Ledger stones are inscribed stone slabs usually laid in the floor of a church to mark the site of a burial. The term ledger comes from the German ‘legen’ meaning ‘to lie’. In early times churchyard burials were generally the right of the parishioners whereas within the body of the church a payment would be due. Only those from the wealthier classes and the higher levels of society would be able to afford the fees necessary for interment inside the church.

The interment of people within a church is known as intramural burial and it had been a common practice for many hundreds of years until it generally came to an end in the mid-19th century when public health legislation was introduced. The latest ledger stone in St James’ is for Stephen Gray who was the last of his family to be interred in St James’ in 1843.

Referring to the first book of the churchwardens’ accounts we can readily see how common this practice was for those rich enough to afford it. In the 25 years that the accounts cover from 1500-1524 over 250 people were either buried inside the body of St James’ church or under the south porch. One only has to extrapolate the numbers from this brief period to judge how many burials might be beneath the church floors. The churchwardens’ entries for those years and a table giving the figures can be found in Appendix 1 and 2 (pages 63-71).

Pressure of space for burials within the church was already being felt by the early years of the 18th century. Jane Bradley who died in 1715 was the mother of George who predeceased her in 1688. His fine altar tomb once sat in St Stephen’s Chapel close to his mother’s grave, but was later removed to the west end of the north aisle. By her will she devised to the Minister and Churchwardens of Louth a close of pasture

‘lying and being in Saltfleetby, in a place there called Willow-row’,

to the intent that out of the rent thereof there should annually be paid 10s. to the sexton of Louth, and 10s. to the parish clerk, on condition that they should –

‘carefully from time to time keep and preserve my late son George Bradley’s tomb clean and decent, and not to suffer it to be defaced and spoiled by dust or rubbish, or undermined by digging of graves too near it’.

Jane Bradley’s ledger stone (number 52) still lies under the carpet in the sanctuary of St Stephen’s Chapel. Ironically her son’s tomb (number 58), although now safe from undermining, has been moved from the chapel and resides at the west end of the north aisle.

The churchwardens’ accounts reveal there was a two-tier payment system in operation for intramural burial. If rich enough like Jane Bradley and you could afford the 6s. 8d. (half a mark or one-third of a £1) then you could arrange to be buried within the church. Nearest the altar at the east end was the prime area to be but if this was beyond the purse then 3s. 4d. would still afford you a burial within the church but only in the area of the south porch.
This kind of hierarchy gave rise to an amusing epitaph in the church at Dawlish in Devon –

_Here I lie at the Church Door,
Here I lie because I am poor.
The further in the more to pay,
Here I lie as warm as they._

The churchwardens’ accounts also reveal that in the 16th century most people that had enough money for intramural burial aspired to be buried within the church rather than in the porch. See the figures in the tables of Appendix 2 and 3 (pages 71 and 72). However merchants and tradesmen often used the south porch for the burial of their wives and sons and daughters.

Intramural burials along with the payments for prayers (obits) and ringing of the bells (knelling) were a rich source of income for the church and these would have been actively encouraged despite the constant disturbance to the church floor. Some churches had a crypt or charnel house (bone hole) where bones could be removed and stored when more space was needed. Benton writing in his ‘Louth in Early Days’ believed there was a chapel and a crypt below the south porch at St James but there is little evidence that one ever existed.

This current work catalogues 57 ledger stones that are either legible or partly legible. There are only a few that have not been recorded due to complete illegibility. It may be that many more existed at one time and some may have been removed or covered over, particularly in the chancel, during the two Fowler restorations of the 1860s. At that time much of the church floor in the nave and chancel was covered with encaustic tiles in the fashion of the day.

An interesting item found during Fowler’s work was a leaden Papal bulla of Pope Boniface VIII (Papacy 1389-1404). The papal bulla is a formal seal of office used by the Popes to stamp and authenticate documents produced by the papal curia. They are occasionally found in graves and it is possible it was disturbed from an intramural burial – perhaps of a priest.

