la dite Eglise en l'an 1612."

Whereas a petition hath beene lately exhibited vnto his Ma^tie by certaine Wallon Weavers w^thin the citty of Norwich in the behalf of themselves and the rest of their nation and company humbly representing that notwithstanding sundry gratious and extraordinary priviledges and liberties graunted vnto them by the late Queene of famous memory vnder the great Seale of England concerning the free exercise of their Trade and Mistery in making stuffes of new Drapery and other Manufactures w^thin that citty; certaine busy Promoters have lately called them into question by Information in the crowne office pretending the breach of a statute, for bringing vp their children and servants in the foresaid Mistery, w^thout binding them to serve Apprentishipps for seaven yeares, as his Ma^ts naturall borne subiects in such cases are enioyned to do. Forasmuch as his Ma^tie is given to vnderstand that the said company of Wallons are a peculiar society vnder the governm^t of the Maior Justices and Alderman of that citty of Norwich who are appointed to oversee their works and manufactures and accordingly to give allowance thereof, and that by antient custome, priviledge and tolleration they have beene alwaies exempted from the yoke of the Statute aforemenc'oned and therefore the proceedings w^ch have beene vsed against them in that respect to be sinister and not warrantable, savoring rather of corruption, then intent of reformation. As well for these iust considerac'ons as also in respect of the extraordinary merritt of that people, who by their commendable skill and industry have so singularly deserved of that citty and of the co'enwealth in generall, and w^ch is not to be forgotten, by that free and voluntary contribuc'on wherew^th they have lately charged themselues towards the present Loane, have p'ticularly testified their humble duty, zeale and affection to his Ma^tie (as by the Right Ho^ble the Earle of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of that county vnto his Ma^tie is reported). It is therefore this day ordered and determined (his Ma^ties expresse pleasure first signified) that the petitioners and generally all the Wallon congregation in the citty of Norwich shall freely enioy such benifitt of Toleration in the exercise of their Religion and course of their Trades as hethertoo they have done and that no Information shall be accepted of against the said company of Wallons, for not having served their apprentisshipps according to the statute aforemenc'oned. And that in the meane time all Informac'ons already preferred against them be discharged, and the names of such Informers or other persons as shall presume hereafter to molest them, to be presented to this Boord, Whereof the Maio^r Justices and Aldermen of the cittie of Norwich are to take notice and to see the order precisely and carefully performed accordingly for as much as concerneth them and every of them in their severall places and authority. Given at the Court at Whitehall the xxix^th of March, 1612.

Signed—G: CANT: T. ELLESMERE, CANC., H. NORTHAMPTON, T. SUFFOLKE, GILB: SHREWSBURY, PEMBROKE, FENTON, E. WOTTON, J. STANHOPE (?), JUL. CÆSAR, THO: PARRY.

NUMBER XIV.

THE LICENSE OF THE LORD PROTECTOR FOR THE WALLOONS AT NORWICH.

Gentlemen,

There hath beene a petic'on prefented to his Highnes the Lord Protector and the councell by the Walloon congregation resideing in your citty setting forth that they are strangers and Protestants, and have alway found England a Sanctuary, That by Letters Patents from Edward the 6th and his successo^{rs} they have enjoyed the free exercise of their Religion in their native language and beene permitted to vse their Trades whereby they have beer enabled to maintaine their ministers and to contribute to all assessm^{ts} but they have beene of late hindred from setting on worke strangers that have repaired to them for the free exercise of their religion, soe that without remedy the congregation will be ruined and persecuted, Protestants abroad discouraged to repaire hither for shelter, and their poore left unprovided for, That Norwich was the first place that received Protestant strangers who learned the English diverse manufactures of wool which formerly were exported and pray that their priuiledges graunted by Edward the 6th may be confirmed as well for free exercise of their religion in their owne language as the free exercise of their Trades and that such liberty may be graunted to Protestant Strangers repairing thither as his Highness shall thinke fitt. They have alsoe produced a graunt made 1° Novemb^{r} 7 Eliz: whereby it is graunted that such Thirty Dutchmen of the Low Countreys in Flaunders aliens borne householders or Master workemen as shalbe licensed by the Mayor Cittizens and com'inalty of the citty of Norwich may inhabite in that citty with their Servants and Familyes not exceeding ten in a family, and take houses in that citty for a Terme not exceeding seven yeares, that in case any of the first thirty dye or depart, the Mayor, Cittizens and com'inalty to admit such others as they should thinke fit notwithstanding the statutes of 1 R. 3., 32 H. 8, or any other and that they might exercise their facultyes of makeing Bayes Arras Sayes Tapistry Mockados Stamens Kersies and other outlandish com'odities not vsed to be made in England without penalty, the whole number of men woemen and children not exceeding three hundred at one tyme and that noe Information be admitted to the impeaching thereof, the graunt to continue untill it should be repealed and it alsoe appeareth by severall certificates from the Mayor and Justices of the peace for the county of the said citty and the rest of the Aldermen there the one dated 3 Jacobi, the other 9 Jac., taking notice of the said graunt of Queene Elizabeth that the straungers thereby admitted had been a meanes of converting wool of all sorts growing here into severall manufactures not formerly made in England, and to set many poore on worke, that they submitted to the good constitutions and orders devised by the Magistrates of the said citty and partly by themselves, which were ratified by the said Magistrates for their good government and the makeing of their stuffes soe as to preuent prejudice and that officers were yearely appointed and sworne before the Mayor to examine the depth length and number of Thredds in their stuffes and therevpon to seale such as they approved. The said haveing lived in the said citty Forty and sixe yeares before the said 9th yeare of King James. Vpon consideration of all which as alsoe of a Letter of King James and the then Counsell Table, March 29, 1612, on their behalfe His Highness and the Councell have thought fit and doe hereby enjoyne and require that you permit and suffer the Pet^{rs} to enjoy all the said priviledges graunted them by the former Kings and Queenes of England without any interuption untill you shall shew such reasons to the contrary as may give satisfaction to the Councell that the said priviledges are vnfitt to be continued to them.

Whitehall,
2 July, 1656.

Signed in the name
and by order by his Highness
and the Councell.

For the Mayor, Citizens, and Com'inalty of the Citty of Norwich.

NUMBER XV.

[*LIMITS OF THE WALLOON DISTRICT**.]

"La ligne de la limite Flamande et Allemande, en ne s'attachant qu'aux villes et bourgs les plus considérables, à partir de la Mer du Nord se tire de Gravelines par Bourbourg, Cassel, Hasebrouck, Bailleul, Messines, Menin, Courtrai, Audenarde, Renaix, Grammont, Enghien, Halle, Bruxelles, Louvain, Tirlemont, St. Troud, Tongres, Maestricht, Aix le Chapelle, Eupen, St. Vith, Dietricht, Arlon, et Luxembourg. La ligne des villes frontières Wallonnes partant de Calais, passe par Ardres, St. Omer, Armentieres, Lille, Tournai, Lessines, Ath, Braine le Conte, Nivelles, Gemappe, Wavre, Jodoigne, Liège, Verviers, Limbourg, Melmadi, Houffalise, Bastogne, Virton, Longwy, et Metz. L'espace étroite que se trouve entre ces deux lignes ne contient que des villages et des petits bourgs, ou l'on parle Flamand ou Wallon selon qu'ils se trouvent plus rapproches de l'une des deux lignes tracées en dessus."

* Nouveaux Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences et belles lettres de Bruxelles, Vol. IV. Sur l'ancienne démarcation des Pays Flamands et Wallons des Pays Bas, par Mons. Roux.

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NUMBER XVI.

[*LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF NORFOLK TO THE ARCHBISHOP.*][1]

My very good L. (after my hertie comendations) syns my comynge home the Straungers hathe bene suters to me for my Letters to you for thaving of a churche, where upon I taulkd with my L. busshope and others of the cytie by whome I here as well of there good order in Relygion as also of there honest conversation, whiche I thynke my L. busshope hath certyffied you as well of that as there desyer in the having a churche (wherein I praye you stond there good Lorde) ffor here be churches I nowe that be voyd, that upon your Letters to the busshope and the mayer they will take present Order And so wysshing to your grace as to myselffe I byd you most hertely ffare well, ffrom my house at Norwiche this xxviijth of december 1565.

Your gracys assurydlye,
NORFFOLK.

Post scriptum. I have sent your grace a note of the Lyke that was graunted here in King Edwardis dayes.

[*LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF NORWICH TO THE ARCHBISHOP.*]

My dutie, unto your grace humblee remembrance, may it please the same to be advised that the minister of the Strangers, which now of late come to the cittie, who with the hole congregation are petitioners to be admitted to some church within this cittie, where they may resort to heare the word of God according to their former manner in the towne of Sandwich, I have moved Mr. Maior in their behalf and finding him somewhat strange therein, have thought good to signifie the same to your grace that through your advise and order they may the rather be admitted unto some convenient place as beholdeth. I signified unto your grace what was done toching Bradley and Alis Larke, as also toching the request of the exco'icate strangers in both wch it may like your Grace to lett me understand yr pleasure. Almyghtie God preserve you in helth with encrease of honor. From Norwich this xxviiith of December, 1565.

Your Graces most bounden,
JOHN NORWIC.

[*LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP TO THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.*][2]

After my hartye commendations to your good grace, This is to signifye to the same, that I haue of verie late writen my letters to my Lord of Norwich to graunt vnto the Straungers a vacant churche within the Citie wherein I thinck they haue some store, and haue furder requested his L: to knowe your pleasure and advise wherbye the Citizens maie be the sooner induced; and to this desire them his ordinary authoritye shall suffice to take order with them as well for the forme of their publique praiours, as otherwise for the state of religion, and for their descipline, whereby that churche maye liue in the more perfect quiet, wisshinge that they might be persuaded to recede as little as might be from common order of praiours, and administration of the Sacramentes as is used by autoritye in the realme, And yf hereafter anie cause shalbe seene for anie furder helpe of my partye it shalbe readie at all times as God knowethe to whose mercefull tuition I commend your grace as hartely as my selfe.

[1] MS. 114 A in C.C.C. Cambridge, p. 115. Printed with the following first in the Gent. Mag. 1834, pt. II, p. 374; and later in N. A. M. III, i, 197.
[2] MS. 114 A in C.C.C. College, Cambridge, p. 117.

NUMBER XVII.

[*THE QUEEN'S MAJESTIES LETTER TO THE ARCHBISHOP, FOR VISITATION TO BE MADE WITHIN HIS PROVINCE, CONCERNING STRANGERS LATELY COME INTO THE REALM.*][1]

BY THE QUEEN.

Most Reverend, &c. Wee grete you wel. For as much as we do understand, that there do daily repayr into this our Realm, great Numbers of Strangers, from the Partyes beyond the Seas, otherwise then hath been accustomed, and the most part therof, pretendyng the cause of their commyng to be for to lyve in this our Realm with Satisfaction of their Conscience in Christian Religion, according to the Order allowed in this our Realm, and doubting least that amonges such Nombres divers may also resort into our Realm, that are infected with dangerous Opinions, contrary to the Faith of Christian Church; as *Anabaptists*, and such other Sectarys, or that be gilty of sum other horrible Crymes, of Rebellion, Murder, Robberys, or such like, committed by them in the parts, from whence they do cum: To which kynde of People we do no wyse mean to permit any Refuge within our Dominions: THEREFORE we do wil and require youe to gyve spedy order and Commaundement to the Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of *London*, and all other Ordynarys of any Places, where you shal think any such confluence of Strangers to be, within your Province, that without Delay, special and particular Visitation and Inquisition be made in every Parish, for this purpose requisite, of al manner of Persons, being Strangers born, of what Countrey, Qualite, Condition, and Estate soever they be, with the probable Causes of their cumming into this our Realm, and the tyme of their contynuance, and in what fort they do lyue, and to what Churches they do resort for Exercise of their Religion; with such other Thinges, requisit in this case to be understand, for the Worthines of their Continuance in this our Realm. And therupon to cause perfect Registers to be made, and so to continue; and to give Advertisement to our Justices, and Mynisters of our Lay-power, to procede spedily to the tryal of such as shall be founde suspected of the foresaid Crymes, or otherwayes, that shall not be conformable to such Ordre of Religion, as is agreeable with our Lawes, or as is permitted to Places specially appoynted for the Resort of Straungers to the exercise of Religion, in the use of Commun Prayer and the Sacraments. And in al other Things we wil and require you, to use al good Diligence and Provision, by the means of the Bishops and Ordynarys under youe, as wel in Places exempt, as otherwise; that no maner of Straungers be suffered to remayn within any part of our Dominions in your Province, but such as shall be known, or commonly reputed to be of Christian Conversation, and mete to lyve under our Protection, according to the Treaties of Entercourse betwixt us, and other Princes our Neighbors.

[1] Appendix to Strype's Parker, p. 93.

NUMBER XVIII.

Norwiche Booke of Orders for the Straunders.[1]

The booke of orders for the straungers of the citie of Norwiche, pervsed, oversene, allowed and orderid by the right honorable Sir Wallter Myldemaye, Knight, and Sir Thomas Smythe, Knight, of her Majestes most honorable privi cownsell; and Sir Wylliam Cordell, Knight, master of the rolles, the xx^ti^ daie of Aprell, 1571.

1 ARTICLE. Item it is fyrst ordeined, that the maior for the tyme beinge, withe twoo other aldermen (whereof, one to be a justice of the peace) shall have full power and awcthorite, to here and determyne, all such matters as shall arise, betwene straungers and Inglyshe men, Inglyshe men and straungers. And (being thervnto reqwired) shall do all ther indeavors, as muche as in them shall lye.

Provided that all matters of contravercie, (towchinge religion) that shall chaunce to arise, either betwene Dwche or Wallowne; be reserved to the order and correccion of the Byshopp and his ordenarie, to the ministers and concistorie of ther owne companie; as also all other petie qwarrelles (temporall) which shall chawnce to arise emonges themselves, to be ended by th'arbitrators of ther owne companie. And yf the cawse be suche as it can not ther be ended (or enie man thinke hymsylfe iniwried. Then the complaynte to be browght before the seide maior and aldermen, and ther to be determined.

2 ARTICLE. Item that everie suche parson and parsons (beinge straungers and howsseholders) as do, or shall inhabite within this citie, shall present themselves to master maior for the tyme beinge and the seyde twoo aldermen; and to bringe a certificate, from the ministers of ther companie, of his, or ther good conversacion, and of ther names and facullties, to be entered into a booke; which booke, shall remayne withe the maior for the tyme beinge, and that everie parson, be of good behaviour, dwringe his or ther abode ther.

3 ARTICLE. Item they, nor enie of them, do receyve, harborowe or lodge, enie other straunger, whiche shall repaire to this citie, contrarie to the statute; and also, an olde acte and proclamation yerelye proclaymed, at the charge and othe takynge of the maior; butt within twoo nightes, shall certifye master maior thereof, and permytte them to resorte to comon innes of the citie. In payne of forfetinge for everie tyme that enie one shall do to the contrarie, Fyve shillinges; wherof the moietie to be to the maior for the tyme beinge, and the other halfe to the presentor.

And everi one hether resortinge, and myndinge here to dwell, shall present his name and facultie to master maior within tenne daies; and beinge a certificate from the ministers of the congregation, as before in the seconde article, shalbe admitted or demissed, accordinge to the nombre here competente abidinge, as to the seyde maior shall seme most conveniente.

4 ARTICLE. Item ye shall withowte collwsion or cowllour paye to the churchewardens of everie parrishe wher ye do inhabitte, for the discharge of all manner of dewties, growenge

[1] S. P. Dom. Elizabeth, LXXVII., 58; Lansdowne MSS., CLV., 65.; Dutch and Walloon Book, Norw: Corporation archives fo. 76.

to the preste and clarcke of the same parrishe, at suche tymes as they do accustome to collecte the same, after the rate that ye do paye for your howserente or ferme, viz., of everie shyllinge one penie for the whole yere. And also in tyme of yere, for watchmonye, when, and so often as your lotte do fall, three pens for a night, bothe in sommer and wynter; to be paide to the conestable of the warde wher he dwell, or to suche, as by the same conestable shalbe appoynted to wache, for everie howseholder that hathe a dore openinge into the streete. And fwrder that you nor enie of you, shalbe fownde walkynge in the streetes, half an hower after the courfewe bell, have comonlye ronge, in the parrishe of Saint Peter of Mancrofte, and shalbe seassed, withowte urgente and reasonable cawse.

5 ARTICLE. Item ye shall presente yerelye befor the maior for the tyme beinge (within fouretene daies after everie suche maior shall have taken his charge) all suche offycers as shalbe chosen, for the viewe and searche, of the comodities here made or to be made by you; and they to take ther' othe (befor the seide maior) for the upright, trewe, and lawefull dealynge, in the seide faculties.

6 ARTICLE. Item that owte of your whole companie, ye shall electe and name to the maior for the tyme being, viij parsons, which shalbe arbitrators to the whole companye of the Duche churche, and iiij^{or} for the Wallowne churche. And they shall do ther indeavors to reforme or presente, suche of ther companie, as shalbe to them knowen to be remisse or neclygente in perfowrmynge the articles above specified, or eny other article or order, hereafter thowght mete and necessarie, to be kepte and observed. And these viijth and iiij^{or} parsons, shall yerelye be presented to the maior for the tyme beinge newe elected, within xiiijth dayes after everie suche maior shall have taken his charge. And yf enie of the seide viijth and iiij^{or} shall fortwne to departe owte of this citie, eyther dye; that then within vij days after, his or ther departure or deathe, the remayenente of the seide viij and fower) in the name of the whole companye) shall presente vnto the maior, the name or names of hym or them, whiche (by ye congregation) shall be elected and chosen anewe.

7 ARTICLE. Item ye shall everie quarter yelde an accowmpte vnto the twoo aldermen aforeseyde, and to the chamberlayne of the seyde citie, or to anie other thervnto appoynted, of all suche customes, rightes, and deweties, as then shalbe dewe, of and for the comodities, here wrowght or to be wrowght. At the makyne of everie which accowmpte, shalbe presente, the gouernoures of ye Draperi, with the knape. The whiche governours, shall and maye be hable to redresse and refourme, the fawltes of everie suche accowmpte, yf ther shall chaunce to be enie.

The Rates of Cwstomes.

Of everi wholle cloth called a flemish clothe	ij^{d}
Of everie half clothe	j^{d}
Of everie whole baye	ij^{d}
Of everie half baye	j^{d}
Of everie dowble saye	ij^{d}
Of everie sengle saye	j^{d}
Of everie dowble stamett	ij^{d}
Of everie single stamett	j^{d}
Of everie Flaunders frezeado	j^{d}
Of everie mockado, or canian	q^{a}
Of everie pece of carell	q^{a}
Of everie pece of vellwre	j^{d}
Of everie pece of twrteine, or Linciwolcie	ob
Of everie pece of sackynge	ob

And of all other comodities, nowe made, or hereafter to be made, as shalbe rated by the seyde twoo aldermen and the arbitrators of your companye.

8 ARTICLE. Of the whiche some and somes of monie the knapes of the halles shall have for the accowmptes kepinge, the twentye penie. The reste shall go to the chamber of the citie.

9 ARTICLE. Item the knapes of the hawlles, shall kepe a booke, of all the forfytures, deemed and iudged, at the vpper and nether ende or leade. All which forfytures shalbe devyded in manner and fowrme followenge. That is to saye, the knapes of the hawlles to have the vth penie, and the reste to be devided equallye, the one halfe to the citie, and the other halfe, to the occwpation or companie.

10 ARTICLE. Item ye shall nott occupie the trades of merchauntdise, that is to saye, of Foreine comodities browght from beyonde the sea, here, to putt to sale, but by whole bolke, and in grosse.

11 ARTICLE. Was speciallye set downe, by ther honors aforeseyde in these wordes followenge, that is saye, in v articles, the fyrste beinge.

1.—Item that the straungers maye sell the comodities of ther owne makynge (in the citie of Norwiche) to enie parson or parsons, Englyshe or straunger, withowte lett or interruption, so that they do it in the salehawle onelye: and that everi daie in the weke, at the after none, from one of the clocke tyll fyve savinge the sonddies and holie daies, which be kepte in the churche of Englande.

2.—And that the straungers, buyenge of the seyde Dwchmen ther comodities whether he be dwellinge in the citie or no, shall not be trowbled, as for forreine bowght and forreine solde, nor his wares attached for the same: so that the seyde straungers, do not sell the same bowght wares agayne within the citie, but in the salehawle onelye. And that the seid straungers (beinge not an inhabitaunte within the citie of Norwiche) be lodged in an open inne, and not in other straungers howses.

3.—And yt shalbe lawefull to the seyde straungers, to carrye awaye, and sell ther comodities, in the citie of London, or in aine other citie within the realme, or to transeporte the same beyonde the seaes, to suche places, wher the traffycque is not prohibited, but not to sell the same in villages, market townes, or comon faiers in Englande.

4.—And yf, by the consente of the maior and aldermen, and the companie of the seyde straungers (inhabitauntes in Norwiche) yt shalbe hereafter, thowghte more convenyent, to have fewer sale dayes in the seyde hawle; then the same to be so observed.

5.—And that the seyde orders, shall remayne inviolated for one whole yere; and so from yere to yere, vntyll such tyme, as (by my Lordes of the Cownsell, vpon complant to them made) yt shalbe otherwise thowght good, and to alter the same.

12 ARTICLE. Item yt is ordeigned and agreed, that no straunger (from henceforthe) shall packe or cawse to be packed, enie comodities here wrowght or made, but in the presence of suche, as shalbe appointed searchers, and viewers of the same. And that everie packe so searched and viewed, shall have a seale fyxed vpon the same by the seide searcher, vpon payne of doenge the contrarye of the same everie owner of suche packes, to forfeyte for everie packe, tenne shillinges to be devided as afore. And further, everie owner of the packes, to paye to the seyde viewer, twoo pence for his laboure and seale of everie suche packe.

Provided that everie viewer and sercher (after his othe taken) which shall either conscile enie vnlawefull thinges packed, and shall not presente the same to master maior for the tyme beinge, shall encurre the daunger of the statute of pariwrie. And yf he shall refuze and delaye by the space of one hower (excepte he or they be occupied in packynge in anie other place) to come when they shalbe requested; shall forfeite for everie tyme, doenge the contrarie, vj^{s} viij^{d}.

to be devided, the one halfe to the maior for the tyme beinge, and th'other halfe to the complaynaunte the serchers and viewers, to be appointed by master maior.

13 ARTICLE. Item that everie London carrier, shall enter his bonde, befor master maior, that he shall not receyve enie trusse, fardell or other ladinge whatsoever (after his departinge owte of the citie of Norwiche) neyther by hymsylfe nor his assignes or servauntes, wher he shall suspecte enie rocke sponne yerne to be packed (so proved) and do not presente the same. by hymsylfe or his servauntes or the same have not the searchers seale thereon, he is to lose twentie powndes.