The earliest record we have of memorials and ledger stones in the church are the notes made by Gervase Holles in his ‘Lincolnshire Church Notes’ made between 1634 and 1642. Of the four ledger stones that he mentions none can now be identified with any certainty and two have either been covered or removed. Sadly one of those lost was the ledger of the vicar Thomas Sudbury who bequeathed all his goods to the church after his death in 1504. The goods left included the ‘Sudbury Hutch’ which is still in the church today. His ledger read –
'Orate pro anima Venerabilis Viri Dni Thomae Sedbury quondam Vicarii istius Eccliae qui obit 18o die Septembris 1504.'

Pray for the soul of the Venerable Master Thomas Sudbury sometime Vicar of this Church who died 18th September 1504.

Holles also records two memorial brasses - one of which was for Simon Lincolne who was a Merchant of the Staple, an Alderman of St Peter’s Gild and had been a churchwarden in 1499-1500. There are many entries in the churchwardens’ accounts bearing his name and after his death in 1505 the great bell was rung for him, his wife and son and daughter every year throughout the later accounts of the first churchwardens’ book. His brass read –

*Pray for ye Soule of Simon Lincolne, sometyme Marchant of the Staple, who dyed 25o Aprilis 1505.*

On the stone (his arms) – *nebuly a lion passant in chief.*

The second brass recorded by Holles read –

*Anna Laughton wife of Thomas / Broxholme Esq’ Marryed after / to William Gilby, gentleman, who died / the 28o of March 1600, AEtat. 55.*

Arms empaled - *a fesse wavy between 3 estoiles* (for Gilby)

*on a fesse a mullet between 3 cross-crosslets fitched* (for Laughton)

Of her first husband Thomas Broxholme we find three entries in the churchwardens’ accounts

[1574]  
*Paid to John […] for mending Mr. Broxam’s stool, 4d*

[1575]  
*Robert Odlyng for one days work to meat & wages for him and his servant altering Mr. Broxam’s stall, 18d.*

[1575]  
*Item paid to James Sanderson for half a days work bout Mr. Broxam’s Choir*

For her second husband William Gilby we find him as Warden of the Corporation in 1605-6.

In St Stephen’s Chapel and the Choir vestry at the west end of the south aisle there are still two black matrices with indents for now missing monumental brass plates (cat. 11 and 38). Monumental brasses were often targets for removal during the Reformation, particularly if they contained any religious text and it may be that there were other examples in the church at one time. There are a few entries in the 16th century churchwardens’ accounts for the sale of brass and in 1589 when the great James bell was being replaced, in addition to the old bell metal, ‘2 stepps of brass weighing 31 pounds’ was also sold to the Nottingham bellfounder. These entries although of interest are not concise enough for us to be certain that they relate to monumental brass and we do know that there were still two brasses in situ when Holles recorded them in the 1630s.

Shortly after Holles’ visit another period of spoilation of monuments occurred throughout the country during the English civil war when many tombs and brasses were destroyed. Although we do not know exactly when the brasses were removed we can be fairly certain that they had disappeared before 1833 when William Monson next recorded St James’ monuments. Although he did not record all the church memorials he was particularly interested in heraldry and would surely have recorded them if they had still been in place.
One ledger definitely recorded by Monson in 1833 and now missing is that for John Marshall, a doctor and four times Warden of the Corporation who died in 1759. Goulding in his ‘Notes on Louth Parish Church’ tells us that this and a badly mutilated ledger of Stephen Ashton a former vicar of Louth who died in 1763 were removed from the church and placed outside on the north side of the churchyard. Goulding also records that Sir Edward Marbury, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, was buried in the Louth chancel on 5th July 1605 and also Dame Mary Marbury on 27th August 1631 but no record of a ledger or memorial has been found.

In the engraving above by Samuel Buck dated 1725 ledger stones and tombs can clearly be seen on both the north and south sides of the church. There was certainly a graveyard around the church for many hundreds of years and it must have extended beyond the present day boundary of the grounds as skeletons have been found during ground works on the green on Bridge Street to the north and on the site of 10A Upgate to the south. Also in the long dry summer of 2018 two rectangular parch marks appeared on the grass on the south side of the church and it may be that these are the sites of grave markers still sitting below the grass line.

During an archaeological watching brief in 1999 when the toilets were being installed in the north porch 23 burials and a large quantity of disarticulated bones were found in the north-west corner of the grounds approximately on the line of the current path. This is a good indicator of the large number of burials that are likely to be found surrounding the church.