14 ARTICLE. Item that you nor anie of you (beinge straungers) shall buye or bargaine with anie bocher of this citie or subburbes of the same, anie sheepes skynnes, calveskynnes, or lambes skynnes, in payne of forfite of the same skynnes so bowght, vnlesse that he or they so bwyenge, shall fyrste have attayned lyscens at master maiors handes for the tyme beinge in wrightinge, and that the seyde sheepeskynnes calveskynnes and lambeskynnes (so lyscensed to be bowght) shalbe converted and wrowght into leather within the same citie: to be devided, halfe to the presentor, and the other halfe to the chambre of the citie.

15 ARTICLE. Item for so muche, as the makinge of bayes, hath bene attempted and practized, by dyvers of owr citezins, which bayes, hath not had ther full perfeccion, by reason they have nott passed vnder searche, nor the defawlters corrected orderlye, which hath not onelye ben an hynderaunce to th'estymacion of them, and trewe makers of them, but also a reproche and a sclaunder to the whole citie of Norwiche. For the reformation wherof; be yt enacted generallye, that no parson or parsons, Inglyshe or straunger (fromhenceforthe), shall or maye putto sale, enye manner of baye or bayes, stammett kersies, hownscott saies, carrelles, mockados, fustian of Naples, or suche lyke clothes, eyther white or in cowllour, befor the same be searched, aswel for the trewe makynge and trewe cowlleringe, as also beare suche seale and seales, as the goodnes of them require, accordinge to the orders of the straungers hawle. In payne of forfyture of everie suche comodite or comodities, eyther white or in cowlloure so putto sale, contrarye to this ordenaunce. The one halfe to be to the maior for the the tyme beinge, and the other halfe to hym or them, that shall presente the same.

16 ARTICLE. Item that all taylors and bottechers, shomakers and coblers, of the Dwche and Wallowne nation, nowe or hereafter remayeninge within this citie, shall kepe none open shoppes, neyther hange owte ther wares in open shewe to sell; but shall have a lattyse of a yerde depe befor ther wyndowes of the shoppes wher they shall worke; and shall onelye worke and sell, such thinges as they do worke, to ther owne countryemen, and to none of ower Englyshe nation: In payne of everie tyme, doenge the contrarye of this ordenaunce, the taylor and shomaker to forfeyte (eyther of them) twentye shyllynges: The bottecher and cobler to forfeyte (eche of them) three shyllynges and fower pence; wherof, the one halfe to be to the maior for the tyme beinge, and th'other half to hym or them that shall presente the same.

And yt is further ordeyned, that yf anie of the straungers (of the faculties above remembred) dwellynge within this citie, shall worke with anie ientlemen, or yoman in the countrye, he or they so doenge, to paye the penaltie above assigned, and further to be exiled the citie.

Th'orders for the Hawles.

1 ARTICLE. In primis that the hawle for the searche and sealynge, for bayes, Flemysh clothes, stammett kersies, Flaunders frezeados, Spannishe blankettes, howneskott sayes, bothe brod and narrowe, and suche lyke, for the nether leade: viz, the rawe perche, be styll vsed and kepte, in that place and order, that nowe it is, whether these clothes above rehersed,

shalbe made by straungers or Inglyshe men. And the over leade for all these clothes above remembred, to be vsed and kepte, at the newe hawle, in the howsse on the right hande, that is on the sowthesyde.

2 ARTICLE. Item all these clothes afore wretton, to be putto sale, at the sale hawle in the longehowsse on the lefte hande, at the enteraunce into the sale hales, and nott elles wher, vnlesse they have bene fyrst browght to the hawle, and ther remayned accordinge to order, and receyved the token of the hawlladge: in payne of everie of the clothes, solde to the contrarye, three shyllynges and fower pence, wherof the one halfe to be to the maior for the tyme beinge, and th'other halfe to ye presentor: The forfyture to be payde by the seller.

3 ARTICLE. Item that the searche and sealynge of all mockados or cangeauntrie, carrelles grogranes, vellwres, turteins, sackynges and suche lyke, so manie as shalbe made within this citie, or the subburbes of the same, shalbe be in one of the smalle howses, of the northsyde of the sqare yarde, of which comodities (ther so searched and sealed) the knape of the hawle, is to have for the accoumpte kepynge (accordinge as they be aforerated) the twentye penie, the reste shall go to the chamber of the citie.

4 ARTICLE. Item the knape of the hawle, shall kepe a booke, of all the forfytures, demed and iudged at the nether and upper leade of these clothes above wretton; the which forfytures shalbe devyded in manner and fowrme followenge; that is to saye, the knape of the hawle, for the accoumpte kepinge, to have the vth penye, and the reste to be devyded equally, th'one halfe to the chambre of the citie, and th'other halfe to the occwpacion or companye, and the seyde knape, to make his accoumpte (of these thinges) quarterlye, to the twoo aldermen and chamberlayn as in this booke is befor mencioned, at whiche accoumpte, ar to be presente, the seyde demars, governors, or arbitrators of those comodities, to reforme the defawltes of that accoumpte yf anie shall chaunce to be.

5 ARTICLE. Item that all those comodities (laste rehearsed) be putt to sale, in an other hawle ther provyded, and nott elleswheare: Onelesse yt hath bene fyrste browght to the hawle, and remayned ther, and receyved the seale or hawlladge payde, accordinge to order: In payne of everie of these clothes, sowlde to the contrarye, the seller to forfeite xij^{d} of everye pece: to be devided, halfe to the maior for the tyme beinge, and the other halfe to the presentor, and the haulladge of these thinges, as lykewyse of the others, to be payde by the buyer, viz.

THE RATES OF HAWLLADGE.

Of everie pece of dowble bayes	j^{d}
Of everie pece of sengle bayes	ob
Of everie halfe pece of bayes	q^{a}
Of everie whole Flemyshe brodeclothe	j
Of everie halfe clothe	ob
Of everie pece of stammett kerseye	ob
Of everie halfe pece of stammett kersye	q^{a}
Of everie pece of Flaunders frezado	ob
Of everie brod saye	ob
Of everie narrow saye	q^{a}
Of everie pece of vellwre	ob
Of everie halfe pece of vellwre	q^{d}
Of everie pece of mockado	q^{a}
Of everie pece of carell	q

6 ARTICLE. Of whiche somes of moneye, the clerk of the hawle, to whose offyce shall belonge, not onelye to kepe an accowmpte of the petie sommes, and render the same, to

parsons, suche as shalbe appoynted quarterlye: but shall also take charge and safelye answere all suche goodes, as shalbe comytted to his charge kepynge. And also, fyxe a seale to such thinges as he shall receyve hawlladge of; and he to have for his traveyle, twentye shyllynges quarterlye, payde hym by the chamberlayne of the citie, and his dwellynge ther, that he maye the rather be attendaunte upon his offyce. To hym yt also belonge to open the dores of the hawles, and spare them in dewe cease.

7 ARTICLE. Item that ye shall not holde your consistories, and other comon metynges of your politique gouernaunce, in anie place within the seyde citie, other then in the place therfor appoynted, viz, in the over lofte on the sowth cloyster, and thether all suche (as you shall have consultacions withe or cawse to call befor you maye resorte, and yet notwithstandinge (yf eni necessite shall thervnto require) to have your pryvate conference, wher yt shall seme to you most conveniente.

8 ARTICLE. Provided allwayes, that none of the comodities befor mencioned, shalbe receyved into the salehawles, befor they and everie of them, shall fyrst have the seales (for trewe makynge and trewe coullering) fyxed vpon them. And yf anie maker shall have shewed his wares in the salehawles, by one, twoo, or three shewe dayes, and can nott vtter the same, (havinge the seale of hawladge payde, fyxed vpon his clothe) he maye at th'ende of everi sale daye, carry awaye his clothe and brynge yt agayne so ofte as he lykethe, vntyll he have ther sowlde yt, and nott elles wher within this citie, butt otherwise to transporte and vente the same, accordinge to the orders of this booke: In payne that every buyer and sellar, citezin or straunger (buyenge and sellynge contrari to this article) shall forfeite for everie baye, Flemysh clothe, frezado, stammett kerseye, and hownskott saye, eche of them for everie pece v^{s}. For carrelles, mockados, and suche lyke, eche of them for everie pece, ij^{s}vj^{d} one parte of whiche forfytures, to be to the maior for the tyme beinge, and another parte to the presentor, and the thred to the pore of the straungers.

The Coppye of the lettre sente from the Queins Majestes most honorable cownsell, to the Maior and Aldermen of the citie of Norwiche, for stablyshenge these aforeseyde orders.

After ower comendacions, vnderstandynge of your good conformitie, by your letters of the fyrst of Aprell, and also hearinge the complayntes of the straungers enhabitinge emonge you to whome, even as yt doth appere, ye have bene frendlye and lovinge, so they do shewe themselves not vnthankefull, but verie desyrous to deserve (by ther obedience and kyndenes) your contynvall favoures, we comytted the hearinge of all matters to Sir Walter Myldemaye, knyght, Sir Thomas Smyth, knyghte, and the Master of the Rolles, who hearinge befor them, both those whome you sente, and also those whome the sayde straungers sente; and perceyvinge fullye, what was to be sayde on bothe partes. The moste and chiefe doleaunce and contravercie, was in the xjth article of your booke of orders, with ientle perswasions and good reasons at the last befor them, bothe the parties wer contente with this order, which is conteyned in the paper here inclosed; the whiche we thowght good to send you, that the said straungers shulde receyve yt at youres the Maiors handes: To the intente that they shulde (of you) take yt the more kyndelye, and therfor the more obediente to such orders, as ye have sett emonges them. And as we have admonished them, nott to repyne, but to be obediente to suche good orders as ye have sett emonges them, and wherto they have agreed so yt Queins Majestes pleasure that ye shuld make no newe exaccions nor laye no newe burdens vpon them so longe as they shall kepe themselves in quyete, and in dewe obedience to God and Her Majestes lawes, as hitherto they have done. Fare ye well, from Westminster, the xxvth daye of Aprell, 1571.

Your lovinge Frendes,

N. BACON, W. NORTHT,* F. BEDFORD, R. LEYCESTER, E. CLINTON, W. HOWARDE, N. BURGHLEYE, T. SMYTHE.

* N. Northe in Lansdowne MS.

The paper hereto anexed is the xj article of this booke before wretton in that place conteyninge v particulars:

It maye further please your good honor, that wher in the Queins Majestes Letters pattentes, to to the Maior of the citie of Norwich and the straungers of the same, is a clawse conteyned in the favour of the seyde straungers, that the seyde clawse is in these wordes here after followenge, viz:

And ower further pleasure is that no informacion be receyved in eni of owr courtes to empech or molest eni parson or parsons, for doenge or vsinge the benefyte or libertie of this ower graunte, vpon payne of ower dyspleasure.

And in an other clawse is graunted them ther to enhabit and vse the makynge of ther comodities in these woordes, viz:

And that withowte anie sute, vexacion or trowble, of enye parson or parsons, and also withowte eni payne, penaltie or other forfytures, losse or daumage to be encurred or forfyted to us, owr heires or successors for the same, the seyde seuerall statutes, or actes of Parliamente as aforesayde, or anie other acte, statute, provision, vsage, custome, prescription, lawe, or other thynge whatsoever, to the contrarie notwithstandynge.

These cawses, pleaseth your honor, have moved the Maior to be favowrable to the straungers, agenst the inveiors of Her Highnes and your honorable pleasures, and therfor do besech your honorable assystaunce agaynst them that take the benefyte of the statutes ageynst the pore straungers withowte cause, that suche may be presently sent vp to receyve your honorable correccions from tyme to tyme, as wolde violate these orders so greately traveyled vpon by ther honors aforeseyde, for whiche in all dowetyfull wise, we praye God for all your honorable increase.

NUMBER XIX.

THE BENEFITE RECEYVED BY THE STRANGERS IN NORWICHE FOR THE SPACE OF TENNE YERES.[1]

In primis they brought a grete comoditie thether, viz., the makinge of bayes, moccados, grograynes, all sorts of tuftes, &c., which were not made there before, wherby they do not onely set on worke their owne people but do also set on worke our owne people within the cittie as also a grete nomber of people nere xx^{ti} myles aboute the cittie, to the grete relief of the porer sorte there.

Item—by their meanes our cittie is well inhabited, and decayed houses reedified and repaired that were in rewyn and more wolde and now good rentes [ ] paide for the same.

Item—the marchauntes by their comodities have and may have grate trad[e] as well within the realme as withoute the realme beinge in good estimation in all places.

Item—it cannot be but whereas a nomber of people be but the one recey[ve] comoditie of the other aswell of the cittie as men of the contrie.

Item—they be contributors to all paymentes as subcedies, taskes, watches, contrubusions, mynisters, wagis, &c.

Item—our owne people do practice and make suche comodities as the strangers do make, whereby the youthe is set on worke and kepte from idlenes.

Item—they digge and delve a nomber of acres of grounde and do sowe flaxe, and do make it out in lynen clothe which set many on worke.

Item—they digge and delve a grete quantite of grounde for rootes which is a grete succor and sustenaunce for the pore bothe for them se[lves] as for all others of citie and contrie.

Item— they live holy of them selves withoute charge, and do begge of no man, and do sustaine all their owne poore people.

And to conclude, they for the moste parte feare God, and do diligently and loborously attende upon their severall occupations, they obey all magistrates and all good lawes and ordynaunces, they lyve peaceablie amonge themselves and towarde all men, and we thinke our cittie happie to enjoye them.

[*Endorsement*].

The benefittes receaved in Norwich by havying the strangers there.

[1] Circa, 1575. State Papers Domestic, Elizabeth, Vol. 20, No. 49.

NUMBER XX.

[*LETTER OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF NORWICH TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*][1]

"Our humble dutyes to your Honors remembred, where as this fytene or sixteene yeares this cittie of Norwich haue receyved no small benefit by her Ma^tie^ p'mission and your honors tolleracons of straungers artizans out of the Lowe Contreys to inhabite here, to exercise suche makinge comodities as hath not bin wrought heare before, whereby many ruinous houses be redified, the cittie proffited, the poore mayntayned by workinge from begginge, for the wich we moste dewtifullie doe yelde to her Ma^tie^ an l to your honors our moste humble thanks. Pleaseth ye your good LL. that one Nicholas Wryght (an informore) hath lately molested and troubled certayne of the straungers aliens by prosses owt of her Ma^tie^ benche, whear of be iiij of the cheefeste master workmen, viz: Gerarde Vosse, Jacques Bastinge (*qy.* Baslinge), Fraunces Tryon, and Anthony de Sacke, the one for kepinge more servants than the statute doth permitte, the other for vttering of marchaundizes by retaile, and on for defradinge her Ma^tie^ Customes, wich poore men doe offer both their bodyes and goods at her Highnes pleasure yf yt be justlie proved againste them and they being poore men of honeste behauer not able to follow sutte haueinge not other wyse but their labour and exercise to mayntayne themselues and a nomber of poore people (as well Englishe as Straungers) dependinge vppon them, haue besought us to examen the truthe of the matter w'ch (as their peticon) we haue don, and doe not fynd them geltie for any thinge that we cann judge or deserne, whervppon they haue prayed that we woulde be some mean to your honors that the saide Wright may be called before your LL. to showe just cause of their vex'tion and to stande their good LL. that some finall end may be hade by your honors descrision and the poor men shall not onlye be boundent dailye to praye to God for the long presevatione of your good LL. but we also most dutifullie shall holde ourselves bound as we allwayes have bin to your honnors for the great faver we have receyved of the same to the benefite of this her Mat^s^ cittie, and thus we humblie take our leave.

Norwich, this vi^th^ Maye, 1583.

Your Honnors at commaundement

ROBERT SUCKLINGE, Maior,
and thirteen others.

[1] State Papers Dom., Elizabeth, Vol. 160, No. 37.

NUMBER XXI.

NOET OF THE MATTERS THAT THE STRAUNGERS BOTHE OF THE DUTCHE AND FRENCH CONGREGACIONS IN THE CITTIE OF NORWICHE HAVE BEN AND ARE DAYLYE CHARGED WITHAL.[1]

First. They pay yerly for the mayntenaunce of their owne preachers and church one (?) hundreth pounds of lawfull Englishe money, besyde such duties as [are chargeable in the] severall p'iches wherein they dwell, to the mayntenance [of the clergy and poor thereof].

Secondlie. They paye every month for ..... (that is to say) xl li for the poor of the Duch churche ..... good will (wheare vnto they are moved) to releeve the .....

Thirdlie. They have and dayly doe willinglie lend to sundry ..... Englishe for their better mayntenaunce dyvers sums of money w'thout taking anie interest or p'fit (at all) for the same, but pray and thanke God for his blessinges.

Fourthlie. They pay to the cittie of Norwich every yeare (as a yearely rent and revenue vnto it gratis) for sayes, bayes, and other com'odities, above the som of fower hundreth poundes.

Fyftlie. Where as a house of fortie shillings a yeare before their cominge to Norw'ch, they nowe paye sum xii. li, sum xiiij. li rent yearly for the same.

Sixtlie. They pay every tyme they gooe beyonde te seas for a pasporte of the said cittie iij. s., and charged lykwyse at Yarmothe before they may pass, notwithstandinge that the said straungers gave threescore pounds towards the mendinge of Yermothe haven.

Seventhlie. Thear is payd by the straungers at Norw'ch to the English people thear and country thear abouts, for knittinge and spinninge thear wool, above fyve hundreth pounds, all w'ch charges the said straungers muste gett w'th the ..... unto whome all laud and prayse be yelded ..... Amen.

[1] S. P. Dom., Elizabeth, Vol. cxxvii., No. 81.

NUMBER XXII.

[*CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND AND NICHOLAS WANDEBROK AND PHILIP WERMONT.*][1]

The Commissioners for the Burgh of Edinburgh. The Commissioners for Perthe. The Commissioners for Dundee, Aberdene, Sterling, Lythguhow, Air, Glasgow on the one part and Gabriell Bischop, Fleming, now resident at Norwich,[2] for himself, and taking the burden upon him for Nicholas* Wandebrok and Philip Wermont, also Flemings, dwelling at Norwich, on the other part. The said Gabriel and his partners shall, between this and the feast of Michaelmas, transport themselves, their servants, and worklooms, from said city of Norwich to the said Burgh of Edinburgh, and there shall use and exercise their craft and occupation of making all sorts of cloth and stuffs, and they shall provide for themselves sufficient places and workhouses within the freedom of the said Burghs, and shall work therein and instruct all the master weavers within the said burgh, and there presented to them by the magistrates, professing that craft being free craftsmen of burrowis, and to teach so many as they conveniently can in such work—that is to say in making of fine broad cloth and cloth mingled in colours of seven quarter broad and twenty five ells long of Flemish kerseys, Spanish friezes, Spanish coverings for beds. Wellis of 6 quarters broad to be dyed crimson, also sergis and groganis, serge of Florence, counterfeit as made in Dieppe, Southampton, and Canterbury, and sundrie narrow stuffs belonging to Diaprie, such as be made in Flanders. To make the same and sell them to our Soverain Lord's subjects in "gross haill stickis and webis vncuttit" at such days of the week as shall be appointed by the said Magistrates.

They shall transport themselves and sustain such servants as can fyn the wool, tan, card, spin "thik" and weave the same. For the which the said Commissioners bind themselves to pay the said Gabriel and his partners the sum of £3000 Scotch money, one half within one month after arriving at said burgh of Edinburgh for the advancement of their work, and the other half within a year and a day after, equally at two several terms. All the said workmen to be received and admitted to the freedom of the said burgh, free of all taxation, extents, waking, warding, and all other common burdens for space of 10 years, next after arriving at Edinburgh. The present contract to be inserted and registered in the "Bookes of Counsell and Sessione" in witness hereof, etc.

GABRIEL BISCHOP AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

Edinburgh, 10 July, 1601.

Edinburgh, 10 Oct., 1601.

We, Nichollas Wandebrok, Phillipus Wermont, Fleymynges, baithe resident in Norwiche in England, and now arrivit in Edinburgh, haiffing red and considerit the contract above written, etc., etc., acknowledge and confess to be fellow partners with Gabriele Bischop, our "college," in the matter therein contained, and therefore by these presents ratify, approve and confirm the same, etc.

The deeds were in possession of J. M. 21 Nov. 1868.

[1] Printed in Notes and Queries, 4th Series, viii., p. 259.
[2] Rated in St. Andrews, 8d., 1598, p. 176.
* Gyles Fandesbrok, rated in St. Michael's parish, 4d., 1581, p. 169.

NUMBER XXIII.

THE MOST HUMBLE PETITION OF THE POORE MINISTERS OF Y^E CITTIE OF NORWICH, 30 MAY, 1621.[1]

Whereas the ministers of 32 parishes in this cittie whereof divers be deeply rated in the King's books to tenths and subsidies having no certaine mayntenance but depending vpon the skant and vnconstant benevolense of the people, have lately signified vnto this Ho^ble Board that yet the Dutch and French there inhabiting are by auntient composition and vse to paye to the English ministers twentie pence in the pownde, according to the rent of their howses: w'ch custome they nowe growing to discontinue, yor Ho^rs lately sent for one Denys Larmite of the French congregation, who perceiuing how the English be left to their libertie for y^e mayntenance of their ministers alledgeth that he also is a denison: that so he may avayde that antient composition of the stranger. And whereas some 15 years since, letters from this ho^ble Board have bene directed to the magistrates of the s^d cittie for y^e reliefe of the s^d ministers, but hitherto slenderly observed w'ch yet the nowe mayor and justices desire (in their certificate lately exhibited to this Board) that they may receive newe life by being renewed and vrged by yor LL^ps

Maye you therefore be pleased in yor Ho^ble compassion over the s^d poore ministers for their freeing from this miserable and dangerous dependance vpon the pleasure of the people so to order the case of the stranger as to yor wisedomes shall seeme equall. And w^th all to graunt your ho^ble letters to the s^d mayor and justices togeither w^th the Lord Bsp. of Norwich for the tyme being perswading them to observe the contents of your s^d former letters. So shall the s^d poore ministers hope to be no further troublesome to this ho^ble Board but euer continue their feruent prayers for yo^r LL^ps prosperitie.

[1] State Papers Dom. Jac. I., Vol. cxxi. No. 60.

NUMBER XXIV.