Skeletons found during ground works in 1999 near the north porch
1 and 2 (pages 63-71) reveal an average of 10 people a year were buried within the church and south porch. However, there are three years when considerable spikes are observed. We know from the churchwardens’ accounts of 1516-17 that two churchwardens died of ‘plake’ (plague) in that year and in 1518 Thomas Wayte was paid for assisting the priest in ‘playke tyme’. The total burial numbers for those two years appear to be normal but obviously outbreaks of the plague or other contagious diseases were increasing the annual mortality rate in the town from time to time.

The Second Book of Churchwardens’ Accounts transcribed by Brian Hodgkinson (presently awaiting publication) reveals more detail of early burial practice in the church. Payments of 4d to the bellman for covering the graves within the church appear regularly, for example in 1560 -

*Item received for the burial of Mr. John Toplis and for the bells* 7s. 6d.
*Item received for the burial of Johanna, the wife of William Taller & for the bells* 7s. 4d.
*Item paid to Bellman for covering of Mr. Toplif & William Taller’s wife’s grave* 8d.

From 1538 registers of births, marriages and deaths had to be kept by law and we can see from this time forward the total numbers of burials for each year. For the 25-year period from 1539-1564 we see a total of 1,738 burials with over 89% of them in the churchyard. A total of 189 (7.5 people per year or 10.8% of the whole) were buried within the church (and porch) compared with 252 (10 per year) during the 25-years 1500-1524. Spikes in mortality rates are also noted in this second period with particularly high numbers in 1540-41, 1545-46 and 1558-59. However these annual fluctuations are placed into perspective by a later visitation of the plague in 1587 when over 400 people died and the markets and fairs had to be abandoned. It would take many years for the population to recover. Serious outbreaks would also occur in the town in the 17th century.
NOTES

1. Dates
The archaic and curious date 1723/4 on Charles Beaty’s ledger (cat.19) can be explained by
the difference between the old style (OS) Julian calendar which started each new year on
Lady Day (25th March) and the new style (NS) Gregorian calendar which was introduced by
Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 and started the new year on January 1st. Though current in much
of Europe the latter calendar was not formally adopted in England until 1752. In the old style
Charles Beaty was buried March 18th 1723 but by the new reckoning it becomes March 1724.

2. Position, orientation and relocation
50 out of 57 of the ledger stones are orientated east-west which is the norm for Christian
burials. Of the others, three in the Angel Chapel face south (cat. nos.25, 30, 32) the latter
being cut down. The lower part (cat. no.33) has been used as infill and is one of two facing
west. The other (cat. no.44) is also a fragment. That leaves just two which both face north -
one near the organ (cat. no.19) and the late-medieval matrix in the choir vestry (cat. no.11).

With the meagre evidence we possess we cannot be certain that every ledger stone is still in
its original position, particularly for those at the east end, after the new tile flooring was laid
in the 1860s. Monson notes that John Cracroft’s ledger (cat. 34) was ‘in the middle chancel’.
As this one is now lined up in a row with others in St Stephen’s chapel it might suggest the
others too have been moved and lined up. The new 19th century tiles surrounding the ledgers
have edging tiles and the late-medieval stone has been trimmed at the base to fit. Also from
Monson’s notes, made before the new flooring was inserted, we see he records Margaret
Bolles’ ledger (cat.36) ‘to the east’ of her husband John’s (cat.39) but it is to the west today.

The only other piece of evidence we have for positioning is for Benjamin Crosby’s ledger
stone of 1815 (cat. no.16) where an obituary states he was buried under the tower, which if
we do not take too literally, is still correct. The rest of the flooring under the tower appears to
have some age and it may be that the surrounding area has not been disturbed since that time.