TO THE RIGHT HONOBLE THE LORDS AND OTHERS OF HIS MATIES. MOST HONOBLE PRIVY COUNCELL, THE HUMBLE PETICION OF THE FRENCH AND DUTCH CONGREGATIONS IN THIS REALME OF ENGLAND.[1]

"In most humble manner shewing, That it hath pleased the King's most excellent Ma^ie^ by letters patents dated the 24 day of December last past, to grant a Commission to the right hono^ble^ the Lord keeper of the great seale of England, the Lord high Threasurer of England, the Lord President of his Ma^ts^ Councell S^r^ John Suckling knight, one of his Ma^ts^ privy Councell, S^r^ Thomas Coventrey knight, his Ma^ts^ Attorney generall, S^r^ Robert Heath knight, his Ma^ts^ Sollicitor generall, S^r^ John Brooke, S^r^ Thomas Fowler, S^r^ Thomas Grymes, S^r^ George Paull, S^r^ Henry Spiller knights, Thomas Tanshaw Esquier, Robert Tichborn & Robert Seyliard gentlemen autorizing them or any three of them to do his Ma^ts^ pleasure in the execution of that comission. By which comission is appointed (amongst other things) that all the names of the Strangers with their dwelling places & professions shall be registred, & that every stranger, borne as well Denizens as not Denizens, & likewise the children borne here of Parents Strangers, not having served seven yeares apprenticehood by indenture according to the lawes of this realme & using any trades or handicrafts, shall pay yearely to his Ma^tie^ such annuall acknowledgement by way of quarterage as by a scedule under his Ma^ts^ hand shall be directed, or if no such direction be made, then to pay such acknowledgement, as the said comissioners or any three of them shall set down under their hands. Which comission is already putt in execution by some of the comissioners, & much money is demanded & weged to be payed to Robert Tichborne, one of the sayd comissioners, being a linnen-draper dwelling in Londen, viz. of handicrafts men for each Master of a family 40 sh. per annum, & fore evry servant being a Stranger 20 sh. per annum. & for servant being English & not bound for seven yeares by Indenture 10 sh. per annum & of every Marchants using exportacion & importacion of goods, for ach Master 26 sh. 8 d. per annum & of their servants respectively as afore sayd, & of such Marchant Strangers as well Denizens as free borne, being of parents Strangers as trade within the realme the value of half the custome of the goods they buy & sell. The Peticioners, Right Hon^ble^, do with most thankfull hearts acknowledge the good & great comforts they have long time had & enjoyed in this realme by God's mercie, & the especiall favo^r^ & bounty of the Kings most excellent Ma^tie^ that now is, & the late Queene Elisabeth of famous memory & other their Royal predecessors, suffering the Strangers to dwell here & enjoye the divine Service of God in their owne languages, & to use their trades here for the sustentacion of them & theirs. But now, Right Hono^ble^, the great burthen imposed by vertue of the sayd comission is so heavy, that they cannot susteyne it, & the greater number, being people of manuall trades, cannot out of their small wages & earnings pay the same & their other duties (which are already exceeding great) & hire. Therfore if they shall continue charged therewith, it will so come to passe, that within a short time their congregacions must of necessity be dissolved, & the people be forced to leave their trades whereby will follow not only the suddain impoverishment, beggary & undoing of very many of the Peticioners & their wives & children, & of great multitudes of other his Ma^ts^ loving subjects in this realme, who are now dayly imployed & sett on worke by the Peticioners, but also his Ma^ts^ customes & duties will quickly suffer no small abatement. And the great quantity of mony

[1] Ruytinck M.S. published by the Marnix Society, pages 446-449.

aymed to be gotten to his Ma^tie^ by vertue of the said comission, will (being raised in this manner) produce no good to the subjects, but great damage to the comonwealth, by hastening apace the further decay of trade, which is a griefe, wherof this whole kingdome too much already languisheth.

"In tender consideracion whereof the Peticioners most humbly beseech yo^r^ good Lo^pps^ that in yo^r^ hono^ble^ wisdoms you will be pleased to weigh & consider the premises & in comiseracion of yo^r^ poore supp^ts^ who are much astonished att the insupportable charge aforesayd, perceiving sensibly the same tendeth to their utter undoings, yo^r^ L^pps^ will be graciously pleased, so to move his Ma^tie^ in the Pet^rs^ behalfe, that the sayd charge may be diverted from them & that they may enjoy the benefitt of his Ma^ts^ favo^r^ as formerly they have done. And they shall dayly pray for the prosperity of yo^r^ Lo^pps^ long to continue."

Daerop is gevolgt dese order van den Raet tot haer faveur:

At Whitehall the 7 of March 1622 in the forenone, present.

Lo. Treasurer, Lo. President, Lo. Marquis Hamilton, Lo. Visc. Grandison. Lo. Brooke, Lo. Chichester, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroler, Mr. Secr. Calvert, Mr. Chan. Exchequ^r^, Mr. of the Rolles.

"Whereas there was this day exhibited unto the Board a Peticion in the behalfe of the Strangers of the Dutch & French churches in England, complaining of a commission, granted to divers of the great Lords officers of England, some of them members of the Board, & sundrie other persons of lower rancke, authorizing them or any three of them, to laye sundrie injunctions & annuall payments upon the persons of the said strangers, using any trades or handycrafts in this kingdom, their servants, by meanes whereof they should be disabled to live & exercise their vocations within this realme, as by the said Peticion more at large appeared. It is ordered that a coppye of the said Peticion shall be given to M^r^ Attorney & M^r^ Sollicitor generall, who are to informe their Lo^pps^ on tuesday next what proceedings have bene in the said commission & upon what reasons it is grounded. And that the execution thereof shall be suspended & all suits & proceedings thereon in any of his Ma^ts^ Courts shall cease, untill the Board shall give further order therein.

Ex^te^ Will. Becher."

NUMBER XXV.

[*THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE WALLOON WEAVERS WITHIN THE CITY OF NORWICH.—THE KING'S ANSWER AND THE ORDER OF COUNCIL.*][1]

To the Kings Most Exc[t] Ma[tie]. The humble pet[on] of the Wallon Weauers w[th] in the Citty of Norwich.

Humbly shewing vnto y[or] Most Exc[t] Ma[tie] That whereas the late Queene Elizabeth, of famous memorie, in the 7[th] yeare of her Highnesse raigne, was gratiously pleased, by her Ma[ts] L[res] Pattents vnder the Great seale of England, to give and allow license and admitt the Pet[rs] auncesto[rs] to dwell and inhabit w[th]in the said citty of Norwich, and to exercise the trade of makeing of manufactors and stuffes of new device called new draperie, which theretofore had not been made within this Realme, vnto which Woolls of all sorts and other comodeties of this land were converted, whereby a great number of the poor people of the same citty and other p'tes thereabouts were and are dayly sett to worke to the great benefitt of this kingdome by reason whereof a church and congregation was then planted there by her late Ma[ts] allowance.

So is it Most Gratious Souveraigne, That in respect the pet[rs] have and doe bring up their children and servants vnder them in working, weaving, and making the said new devised stuffes without bynding them as apprentices for seaven yeares to serve according to a statute in that behalfe made, there are some that have brought informations in the Crowne Office against three of the comp[ie] of the said weavers for exercising their trade of weaving not having been apprentices thereto for seaven yeares, they being strangers sonnes and borne in this realme, by meanes whereof they are discouraged and hindred of their trade, and they and their wives and children are like to be vndone vnlesse they receave succor from your Royall Ma[tie].

The Pet[rs] therefore most humbly beseech that forasmuch as they are borne in this realme, and yet doe pay double customes and duties to y[or] Ma[tie] for all matters as strangers doe, and that the realme, by their labours, is furnished with divers sortes of stuffes of new device, and many thousands of poore people by them are sett on worke, and forasmuch allso as y[r] Pet[rs] have allwayes dutifully demeaned themselves as well towards y[or] Ma[tie] as all yo[r] Highnesse subjects, and have by their labours maintayned their poor in good sorte, as by a certificat vnder the hands and seale of the now Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices of peace of the said citty of Norwich, ready to be shewed, may appeare vnto y[or] Highnes y[or] Ma[tie] may be gratiously pleased to confirme vnto them all such liberties and priviledges as by the benefitt of tolleracon they have hitherto enjoyed, and to take order for the staying of the said informac'ons and of all such other molestac'ons as hereafter shalbe raised up against any of them for the cause aforesaid whereby the Pet[rs] with their wives and children and families may have free libertie to gett their liveings and to maintaine their church and poor as heretofore they have doune, their whole congregation consisting but of weavers and comers, the cheefest of them being but twentie or thirty in all, vpon whose shoulders lyeth the mayne burthen of all charges, amounting yearely to above the some of 400lb., besides all duties payeable to yo[r] Ma[tie] and to English ministers. And they shalbe for ever bound to pray for yo[r] Ma[ts] life and happy raigne over vs.

[1] Archives of the French Church, Norwich.

ATT THE COURT ATT WHITHALL, 26 MARTY, 1612.

His Ma^tie is gratiously pleased That ye Pet^rs and generally all the Wallon congregation in the citty of Norwich shall freely enjoy such benefitt of tollerac'on in the exercise of religion and following their trades as hetherto they have done, and that no information shalbe accepted of against the said comp^ieof Wallons for not having served their apprentishippes according to a statute in that behalfe made forasmuch as their courses and manufactures are approoved to the Mayor, Justices, and Aldermen, who in the said citty are appointed to oversee the same. And that the informac'ons mentioned in this pet^on be discharged.

(Signed) CH: PARKINS.

Original de l'ordre arresté par Messeign^rsdu Conseil suivant le bon plaisir du Roy ottroyé a l'eglise Wallonne de Norwich, dont le magistrat de la ville a la copie obtenu par P. Delaune, ministre de la dite Eglise en l'an, 1612.

Whereas a petition hath beene lately exhibited vnto his Ma^tie by certaine Wallon weavers w^thin the citty of Norwich on the behalf of themselves and the rest of their nation and company humbly representing that notwithstanding sondry gratious and extraordinary priviledges and liberties graunted vnto them by the late Queene of famous memory, under the great seale of England, concerning the free exercise of their trade and mistery in making stuffes of new drapery and other manufactures w^thin that citty; certaine busy promoters have lately called them into question by information in the Crowne Office pretending the breach of a statute, for bringing vp their children and servants in the foresaid mistery, w^thout binding them to serve apprentishipps for seaven yeares, as his Ma^ts naturall borne subjects in such cases are enioyned to do. Forasmuch as his Ma^tie is given to vnderstand that the said company of Wallons are a peculiar society vnder the governm^t of the Maio^r, Justices, and Aldermen of that citty of Norwich, who are appointed to oversee their works and manufactures and accordingly to give allowance thereof, and that by antient custome, priviledge, and tolleration they have beene alwaies exempted from the yoke of the statute aforemenc'oned, and therefore the proceedings w'ch have been vsed against them in that respect to be sinister and not warrantable, savoring rather of corruption then intent of reformation. As well for theese iust considerac'ons as also in respect of the extraordinary merritt of that people, who by their commendable skill and industry, have so singularly deserved of that citty and of the co'enwealth in generall, and w'ch is not to be forgotten, by that free and voluntary contribuc'on wherew'th they have lately charged themselves towards the present loane, have p'ticularly testified their humble duty, zeale, and affection to his Ma^tie (as by the Right Ho^ble the Earle of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of that County, vnto his Ma^tie is reported). It is therefore this day ordered and determined (his Ma^ties expresse pleasure first signified) that the petitioners and generally all the Wallon congregation in the citty of Norwich shall freely enioy such benifitt of Toleration in the exercise of their Religion and course of their Trades as hethertoo they have done, and that no information shall be accepted of against the said company of Wallons, for not having served their apprentishipps according to the statute aforemenc'oned. And that in the meane time all informac'ons already preferred against them be discharged, and the names of such informers or other persons as shall presume heere after to molest them to be presented to this Boord; whereof the Maio^r, Justices, and Aldermen of the cittie of Norwich are to take notice and to see the order precisely and carefully performed accordingly for as much as concerneth them and every of them in their severall places and authority. Given at the Court at Whitehall the xxix^th of March, 1612.

(Signed), G. CANT, T. ELLESMERE, Canc., H. NORTHAMPTON, T. SUFFOLKE, GILB. SHREWSBURY, PEMBROKE, FENTON, E. WOTTON, J. STANHOPE, JUL. CÆSAR, THO. PARRY.

NUMBER XXV.*

ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S REPORT AND REMEDY CONCERNING THE FRENCH AND DUTCH CHURCHES AS THEY NOW STAND IN MANY PARTS OF THIS KINGDOM, FIRST THE DANGER, THEN THE PUBLIC REMEDY.[1]

For the Dangers I humbly submit, but conceive as followeth.

1. It was honour and piety in this State, when at the first way was given for those churches both in London and some other parts of this kingdome; Because at that time there was persecution upon them in their owne countreys: and the peace with which God then blessed this kingdom, was their safety.

2. I conceive it was never the meaning and purpose of this State then, or at any other time, that they living and continuing here, marrying, and having wives and children, and many of them plentifull fortunes and lands; and their children and children's children being now Natives, and his Majesties borne Subjects, should live like an absolute divided body from the Church of England established, which must needs work upon their affections, and alienate them from the State, or at least make them ready for any innovation that may sort better with their humour.

3. It is likewise considerable what an entire and divided body they keep themselves. For few or none of them marry with any of us, but only one with another. Upon which it must needs follow, that as they encrease and multiply, they which are now a Church within a Church, will in time grow to be a kinde of another Common-wealth within this, and so ready for that which I hold not fit to express any farther.

4. It is likewise of great consequence, that these men living with their entire families, divided from the present Government of Church and Common-wealth are many, and have got their residence and settlement in all or most of the haven townes, especially such as lie fittest for France and the Low-Countreys. And were occasion offered, God knowes what advantage they may take to themselves, or make for others.

5. Their example is of ill consequence (in church affaires especially) to the Subject of England. For many are confirmed in their stubborne wayes of disobedience to the church-government, seeing them so freely suffered in this great and populous city.

6. Last of all, I think it very just not to suffer French or Dutch Church differing from us in discipline, to be otherwise or longer tolerated in any part of this realme, then the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England shall among the Subjects of this Crowne be tolerated in those severall parts beyond the seas, whither they have cause to resort and abide.

For the Remedies likewise I humbly submit, but conceive they may be these.

1. I think it fit their Number in all places of this kingdome bee made knowne as fully as may be; that your Lordships may the better judge both of them, and the way to reduce them into one body with this kingdome in which they are borne subjects.

[1] Prynne's Laud, 400-402.

2. I conceive the best way to know their Number, is by a command from the State it selfe, and to have it avowedly taken in all places where they reside ; with a certificat either presently, or when your Lordships shall think fit, which are the men of Credit and Wealth among them. And this may be done really for their good, and so sweetned as that they may apprehend it for a benefit, as indeed it is.

3. It is fit, if they will continue as a divided body from both State and Church, that they be used as Strangers, and not as Natives. That is, that they may pay all double duties as Strangers use to doe, and have no more immunities then Strangers have, till they will live and converse as other Subjects do. And this matter of losse or gaine is as likely to work upon them, especially the merchants and richer men as any other thing, and perhaps more.

4. When it shall be thought fit actually to reduce them to live as other subjects doe, both in relation to Church and State, the way I conceive may be to have them fairely warned in an Ecclesiasticall way, for every man with his houshold (if he be not a new commer, but a borne subject) to repaire to his Parish Church here, to conforme himselfe to Prayers, Sacraments, &c. And if any receive not according to Cannon and Law, then to excommunicate him or them. And by that time the Writ *de excommunicato capiendo* hath been served upon some few, it may be the rest will yeeld themselves.

5. If this doe not prevaile, I then conceive under favour, it will be hard to remedy, unless the State will publikely declare, That if they will be as Natives, and take the benefit of Subjects, they must conforme themselves to the Laws of the Kingdom as well Ecclesiasticall as Temporall. Which declaration, when it shall once be made publike, I think they will be well advised before they will resist or refuse it.

NUMBER XXV.**

THE HUMBLE REMONSTRANCE AND PETITION OF THE TWO CONGREGATIONS OF STRANGERS IN THE CITY OF NORWICH, TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, RICHARD, LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.[1]

It hath pleased my Lords Grace of Canterbury to send forth lately two Injunctions to the three congregations of strangers, Canterbury, Sandwich, and Maidstone, in his Graces diocesse, to this effect. 1. That their English natives should separate from them, and resort to the English Parish Churches where they dwell. 2. That the remainder of them, being strangers borne, should receive and use the English Liturgy, translated into their own language, upon the first day of March next. The which is generally conceived to be a leading case for all the Strangers congregations that are in England.

1. Now forasmuch as the said injunctions seeme to be opposite. not only to sundry orders of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Councell heretofore upon severall occasions granted unto severall congregations of the said Strangers; but chiefly to all the gracious liberties and priviledges granted unto them of old, and continued during the reigne of three most famous princes, King Edward, Queene Elizabeth, and King James of glorious memory; and confirmed by his now Majesties Regall word our gracious Soveraigne (whom God long preserve) which he was pleased graciously to give unto the deputies of all the strangers congregations in England, prostrate at his Majesties feet, the 30 of April, 1625.

2. And also, that the observing of the said Injunctions will necessarily draw after it many great and unavoydable inconveniences both common and personall; as namely that

1. The Parishes shall be needlessely charged with a great multitude of poore strangers that are English natives.

2. Many such natives shall *ipso facto* lose the benefit of their toleration in exercising their manufactures, having not served their seven years apprentiships, and be in danger of ruine or molestation.

3. Many such also that understand not well the English tongue, shall be little edified by the English Prayers and Sermons which they shall heare.

4. Their families shall be divided, some going one way, some another, to their appointed assemblies; which may minister an unhappy opportunity of licentiousness to servants and children that are loosely minded.

5. The Alien strangers that shall remaine, being not the fourth part of the now standing congregations (especially in this city) for want of competent ability to maintaine their Minister and Poore, must needs be utterly dissolved and come to nothing.

[1] Prynne's Laud, 403-406.

6. So the ancient and much renowned *Asyla*, and places of refuge for the poore persecuted and other ignorant Christians beyond the Seas, shall be wanting; whereat *Rome* will rejoyce, and the Reformed Churches in all places will mourne.

7. Many Ministers (and those ancient) having no other meanes but their congregations, which shall then faile them, shall be to seek for themselves and their destituted families.

8. The forraigne poore will be added to the native poore, and encrease the charge and burden of their severall Parishes, who will be to them no welcome guests; or else be sent away beyond sea, where they will open many mouthes against the authors of their misery.

9. The common-wealth shall lose many skilfull workmen in sundry Manufactures, whom in times past the land hath so much desired.

10. Many thousand English of the poorer sort shall misse their good masters that set them on work and paid them well, which will cause them to grieve at their departure, if not to murmure.

11. And say a handfull of Aliens should remaine to make up a poore Congregation, where shall they baptize their new-borne infants? If in their parish churches, then shall the strangers lose one of their Sacraments; and if in the said strangers congregation, then it would be known when they shall be sent away to be admitted as natives in their English parishes.

12. A greater difficulty will yet arise about the English Rites and Ceremonies enjoyned to such Aliens as shall remaine. For though they mislike them not in the English churches, unto the which upon occasion they do willingly resort; yet when this innovation shall come upon them, it will bee so uncouth and strange, as it is doubtfull whether it, or the separation of the Natives from the Aliens, will bring the more trouble; and whether they will not both be followed (though not *æquis passibus*) with the utter dissolution of their congregations.

13. And the rather, because it is not likely that upon their want of a Minister, any will be ready to come (though sent for) from beyond the seas to serve them upon these two conditions. The one, to be contented with so meane a stipend as they shall then be able to afford, and that uncertaine too. The other, to observe such Rites and Ceremonies as they were never acquainted withall, yea are offensive to some beyond the seas, from whence they shall be called.

3. Lastly, forasmuch as we have given no occasion of offence that might deserve the taking away of our former liberties, but have still demeaned our selves peaceably and respectively toward the English discipline; neither do we harbour any factious English persons as members of our Congregations; and also that by two severall orders of his Majesties Most Honourable Privy Councell, your Lordship and your successors have power to order the disordered in both the congregations, if any shall happen.

Therefore we humbly entreat your good Lordship seriously to take the premises into your grave and judicious consideration; and as occasion shall serve, to acquaint his Grace of Canterbury with them if your Lordship think it so fitting. Vnto whose Grace we desire our humble duties to be presented; humbly beseeching his Grace that he will be pleased to be graciously and favourably enclined to us and the rest of the strangers; and (if it be possible) to stay the proceedings of his Graces Commissaries upon the said three Congregations of his Graces Diocesse; that so they and we all may yet continue under the shadow of his Majesties most gracious protection and toleration, as before. And wee shall pray for his Graces and your Honours long life and prosperity.

NUMBER XXVI.

[*PROTEST OF THE CONSISTORY OF THE WALLOON CHURCH OF NORWICH AGAINST THE ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PLUNDERED MINISTERS.*][1]

Attendu que le comitee du parlement par leur ordre de 24 de Juillet, 1647, et par leur ordre precedent du 12 de Novembre, 1646, a laissé nostre Eglise à ses propres procedures et discipline, la compagnie des anciens et diacres ce Jourdij assemblés en consistoire aijant confronté l'interdiction de Mr. D'Assigny avec la discipline de nostre Eglise la trouuée divertement contraire a Jcelle discipline par laquelle nos cologues nont quadvis et conseil et nulle authorité sur nos Eglises sinon qu'on se soubmette a laditte interdiction a esté faite en labsence de Mr. D'Assignij sans estre nij veu nij ouij. Et doutre sa protestation et celle de nostre Eglise et encor par cinq hommes soubs pretexte de colloque la ou selon nostre discipline le colloque doibt estre composé des deputés de toutes les Eglises de la langue francoise qui seront en ce Roijaume Dangleterre et J aijant huitt telles Eglises les deputés de trois Eglises assemblés comme les ce pretendu colloque ne soul point colloque legitime davantage par nostre discipline nul ministre doibt estre deposé sinon sur crimes grandement scandaleux a leglise. Comme ladite interdiction n'est fondée sur aucun crime nij fausse doctrinne et ce peu quij J est allegué comme fondement est aussij totalement faux, ledit Mr. D'Assignij ne sestant point conporté autrement au regard des colloques que selon nos ordres et discipline et naiant fait aucune division nij en leglise nij de la cité comme Il luij est mis a ces deplus par la mesme discipline nul ministre ne peult estre deposé sans le consentement de leglise et cest le consistoire de leglise qui en doibt estre juges et autres par eux appellés et rien de cela na esté pratiqué en ladite interdiction partant nous la declarons et prononcons invalide la cassons et annulons comme derogatoire a tout droit divin et humain et enjoignous a tous les membres de nostre Eglise au non (*sic*) et comme officiers de leglise de tenir ladite Interdiction pour nulle, Jniuste et Jllegitime.

[1] Act Book of Consistory, French Church, Norwich.

NUMBER XXVII.

[*ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DR. PIERRE DE LAUNE AS THE ANCIENT AND LEGITIMATE PASTEUR. JEUDI, LE 13 DE JUIN, 1650.*][1]

Les Anciens et Diacres assemblés en consistoire ont recognu et recognoissent le Dr. De laune estre leur ancien et legitime Pasteur et promettont le maintenir pour tell contre ceux qui entreprendroyent dobiecter, quen presidant au consistoire devant la temme du colloque prochain il auroit contrevenu a larticle huictieme couché en laccord des six deputés le 8me Mars dernier, veu quill la fait selon sa charge et a la requeste du consistoire en lorgente necessité de leglise pour leclection des noveaux officiers dicelle qui se faict annuellement en ce temps laquelle aussi a esté faict comme sensait et pour anciens ont esté esleus. Noe Heudeleu, David le Dru, Jaques Cateau, Anciens. Jean Lempreur, Philippe Marliere, Jeane Dumé, Diacres.

Sous lesquels seront publés (*sic*) dimanche prochain sill ni a point deposition.

[1] Act Book of Consistory, French Church, Norwich.

NUMBER XXVIII.

LETTERS DATED 7TH MARCH, 1637 (O.S.) CONCERNING THE REPAIRS OF S^T. MARY'S CHAPEL, FROM MATHEW WREN, BISHOP OF NORWICH, TO THE RIGHT WOR'P^LL DR. DELAWNE, MINISTER OF THE FRENCH CONGREGATION AT NORWICH.[1]

SIR,

Not knowing how conveniently to direct this busines to yo^r whole congregac'on otherwise then by yourself, I pray give me leave to recommend it by you unto them. The enclosed is ye true copie of a certificate w^ch by virtue of a commission from ye most Reverend Father in God ye Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace directed to sundry p^sons of quality in ye diocese, was lately returned under ye hands of ye Deane of Norwich, S^r Charles Le Gross, K^t., D^r. Corbet, ye Chancellor D^r. Lushington, D^r. Congham, & M^r. Smith, Esquire. Thereby rep^rsenting in what case they (upon a perfect view taken by them) did find y^e B^ps Chapell to have bin left by your congregation. I have therefore (by direction heer given me) sent it unto you and them, desiring them to take it into their serious consideration, that by their answer I may understand how I and my executors after me shalbe secured against my successors touching ye dilapidations w^ch appear to be upon the same. I hope they will rightly app^rhend ye loving and peaceable way wherein I have chosen to proceed with them concerning ye same. But withall that they will account it reasonable for me to provide, y^t ye defects w^ch they and their predecessors have suffered to fall upon ye said Chapell, shall not be disburthened upon ye Bishoprick, much less upon me and mine. I shalbe very loth to draw them unto any other course w^ch may prove troublesome and chargeable unto them unless they rather choose y^t course themselves, and force me by such a way to procure my own indemnitie. I pray you therefore y^t by ye end of the moneth, I may know their answer expressly to ye same; or otherwise may be held excused, if I call upon them in a more publike way.

I cannot also but heartily wish y^t you in your wisdome and true fidelity to ye Church of England would lay before you ye example of ye French congregation in ye Isle of Axholme, who, though but lately settled in the land, yet have already intertained ye Liturgie of ye Church of England (as it is sett forth in French), and with great alacrity do conforme themselves to ye rites of that church, in the protection whereof they live. I speake vnto wise men. God give you all a right understanding in it. So heartily remembring myself unto you, I recommend you and us all to ye blessed protection of the Almighty.

Y^r very loving freind,
MA: NORVIC.

My house w^thin Westminster Abbey, March 7, 1637.

Concerning ye Chapell at the B^ps Palace mentioned in the Commission.

Upon a view taken thereof we find there standeth adjoining to ye B^ps Palace a faire chapell w^ch is supposed to app'teine unto ye Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and y^t by concession from them ye BB^ps aunciently have had ye use thereof, ye roof of ye chapell is flat and covered w^th lead, and for ye susteining thereof there are eight principall beames w^ch lie cross from ye north

[1] Archives of French Church, Norwich.

to ye south, ye said beames are all so splitt, cleft, and broken as that they have formerly been lined many of them with other peeces of timber, & cramped togither with sundry great plates and doggs of iron, and yet they gape and seem to threaten a sudden ruine. Also nine windowes (of three lights apeece) on ye south side of ye said chapell, w^{ch} formerly were glased wth coloured glass in stories and imagerie, are now turned into white glass, & so is one whole light and somewhat more of ye east window. The said chapell conteineth in length 140 foot, and in bredth 27 foot, and in height 34 foot, and hath been in possession and use of ye Walloons or French congregation for ye space of at least 70 years continually, without paying any rent for ye same. The said French have from time to time pretended and promised to mainteine and repaire ye said chapell. And in all viewes for ye delapidac'ons of ye Bishoprick of Norwich, either ye view of ye said chapell hath been wholy omitted, or els nothing hath been allowed, especially since ye French were in use and occupation thereof. The said French or Wallons being about Whitsontide last (at ye instance of ye now Lo: B^{p} of Norwich) removed, did at their departure carry all things out of the said chappell, and then deliuered ye keyes therof to the B^{ps} Surveior leaving a summe of 20 nobles in his hands, w^{ch} was supposed to be towards ye repairing of the chaire-seats and deskes in ye quire of ye chapell, w^{ch} their predecessors (as to sight it appears) had demolished. Which severall decaies of ye chapel as abovesaid are not (as we deem and judge) to be repaired for less than ye summe of two hundred pounds or an hundred and fifty pounds at least.

NUMBER XXIX.

THE SCHEDULE OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE NORWICH FRENCH CHURCH CHARITY, NOW IN THE KEEPING OF MR. STEVENS, SOLICITOR, BANK CHAMBERS, NORWICH.

A book entitled "Actes du Consistoire de léglise Wallonne de Norwich, commençant depuis le 25 de Mars, 1628," containing—Admission to Membership of Church, Announcement of Banns of Marriage, Appointments of Hommes Politiques, Appointments of Elders and Deacons, Reprimands for non-contributors, Reprimands for other breaches of the Discipline, Orders for repairs of the church fabric, Gifts of the congregation, etc.

The principal entries finish in 1750, but there are some later ones. At the end are some extracts from wills.

Books of accounts, 1753 to 1831, and 1832 to present time.

A letter from Matthew, Bishop of Norwich, to the French Congregation in 1637 as to the use of the Bishop's Chapel.

A copy of the Petition forwarded by the Congregation to the King and Council in 1612.

The Council's reply to the same, with signatures of the Lords of the Council.

Copies of various orders of the Council, 1573 to 1630.

Copies of Letters Patent of Elizabeth for thirty Dutchmen to carry on their trades in Norwich, 1564.

Certificates from the Mayor and Justices of the good and peaceable behaviour of the French settlers in the city, 1606 and 1611.

Copies of the grant by the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich of the Church of St. Mary the Less for the use of the Walloons, 1637.

Copies of a letter to the authorities of the City of Norwich respecting the French and Walloons from the Council of the Lord Protector in 1656.

Extracts from the will of Mr. Demee, 1718, and that of Mr. Phillipps, 1678.

The ancient deeds of the various properties belonging to the Trustees, all belonging to a period long antecedent to the times of the persons who gave them or interest in them to the Walloon Congregation.

Two parcels of deeds relating to property in St. George's Colegate, Norwich, given by the Decele family to the French Church. 64 deeds of the same, Hen. VI. to Chas. II. Release of same property for benefit of the French Congregation, 1716.

A parcel containing 45 deeds and papers relating to the estate at Caistor from 1705 to the present time. There is also a copy of the will of Thomas Blondell (1730), who gave this property to the use of the French Church.

Case in Chancery, Attorney-General v. Colombine, 1833-1840.

SCHEDULE OF DEEDS, DOCUMENTS AND OTHER WRITINGS RELATING TO PROPERTY, BELONGING TO THE DUTCH CHURCH TRUSTEES, IN NORWICH.

Wood Box.

1639-1714	Packet of 4 documents marked "Writings," belonging to the Estate in St. Andrews'.
1642	Packet of 2 documents marked "Writings" of ye estate in St. James.
1767, Apl. 25	Two documents relating to property situate in St. Mary's, Coslaney.
1717	A Latin deed poll, and the translation thereof into English.
1684-1765	Packet of 7 documents marked "Writings," belonging to the estate in St. Martin's at Palace.
1703, Jan. 1 1725, Lady Day	Two documents marked "Writings," belonging to the estate in St. Peter's of Mancroft.
1763, Nov. 8	Two documents relating to the estate in St. Michael of Coslaney.
1659, Jan. 18	Document dated Jany. 15th, 1659, and marked belonging to St. Paul's Estate.
1659, June 15	Indenture of assignment, Peter Hasbert the younger to Francis Dackett.
1678, Mch. 22	Indenture of lease for 500 years, Mr. Jacob Elison and others to Mr. Mark Corbey and others.
1735, Nov. 17	Indenture of lease "expired," St. Paul's Estate.
1754, June 14	Counterpart of indenture of assignment of lease for 500 years of an estate in St. Mary's of Coslaney; Ministers, Congregation and Trustees of Dutch Church to Mr. John Dix.
1763, Nov. 9	Indenture of lease for 500 years, Mr. A. de Cleve and others to Mr. Levi Barlow.
1783, Mch. 29	Indenture of lease now expired.
1791, Apl. 6	Release (grounded on a lease dated the day before), the Revd. J. Bruckner and others to Mr. A. de Cleve and others.
Same date	Indenture of assignment, Messrs. de Cleve and others to Mr. de Cleve and others.
1805, Feb. 18	Indenture of assignment, the Dutch Church to the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor.

Tin Box.

1846, July 23	Indenture of assignment, Thomas B. Scott, Esq., to S. M. Scott and others.
Same date	Indenture of release, T. B. Scott to S. N. Scott and others.
1884, May 15	Counterpart of indenture of lease, Mr. G. Marshall to Mr. J. A. Ames.
1884, June 3	Indenture of lease, Mr. G. Marshall to H. S. Patteson and G. H. Morse, Esq.
	Four drafts and letters relating thereto.
	Thirty parcels of papers, receipts, letters, etc.
	Some forms of Insurance Papers.

NUMBER XXX.

[*LETTERS PATENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH GRANTING HOSTAGE OF STRANGERS TO WILLIAM TIPPER.*][1]

The Coppie of Will'm Tippers Deputac'on.

To all people to whome this p'nt writing shall come Willm. Tipper, citizen and grocer, of London, sendeth greetyng in our Lord God Everlasting. Whereas our sov'aigne Lady Queen Elizabeth, that now is, hathe made and granted unto mee the sayd Willm. Tipper, by the name of her welbeeloved subiect, Willm. Tipper, of London, marchaunt her Ma^te^ moste gracious l'res patents under her Highnes great seall of England, the tenor whereof hereafter ensueth. Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the fayth, &c. To all men to whome these p'nts shall come greetyng, Whereas heretofore for thavoydyng of sundrie great hurtts and inconveniences happeneng to the comonwelth of this o^r^ realme of England by seacrete confederacies and disordered doengs used by marchaunt straungers resorting into this our realme, there hathe been dyvers and sundrie good lawes, statutes, and orders, made ordeyned and established, as well for the forbidding all suche m'chaunt straungers to bee lodged or hosted within any other straunger, as also for thappoynting of all marchaunt straungers to bee hosted and lodged onely with Englissheman, and not els whear, to thintent their dooengs and confedracies in trade of m'chandize might bee better understood and looked unto. Whiche good lawes and orders have not of long tyme been duly put in execucon by them to whose charge the same hathe apperteyned. By reason wherof many secrete and indirect practizes have been used among the sayd m'chaunt straungers, and thereby all forren wares and com'odities ar greatly aduansed, their prises increased, and the prises and values of wares and com'odities of this realme greatly ar diminished. Know yee therefore that we mynding reformac'on to bee had in the p'misses, and to have the sayd good lawes and orders to bee duly put in execuc'on, have determyned to erect, establisshe, and make an office of hostager or hoste for hostage and lodgeng of marchaunt straungers that now bee within this o^r^ realme, or that hereafter shall bee within this o^r^ realme of England. And further of our especiall grace and certayn knowledge wee have gyven and graunted, and by these p'nts doo gyve and graunt to our welbeeloved subiect Willm. Tipper of London, m'chaunt, the sayd office of hostager, and hosting of all m'chaunt straungers, as well w^th^in our sayd citty of London and the suburbs and libtyes of the same, as also in all other cities, townes, boroughes and places within this our realme of England. To have, howld, exercise and enjoy the sayd office of hostager and hoste to the sayd Will'm Tipper, his executors and assignes, to use by himself or his sufficient deputy, or deputyes, from and after the feast of the Natiuitee of St. John Baptist next com'eng, for and duryng the whole terme of twenty-one yeres then next and ymydiately followeng, fully to bee complete and ended. And further our will and pleasure is, and by these p'nts wee doo expressly com'aund, p'hibit and forbid that no p'son or p'sons whatsoever shall from and after the feast of St. Michaell the Archaungell next ensueng, use to hoste, lodge, or soiourne any marchaunt straunger in any of the places aforesayd at any tyme or tymes duryng the sayd terme, but onely suche as shalbee assigned, deputed or appoynted thereunto by the sayd Will'm Tipper, his deputyes or assignes, uppon [*paine*] of our displeasure and forfeyture of the some of Twenty pounds for evry time they shall so offend agaynst this our com'aundem^t^ and p'hibicon. And further by these p'nts wee do gyve and graunt to the sayd

[1] Norwich corp. archives, Dutch and Walloon Book, fo. 102 d.

Will'm Tipper his deputies and assignes and to evrie of them full power and authoritie to doo and execute all and evrie suche act and acts thing and things whatsoev'r whiche to the sayd office of hostager, lodgeng, hosting or soiournyng of marchaunt straungers dooth belong or apperteyn, or whiche by any order, lawe, statute or custome whatsoev'r can, may or have been doon by the sayd hoste of suche m'chaunt straungers. And also for the considerac'ons aforesayd and of our grace especiall and mere moc'on aforesayd, wee have ordeyned, constituted, and appoynted, and by these p'nts for us our heires and successors, wee make ordeyn and constitute the sayd Will'm Tipper and suche persons as hee, his sayd assignes or any of them, shall name and appoynt as is aforesayd, as well within o^{r} sayd citty of London, suburbs and franchises of the same, as also within all other citties, boroughes, townes, portes, and other places within this o^{r} realme of England, to bee free hostes for the hostyng and lodgeng of all suche marchaunt straungers. And the sayd Will'm Tipper wee doo make and constitute officer for the hostyng, lodgeng, and soiournyng of all m'chaunt straungers in all and ev'ie the places aforesayd for and duryng the sayd terme of Twenty-one yeres, and the sayd office of hosteger and hostings of marchaunt straungers, with thappurtenances, to the sayd Will'm Tipper, his executors, administrators, and assignes by these p'nts wee doo give and graunt for us o^{r} heires and successors to the sayd Will'm Tipper and his assignes, that they and ev'ry of them during the sayd terme of twenty-one yeres may and shall have full power and authoritee by their writing sealled and subscribed to appoynt no'i'ate and assigne suche and so many p'sons as hee or they shall think meet and convenie't in ev'ie cittie, towne, boroughe, or place to bee hostes for y^{e} hosting, lodgeng, and soiourning of marchaunt straungers, lykewyse to no'i'ate and appoynt in manner and fourme aforesayd suche and so many p'sons as they shall think meet to bee their deputie or deputies for the exercising, occupieing, or furnisheng of the sayd office aforesayd, whiche sayd p'sons and ev'ie of them so to bee assigned, no'i'ated, and appoynted to bee hoste for the sayd m'chaunt straungers in forme aforesayd shalbee free hostes and also called by the name of free hostes for suche m'chaunt straungers, and shall and may duryng such tyme as they shalbee no'i'ate and appoynted to bee free hostes doo and execute all and ev'ie suche act and acts, thing and things, whatsoev' as to the sayd office of free hostes belong or app'teine in as lardge and ample mann' as the sayd Will'm Tipper shoold or might doo yf hee were put himself. And moreov' wee doo gyve and graunt to the sayd Will'm Tipper his executors and assignes and deputies of ev'ie of them full power and authoritee to receive, levy, and take to their own p'p' use and uses all fees, p'fits, and com'odities, and emoluments, whatsoev' whiche by any free hoste of the sayd m'chaunt straungers can or may bee lawfully had taken or received by force of any custome usage law or statute whatsoev' and also all other p'fitts fees and com'odities to the said office of hostage lodgeng hostinge or soiouryng of m'chaunt straungers belongeng or app'teynyng. To have and to hold to the said Will'm Tipper his executors, administrators, deputies, and assignes for and during the terme of twenty-one yeres, yeelding and payeing for all the p'misses to us o^{r} heires and successors during the sayd terme of twenty-one yeres, one yerely rent of forty shillings of lawfull mony of England at the feast of the birth of o^{r} Lord Jhesus Christe and the nativitee of St. John Baptist by even porcons, or within fourtie dayes after any of the sayd feasts, to bee payd into o^{r} receipt of o^{r} Exchequer at Westm' without any further accompt or thing to bee yeelded, payed, or doone to us o^{r} heires or successors for ye same. And further o^{r} will and pleasure is, and by these p'nts wee doo straightly chardge and com'aund as well the Maior and Sheriffs of the citty of London for the tyme beyng, as also all other maiors, sheriffs, bayliffs, and other head officers of all other citties, townes, portes, and places within this o^{r} realme of England, as they will avoyd o^{r} high indignac'on, that in any their p'cincts and jurisdiccons they doo fro' tyme to tyme duryng the sayd terme not onely ordeyn, admit, and allow to bee free hostes, and to use the trade of hostage of m'chaunt straungers in forme aforesayd all and ev'ie such p'sons and none other whiche herafter during the sayd terme by the sayd Will'm Tipper, his executors and assignes, or by his or their sufficient deputie or deputies under the hand and seall of the sayd Will'm Tipper shalbee named and appoynted, but also shall not in any wyse suffer or p'mit any p'son or p'sons not beeyng appoynted as is aforesayd to take uppon him or them the hosting, lodgeng, or soiournyng of suche m'chaunt straungers. Provyded always, and our will and pleasure is that the m'chaunts of Italy beyng Italians borne

now inhabiting and com'orant or dwellyng within o^{r} realme of England or teritories of the same or whiche hereafter shalbee com'orant or dwelling within this o^{r} realm of England or territories of the same shall and may hoste and dwell together as heretofore they have doone, vsing no colo^{r} or deceipt by hosting any other m'chaunt straungers anything herein conteyned to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Provyded also that this o^{r} graunt or anything herein conteyned shall not bee hurtfull or p'iudiciall to the laws in o^{r} citty of London, comonly called the Stilyard or Guyldhall Teutonicor', or to the m'chaunts there inhabiting together, but that it shalbee lawfull for them in lyke mann' to hoste together as in tymes past they have doone, anything herein to the contrarie notwithstanding. And moreov' of o^{r} especiall grace to the intent that this o^{r} gyft graunt authoritee and lycence may bee of the better force and take the better effect, o^{r} will and pleasure is, and we will and com'aund by these p'nts all justices, maiors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all and singler other o^{r} officers, ministers, and subiects to whom it shall app'tein that they and ev'ie of them doo from tyme to tyme ayd, help, and assist the sayd Will'm Tipper, his executors, administrators, deputies, and assignes, and ev'ie of them by all lawfull meanes for the better enjoyeng and execuc'on of this o^{r} p'nt graunt in all things lawfull, according to the teno^{r} and trew meanyng of the same. And further for the better accomplisheme't of this o^{r} graunt, and to the inte't y^{t} lawes and statutes heretofore made for the hosting of m'chaunt straungers may more duly bee put in execuc'on, therefore we of o^{r} especiall grace certayn knowledge and mere moc'on have gyven and graunted, and by these p'nts doo gyve and graunt to the sayd Will'm Tipper and his assignes full power and authoritee that they and ev'y of them by therself or their sufficient deputie or deputies to bee appoynted as aforesayd, shall and may from tyme to tyme during the sayd terme of twenty-one yeres searche and enquier or cause to be searched of all offences that shall from hensforthe happen to be com'ytted or doone agaynst any the lawes and statutes of this realme toucheng the hosting, lodgeng, or soiourning of m'chaunt straungers.

NUMBER XXXI.

[*A LETTER SENT FROM THE BURGESSES OF ANTWERP TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.*][1]

Sir, Where of late dayes we the Burgeses and Merchauntes of this Towne, and usinge trafficque in England, and there residente have found them greived and complayned to us for that William Tipper, citizen of London, hath lately enterprised to constrayne Emanuell Demetrius, Martin de la Fayle, and John van den Beke, all merchaunts of this towne, resiaunte and dwellinge with wif and children at London, to forsake their lodginge and dwellinge and to make them to lodge with such hostes Englishmen as he shoulde thinke good, to have the oversighte, authoritie and governnaunce over all the goodes, affaires, and merchaundizes that they woulde sell and utter there, and to make them paye (above the excessive gabells and tolles which they are compelled to paye) yet moreover a certeine newe ymposition or exaction of ij grotes sterlinge of everye pounde, and this by force (as we take it) of a certeine graunte obteined under pretence of olde established. And where the said olde ordinances have never bene put in execution there against the merchaunts of this towne, and that the said graunte late obteyned is directly against the intercourse and treaties made and concluded betwene England and this province, by which it is expressly declared and concluded that the inhabitaunts, as well as thone province or realme as thother, shalbe egallye and reciprocallye intreted and with the like immunities and liberties beside that the said graunte, as it is to us reported is a kinde of greate bondage directly against the liberty of trafficque, a thinge newe and againste the mutuall treatyes. And for as much as we do not suppose that on our parte we have given occasion of any innovac'on or breache of the agreement and treaties so solemnly on both partes concluded and determined, So it is that in favour of our merchauntes there resiante, and to advance the mutual trade and reciprocall trafficque, we could not but advertize your L. thereof, besechinge you that it will please you to be a meanes to her most excellent Majestie that she will cause order to be given that the said innovac'ons may be abolished and adnichillated (*sic*) in respecte of our merchaunts, so much the rather for that we understand that other nations are exempted to the intente that the said treaties as well of the intercourse as other may be inviolablye mainteyned and kepte, and our merchauntes resiant there may be free of all newe bondage and ymposic'ons. S^{r}. after a hartye comendac'on we praye the Creatour to take your L. in his singular protection. From Andwerpe, the vij day of September, 1578.—Yo^{r} L. Wellwillers.

THE BURGHMASTERS AND ECHEVINS AND COUNCELL OF THE TOWNE OF ANDWERPE.

To my Lord the L^{d} Maior
of the Citty of London.

[1] S. P. Dom. Elizabeth cxxx. 25, fo. 26.

NUMBER XXXII.

A PETITION OF THE FRENCHE CHURCH IN NORWICH TO MY L: BP: OF NORWICH.[1]

My Honorable Lord, These are to certifie your Ldp: concerning Peter Truye of St. Laurents, and Nicholas de Corte of St. Paul's Parish, both Allien Strangers, and not free Deneisons (for ought that we can learne) that the former was suspended from our Communion upon y^e^ 7: of December, and the latter upon the 12: of April, 1601. The Causes moving us were these. First their scandalous not conforming in matters of Contribution to the necessities of our Congregation, others stumbling at their example, and we notwithstanding bound, both by the order of our Discipline, as also because we may not be chargeable to the Cittye, to discharge all necessary duties, for the maintenance of our owne Minister, and Poore, and Student for the Ministerie and Ministers widdowe, &c: Secondly, their scandalous departing from us to the English Churche without anie just cause and after a closse and unseemly manner, all refractarie persons having them for examples: as some have threatned to forsake us, as soon as anie thing hath binne said or donne, contrarie to their humors. Lastly y^r^ Contumacie, partly in not appearing, when they were called to answere, partly in not yelding to the admonitions and exhortations of our Consistorie. And thus have they continued about the space of 7: yeares, notwithstanding all our endeavours to the contrarie: communicating in y^r^ owne Parishes, being suspended from the Communion among us, and never contributing to anie necessitie of our Church, whereas all of us are charged with parochiall duties, for the maintenance of y^e^ English Ministrie, as well as they. Our humble sute therefore unto your Ldp: is, that it would please your Honor (so farre as you may) to help us, in the bringing home of these two strayed sheep unto their owne Shepefold: as also not to suffer anie other to go away from us, upon such sinister occasions. Considering it would open a windowe to all inordinate and refractarie persons, and that if but a fewe of our ablest men for contribution, should happen to followe y^r^ example, the rest would not be able to bear y^e^ burden. We pray God, that it would please him to continue and multiplie his Blessings upon your Ldp: and your Honorable Familie.