3. Louth References used
Lincolnshire Church Notes made by Gervase Holles 1634-1642 Lincoln Record Soc. (1911)
Lincolnshire Church Notes made by William Monson 1828-1840 Lincoln Record Soc. (1936)
The First Churchwardens’ Book of Louth 1500-1524 Reginald Dudding (1941)
The Second Churchwardens’ Book of Louth 1527-1559 (+1560-70) Brian Hodgkinson (unpub.)
Louth Old Corporation Records Richard W Goulding (1891)
Notes on Some Louth Houses and their Occupants Richard W Goulding (1903)
Louth Parish Church (reprint 1930) Richard W Goulding (1916)
Some Louth Grammar School Boys Richard W Goulding (1925)
A History of Louth J E Swaby (1951)
Louth in Early Days R N Benton (1985)
INDEX OF LEDGER STONES IN THE CHOIR VESTRY

01. GRAY, Mary  Died 1815. Also her mother Mary PORTAS.
02. GRAY, Edward  Died 1797. Also his daughter Mary died 1819.
03. GRAY, Stephen  Died 1843.
04. BOTTOMLEY, Mary  Died 1708. Black stone partially covered by cupboards.
05. BROWN, Elinor  Died 1708. Black stone partially covered by cupboards.
06. JEKYLL, Clement  Died 1768.
07. L’OSTE, Frederick  Died 1807. Seven times Warden of Corporation.
08. DODD, Emma  Died 1817. Daughter of Rev. M. Dodd and wife Penelope.
09. HILL, Agnes  Died 1807.
10. PEARSON, Mary  Died 1783. Also Archer Pearson died May 2, 1797. Also near her lies the body of her son Archer died June 9, 1779.
11. Matrix for Brass  Fine black stone matrix for a brass that has been removed. Compartments for two figures. Perhaps 15th-16th century.
12. WILCOCKSON, Elizab.  Died 1795. Also George her husband died 1819.
13. OUTRAM, Godfrey  Died 1807.
15. CALAH, Ann  Died 1830. Relict of husband James.
17. FENWICK, Mary  Died 1733. Wife of Fidance.

INDEX OF LEDGER STONES IN THE GIFT SHOP

INDEX OF LEDGER STONES TO REAR OF THE ORGAN

19. BEATY, Charles  Died 1724. Also son Richard died 1733. Behind the north aisle screen and currently under the frontals cupboard.

20. PHILLIPSON, Isabella  Died 1802. Mostly covered by organ blower.

21. BOLLON, Elizabeth  Died 1799. Also husband James died 1805. Rector of Kelstern.

22. ALLENBY, Daniel  Died 1816. Brother of John (cat. 23 below).

23. ALLENBY, Elizabeth  Died 1818. Also John husband of Elizabeth died 1822.

INDEX OF LEDGER STONES IN THE ANGEL CHAPEL


26. WHITE, Troth  Died 1739. Also Fitzwilliam her husband died 1748 and six un-named children.

27. WARNER, Daniel  Died 1823.

28. CALVERT, Cath. Sophia  Died 1803.


30. S****, with x3 initials  Died 1818, 1822, 1823.

31. ****, Anne & Judith  Died ****. Unknown. Also 2 of his sisters.