Your L: Humble Petitioners the Minister and Elders of the French Congregation, and in y^e^ name of the rest.

P: DE LAUNE, M., JEAN TREMWALT, BAUDUIN BURGAR, JAQUES FORUESQUES, FRANCOIS DESPREZ.

[1] Camb. Univ. Lib., Baker MSS., Vol. 32, pp. 169-70.

NUMBER XXXIII.

LIVRE DE LA DISIPLINNE DE LEGLISE WALONNE DE NORWICH, DU V^E AVRIL, 1589.[1]

Police et Discipline,

Eclesiasticque obseruee es Eglises de la langue françoise recoeuillies en ce Royaume d'Angleterre soubz la protection de la Serenissime Royne Elizabeth, Que Dieu conserue en toute heureuse prosperité.

Pour bien gouuerner l'eglise de Dieu, il nest pas seullement besoin que la parolle et sacremens soient purement administrez, mais aussy quil y ait quelque police ou discipline, tant entre ceux qui en ont la conduite que les particulliers, a fin de conseruer la doctrine en sa pureté, garder vn bon ordre es assemblées eclesiasticques, contenir vn chacun en son deuoir, et que tous recoiuent aduertissement, reprehension, consolation, et subuention en leur necessité selon quil en sera besoin.

Des charges ordinaires en l'eglise.

Pour executer les choses susdites Dieu a institué plusieurs ministres en son eglise, comme d'Apotres, Prophetes, et aultres qui sont extraordinaires, et d'aultres ordinaires, desquels nous retenons quatre ordres propres pour la conduite de la dite eglise. Asscauoir des Pasteurs, des docteurs (la ou se trouueront hommes propres pour lexecution de telle charge, et autant que ledification de l'eglise le requerra), puis aussy des anciens et diacres.

Des Pasteurs.

1. La charge des pasteurs et ministres de leuangille est d'annoncer la parolle de Dieu et par jcelle endoctriner, admonester, exhorter et reprendre tant en publicq qu'en particulier, administrer les sacremens, et en commun (auec les aultres anciens choisis pour surueiller sur les moeurs et conduire leglise) mectre en vsage auec charité chrestienne[2] les admonitions et censures eclesiasticques à lendroit de ceux qui se destourneront de leur debuoir.

2. Nul ne se peult jngerer de soy mesme en ceste charge, et ny doit estre admis sans vocation legitime.

3. Il est requis selon le conseil de l'Apostre que celuy qui sera appellé en telle charge soit pur en doctrine, et susfisanment instruict, propre à enseigner son troupeau en editfication, et fermer la bouche aux contredisans.

4. Quil soit jrreprehensible, bien conduisant sa famille, quil ayt bon tesmoignage mesme de ceux de dehors.

[1] British Museum, Eg. MSS. 2568. First printed by Miss Toulmin Smith in Norf. A. Misc: Vol. II. i. 91.
[2] Fo. 1 dorso.

5. Quil soit examiné et aprouué premierement par les ministres, anciens, et diacres, puis nonmé au peuple, et finallement receu auec le consentement de toute l'eglise qui le vouldra emploier, ou la plus grande et saine partie dicelle.

6. L'ordre qui sera suiuy en lelection des pasteurs sera tel : Des ministres, anciens, et diacres, ayans trouué estre expedient de proceder en lelection d'un ministre, en aduertiront publicquement leglise, l'exhortant de conioindre ses prieres auecq eux et à ceste fin sera selebré le jeusne publicq.

7. En apres les ministres, anciens, et diacres s'assembleront pour donner leurs suffrages et choisir en bonne conscience deuant la face de dieu celluy quils jugeront estre le plus propre pour vne telle charge. Que si l'eglise estoit entierement destituée de ministres, les anciens et diacres pourront appeller auecq eux quelques ministres des aultres eglises telz quilz aduiseront bon estre.

8. Celuy qui sera ainsi choisy deuant que d'estre nonmé au peuple, apres diligente jnquisition faicte de sa vie et conversation, sera premierement examiné des principaux[1] points de la doctrine par les ministres, anciens, et diacres de l'eglise, et aultres qu'ilz pourront appeller auecq eux, selon quilz cognoistront estre expedient.

9. L'examen faict de la vie et doctrine, luy sera donné texte de l'escriture, vne ou plusieurs fois, pour estre ouy deuant la mesme compagnie qui aura assisté audit examen, laquelle jugera sil sera propre a enseigner l'eglise en ediffication.

10. Et oultre il protestera d'aprouuer et signera les points de doctrine exposez en la confession de foy receüe es eglises protestans, de ne sen esloigner aucunement, ne mesme de la forme, d'enseigner pure et simple, et pareillement quil maintiendra l'ordre estably pour le gouuernement et conduite dicelleci eglises, lequel aussi pour cest effect il signera. Et la confession de foy laquelle on soubz signera sera celle qui a present est receüe par le synode des eglises de france, jusques à ce quil en soit autrement aduisé, et sans prejudicier à la liberté des eglises icy refugiées, ny les vouloir astraindre à la forme dicelle que selon les occurrences et necessité dicelles eglises elles n'en puissent dresser vne autre forme.

11. Cest examen ainsi parfaict, en vn jour de dimanche qui sera aduisé par les ministres, anciens, et diacres, il fera vn sermon au peuple, apres lequel vn des autres ministres aduertira l'eglise que le frere est nonmé par l'aduis susdit pour estre ministre en ceste eglise. Et pourtant qu'auecq prieres et invocation du nom de dieu ils examinent, silz ont aucune chose à proposer contre luy, soit en vie ou en la doctrine, ou aultrement a remonstrer sus le faict de lelection, ce qu'ilz pourront faire dedans quinze jours en aduertissans le consistoire.

12. Sil ny a point dopposition, sera aduerty le superintendent de leglise qui sera à pouruoir, là où par authorité de sa Maiestie il y en aura d'ordonnez, duquel sera demandé l'aprovation et consentement.

13. Puis le ministre nonmé sera de rechef presenté à leglise[2] au jour assigné, et receu auec prieres et oraisons accoustumees ensemble auec l'imposition des mains.

14. Les oppositions, si aucunes y en a, seront examinées en la crainte de dieu par les ministres, anciens, et diacres et autres qui auront assisté à ladite nomination, lesquelz aduiseront si elles doibuent estre admises ou nom : et si besoin est en prendront le conseil du superintendent es lieux ou il y en aura d'estabiiz, aultrement les freres demanderont aduis de la classe ou des eglises voisines : et quant aux eglises qui auront besoin d'estre pourueües d'ailleurs, veu l'estat present et sans prejudice pour l'aduenir elles s'adresseront aux freres de leglise de Londres, pour

[1] Fo. 2. [2] Fo. 2 dorso.

faire le choix et examen de celuy qui seroit propre pour l'eglise qui en aura besoin, lequel estant enuoyé, ouy, et approuué par l'eglise qui le requis, sera admis et estably en sa charge.

15. Si celuy qui sera appelle et choissi a desia exercé le ministere ailleurs, ce sera assez quil en ayt bon et suffisant tesmoignage, affin que l'eglise soit asseurée tant de sa doctrine que de sa conuersation, et qu'aussy rien ne l'empesche d'exercer son ministere en toute liberté et asseurance. Ce neantmoins qu'il ait l'aprobation tant des ministres, anciens, et diacres que du peuple, et mesme du superintendent la ou il y en aura d'estabiiz.

16. Les ministres ne pourrout pretendre primauté ou domination les vns sur les aultres, laquelle Regle sera aussi obseruée aux aultres ordres et charges eclesiasticques.

Les Vices qu'il ne fault supporter en vn ministre.

17. Heresie, schisme, rebellion contre l'ordre eclesiasticque, symonie, brigues pour auoir charge en leglise ou occuper[1] le lieu d'un aultre; faulceté, pariure, paillardise, larcin, yvrongnerie, batterie punissable par le magistrat, vsure, et tout crime qui meriteroit punition par le magistrat ou separation de leglise.

Aultres Vices plus supportables es ministres, pourueu qu'en estans aduertis ilz ne soient incorrigibles.

18. Façon estrange denseigner, curiosité a churcher questions friuolles, negligence à estudier principalement en l'escriture sancte, negligence a reprendre les vices, resentant flaterie, negligence es choses requises en leur charge, scurrilité, paroles oyseuzes ou iniurieuses, menterie, temerité, cautelle, chichete, cholere, tanserie, dissolution en habits ou gestes, dances, jeux scandaleux et defendus par les loix, et aultres semblables.

19. Si deuant que proceder à l'election ou approbation le personnage estoit conuaincu de crimes punissables par le Magistrat, comme larcin manifeste, meurtre, crime de leze maiesté, ou aultre grandement scandaleux à leglise, il ne sera poinct passé oultre en lelection. Qui sil est desia receu et admis en sa charge, neantmoins le faict communiqué au superintendent, sil y en a, et auec le consentement de l'eglise, il doit estre deposé, encores que telz faictz eussent esté commis non seullement deuant son election mais du temps de son ignorance, et ce au cas que demeurant au ministere il aporte plus de scandalle a l'eglise que d'edification; de quoy le consistoire et aultres par eulx appellez cognoistront. Quand est des moindres faultes on suiura l'ordre accoustumé et declaré par nostre Seigneur Jesus Christ en Sainct Math. 18.

Le second ordre que est des Docteurs.

1. L'office de docteurs est aussi de maintenir entre les[2] fidelles la vraie et saine doctrine, et pouruoir par tous moiens quelle ne soit corrompue par erreur, ignorance, ou par faulces opinions, sans touteffois s'estandre es consolations, admonitions et reprehentions, ne s'emploier a lexercice de la dissipline. Pourtant leur deuoir est de sonder diligemment les escritures et en exposer brieuement le vray sens, s'opposer aux hereticques et refuter leurs erreurs, tant par leçons que par escrit, et façonner les proposans qui se disposeront au seruice de dieu par leçons, propositions, et disputes, pour la conseruation du ministere de l'eglise.

2. Si celuy qu'on vouldra eslire a exercé ceste charge en aultres eglises il pourra estre receu, auec le tesmoignage de la vie et doctrine quelles luy auront rendu, par lapprobation touteffois des ministres, anciens, et diacres, lesquelz aussi en communicqueront au superintendent des eglises, ou il y en aura d'ordonnez, sans qu'aucun sy puisse ingerer de soymesme.

[1] Fo. 3. [2] Fo. 3 dorso.

3. Mais sil na encores este emploié en telle charge, il sera bon, oultre le tesmoignage de la vie et conversation, quil face quelques lectures en la presence des plus doctes, mesmement en langues et en la theologie, tant de leglise qui le vouldra appeller, qu'autres à ce appellez par le consistoire, par lesquelz aussi il sera examiné des principaux points de la doctrine chrestienne, presidera aussi à quelques actes de disputes des proposans et aultres escoliers et luy mesmes, par deux ou trois fois, soutiendra des theses, et resouldra les argumens proposez à l'encontre.

4. Cest examen ainsi faict, apres qu'il aura aprouué et signé la confession de foy auec l'ordre et police de leglise, laquelle aussy il promectra de maintenir, il sera receu auec le consentement du superintendent[1] sil y en a, et de la plus grande et saine partie des auditeurs.

5. A ce mesme ordre sont conioincts ceulx qui instruisent la jeunesse qui est la semence du sainct ministere et mesme de toute leglise. Leur deuoir est d'apprendre aux enffans à respondre au catechisme, les instruire aux langues et sciences qui sont les aydes pour paruenir a plus grande erudition. Et pourtant nul ne sera receu qui n'ait bon tesmoignage de sa vie et doctrine, et soit approuué par le consistoire.

6. Ilz communicqueront aux ministres des liures quilz vouldront lire a leurs enffans et de l'ordre qu'ilz tiennent à les enseigner, desquelz ils prendront conseil, et à ceste fin les ministres, accompagnez de quelques anciens et diacres, les visiteront du moins quatre fois par an, notamment ceux qui enseignent les langues, et prendra on garde que nul ne soit souffert denseigner qui ne soit de la communion, et qui ne soit approuué de l'eglise.

7. Les maistres d'escolle seront soigneux d'instruire les enfans qu'ilz enseignent en la vraye pieté, et les preparer à respondre au Catechisme en leur rang, selon l'ordre qui sera estably par les consistoires.

Le tiers ordre, qui est des Anciens, ou aussi il est traicte du gouuernement de leglise.

1. La charge des anciens, desquelz auec les ministres le consistoire est composé, est de veiller sur toute leglise et vn chacun dicelle en particullier, de conduire l'eglise en commun auec les ministres sans que l'un puisse vsurper domination sur l'autre au gouuernement de l'eglise;[2] entretenir bon ordre es saintes assemblées, faire les admonitions et corrections eclesiasticques, tant en particullier qu'au consistoire, selon lexigence du cas.

2. Pour lelection diceux on suiura le mesme ordre que dict a esté pour les ministres, ne sera toutefois necessaire qu'ilz soient autant auancez en scauoir, ny propres à traicter l'escriture, ny pareillement en aduertir le superintendent, ny de celebrer le jeusne; mais principalement on aura esgard quilz soient sains en la foy, gens graues, prudens, de vie honneste, sans reproche, et zelateurs de l'auancement de la gloire de Dieu.

3. Et combien que generallement ilz doiuent auoir loeil sur toute leglise, toutefois afin que tout ce face sans confusion, leur charge sera departie par quartiers, estant speciallement chacun ancien commis sur un quartier; et aura chacun ancien par escript les noms de tous ceulx de son quartier.

4. Ilz s'assembleront auec les ministres vne foys du moins la semaine, a jour et heure conuenable, pour aduiser en commun aux affaires, tant ce que touche le general de l'eglise que les membres particulliers d'icelle.

5. Nul dentre eux ne pourra amener son prochain deuant l'eglise pour l'accuser de faultes secrettes et particullieres, sinon qu'il apparoisse qu'il l'ait premierement aduerty suiuant lordre

[1] Fo. 4. [2] Fo. 4 dorso.

prescript par nostre sauveur au 18 de sainct Math., lequel ilz tascheront de faire obseruer, tant pour leur regard que pour les particulliers de leglise.

6. Mais si les faultes sont publicques et scandaleuses,[1] ou que les delinquans eussent mesprisé les admonitions de leurs freres, continuans en leurs faultes, l'office des anciens sera d'en aduertir le consistoire, par laduis duquel pourront estre admonestez et exhortez a vn vray amendement de vie.

7. Les anciens ne pourront, pour quelque cause que ce soit, appeller aucun au consistoire par leur aucthorité priuee, ains seullement par laduis de la compagnie ; sinon que le delay apportast quelque prejudice à l'eglise de dieu, dont touteffois lancien communicquera auec le pasteur et deux ou trois anciens.

8. Quand ceux qui ayans failly comparoistront, si les faultes meritent seullement vne simple admonition, leur sera faicte vne remonstrance aimable pour les amener a repentence, de laquelle donnans tesmoignage seront laissez en la paix de l'eglise.

9. Mais si par les admonitions on ne profitoit rien, afin de les humilier tant plus, et les induire à vraye recognoissance, on leur denoncera qu'ilz ayent a s'abstenir de la sainte Cene pour vn temps, et jusqu'a ce qu'on voye en eux vn vray amendement de vie.

10. Quant est des aultres faultes qui sont publicques et grandement scandalleuses à toute leglise ou grande partie dicelle, apres les remonstrances faictes à celluy qui aura failly, sil est touché de repentence, luy sera faict entendre que comme la faulte est publicque, aussi il se reconciliera à l'eglise publicquement, apres que par fruits dignes de Repentence on aura bon tesmoignage qu'il est desplaisant de son peche, et conuerty a dieu. Cependant pour leuer le scandalle il sera exclus et suspendu de la communion de la Cene, et mesme selon la qualité de la faulte, lutilité de l'eglise, et la disposition de la personne, le consistoire aduisera d'aduertir l'eglise[2] qu'un tel, ayant commis telle faulte, apres en auoir esté admonesté par le consistoire, a declaré auoir vraye repentence de ses faultes, et par tant qu'apres auoir esprouué sa repentence il sera receu par reconsiliation publicque ; et à ceste fin sera leglise aduertie de veiller sur luy, et prier dieu qu'il luy plaise faire la grace que ce qu'il a proteste de bouche, il le sente aussi de coeur, et le testifie par vrais effectz et fruits dignes de repentence.

11. Que si aucuns estoient tellement endurcis quilz ne voulussent faire leur profit des corrections et retranchemens de la saincte Cene, ains continuassent en leur opiniastreté et malice, il sera besoin de proceder jusques à l'excommunication et retranchement public de leglise.

12. Deuant que venir à l'excommunicquation, qui est le dernier remede es censures eclesiasticques, les ministres et anciens aduiseront prudemment à tous aultres moyens de ramener le frere desuoié au bon chemin, comme par les prieres et admonitions particullieres des freres qui ont la crainte de dieu ; tellement qu'ilz ne procederont à icelle, sinon auec grande maturité de jugement, et pour causes dimportance, et quant il ny aura aultre moyen de garir la playe tant de l'eglise que du frere.

13. Partant le frere sera denoncé du moins par trois dimanches distans de quinze en quinze jours, le premier desquelz il ne sera declaré par son nom. Ains en general leglise sera aduertie de prier pour vn frere qui estant[3] coulpable de grandes faultes, jusques à present est demouré incorrigible, et lequel par laduis du consistoire se trouueroit digne dexcommunication et retranchement total, sinon quil se retourne par vraie repentence de ses faultes.

[1] Fo. 5. [2] Fo. 5 dorso. [3] Fo. 6.

14. Les aultres dimanches sera nonmé et sa faulte speciffiée, auec aduertissement à leglise de prier dieu pour luy, et ladmonester de son deuoir ; et si quelqu'un appercoit quelque signe de vraie repentance, ou cognoist aultre legitime empeschement pourquoy on ne procedast à ladite excommunicquation, qu'il en aduertisse les ministres et anciens de leglise.

15. Si toutes ces dilligences ne proffitent de rien, a jour certain, dont il sera aduisé par le consistoire, sera excommunié et retranché du corps de l'eglise, auec prieres et inuocation du nom de dieu ; les freres estans aduertis d'y prendre exemple et sabstenir de la communication familiere de telles personnes, affin qu'ilz ne soient tentez de Satan ; et que ceux qui ont esté retranschez soient humiliez par honte, sans touteffois desister, l'occasion sen presentant, et les aduertir de leur salut.

16. Et comme lune des fins de l'excommunication est de ramener les pecheurs à repentance quant dieu fera la grace au frere excommunié de se repentir, les ministres et anciens ayans cognu, tant par ce quilz en pourront juger que par le tesmoignage des freres, vn vray amendement en luy, en aduertiront leglise par le consentement de laquelle ilz le recepuront publicquement, apres recognoissance de ses faultes auec joie, action[1] de graces, et prieres, selon le formulaire qui sensuict :—

Priere pour la reconciliation des excommuniez.

Seigneur dieu et pere, duquel les misericordes sont infinies, et qui ne desire point la mort du pecheur, mais quil se convertisse et quil viue, puisque tu nous as donné ton filz bien aymé et accepté le sacriffice de sa mort pour la rancon de noz pechez, suiuant ce qui nous est enseigné que la joye est grande au Ciel pour la repentance des pecheurs, Nous te rendons graces de ta bonté et misericorde enuers nostre frere icy present, te prians luy faire ceste grace que de plus en plus par vne vraie repentance il soit du tout conuerty a toy, le lauant et purifiant au sang de ton filz nostre seigneur Jesus Christ ; et luy fay ceste faueur par ta misericorde de l'enter tellement en ton filz nostre seigneur Jesus et le conseruer au bercail de ton eglise, qu'il puisse auec nous tous perseuerer le reste de ses jours en la crainte de ton sainct nom, a lauancement de ta gloire et edification de ton eglise ; exauce nous pere de misericorde, au nom de ton filz nostre seigneur Jesus Christ. Amen.

17. En toutes les censures et aduertissemens il fault quil y aict vne telle moderation, que les corrections mesme soient medecines, de peur que le pauure pecheur ne soit englouty de tristesse

18. Ceux qui auront este rangez en la Communion des eglises refugiées en ce Royaulme, sil se verifie quilz soient retournez, ou ayent assisté aux jdolatries et superstitions papisticques, ne seront admis à la communion sans repentance publicque ; et quant a ceux[2] qui n'ayans esté de nostre Communion seroient tombez en pareilles faultes, sera assez quilz recognoissent leurs fautes au consistoire, promectans d'en satiffaire aux eglises en la communion desquelles ilz estoient, ou qui autrement en pourroient estre offencéez, selon l'ordre estably par les eglises ou ilz se trouueront.

19. Quand il y aura aucuns qui pour leur mauuaise vie auront esté chassez par lauthorité du Magistrat ou se seroient retirez d'eux mesme, ayans mené vne vie scandaleuse, Il sera bon que les eglises sen aduertissent l'une l'autre, afin que telles personnes n'entrent es autres troupeaux, pour les infecter et y apporter nouueaux scandalles.

20. Et dautant quil est bien necessaire, que ceux qui president sur les autres soient à tous en exemple de bonne vie, et neantmoings comme l'infirmité de l'homme est telle, pendant quil est

[1] Fo. 6 dorso.. [2] Fo. 7.

en ce pellerinage, quil est subiect a peché, fauldra aussi que les ministres, anciens, et diacres, ayent l'oeil les vns sur les aultres en toute charité, pour s'aduertir mutuellement de leur infirmitez.

21. Pourtant il y aura quatre jours en lannée, assçauoir de trois mois en trois mois, es-quelz les ministres, anciens, et diacres s'assembleront pour s'aduertir les vns les aultres des imperfections qui seroient en leur vie et conversation, et pareillement des negligences et aultres infirmitez en lexercice de leur charge ; a laquelle assemblée tous et vn chacun des ministres, anciens, et diacres, se submectront pour estre lun apres lautre aduertis ; ce qui seruira aussi bien a reprimer les calomnies et faulx rapports qu'on pourroit faire[1] contre aulcun d'iceulx, que pour corriger ceulx qui auroient commis quelque faulte. Et en telle assemblée en la fin de la Censure de Noel, il sera traicté par les anciens et diacres de l'entretenement des ministres, auec lesquels quelques vns d'entre eux auront au prealable communicqué en particulier pour le raporter à ceste compagnie la, et puis considerer quel default ilz pourroient auoir, pour y estre promptement pourueu.