32. HUDSON, Mary  Died 1777. Daughter of John and Rachel. (See 33, 42, 46)

33. HUDSON, Rachel  Died 1786. Part of stone 32 above - cut and moved.

INDEX OF LEDGER STONES IN ST STEPHEN’S CHAPEL

34. CRACROFT, John  Died 1763. Also wife Sarah died 1764.

35. CRACROFT, Ann  Died 1738. (née BROWNE). Large heraldic roundel.

36. BOLLE, Margaret  Died 1728. Wife of John (cat.39).

37. MEERES, Francis  Died 1726.

38. Matrix for Brass  Fine black stone. Compartments for two figures. Brass insets have been removed. 15th-16th century.

39. BOLLE, John  Died 1732. Husband of Margaret (cat.36)
40. BROWNE, Martin (Jnr.)  Died 1725. Also Naomi GACE died 1745.
41. BROWNE, Martin (Snr.) Died 1716. Also Mrs Ann BROWN died 1746.
42. HUDSON, John  Died 1800. Also sons Thomas (d.1800) & Richard (d.1803).
43. BOSVILLE, Elizabeth  Died 1740. Also daughter Margaret BIRCH died 1778.
44. SMITH  Spilsby. Fragment of stone.
45. FRANCIS, Rachel  Died 1718.
46. HUDSON, Richard  Died 1830. (See also cat.32, 33 and 42).
47. I.P., A.P.  Died 1803. Also A.P. died 1822.
48. CLARKE, William  Died 1729. Also wife Mary died 1758.
49. ANDREWS, Elizabeth  Died 1816. Widow of John ANDREWS. Also a daughter Mary Ann widow of Thomas Bentley PHILLIPS d.1831.
51. WALESBI, Margaret  Black letter probably 15th century. Currently under carpet.
54. AYSCOGHE, Edward  Died 1739. Large carved heraldic arms in roundel of AYSCOGHE and CHAPLIN. Currently under carpet.
55. WRYGLESWORTH  Nicholas died 1803. Elizabeth his wife died 1798. Also Ayscoghe their eldest son died 1797 - Nicholas their second son died 1797 - James their third son died 1798 and four others who died in their infancy.
56. AYSCOGHE, Edward  Died 1720. Nephew and heir of Jane BRADLEY. Also Elizabeth his wife [née BRADLEY] died1720. Cousin and heiress of George BRADLEY.
57. NEWSTEAD, Rachel  Died 1757. Also Elizabeth d.1768. Partly under altar/carpet.
58. BRADLEY, George  Died 1688. Altar tomb in west end of north aisle.

Some areas may repay further attention when the floor coverings are removed or replaced.
In particular in the gift shop, the coffee shop and the vestry.
CHOIR
VESTRY
&
GIFT SHOP

Catalogue 1 - 18
South-West Corner
1. **MARY GRAY**  
   Relict of  
   **EDWARD GRAY**  
   who departed this Life  
   the eleventh day of January  
   M.DCC.XV.  
   - - - - -  
   Also of  
   **MARY PORTAS**  
   Mother of the above

Mary Gray (née Portas) died in 1815 aged 87. She married Edward Gray at South Ormsby on 18\textsuperscript{th} July 1754. He predeceased her in 1797 and is recorded in the next ledger with their daughter Mary who was born in 1756. Their son Stephen who was born in 1766 is also interred here and further details for them all are recorded in the next two entries.
Edward Gray died in 1797 and his daughter Mary in 1819. Edward Gray was made Louth parish clerk in 1752 and in 1754 he married Mary Portas at South Ormsby. In 1768 he was contracted with Frederick L’Oste (cat. 7) to supply 500,000 bricks for use in the construction of the new Louth Navigation canal. He obviously became an early adopter of the canal as by 1779 he is described in a lease as a ‘coal merchant’. Coal was one of the major commodities coming into the town via the canal at this time. His son Stephen (cat. 3) would also become a merchant and a major character in the life of the Louth Navigation.
3.

In Memory of

**STEPHEN GRAY**

who died March 30\textsuperscript{th} 1843

**AGED 76**

The son of Edward and Mary Gray (above) Stephen Gray was a prominent businessman in Louth being a landowner, merchant, shareholder and Commissioner of the Louth Navigation. He was also owner of The Woolpack Inn that still stands today alongside the former Navigation Canal. His initials along with a woolsack dated 1813 can still be seen over the front door. The large warehouse he used at the Riverhead is nearby and is now the headquarters of the Louth Navigation Trust.

He is listed in the trade directories as a wharfinger and timber merchant and obviously continued his father’s coal business as a large coal yard is listed in his name on a map of the Riverhead in 1828. In 1822 vessels were trading to London and Hull from ‘Gray’s Wharfe’ at the Riverhead.

Of all the ledger stones still in place in the church this is the last to be put in. In the mid-19\textsuperscript{th} century laws were enacted to curtail the practice mostly based on public health grounds.
4. MRS MARY BOTTOMLEY

Here Lyeth the Body of Mary Bottomley vid: who after a well Spent life left this vale of misery in [persu]ance of more peacefull Regions where true Joy is onely to be found on the 22d of Sep 1708 and in the 68th year of Her Age.

This (and the following) ledger stone are partly covered by fitted cupboards. The names have been confirmed from St James’ burial register for 1708 where it will be seen that Mrs Mary Bottomly was buried on the 24th September two days after her death. A Mr William Bottomley, probably her husband, appears in the registers buried on 13th December 1697.

Maddison’s Lincolnshire Pedigrees (Vol. 51: page 645-6) has the following entry -

8th August 1694 - Mary daughter of _____ Bottomley of Louth married the Rev. Henry Marshall Rector of Saleby and Salmonby at West Theddlethorpe.

Their daughter Mary (Marshall) became the second wife of the Hon. Charles Bertie, sixth son of Robert Bertie 3rd Earl of Lindsey marrying at East Theddlethorpe in 1726. She died in 1746 and is buried at Theddlethorpe. There were no children from either of the marriages.

Although the records are incomplete and therefore currently unverifiable it is possible that the lady lying here is the mother of the Mary Bottomly who married the Rev. Henry Marshall and she would therefore be maternal grandmother to the Hon. Charles Bertie.
5. MADAM ELEANOR BROWN

Here lyeth deposited what was mortal of Eleanor Brown Vid:
Memorable for Her Exemplary Piety, Unbounded Charity, Patience Humility & other Xian vertues she Resigned Her Pious Soul to God in Fervent transports of Sp`r`ual joy and comfort for Her near approach to the Heavenly Glory on ye 13th of Octbr: In ye - - th Year Of Her Age Anno Dni 1708

[Vid abbrev. Vidua = (L.) Widow] [Xian abbrev. = Christian]

Partly covered by a fitted cupboard. The name has been confirmed from St James’ burial register for 1708 where it will be seen that Madam Elinor (sic) Brown was buried on the 16th October three days after her death. The age given on the ledger stone is unclear but the first numeral is almost certainly a ‘7’ and the second possibly a ‘5’ giving birth around 1633-4.

Madam is a respectful title not so far noted anywhere else in the registers and along with the quality of the ledger stone would suggest a person of some standing. It has not been possible to locate an Eleanor marrying into the well known Brown(e) family of Saltfleetby whose family have other members buried in St James’ and so as we do not know her maiden name we can go no further at this time.
In Memory of

CLEMENT JEKYLL
Gen' late of [Burton] nigh Lincoln who
died April ye 10 1768
Aged [7]8 Years

It has not been possible to fully identify this gentleman from the registers. The stone is unclear but he is believed to be of Burton-nigh-Lincoln which is an older term for Burton by Lincoln. Although dated much later in the 1870s there is a document that mentions ‘Mrs Jekyll’s farm at Burton’. His age too is uncertain as the first digit has been weakly cut with only the top bar visible meaning it could equally be a 3, 5 or 7. The second digit 8 is however very clear. The burial is marked in the Louth register on 16th April 1768. There are other Jekylls in the register at Louth too but unfortunately nothing to attach Clement to them.

In the Jekyll family of Tetney/North Cotes there are four generations with the forename Clement found in Lincolnshire registers between 1626-1723 so it is certainly an established family name there. Joan Woolard in an article on the Jekylls (Lincolnshire Past & Present 70: 2007/8) states there are no known existing tombstones to the Jekylls so we can at least put this ledger into the record books.

The most famous Jekyll is perhaps the eminent garden designer Gertrude Jekyll (1843-1932) and she did in fact come to Louth and lay out the gardens at Thorpe Hall in 1906. Her brother the Rev. Walter Jekyll was a friend of Robert Louis Stevenson the author who used his friend’s name for the Gothic novella ‘Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde’.
Here are interr’d the remains of
FRÉDERIC L’OSTE Esq
Seven times Warden
and at his decease
Father of this Corporation
He died the 14th of June 1807
in the 83rd Year of his Age.

Frederic L’Oste was born in 1723, the second son of Charles L’Oste who was the vicar of Louth from 1711-1730. Charles had come to England as a refugee with his mother after fleeing the Catholic persecutions of the Huguenots in the 1680s when his father had been executed for refusing to conform.

Frederic became a grocer and chandler and kept a shop at 1 The Market Place which he eventually leased to Adam Eve in 1781. That business, now Eve and Ranshaw, still exists in the same premises. He was also a commisioner for the new Louth Navigation canal and won several contracts for supplying bricks for the locks and bridges in the 1760s. One of these was with his partner Edward Gray who is recorded in ledger catalogue. 2 above.

He married twice, firstly to Elizabeth Hill of Alford. They had many children but only six survived to adulthood. Elizabeth died in 1790 and Frederic married secondly Naomi King who was a remarkable 48 years his junior. She outlived him and all his children.
EMMA
Beloved Daughter of
the Rev'^p. M. Dodd of
Fordham Essex and
Penelope his Wife died
4th February 1817

A brief obituary in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1817 informs us that Emma died aged 19 at the house of T. B. Phillips in Louth. Thomas Bentley Phillips would later become three-times Warden of Louth.