22. En ladite assemblée se lira du moins vne fois l'an, de point en point, la discipline eclesiasticque.

23. Que nul ne reuele aux parties ny a autre ce qui aura este traicte au consistoire, principallement ce qui touchera l'honneur de quelqu'un, ou les afaires qui selon l'aduis et intention du consistoire ne deburont estre diuulguées, à peine de Censure telle que le consistoire aduisera.

24. Sil aduenoit qu'un fait ce proposast qui fut de telle difficulté que les ministres et anciens nen peussent accorder, ilz appelleront les diacres pour en auoir leur aduis. Que si encores par ce moyen la difficulté ne pourroit estre decidée, ilz en communicqueront aux freres des eglises estrangeres au jour ordonné par chasque mois pour l'assemblée desdites eglises, es lieux ou tel ordre peult estre obserué.

25. Les mesmes causes qui invitent deposition ou admonition et censure au ministre ont pareillement lieu en lancien.

26. Il y a cecy de difference en ces charges, que celle des ministres est perpetuelle, mais quant aux anciens et diacres, pour bonnes causes quilz proposeront dont les consistoires cognoistront, pourront estre deschargez auec le consentement de leglise, laquelle en sera pour cest effect aduertie.

27. Touteffois veu l'estat present des eglises, les anciens [2]et diacres continueront en leurs charges par lespace de trois ans, en telle sorte que chacun an il se face descharge et election nouuelle de la tierce partie des anciens et diacres. Sauf que ceulx qui vouldront continuer plus long temps en leurs charges en estans requis par le consistoire le pourront faire, veu que sil estoit possible il seroit besoin que ceste charge fust perpetuelle en leglise.

28. Le nombre des anciens ne prescrira point, ains demeurera en la liberté de l'eglise d'en eslire tel nombre quelle jugera estre necessaire.

Le Quatreiesme Ordre, qui est des Diacres.

1. La charge des diacres est d'auoir soin de tous les pauures, tant ceulx qui sont affligez de pauureté ordinaire que ceulx lesquelz par quelque occasion auroient besoin de subuention et secours extraordinaire, afin quilz recoiuent l'aide et consolation qui leur sera necessaire.

[1] Fo. 7 dorso. [2] Fo. 8.

2. Il y aura en chacque eglise deux bources, l'une pour les pauures, lautre pour lentretenement du ministere et aultres afaires de l'eglise, lesquelles bources se regleront l'une auec l'autre selon que lutilité et bien des eglises le requerra.

3. Ilz sassembleront du moings vne fois toutes les semaines, affin de pourueoir dun commun aduis à la necessité des pauures, et generalement de tout l'eglise, quant il sera besoin de quelque subuention, sans que rien puisse estre faict à part ny à la discretion d'un seul ; sinon que pour quelque necessité vrgente chacun deux pourra donner jusques a vn solz strelin.

4.[1] Lun des pasteurs y assistera et presidera en tant que faire se pourra ; et, en son absence, lun dentre eulx presidera en ladite assemblée, et chacun d'eux à son tour par ordre, pour ouyr les aduertissemens et remonstrances des freres, et recoeuillir leur aduis, et suiuant iceulx resouldra ce qui sera mis en deliberation.

5. Un d'entre eux qui pourra bien escrire et tenir compte aura charge du liure de mise et recepte, et pareillement vn aultre fera ladite mise et recepte de tous les deniers communs qui luy seront mis entre mains par ses aultres freres; et ce pour vn mois, lequel finy, leur succederont deux aultres pour tenir le liure et faire ladite recepte et mise.

6. Les diacres recepueront alternatifuement en la fin des assemblées les deniers des colectes donnez a lissue des eglises selon l'ordre dicelles.

7. A la fin de chacun sermon les deniers ainsi comme dessus receuz seront comptez en la presence de leur compagnie, et mis entre les mains de celuy qui tiendra la bource, et semblablement le liure de la recepte chargé par celluy qui sera deputé à cest effect.

8. Sil y a quelque difficulté dont ils ne puissent s'accorder ilz appeleront l'un des ministres ou l'ancien du cartier, dont il sera question pour la vuider ; et si cela ne suffit, ilz appelleront plusieurs ou le raporteront au consistoire.

9. Pour maintenir lhonneste liberté qui doit estre entre eux, il ne sera loisible a aucun de reueler ce qui aura esté dit entre eux, ny en communiquer à personne. sinon aux ministres et anciens et à ceulx dont il aura esté aduisé et conclud par entre'ux.

10.[2] Sil est question de quelque chose extraordinaire ou nouuelle, ilz en communicqueront au consistoire, sans laduis duquel ilz ne pourront rien innouer.

11. Le compte des diacres sera rendu au temps de la celebration, pourueu quil ne passe point trois mois, le jour de la Cene, à lissue du sermon d'apres mydy, en la presence de ceux qui y seront depputez du consistoire ; et en oultre le peuple sera aduerty et exhorté de se voulloir trouuer, mesmes aulcuns y seront expressement appellez par les anciens chacun en leur cartier.

12. Ilz porteront par chacque sepmaine les aumosnes es maisons des pauures, et s'enquerront soigneusement de leurs necessitez.

13. Chacun des diacres visitera tous les mois les familles de son cartier auec l'ancien qui en a la charge.

14. Dauantage, de trois mois en trois mois la moictié dentr'eux visiteront toutes les maisons pauures et affligées de l'eglises, pour cognoistre ceulx qui auront besoing d'augmentation ou diminution d'assistance, estans accompagnez de lun des ministres aultant que faire ce pourra.

[1] Fo. 8 dorso. [2] Fo. 9.

15. Leur charge ne sera perpetuelle non plus que des anciens. Ains pour causes raisonnables par eux proposees, desquelles la compagnie des ministres, anciens, et diacres jugera, pourront estre deschargez, apres que l'eglise y aura donné son consentement.

16.[1] Quant à l'election, descharge, ou deposition, si elle y eschet, sera suiui le mesme ordre qui a esté declaré pour le regard des anciens.

17. Il sera pourueu au nombre selon la necessité.

Du temps de ladministration de la parole de Dieu et du nombre des Sermons.

1. Pour lenseignement et continuelle instruction de leglise en la parole de dieu, on establira les predications, desquelles le nombre, les jours, et heures, seront laissez en la disposition des consistoires.

2.[2] Oultre cela sera retenu et diligemment practicqué l'usage du catechisme, pour l'instruction des enfans et des rudes qui se preparent à la communion de la sainte Cene, et mesme de tout l'eglise, qui sera exhortée de se trouuer, dont touteffois la forme est laissée en la prudence et discretion des consistoires.

3. Lusage des prieres extraordinaires au temps de laffliction sont laissez en la disposition des consistoires.

4. Le Jeusne semblablement sera celebré aux necessitez extremes de l'eglise, lequel ne sera souuent publié mais quant il en sera besoing sera auec toute solemnité denoncé le jour du dimanche precedent; puis le jour prochain deuant la celebration du jeusne le peuple y sera preparé et disposé, auec exhortation et prieres, et sera chacun aduerty soigneusement de laisser son oeuure et assister aux exercises de pieté qui seront establis par les consistoires.

5. Pendant le temps que leglise sassemblera quelqu'un deputé à ce faire lira à haute voix quelque liure du viel ou nouueau testament, durant laquelle lecture ce pourra quelque fois entremesler le chant de quelques pseaumes.

6. Les enfans de dix ans et au dessus, ou aultre aage conuenable selon le jugement des eglises, tant de lun que de lautre sexe, respondront le dimanche au catechisme.

7. Pour euiter confusion seront lesditz enfans distribuez[3] par certains ordres selon leurs cartiers et respondront chacun dimanche a leur rang, touteffois les enfans dudit aage se trouueront en la place qui leur est ordonnée, et viendront instruitz pour respondre si le ministre les interrogue; aussi bien que ceux qui seront particullierement ordonnez pour respondre cedit jour.

8. Les anciens auront loeil sur les enfans de leurs quartiers, chacun à son esgard, d'exhorter les parens et aultres ayans charges denfans, d'auoir soing de l'instruction de leurs enfans, et de les faire enregistrer auecq les autres pour estre instruits en publicq.

9. Quand les enfans auront esté suffisamment instruitz, tellement quilz pourront respondre du sommaire de la doctrine; lors ilz rendront raison de leur foy publicquement deuant leglise, et ainsi seront receuz auecq prieres pour communicquer a la sainte Cene du seigneur.

[1] Articles 16 and 17 are on the margin of the M.S., in a different hand writing. [2] Fo. 9 dorso. [3] Fo. 10.

10. Pour cest effect il y aura quatre jours ordonnez, assauoir les dimanches precedans les Cenes de Januier, Auril, Juillet, et Octobre, esquelz jours ils respondront, à la mesme heure que le Catechisme a accoustumé d'estre enseigné.

11. Oultre tous les exercices il sera bon, autant que faire ce pourra, quil ce face vne visite tous les ans de toutes les familles de leglise, et ce par le ministre et anciens des cartiers, afin d'exhorter vn chacun de profiter en la doctrine et pieté, et examiner comment on sacquite en cela de son deuoir ; demandant a vn chacun raison de sa foy.

De la Prophetie.

1. Toutes les fois quil plaira à dieu faire ouuerture à lusage[1] de la prophetie par la conferance et communication de ceux à qui dieu a donné le don d'interpretation des escritures, sera bon de mectre sur cest ordre comme on la veu par cydeuant praticqué en quelques eglises.

2. Nul ne sera admis à parler en publicq sinon ceux qui seront trouuez capables et suffisans pourre faire, dequoy le jugement demourera aux ministres des lieux, et aultres joinctz à la prophetie auec les anciens de l'eglise.

3. Les noms de ceux qui auront esté trouuez suffisans seront mis en vn catalogue, et chacun d'eux proposera en son ordre du texte, que les ministes des lieux et autres joincts à la prophetie auecq les anciens de leglise auront aduisé.

4. Celui qui proposera suiura lexposition de son texte, raportant ce qui sera propre à lexplication dicelluy, obseruant les doctrines qui y sont enseignées sans faire aucune disgression.

5. Il se contentera demploier trois quarts d'heure, affin de donner lieu aux aultres ausquelz dieu auroit donné quelque chose pour adjouster, et que par ce moyen le peuple ne soit trop longuement detenu.

6. Il sera permis a tous aultres qui auront esté jugez capables de prophetiser dadiouster à ce qui aura esté dit, et dissouldre telle question qui pourroit estre proposée sur la matiere ; touteffois on ce gardera d'user de redittes, ou proposer questions envieuses, ne seruans à edification.

7. La conclusion estant faicte par les prieres, il ne[2] sera licite à aucun d'user daddition nouuelle, mais, le peuple estant departy, tant le proposant que ceux qui auront adiousté, seront aduertis fraternellement s'il y auoit quelque chose à corriger en ce qui auroit esté par eux proposé, ce qui se fera par la compagnie de ceux qui se seront rangez à lexercice de la prophetie, et ceux des anciens qui se voudront la aussi trouuer, la ou on pourra examiner plus particullierement les difficultez qui pourroient estre, tant aux versions quinterpretations et doctrines en toute modestie et moderation chrestienne.

De la Proposition.

1. Et pour ce quil est necessaire de pourueoir à ce que le ministere soit entretenu par continuelle succession en leglise, il sera bon de jetter loeil sur ceux qui pourroient estre propres, et aduertir, tant ceux en la puissance desquelz ilz pourroient estre, qu'eux mesmes, a ce quilz soient dediez à vn oeuure si sainct.

2. Ceux qui se rangeront pour cest effect à la proposition s'assembleront vne fois du moins la sepmaine, en la presence du professeur et docteur en theologie, sil y en a en ladite eglise, sinon

[1] Fo. 10 dorso. [2] Fo. 11.

des ministres, anciens, et diacres, qui[1] sy pourront trouuer, explicquans à leur tour quelque liure de l'escriture qui leur sera assigné par le Consistoire.

3. Ilz tascheront en traictant lescriture de ce conformer, au plus pres quilz pourront, à la forme de prescher et exhorter conuenable a enseigner et edifier le peuple.

4. La proposition finie, celluy qui aura parlé sera aduerty de ce a quoy il a besoing de prendre garde, et accourragé de poursuiure de bien en mieux.

5. La ou il y auroict vn docteur seront les proposans exhortez de se trouuer aux lecons de theologie et aux disputtes, lesquelles[2] sil est possible seront dressées pour les rendre propres et conuaincre les contredisans, et se garder des tromperies, des sophistes, et hereticques.

Du Baptesme.

1. Le baptesme se fera à la fin de la predication, et ne sera administré par aultre que par le ministre.

2. Les noms des enfans baptisez seront enregistrez, auec les noms et surnoms de leurs peres et meres, et des parins et marines.

3. Sil se trouue quelques enfans illegitimes, deuant que les presenter, le Consistoire en sera aduerty, pour pourueoir au scandale qu'on pourroit venir.

4. On ne recepura pour parains aultres que gens fidelles, de sens et d'aage suffisant, et qui soient receuz à la communion de leglise, ou qui promettront de se ranger à icelle pour leffectuer au plustost que faire ce pourra, tenans vne mesme confession de foy auec nous; les aultres n'estans suffisans de faire promesse à leglise dinstruire les enfans comme il appartient.

5. Celuy qui aura à presenter son enfant au baptesme en aduertira prealablement lancien, ou en son absence le diacre de son quartier, ou le plus prochain, et luy declarera quelz parrains il prend pour tesmoings du baptesme et auoir soing de l'instruction de l'enfant.

6.[3] Ceux qui auront esté excommuniez ou suspendus publicquement de la Cene ne pourront estre admis pour parains et tesmoings au Baptesme. Mais dautant quil y en a aucuns qui auront esté suspendus pour quelque temps seullement au consistoire, et appert de leur repentance, ilz y pourront estre receuz par laduis dudit consistoire.

De la Cene.

1. Dautant que suiuant linstituttion de nostre seigneur Jesus Christ l'usage de la Cene doit estre frequent entre les fidelles, comme aussy il a esté obserué en leglise ancienne, jusques a ce que satan ayt renuersé ce sainct ordre, exigeant au lieu dicelle le sacriffice abominable de la messe, a cest cause le sainct sacrement de la Cene se celebrera en noz eglises tous les premiers dimanches des mois.

2. Lun des jours precedant la celebration de la saincte Cene se feront les prieres publicques, ausquelles sera conjoinct vn aduertissement aux fidelles des choses qui concernent le deuoir d'un chacun, tant pour le regard des assemblées eclesiasticques et exercices de pieté, que pour le reglement des familles et personnes particulieres, auec exhortation à chacnn de ce preparer comme il appartient à la communion de la saincte Cene.

[1] This is written in a different handwriting to the end of the article, evidently by the same person who added articles 16 and 17 on folio 9. [2] Fo. 11 dorso. [3] Fo. 12.

3. La predication et prieres au jour de la Cene acheuées, les ministres distribueront le pain et le vin par bon ordre et auec reuerence.

4. Le dimanche precedent la Cene leglise en sera aduertie, [1]affin que le peuple se dispose, et ce pendent que nul n'ayt a s'y presenter auant que dauoir faict profession de sa foy.

5. Quant aux estrangers et nouueaux venus, ilz sadresseront aux anciens de leurs quartiers pour estre proposez aux consistoire, ou ilz feront paroistre tesmoignage de leur eglise, si desja ilz ont esté receuz à la communion; et ou ilz n'auroient point esté auparavant receuz à la communion de quelque eglise, ilz nommeront des tesmoins qui puissent certiffier de leur bonne vie et conuersation. Puis estans instruitz, silz en ont besoing feront profession de leur foy auant que d'estre admis, affin que nul n'aproche de la Cene à sa condompnation.

6. Ceux qui se priuent et abstiennent volontairement de la Cene seront censurez, selon que le consistoire pourra cognoistre de la cause, distinguant ceulx qui le font pour quelques difficultez suruenuz en leurs espritz d'auec ceulx qui le font par mespris ou pour quelque mauvais regard et auecq continuation.

Des Mariages.

1. Les jeunes gens qui sont en bas aage ne peuuent contracter mariages sans le consentement de leurs peres et meres ou aultres en la puissance desquelz ils sont. Touteffois quant ilz auront peres ou meres tant desraisonnables quilz ne vouldroient consentir au bien et proffit manifeste de leurs enfans, le consistoire leur donnera aduis tel quil jugera estre conuenable; et quant à ceux qui sont hors de minorité, bien quilz eussent desia esté mariez ilz feront neantmoings [2]cest honneur à leurs peres et meres de ne contracter mariage sans leur en communicquer premierement, et à faulte de ce seront appellez au consistoire.

2. Tous fidelles en general, mesme ceulx qui sont en aage et jouissent de leurs droitz, seront aduertis de ne faire promesse de mariage, sinon en la presence de leurs parains, voisins, et aultres gens de bien.

3. Pour eviter plusieurs abus doresnauant, les promesses de mariage se recepuront aux consistoires, et feront les parties paroir de contract passé par deuant notaire, autant que faire ce pourra, quoy quil en soit en presence de tesmoings.

4. Tous mariages seront publiez par trois dimanches en l'assemblée de l'eglise sans qu'on en puisse aucunement dispenser.

5. Les mariages se celebreront deuant le presche en l'assemblée de l'eglise publicque, tant des jours de dimanche qu'autres, exceptez les jours de la Cene et du Jeusne publicq.

6. Pour garder lhonnestete et bien seance qui doit estre entre les chrestiens, les femmes vefues ne pourront estre receües à faire promesses de mariage plustost que quatre mois et demy apres le decedz de leurs maris, et les hommes seront exhortez d'attendre du moings quelques mois deuant que contracter nouueau mariage; duquel deuant les promesses ilz aduertiront le consistoire.

7. Si apres les annonces faictes les parties tardoient [3]plus de six sepmaines sans celebrer leurs mariages, ilz les fauldra admonester et scauoir les empeschemens qu'ilz peuuent auoir.

[1] Fo. 12 d. [2] Fo. 13. [3] Fo. 13 d.

Formulaire des promesses de mariage.

8. Apres linquisition faicte, si les parties sont libres et hors des degrez prohibez par les loix, et semblablement du consentement de leurs parens, et silz sont d'accord et se tiennent pour contens des clauses et conuenances de leur mariage, et la priere estant faicte, celuy qui recoit les promesses adressera son propos au futur espoux.

Vous., N., declarez deuant dieu en la presente compagnie que vous prenez pour vostre future femme et espouse N.; et comme telle vous promettez selon le commendement de dieu de l'aymer, entretenir, et en auoir soing en toutes choses et en quelque vocation ou condition quil plaira a dieu vous appeler, soit de santé ou maladie, prosperité ou aduersité, viuant auec elle (et les enfans qu'il plaira à dieu vous donner) en la crainte du seigneur, pour seruir à sa gloire et ediffication de l'eglise.

Et vous, N., declarez aussi deuant dieu en la presente assemblée que vous prenez N. ycy present pour vostre futur mary et espoux et comme tel vous promectez, selon lordonnance de dieu, de laymer et honnorer auec obeissance en auoir soing.

Vous promettez aussi l'un à lautre qu'apres que voz promesses auront este publiées en l'eglise, [1]selon la costume, vous ratiffierez les promesses faictes presentement deuant la face de toute leglise.

Dieu vous face la grace d'accomplir voz promesses auecq toute prosperité pour l'ediffication de leglise.

De la Visitation des Malades.

Dautant qu'on voit par experience que plusieurs sont nonchalans en leurs maladies, et aduersetz à chercher consolation en la parole de dieu, ayans plus de soing de secourir leurs corps que leurs ames et ne regardans point à la source des maladies, pour en chercher le remede ou et comme il appartient; tellement que souuent il aduiendra qu'aucuns meurent sans auoir doctrine, admonition, ou consolation, laquelle touteffois pour lors est plus necessaire que jamais: Pour ces causes un chacun sera aduerty de demander consolation des le commencement de sa maladye, sans attendre qu'il soit du tout pressé ou abatu; et à ceste fin fera entendre sa disposition à lancien ou diacre du quartier, a fin d'estre visité et consolé d'heure; et selon que lancien ou diacre cognoistra la necessité il en aduertira le pasteur, pour aller visiter le malade, ce que touteffois se fera à heure oportune, afin quil ne soit distraict de sa charge.

De la Sepulture.

1. Les morts seront honnestement ensepuelis et portez en terre, chacun au Cimitiere de la paroisse selon la coustume.

2[2]. Il ny aura aucune superstition ou pompe, touteffois il demeure en la liberte des parens et amis d'appeller telz quilz aduiseront pour le conuoy du deffunct.

3. On ne se hastera pas trop d'enterrer les morts, pour les inconueniens qu'on en a veu aduenir. Aussi pour euiter la corruption on ne les gardera trop longuement. Pourtant il sera bon de ne se point haster plus de douze heures au moings, auec grande consideration de la diuersité des maladies, et n'attendre plus de vingt quatre heures.

4. Les anciens et diacres aportiront par chacque mois au consistoire le nombre et noms de ceux qui seront decedez le mois precedent, tant des enfans qu'autres, et ce chacun en son quartier dont il sera faict registre garde au consistoire.

[1] Fo. 14. [2] Fo. 14 vo.

[Of the Officers.]

[1]*Forme de descharge.*

Comme la charge des anciens et diacres n'est pas perpetuelle en ceste eglise, ains selon l'exigence des temps et personnes, on descharge quelquefois et les vns et les aultres. Cest pourquoy les freres N. N. nous ayans requis en consistoire assemblé, auec les diacres, d'estre soulagez vn chacun d'eux en sa charge, apres auoir meurement consideré et pesé leurs raisons en la crainte du seigneur, nous auons trouué bon de condescendre à la demande d'un chacun desditz nommez, vous declarans que pendant le temps quilz ont exercé leurs charges, par la grace de dieu il se sont bien et fidellement acquitz de leur deuoir, et que [2]nous sommes d'auis de les tenir pour deschargez auecq vostre consentement. Que si quelqu'un a quelque raison au contraire, nous le prions de la faire entendre au consistoire dedans huict jours pour l'examiner en toute crainte de dieu, aultrement nous vous exhortons tous à prier dieu, auecques nous, à fin qu'il nous mecte au coeur par son esprit de vous nommer selon l'ordre qui est en cette eglise hommes propres pour seruir en la place des susdits, et a vous de les accepter pour le bien et auancement de l'eglise.

Forme de nomination.

Nous vous auons cy-deuant faict entendre que les ministres, anciens, et diacres de ceste eglise, estans assemblez, auroient esté dauis que N.N., moiennant vostre consentement, fassent deschargez de leurs charges ; et ensemble nous vous auons exhortez de prir dieu auec nous, afin que luy plust nous mettre au ceur par son esprit de vous nommer hommes propres et idoines pour continuer en la charge des dessusdits, Ainsi est il que nous, les ministres, anciens, et diacres, estans assemblez au nom de dieu, et apres l'invocation de son sainct nom, nous auons aduisé de vous nommer, N. N. ; vous prians tous et exhortans que sil y a quelque chose cogneue d'aucun de vous qui empeschastq ue tous ou quelqu'un des dessus nommez ne peust ou ne deust exercer les dites charges, que[3] (pour toute la sepmaine il en donne aduertissement au consistoire, ou a quelqu'un de ceux qui ont la charge en l'eglise) ; a fin que les raisons estans examinees en la crainte de dieu, on puisse proceder en[4] la confirmation des dessusdits nommez, ou bien desister, selon qu'il sera trouué expedient pour le bien et edification de l'eglise.

De ceste forme se peult recoeuillir celle qu'on doit garder en la nomination des ministres de leuangille.

Forme de confirmation.

Comme dimanche dernier nous vous fismes entendre ceux que le consistoire auec les diacres auoient choisis pour N. N. en ceste eglise, afin que par vous ilz fussent acceptez ou refusez, selon les causes d'oposition qui par vous pourroient estre mises en auant ; ainsi est il que huict[5] jours estans passez, nous n'auons extendu ni seu qui est la cause que presentement nous, estans conioints auec vous, ayans nommé les dessusditz, et vous les ayans acceptez et confirmez par vostre silence, nous les acceptons et confirmons auec vous tous, selon l'ordre de ceste eglise comme il sensuict. N. N.

Pour les Ministres.

Vous donques N. (appellé à la vocation de pasteur),[6] promettez deuant dieu et son eglise que vous luy seruirez fidellement au ministere (de son St. Euangile),[7] auquel vous estes appellez, annoncant purement la parolle de dieu pour edifier leglise (et administrant es S[ts] Sacramens selon l'institution de Jesus Christ);[8] et que vous n'abuserez point de sa doctrine (ceste charge)[9]

[1] 1611, Ceste forme sera leüe auec des termes propres a la coustume de n're eglise de Norwich. [2] Fo. 15. [3] Qu'il en donne advertisemt dedans le terme du prochain consistoire. Note that these words have been added in the same writing as the addition of 1611, and that the words within the brackets (also added in 1611) were underlined at the same time. [4] Fo. 15 d. [5] Where "huict" is, there has been an erasure, and "huict" inserted in different ink, and on the margin appears "opposition ni empeschement quelconque de vostre part, ny d'ailleurs. [6] Words within brackets added in a later hand. [7] Idem. [8] Idem. [9] Idem.

pour seruir a voz afections charnelles, ne pour complaire à homme viuant, mais[1] que vous en reserez en saine conscience pour seruir à sa gloire et vtilité de son peuple, auquel vous estes debteurs. Vous promettez aussi de garder les ordonnances eclesiasticques et la discipline receüe en ceste eglise; et en ce que par icelle il vous est donné charge d'amonnester ceux qui auront failly, vous en acquiter loyaument, sans donner lieu à hayne, faueur, vengence, ou aultre affection charnelle, et en general de faire ce quil appartiendra à vous et fidelles ministres. Item vous promectez de garder et maintenir autant qu'en vous sera le bien et conservation de ce Royaume, procurer en ce que vous sera possible la paix et vnion dicelluy, et ne consentir aucunement à ce qui pourront contreuenir.

Pour les anciens.

Vous N. N., appellez à la charge d'ancien, promettez à dieu et à son eglise que vous luy seruirez fidellement et aurez loeil sur tous ceux qui sont du trouppeau de ceste eglise, et principalement ceux qui vous seront commis et baillez en charge; procurerez autant qu'en vous sera, tant par exemple de vie, que par admonitions fraternelles qu'un chacun porte reuerence à la parole de dieu, assiste aux predications et aultres exercices de pieté, en randant son debuoir à dieu et à son prochain; empescherez les scandalles, procurerez la paix et vnion de tout l'eglise en general, et d'un chacun en particulier. Que vous n'abuserez point de ceste charge pour seruir a voz affections et conuoitises, ny pour plaire à homme viuant, mais cheminerez en pure conscience pour seruir à la gloire de dieu et edification de cette eglise. Vous promectez aussi de garder les ordonnances eclesiastiques et la discipline receue en ceste eglise, mesmement en ce que par icelle vous est donné charge d'admonnester ceux qui auront failly et tenir secretz[2] les affaires du consistoire, sans donner faueur à aucune partie, reueller audit consistoire ce qui sera besoing, et vous en acquiter loyaument sans donner lieu à hayne ny faueur, vengence, ou affection charnelle, mais y proceder fidellement, et faire tout ce qui apartient a vn loyal seruiteur de dieu et de son eglise. Item vous promettez de garder et maintenir autant qu'en vous fera le bien et conseruation de ce royaume,[4] procurer en ce que vous sera possible la paix et vnion diceluy, et ne consentir aucunement à ce qui y pourroit contreuenir.

Pour les diacres.

Vous N. N. promectez à dieu et à son eglise à seruir fidellement enla charge en laquelle vous estes appellez, auoir soing des pauures et des malades, leur subuenir selon vostre voccation, et leur administrer selon ce qui vous aura este mis en main, les recommander ou le moyen vous sera donné, vous portans loyaument tant en la recepte qu'en la mise et dispensation des deniers qui auront esté donnez pour iceulx, et rendre compte toutes et quantes fois qu'il sera besoing. Item vous promettez de garder toutes les ordonnances eclesiasticques, et la discipline receues en ceste eglise, en tout ce qui apartiendra en ceste charge vous le raporterez tout en commun à la compagnie des aultres diacres, sans rien faire a vostre fantasie par faueur ou hayne, ne donnans lieu à voz appetitz et affections mauuaises, ains distribuans sans exception de personnes ou la necessité le requerra, vous portans en [3]toutes choses comme bons et loyaux seruiteurs de dieu. Item vous promectez de garder et maintenir autant qu'en vous sera le bien et conseruation de ce royaume,[4] procurer en ce qui vous sera possible, la paix et vnion diceluy, et ne consentir aucunement à ce que y pourroit contreuenir.

Priere auec limposition des mains.

Le dieu de paix, qui par le sang du testament eternel a ramené des morts, ce grand pasteur des brebis nostre seigneur Jesus Christ, vous conferme en toute bonne oeuure pour faire sa volonté, afin que ce que vous ferez luy soit agreable, par Jesus Christ son filz nostre seigneur, auquel soit honneur et gloire a jamais. Amen.

[1] Fo. 16. [2] Fo. 16 d. [3] Fo. 17. [4] This word has been erased and "estats" placed in the margin.

Des Colloques et Assemblees generales.

1. A fin d'entretenir la pureté de vie et doctrine, et ensemble lordre et vnion des eglises, il se fera d'an en an ou autre temps conuenable vne assemblée des deputtez de toutes les eglises de la langue francoyse qui seront en ce royaume, ou chacque eglise enuoyera vn ministre et vn ancien garny de memoires et instructions aprouuées et signez par le consistoire, sans neantmoings oster la liberté aux ministres et anciens d'y proposer comme d'euxmesmes ce quilz trouueront estre expedient.

2. Le ministre qui aura presidé en lassemblée precedente fera la priere, et au deffault dicelluy le ministre du lieu ; apres laquelle se fera nouuelle election d'un president et d'un escriuain.

3. Quant à diuerses questions et faictz particuliers proposez [1]par les frères, ilz seront escris et enregistrez quant ilz porteront consequence, et seront juger vtiles pour la generalité des eglises. Mais quant aux autres de moindre consequance, chacun se souuiendra de lauis et conseil donné en la presente assemblée pour en faire raport à son eglise, et s'en seruir comme on cognoistra estre tres bon.

4. Les anciens du lieu auquel le coloque sera assemblé y pourront aussi assister, touteffois il ny aura qu'un dentre eux auec les ministres qui ait voix deliberatiue, pour euiter confusion.

5. Finalement il y aura vne censure aimable et fraternelle de tous les deputtez, tant ministres qu'anciens, esquelles les eglises pourront mettre en auant ce quelles auront à dire touchant leur pasteurs, et les pasteurs au contraire.

Conclusion.

Ce articles de discipline ont esté dressez et aprouuez par les ministres, anciens, et diacres des eglises francoyses recoeuillies en Angleterre, ausquelz il ne sera permis à aucun de rien changer ou innouer de son authorité particuliere ; toutefois il y a plusieurs articles qui ont esté dressez pour raison des circonstances des lieux, des temps, et des personnes, qui pourroient es eglises estre changez, moyennant que ce soit par bon[2] ordre et deliberation commune. Nous exhortons neantmoings tous les freres du troupeau de se ranger volontairement à cest ordre, lequel nous a semble le meilleur et plus propre pour ledification des eglises quil nous a donnez en charge. Supliant bien humblement nostre bon dieu et pere par nostre sauueur vnicque nostre seigneur Jesus Christ, quil luy plaise estendre sa saincte benediction pour nous faire tous viure en vnion de doctrine, estans liez de charité mutuelle, et ainsi que de mesme coeur et volonté nous paracheuions nostre course à son honneur et gloire à ledification de leglise et nostre salut. A luy soit honneur et gloire et benediction à jamais, par Jesus Christ nostre sauueur, en la communion du sainct esprit.

[3]Ce jourdhuy, 29 d'Apuril a°. 1589, ces presents articles de ceste discipline ont esté leus en la presence des ministres, anciens, et diacres, de ceste eglise de la langue françoise, recueillye en Norwiche soubz la protection de la Serenissime Royne Elizabeth ; que dieu garde longuement et heureusement. Lesquels estants approuuez ont esté semblablement par eux signez pour plus grande approbation diceux.

Jan Marie, ministre

N. Basnage, Jz., ministre

Louys Desbonnets. 1589, anchiens

Lauren Herchar, ancien

Jaq. X baquelar

Chaque le Rouge, ancien

Jose X destaille, acien.

Simon de Lespaulx

[1] Fo. 17 dorso. [2] Fo. 18. [3] This paragraph is in another handwriting, evidently written at Norwich when the first signatures were subscribed.

Jaques Polyander, ministre[1]
Pierre de Laune, ministre
Philippe Delmé, ministre — Jacques le franc, ministre
Pierre D'Assigny, ministre
Isaac Clement, ministre, 13 Fev., 165. [Ill.][2] — Jacob Stockmans, ministre
L: acaux, pasteur, le 1 Mars, 1688.
D. Baldy, ministre, le 14 Septemtre, 1712.

[3]Paul X Soullon, diacre — Jaque polet, diacre
Jaque Faruacque, diacre — Jan de Lescluse, diacre
Pierre X Gossart, diacre — Jan fieuue, diacre
Adrian de Le me, diacre

Ce xvi de Juing, 1590, ces articles ont esté signez derechef par les diacres et anciens de cest an p'nt.

Jan de Houueingneu — Jacque X hayge
Robert Godart, ancien
Jan le Febure, ancien
Maximilien de Rieu, ancien — Le 14 de Juin, 1593, ceste discipline
Nouey X Leurent, diacre — a esté sygnez p' les anciens et diacres
Jacque Laigniel, diacre — quy sout en charge
Jan Mortelette, diacre — Noe X Lorent
Jan X le Leu, diacre

Guilla'me Ployart, anchin — De 5 doctobre, 1594.
Bastien Bornar, anchin — Chrystien Cornylle, an'ge
Jaq' Watelyer, anchyen — Liennart de herissart
Nycollas . . . . . [*Ill.*][4] — Franchois Desprez

Hugue Herbert — Jan Cornillo, diacre
Michie Lescaillet — Pierre X tibau
Melchior Dydyer

[5]Jacques Faruarques
Noe le Duc

Ce 4 doctobre, 1595, ces presens articles ont este signez p' les freres cy dessoubz signes.

Thomas Bonel, enchyen — Franchois Desmarets, diacre

Ce 3me de Juillet, 1596,[6] a este lue la discipline ecclesiasticque et signee p' les freres quiestans en charge ne lont signee p' cy devant. — Guilla'me des bonnet
Baudin Burgar
Jan de Vatrelus

The ministers appear to have continued to sign their names on this page. [2] This date is in line with Stockman's signature; the reading may be read 1655. [3] fo. 18 d. [4] Not Doutren as read by Miss Toulmin Smith. [5] fo. 19. [6] The last figure was altered from 5.

Ce 12 daoust, 1596, a este lue la discipline ecclesiasticque, et appreuuee et signee p' les freres qui sont en charge ne layan encor signee.

Gille Cambie
Jan Heudeleu
Herry Le Chref **X**
Marcq Le Feure
Simon duquennois
Jean Baudar
Simon des Ormeaux
Jaques Lescaillet
Daniel Bonnel
Jan Hauet
Estienne De Lo
Elyse Desbonnet
Jaque le grin
Jan Le Poutre

Jan **X** Lescaillet, diacre
Abraham Castel, diacre
Rolan Lescaillet, deiacre
Joel Desormeaux, diacre
Nicolas du Tou°ut
Jean Desmares, ancien.
Philippe le Secar
Adrien Lecavx
Abraham de le Montaine
Louis Des Hageues
Jean Fremault
Denys Lermytte
Jan Fromentin
Pierre Hautois
Germain Le Roij

[1]Ce 4me Jullet, 1615, ceste presente Discipline a esté leuë en la presence des Anciens et Diacres estans a present en charge et sousignee par les suivans qui ne l'avoyent soubsignee auparavant.

La marque de Jean **I. M.** Moulin
Jan Doueneau

Nicolas descelles
Jean Castel
Jean le febure

Ce 29me de May, 1621, La Discipline contenue en ce liure a esté leue de point en point au consistoire, les diacres estans presens, entre lesquels aucuns qui ne lauoyent signee auparavent y ont a present souscrit leurs noms en tesmoignage de lapprobation dicelle.

Ilande de Lescluse
Salomon Canbie
Noe Hudeleu

Jean Marlyere
Jacque Stequelin

Nathan Desbonnet, diacre
Jaques Fremault, diacre
Jean de le tette, diacre
Isaac Decele
} ont signeé ce 22 d'Avril, 1623.

Elie Philippo
Pierre Doiun
Arnault Stequelin
Pierre de me
} Diacres, Fait ce 15 Avril, 1625. auquel ceste discipline a este leue de point en point.

[1] fo. 19 d.

Jean Castel
Jean de hague
Jaques Desmarets
David Desquire
Pierre Castel
David Desormeaux

} Diacres,
le 29me de May, 1634
La X marque de Samuel Delcour

[1]Paul Le roij
Pierre Cateau
Jean le Martin
Jan Lempereur
Cornille Du Mullien
Jean Doeneau le Jeune

} ont signee le 30eme de Jullett, 1646.

David Le Dru, le 13 Fev., 1655.
Jeaque ceatteau
Sebastian Tauerniers, ancien
Daniel X Josse
Jean Longe
Jean Castel

Ce 2le de Decemb., 1658, ont signe la presente discipline.

Elisha Phillippo
David Roti
Jean Dume

} Ancien

Onias Phlippo

Ce 3me Septemb., 1660, ont signé la presente dicipleine.

La marque de X Philippe Rosier
Jean Daucy
Philipe Marlier
La marque de X Jean de Lettré
Joses Carpentie
La marque de X Pierre Feré
Jaques du prie
La marque de X Pierre Le Dru

[2]Pierre Baiar
Jean Dessauvage
Jean Marlier
David Daucy
Jean Hauee
Isaac Castell

[1] fo. 20. [2] fo. 20d.

Jude Hauet
Jaques Le roy
Josses Carpenter
Piere Carpentier

Ce 3me de Julet, 1690, ont signé la discipleine.
Jean Du Moullin
La marcq de X Henery Le Cerfe
Jean ffere
Joel Fremoult
John de Cleve

Ce 28 Juin, [1693], ont signe la discipline.[1]
Francois Lacolombine
Gaston Martineau
Augustin de Cleve
Jaques Feré
Jean De la Haize
James Lormier
Tho: De La Haize

[1] La Colombine was elected an Elder in 1693; the others did not serve until later, so that it is probable they signed on being received as members.

NUMBER XXXIV.

[*THE RELATION OF THE STATE OF THE NETHERLANDERS IN ENGLAND AND THEIR ANSWER TO THE CHARGES LAID AGAINST THEM IN 1616.*][1]

A shorte and true Relation off the State off the Netherlanders in Tngland against divers greevous accusations, off late, by misinformation, layd to their charge.

Entercours. A.D. 1495. The loving cohabitation and Entercours off Traffik betweene England and the Netherlands was erected bij king Henry the 7th, and Philip archduke off Austria, duke off Burgundye, Ad. 1495. Those controversies, wich from tyme to tyme rose betweene them, were alwayes in due tyme by commissioners compounded.

Church granted, A.D. 1550, by king Edward VI. The light off the Godspel, breaking through in the Netherlands, many off that countrye (by the bloody placcats off th'Emperour) toke their refuge into England in the dayes off king Edward the 6th, who, by his Religious and princely favor, granted unto these strangers by Patente a Temple for th'Exercise off divine service in their owne languages.

Continued by Queen Elizabeth. These favors continued and were augmented under the happy gouvernement off Queen Elizabeth, who 1° by letters off her honorable privye Counsell did expressely command, that those, that were here for conscience, and lived honestly and peacefully, should nott bee molested; and 2° divers places were ordained in this Realme, where Strangers, persecuted by duke d' Alba, were harboured, and where they exercised their misteries off weavinge off bayes, sayes and other newe draperyes, whereby many thousands off th'English nation were sett att worke, as yet they are att this present tyme.

Ratification by king James. Our most gracious and famous prince king James ratifyed att his first and happy entrance (upon our dutifull and joyfull congratulation) the sayd favors, granted by his predecessors. And signifyed the same off late by his Royall hand and signett.

Molestations by Informers. Notwithstanding these favors and the quiet and dutifull beheaviour off the sayd Netherlanders, members off the sayd churches, greevous molestations are dayly offered unto divers artificers and threatened unto all by informers to the undoing off divers poore families.

Grounds of molestations. The grounds off these molestations by informers, are pretended to bee certaine ancient Actes and Statuts, whereby Strangers are forbidden to keepe house and use their severall crafts, either inward or by them, very profytable unto the commonwealth.

Parties molested. Those that are thus molested, are nott only meere Strangers, who lived here 20, 30, 40 yeares and upwards, butt also such as are made free denysons, and

[1] Ruytinck's MS., 294-301.

such as are borne in this Realme and Citye from parents Strangers, who (by an Act off this honorable Citye) cannott now obtaine their freedom, neither by Service, nor favor, wherein an equitable Remedie is implored.

Charitable not chargeable.

The sayd Churches, authorised by his most Excellente Majestie and approved by the most Reverend Clergie,

I. Maintaine the Ministers off their Churches.

II. Releeve all their poore whether they dwell here or, upon occasion off shipwrake or otherwise, resorte unto them, not permitting any one to begge.

III. Assist poore English souldiers that come with a passe, and many families whereoff th'one partye is English are nourished by them.

IV. Paye in their severall parishes to the full all ordinarye and extraordinarye charges, duly demanded off them.

ACCUSATIONS ANSWERED.

I. Itt is sayd: That the Netherlanders are of late yeares much multiplyed in this Citye.

Multiplication of strangers.

Answ. Itt is manifest by our Church registers (where off a diligent search upon this occasion hath bene done) that the number off Strangers, members off the sayd Church in whose behalfe wee only speake, is farre lesse now than it was 25 or 30 yeares agoe, nott being above 450 housholders where off many are denysons or borne here, and off very small abilitye.

II. Itt is sayd: That marchants strangers indenysed, are suffered to dwell in houses of their owne, and to keepe their commodities above the limited time off 40 dayes, etc.

Marchants indenysed.

Answ. Itt is true, and they are permitted so to do, by vertu off th'entercours erected by king Henry the 7th and Philip duke of Burgundy, and hetherto were never prohibited to do so.

III. Itt is sayd: That marchants strangers, by their cunning and diligence, outstrippe the commons off the citye, send their commodities to publike markets and private houses, retaile all sorts of commodities, eate up the fatte of the Lord and etc.

Answ. It cannott bee prooved that Strangers Netherlanders practise these courses. Iff any one doth, lett itt nott bee odiously imputed to the generality, who is profitable to the commonwealth, and lett the faulty beare his punishment.

IV. Itt is sayd: That marchants strangers ingrosse new draperies etc.

Answ. This cannott be prooved. Iff any do so, they are his Majesties subjects borne in this realme, which action off theirs, if it bee nott just and honest lett itt bee corrected.

V. Itt is sayd: That marchants strangers are become exceading wealthy, take up the best houses, transport their wealth to their owne countrye etc.

Answ. I. Itt is very well knowen, that many marchants strangers are become here exceeding poore.

II. Some fews are off good abilitye and dwell in goodly houses to the benefitt off the landlords, giving also creditt unto many citisens.

III. These marchants off abilitye are either such as have brought with them great substance unto this Realme, or such as dwelt here 30 or fourthy yeares, whose children are borne here, and continue still faithfull subjects unto his Majestie, which blessing off God ought nott to bee envyed.

VI. Itt is sayd: That marchants strangers indenysed employe nott the 26th part of their monies in commodityes of this lande, butt transporte the coyne and bullion, or deliver their mony by exchange etc.

Answ. I. Itt is manifest that divers marchants employe much more monyes in the commodityes off the Realme than they receave from the commodities, sent unto them from beyond the Seas.

II. Other marchants (because certaine commodities, fittest for their turne, are forbidden to transporte) use the course off Exchange, whereby no bullion is transported out off the kingdome, which iff they seeke to do, the law takes hold on them.

Marchants denysed. VII. Itt is sayd: That some strangers being factors are made denysons, and combine with mere strangers both att home and abroade, abusing the Royall Majestie's favors, and impovrishing thereby the citye etc.

Answ. I. Itt is manifest that denysons are to pay to the Royall Majestie double subsidye and custome. Therefore iff they should combine with others in traffike, they could communicate no benefitt unto others by their denysation.

II. Itt is likewyse manifest that this honorable citye is nott impovrished by them, being now wealthier than ever heretofore.

III. Iff any off the sayd denysons (by indirect courses) do transgresse, they are punishable for itt.

VIII. Itt is sayd: That the sayd free denysons continue still with the strangers, one Nation, Church and Gouvernement, and itt is thought that this cours might be dangerous unto the State etc.

Answ. Itt is knowen that those men are no daungerous persons, continuing cheefly amongst the sayd strangers 1° because they best understand that language, 2° And because that without their assistance the ministers and poore strangers might perish for want off due maintenance and charitable releefe, frequenting notwithstanding very often the English Church and Divine Service in their severall parishes.

Strangers handycraft men. IX. Itt is sayd: That strangers handycraftmen impovrish the artificers off the citye.

Answ. How can this bee, seeing divers off them as silk-twisters, tride-twisters, silk weavers, caffatiers and others, do sett many Englishmen att worke. And that many Englishmen by their sundrye crafts, learned off the strangers, nourish and maintaine their owne families.

X. Itt is sayd: That though the stormes of warres do now cease in the Netherlands, yet their disposition is nott to returne etc.

Answ. Itt is to be noted that those Netherlanders, which came and abide here, yet belong to those provinces, which are under the command off th' Archdukes and under the yoke off Idolatrie, no libertye off conscience being granted.

XI. Itt is sayd: That strangers are unthankfull, that they marye nott with th' English: that iff warre should come, they would forsake the kingdom, as in the yeare 1588.

Answ. 1. The faulte off unthankfulnes is to bee detested, butt wee know no proofe off itt, and itt is nott for us to celebrate our owne good actions.

2. Iff a parte off thankfulnes do consist in mariage with th' English, it is knowen that both off the richer and poorer sorte are so joyned.

3. The greatest unthankfulnes were to flye with shame in the day off

danger, as in the yeare 88, butt itt is well knowen by credible testimoney, and by a letter sent unto the churches from the Queen's most honorable privy Counsell, that our people did abide still here, and shewed their readines in their contributions and setting out off souldiers, some 8, 6, 5, 4, according to their abilitye.

4. Itt is nott their custome to fly when occasion is offered to defend the countrye and to maintaine the truth, which is to bee found even att this present tyme, having both their armour and persons in readiness for the Service off his Majestie and his Countrye.

XII. Itt is sayd: That Englishmen in forreigne parts enjoye no such liberties as strangers do here.

Answ. Churches. I. Itt is plaine that Englishmen have their Churches and divine Service in their owne langage throughout th' United Provinces, as strangers have here, not consisting (as some thinke) off shismatikes, butt off good protestants, both marchants and handycraftmen.

Marchants. II. The English marchants in th' United provinces (wee speake nott off Hamborgh or th' east townes, nor off Andwerp, and those provinces which are under th' Archdukes) are much respected, and enjoye in some Cityes more freedom then the naturall subjects, being freed from the ordinarye impost off the countrye and other taxations.

Handicraftmen. III. The English handycraftmen which live in the sayd provinces may and do ordinarely obtaine the freedom off any towne or Citye for lesse then 40 st. and may sett up their shoppes in any part off the Citye.

Children. IV. The son off an Englishman by his birth there, is a freeman off the place, and may keepe shoppe without service or redemption.

Conclusion. Hence wee hope may appeare that the strangers off the Netherlandish churches are nott hurtful to the crowne, derogate nothing off his Majestie's dignitye, transgresse nott the lawes off the Realme, as is suggested; butt are still, and will alwayes bee, dutiful and profttable subjects off this Realme and this honorable citye.

The premises therefore being duly examined, wee wish that no uncharitable opinion bee conceaved or nourished against the sayd Netherlanders off the sayd Churches, for whom wee only intreate.

NUMBER XXXV.

[*REASONS AGAINST REMOVING "OUR CHILDREN" FROM THE CONGREGATIONS OF THE FOREIGN CHURCHES.*][1]

1. It is unnecessary. Because in no way does their continuance as members injure the English Churches either in profit or example.
   1. Not as regards profit as long as the strangers' children born here (though they remain members of the foreign congregations) pay all accustomed dues, as other natural born Englishmen, both to the [parish] ministers and the poor.
   2. Neither is there offence given as examples, as long as they, by our care, follow the same spiritual teaching, following the word of God, which is held in the English and other reformed churches. Considering that the canon law or church discipline has not ordered the molestation of such, but only to discovering partisan recusants, such as Papists and Brownists, who have no fellowship with the English Church.
2. It involves a difficulty, being a matter,
   I. which affects alike all the foreign churches in the kingdom, namely, those of London, Sandwich, Norwich, Colchester, Canterbury, Yarmouth, Southampton, etc., in all of which the proposed cutting off and reduction would be accompanied with great difficulties.
   II. As affecting the position, existing by long prescription of many years with the approbation of the Bishops of the said places who at their visitations have admonished the said congregations to continue their discipline in peace without further molesting the same in the matter now inquired of.
3. It is prejudicial,
   I. for the several parishes, on which would fall a considerable loss because with the cut off or reduced members a quantity of paupers would devolve on the parishes, which paupers would otherwise have been properly looked after and maintained by the help of the said members as they now are.
   II. For the foreign churches, because the proposed cutting off and reduction of the members would bring about the inevitable destruction and breaking up of the foreign churches, seeing that the small remnant of the foreign churches would not be able to provide the cost necessary to maintain their services and poor. This would necessarily cause the ruin of the said churches, and also take away the means whereby the strangers living or journeying here may enjoy the comfort of orthodox service in their mother tongue; the which will be more and more bewailed on account of the activity of the papists who are daily on the look out for the coming of aged strangers who hunger after the orthodox service of God.
4. It is repugnant.
   1. As being against the wonted kindness and very laudable and pious compassion of his Majesty who always has opened his land for the refugee strangers.
   2. It being against the corresponding policy, which this Kingdom has with other countries holding the reformed religion, where strangers are allowed to serve God in their own language.

[1] Ruytinck's MS., 240.

NUMBER XXXV*

[*THE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE COLLOQUY OF THE FRENCH CHURCHES HELD IN LONDON, AUGUST, 1656.*][1]

1. Les freres, Isaac Clement, pasteur, et Sebastian Tauerniers, deputés au Coloque estant de retour ont fait apres le 2e sermon une ample recit de leurs transactions audit Coloque.
2. Aiant receu deux letters, l'une soubs le nom de peres de famille et l'autre du Sr Frevaque, auquelle on na pas trouues bon dy respondre.
3. Les Actes estant receus et parcouru, la company a approuves ce que le Coloque en generalle et les deputes en particulierre avoit arestes pour les maintiens des libertes et des prevelieges des eglise.
4. Leglise de Londre sestant plaint du tort qu'elle croiont avoir receu par vne lettre envoies de ce consistoirre au Coloque et monstres depuis par le Sr Delmee a son Altesse on a trouues bon de leur fairre entenre par vne lettre expresse, que comme la lettre navoit point esté escritte pour preiudicier au Coloque: que seulement pour rapeller les deputes: ainsy le consistoirre sexcusoit davoir aucunement communiquié la ditte lettre au partij du Sr Delmé des aprouuant mesme que sij cela sestoit fait en particulierre.
5. La Conpany apres avoir veu et leu les procedure soit des autre 3 Eglise ou par generalle: soit de celle de Cantorbery en particulierre a trouues leur entreprise ausy bien que les escrit dresés et montré a son Altessé: pour cest effect fort irregulierre et preiudiciables anx liberté de nos eglises: leur tesmoignant par lettre expresse a leglise de Londre.
6. Les sept Ministres Englois nous aiant soubs le nom de Referes: desires par lettre expres de leur communiquer ce que nous pourrions alleguer sur ces matierre on a trouues bon de les renvoier aux acte auquelles nous nous tenons et dy joindre vn petij recit des chose passees au Coloque par le moien de nos deputes.
7. On a trouues bon de donner commision et ordre a leglise de Londre de vouloir au nom de nostre eglise et des autre eglise dresser vne requette a son Altesse pour le conservation et des Coloques et des preveliege.

[1]Act Book of the Consistory, French Church, Norwich, 27th September, 1656.

NUMBER XXXVI.

[*REPORT OF THE ESTATE COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL TO THE GOVERNOR AND DIRECTORS, MADE 4th APRIL, 1885, CONCERNING THE NORWICH FRENCH CHURCH CHARITY.*][1]

The Trustees of the Norwich French Church Charity applied to the French Protestant Hospital for a loan of £400 to be applied to the erection of certain farm buildings. This application was considered by the estate committee on the 7th February, 1885, as directed by the General Court of the 10th January. It was decided that the Treasurer, Secretary, and Honorary Architect should view the landed property of the said Trust with the Solicitor of the Trust, Mr. George A. Stevens of the firm of Messrs. Miller, Stevens, and Son, of Bank Buildings, Norwich, and an appointment was made for the 30th March following. On that day the documents of the said French Church were examined, the status of the Church being based on the charter or letters patent of Elizabeth, dated 1st November, 1564, granting to the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of Norwich to permit 30 Dutchmen, aliens, with their servants and families (not exceeding altogether 300 persons) to inhabit the said city, and manufacture and sell certain outlandish commodities not before made in England, without molestation or information under any statute. The certificates of 1606 and 1611 of the Corporation of Norwich, the order in Council of James I., dated 1612, for protection and toleration, and the grant dated 1637 to the Walloons of the Church of Little St. Mary at a nominal rent, and an order in Council of Oliver Cromwell dated 1656 confirming the privileges to the Walloon strangers were inspected.

The property held by the Trustees consists of:

1. The St. George's Colegate Estate, being 15 small tenements in various parts of the city conveyed to the French Church in 1686, and producing a gross annual rental of £11 0s. 0d., according to the accounts for the year 1882.
2. The St. Saviours's Estate, conveyed in 1691, and producing a gross annual rental of £11 0s. 0d.
3. Caister and Stoke Estate, a farm and certain detached lands, aggregating 43 acres and 37 poles in the parishes of Caister and Stoke, between three and four miles from Norwich. This property was bequeathed to the French Church in 1730 by Thomas Blondell, woolcomber, of Norwich. His will provides that a sermon shall be preached in the French Church on the 11th January, between the hours of 2 and 4 of the clock, and at the same time his will shall be publicly read for ever. £50 was also left to the said church for the purpose of paying copyhold fines, the balance to buy a service of plate for the Lord's table for use of the said church. It could not be ascertained whether this plate was ever bought, or if so what has become of it. The farm lands, still called French Farm, are let at a yearly rent of £65, and it is on this farm that the Trustees desire to erect new buildings to enable the said farm to be let at the former rent, the value of land having diminished and the old buildings being decayed and unsuitable.
4. The French Church (formerly called Little St. Mary's) is let to a congregation of the so-called Holy Apostolic Church at an annual rent of £15.

[1] French Protestant Hospital Archives.

5. A bequest in 1678 by Elisha Philippo has by arrangement been transferred to the Norwich Great Hospital, which pays the French Church Trustees £3 6s. 8d. annually in respect thereof.

So that in 1882 the gross income of the Trust was £151 15s. 3d., the outgoings being £56 15s. 3d., leaving a nett income of £95 0s. 0d., which was applied as follows:

Mr. G. A. Stevens's costs	3	12	0
Reserve for apprenticeship fees ...	50	0	0
Balce to French Protestant Hospital ...	41	8	0
	£95	0	0

The congregation of the said Church having died out in 1832 the one or two surviving Trustees presented to the Court of Chancery an Information or Statement of the lapsing of the Church and of the position of its property at that date, praying for the direction of the Court to apply the property to some purpose, following as nearly as possible the intention of the Testators. Mr. Roupell, a Master in Chancery, reported very fully upon this "Information" in June, 1835, and subsequently schemes for the establishment, first of a commercial day school and afterwards of a Sunday school, and the maintenance of a French Church Service in Norwich were submitted to the Court, but they were both disapproved.

In 1839 Mr. Henry Martineau, of Norwich, submitted a proposal to the Court of Chancery, with evidence supported by his own affidavit and by the affidavit of Mr. Richard Hervé Giraud, Solicitor, of 7 Furnival's Inn, London, setting forth that there had always been a great intercourse and change of domicile between the manufacturing population of Norwich, to which the French Protestants belonged, and that of London, where, especially in Spitalfields, similar bodies of Refugees were settled and similar manufactures were carried on. That there was in Bath Street, St. Luke's [London], the French Protestant Hospital,[1] many of whose inmates and applicants were formerly resident in Norwich. That among the Directors had been two brothers of Philip Meadows Martineau, the last surviving Trustees of the Norwich French Church, one of whom was still living. Therefore it was proposed that the income of the Norwich French Church should be applied as follows:

1. To keeping the Church of Little St. Mary's and the monuments and tombs in repair.
2. To apply £50 per annum in apprenticing out poor boys of Norwich, giving a preference to children of French Protestant origin.
3. Balance to be paid to the French Protestant Hospital in London, conditionally that at least two inmates should always be received and kept therein on the nomination of the Trustees (to be appointed) of the Norwich French Church Charity, who should give preference in such nominations to descendants of French Protestants who or whose families were or had been resident in Norwich.

This scheme was with slight modification sanctioned by the Court. Fifteen Trustees were ordered to be appointed, twelve resident at Norwich and three in London, and all vacancies were to be filled up on the nomination of the Directors of the French Protestant Hospital.

It was considered that certified copies of the "Information" of 1832, of Master Roupell's Report of 1835, of Master Lynch's report of 1839, and of Mr. Henry Martineau's proposal of 1839 with the order of the Court of Chancery upon it, should be preserved in the records of the French Protestant Hospital, and that Mr. Stevens should be applied to for such copies.

On the second day of the visit to Norwich the Caister and Stoke Estate was visited in company with Mr. Stevens. It was and had been for many years in the occupation of Mr. Walter Culling, who succeeded his father as tenant. The last lease was granted for 7 years from 30th January, 1875, at a rental of £65 per annum, and Mr. Culling continued to hold on the terms of the expired lease. Buildings amply sufficient for the purposes of the farm were proposed at a cost of £343 7s. 7d., according to plans and estimates, and the balance of £56 12s. 5d. was proposed to be applied to the much needed repair of the house, and the

[1] Now at Victoria Park, London.

necessary authorisation of the said loan of £400 for the above purposes was strongly recommended by the Estate Committee. It was considered that the rent paid for the farm was as high as could be obtained considering the depression of agriculture.

There not being sufficient time to view the other properties of the Trust it was suggested that a valuation and report should be made every five years, and that as far as practicable all relettings should be based on the latest of such reports.

Signed by CHAS SHOPPEE, Treasurer.
A. G. BROWNING, Secretary.
REGINALD S T A. ROUMIEU, Hon. Archt and Survr.

Freehold and Copyhold Property at Caister St. Edmund's, Norfolk, known as "The French Farm."

	a.	r.	p.
Description.—Freehold	12	1	2
Copyholds			
Manor of Caister Overhall, fine arbitrary ...	12	2	35
„ „ Caister Netherhall, fine certain ...	13	1	5
„ „ Blackworth Hall, fine arbitrary ...	4	3	35
	43	0	37

Annual outgoings.	£	s.	d.
Land tax	2	7	10
Quit Rent, Caister Overhall		12	3½
„ „ „ Netherall		10	0
„ „ Blackworth Hall			
	£3	0	1½

NUMBER XXXVII.

THE MINISTERS OF THE DUTCH CHURCH OF NORWICH, 1565—1888.

1565— **Hendrick van Schoonberg.**

1567— **Pieter Hasaert,** native of Bailleul. After leaving Norwich he preached at Comen, Sluis, and Oudenberg. Minister at Briel, 1587.

1567—1571 **Carolus Ryckwaert,** *alias* **Theophilus,** native of Nieuve Eglise. He married 25th May, 1574, at Austin Friars Church, London, Louisa Carboniers, native of Beveren. Minister of the Dutch Church of Thetford, 1575, was at Leiden in 1577, Ypres in 1578; he died before 1584. A son, Theophilus, born at Thetford, matriculated at Leiden University to study law, 3rd July, 1590.

1567—1571 **Anthonius Algoet** *alias* **de Swarte,** native of Bailleul, a converted monk of Ypres, preached at Langemark and Menin in 1566.

1567—1571 **Isbrandus Balkius,** *alias* **Trabius,** native of Friesland. Minister at Emden and Norden in 1564. Was at Antwerp 1565, 1566, and in 1578; Minister of the Dutch Church of Stamford 1572, of Sandwich 1575—1578. Was in Friesland 1580—1599; he died at Leiden.

1567— ..... **Kalvors,** vide part II., 224.

1571—1577 **Michael Panneel,** was lent as Minister to the church at Eccloo in the earlier portion of this period. He was called as Minister to Middleburg in 1577; Assessor at the Synods of Zeeland 1581 and 1597; died in 1604. He lived a married life at Norwich, where his son Johannes was born. The latter served as Minister in Holland and at Calais.

1575 **Herman Modet,** who had preached at Oudenaarde and Eccloo in 1566; was at Ghent in 1578.

1586 **Salomon de Smit.**

1599 **Samuel van Asch.**

....—.... **Christianus Anthonius van Wauwere,** who was Minister at Sandwich in 1599.

Circa 1609—1631 **Joannes Elison.**

„ 1617—1641 **Carolus Liebaert,** received as a member of the Austin Friars Church, 30th August, 1606, with attestation from Sandwich; was elder of the London Church 1617. He married Anna ....., member of Austin Friars Church, 31st August, 1617. Samuel their son was baptised there 6th January, 1625.

1680, 1684 **Wilhelmus van Schie.**
Circa 1696—1736 **Petrus des Reaux,** also Minister of the French Church of Norwich, vide part II., 239.
....—1766 **Dr. van Sarn.**
1766—1804 **John Bruckner,** also Minister of the French Church of Norwich, vide part II., 242.
....—.... **Francois Guillaume Esaie Durandt.**
1805—1809 **Jean Guillaume Louis Gebhart.**
Circa 1830—1880 **Hendrick Gehle,** Th. D.; Minister of the Austin Friars Church 1830—1880.
1880— **Abraham Dirk Adama van Scheltema,** Minister of the Austin Friars Church, London, from 1874.

FINIS.

INDEX.

N.B.—The following instructions concerning the use of this Index may be found useful. It will be found desirable when searching for names, especially for family details, to first consult the alphabetical tables in Part II., viz.:—Baptisms, 1—113*; Marriages,* 114—123*; extracts from Parish Registers,* 124—129*; Monumental Inscriptions,* 130—131*; Members of Walloon Church,* 1568, 153—157*; Members of Dutch Church,* 1568, 207—216.

The names of the children baptized *and of their fathers must be sought for under the* surnames in clarendon type in the Baptisms (*II.*, 1—113), *which being arranged there in alphabetical order are not repeated in the Index, but all necessary* cross references *of the various renderings of the names by the scribes are given to those* in clarendon type. *There are some* other cross references to names in the Index *itself, these are in Roman type.*

The names of places in italic type, *in brackets, are the towns, etc., where families of the names they are attached to resided in the 16th and 17th centuries. In many cases the exact places whence the first refugees came can be determined by the returns of* 1568 (*II.*, 153, 207), *and the Marriage entries* (*II.*, 114). *These details will facilitate research abroad.*

It was inconvenient to give the Christian names in the Index on account of the numerous variations of nearly every name, therefore the surnames only are given; de, van, van der, *etc., being omitted, as is the usual custom in similar indexes of French and Netherland books.*

Names, however, with the prefix of des, le, la, l', *according to the same custom, are placed under* D *and* L*; but as the scribes frequently incorporated these, and* de, du, *with the names, writing them in one word, these names so written have been thus indexed. In all cases it will be well to look under* D *as well as under the letter of the actual family name; all possible variations must also be sought for.*

The letter F *was frequently used for* Ph., *as* Flipo *for* Philippot, *and also for* V, *as* fan, fam, *for* van, *and* fandes *or* ffonde *for van der, etc. The letter* i *was often written* ij *or* y; g, c, *or* qu *were often used for* ch; v *in the middle of a word was nearly always given as* u, *when needful* u *must therefore be pronounced as* v.

In order to identify some of the mangled names, it will be found useful to pronounce them, as nearly as may be; this will aid in reducing them to the orthodox forms.

The orthography of the Walloon scribes affords new experiences even to those who are accustomed to consult old records, any practicable index of the registers of their first churches can but be on an imperfect system, and more or less unsatisfactory.

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,,	,,	,,	4,	5th	,, *for* refuges *read* refugees.
,,	,,	,,	4,	14th	line from bottom *for* the the especial *read* the especial.
,,	,,	,,	4,	20th	line, *for* Netherlands *read* Netherlanders.
,,	,,	,,	4,	10th	line from bottom, *for* states *read* States.
,,	,,	,,	5,	30th	line, *for* brethern *read* brethren.
,,	,,	,,	6,	12th	line from bottom, *for* nommèe *read* nommée.
,,	,,	,,	14,	13th	,, ,, ,, *for* Gorgne *read* Gorgue.
,,	,,	,,	14,	14th	,, ,, ,, *for* Lesvesque *read* Levesque.
,,	,,	,,	18,	19th	,, ,, ,, *for* makiug *read* making.
,,	,,	,,	27,	21st	,, ,, ,, *for* straugers *read* strangers.
,,	,,	,,	32,	10th	line, *for* the Bishop *read* Bishop.
,,	,,	,,	36,	bottom	line, *for* vau *read* van.
,,	,,	,,	39,	bottom	line, note, *for* Refugees *read* Exiles.
,,	,,	,,	55,	9th	line, *for* would *read* to.
,,	,,	,,	55,	38th	,, *for* Caste *read* Castel.
,,	,,	,,	56,	4th	,, *for* requesting *read* requested.
,,	,,	,,	59,	3rd	line from bottom, *for* French, speaking *read* French-speaking.
,,	,,	,,	67,	bottom	line, *for* benefitted *read* benefited.
,,	,,	,,	71,	8th	line, *dele* and children.
,,	,,	,,	95,	22nd	,, *for* enjoying *read* enjoyning.
Part	II,	,,	55,	19th	line from bottom, *for* Jaoob *read* Jacob.
,,	,,	,,	85,	19th	line, *for* Poten *read* Poteu.
,,	,,	,,	138,	19th	line, *add* LODOWYC MAUPIN, 1577, *after* JOHANNES HELMICHIUS.
,,	,,	,,	154,	13th	,, *for* Chocquetn *read* Chocquetu.
,,	,,	,,	155,	5th	,, *for* children *read* two children.
,,	,,	,,	186,	19th	,. *for* 4d. *read* 4s.
,,	,,	,,	208,	11th	,, *for* gardiner *read* gardener.
,,	,,	,,	220,	23rd	line from bottom, *for* App. III *read* App. IV.
,,	,,	,,	220,	14th	,, ,, ,, *for* linnen *read* linen.
,,	,,	,,	220,	12th	,, ,, ,, *for* pigs fats *read* pigs' fat.
,,	,,	,,	222,	6th	,, ,, ,, *for* his *read* is.
,,	,,	,,	224,	9th	line, *for* Laughedul *read* Langhedul.
,,	,,	,,	227,	13th	,, *for* Duke *read* Earl.
,,	,,	,,	228,	32nd	,, *dele* 1887, page 74).
,,	,,	,,	236,	25th	,, *for* 1684 *read* 1684—1698.
,,	,,	,,	224,	2nd	,, *for* 1 Nov. *read* 5 Nov.
,,	,,	,,	251,	1st	,, *for* License *read* Licence.
,,	,,	,,	255,	1st	,, *for* Straunders *read* Straungers.
,,	,,	,,	324,	30th	,, *for* Phiippeville *read* Philippeville.
,,	,,	,,	332,	Heading,	*for* Nonimum *read* Nominum.
,,	,,	,,	340,	Heading,	*for* Nonimum *read* Nominum.

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Dele page in red italics.
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