Two memorial plaques in All Saints Church at Fordham, where her father Moses was Rector, show further family details. Her mother’s maiden name was Sturges and Emma’s brother Thomas Ambrose was given this as a middle name. He became a well known surgeon and was the originator of plans for a new infirmary at Ryde in the Isle of Wight where he was placed in practice. He died young however and did not live to see the foundation stone laid.
AGNES HILL

died Feb'y 1st
1807

The infant daughter of Robert and Mary Hill baptised in St James’ on July 8th 1806

and buried in the church 4th February 1807.

Her parents are described as ‘in trade’ in a biography of one of her brothers - Dr Robert Gardiner Hill. He was born in Louth in 1811 and apprenticed to a local surgeon or apothecary aged 14. After becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1834 he commenced practice in Lincoln and became Medical Superintendent of Lincoln Lunatic Asylum. He is credited with being the first to abolish mechanical restraint of patients. He was Mayor of Lincoln in 1852 and died aged 67 in 1878. The Gardiner Hill Foundation exists in his name today to promote good mental health and enrich the lives of people with mental health illness.

Another brother John Harwood Hill (1809-1886) was an antiquarian and librarian to Lord Cardigan at Deene. He was also made rector of Cranoe in 1837 and vicar of Welham in 1841, both near Market Harborough in Leicestershire.
Here lies the body
[of]
Mary Pearson
[wife of]
Archer Pearson
Who died May 2 17**
Aged 45
Also near her
Lies the Body of her [son]
Who died June 9 [****]
[*******] [month]

From the church registers Mary the wife of Archer Pearson was buried May 5th 1783. Archer Pearson Snr. was buried 7th August 1797. They were married in St James’ on 9th April 1767. Mary was the granddaughter of Charles Beaty the Louth ironmonger recorded in catalogue no.19. A son Archer Pearson Jnr. was baptised May 24th 1772 and buried June 11th 1779. Archer Pearson Snr’s will dated 13 November 1797 is held by The National Archives at Kew.
11. Late-medieval matrix for a Monumental Brass Plate

A fine black marble matrix for an inset brass memorial plate that has been removed. There are compartments for two figures and a double crocketed canopy above. The indents can also be seen for the outer frame which would have contained the text and there is the outline for a shield between the figures to display their heraldic arms. The matrix is still studded with the brass rivets set in lead that held the brass plate in place. Dimensions: 2750 x 1310 mm.

Initially full-length brasses could only be afforded by the nobility, gentry and higher clergy as they were very expensive, perhaps costing £15-£20 in the early 14th century - the price of a yeoman’s house. As prices fell over the next 200 years more modest sums would be required and monumental brasses were being used for the parish clergy, minor landowners, and merchants. In 1471 Richard Willoughby’s figure brass at Wollaton cost £5 6s 8d.

For discussion of this brass matrix and another in St Stephen’s Chapel (cat.38) see page 3.
HERE
Lies the body of
Elizabeth the Wife of
GEORGE WILCOCKSON
who departed this life
on the 26 M****
Aged 62 Years
[Also of]
GEORGE WILCOCKSON
Husband of the above
Died on the ** of M**
Aged 86 Years

From the registers Elizabeth was buried on 28\textsuperscript{th} March 1795 and George on 13\textsuperscript{th} May 1819. Elizabeth’s maiden name was Sweet and she married George Wilcockson on 5\textsuperscript{th} June 1766. Her father George Sweet had lived in the large house in the Market Place demolished when the Market Hall was built in 1866. George and Elizabeth were listed as tenants there in 1770.

In 1786 George, who dealt in hardware goods, was amongst a group of tradesmen who were sued by the Corporation for not paying stallage – a levy on goods exposed on their frontages during market and fair days. This tax had not been administered for many years and when it was resisted by the traders the Corporation lost their case and had to pay costs.
This stone is in extremely poor condition. A check in the registers reveals GODFREY OUTRAM the son of Joseph and Jane Outram was baptised in St James’ on 29th June 1729. He married first Mary Marshall on 16th December 1755 and secondly Anne Cannon on 31st December 1767. His first wife died in 1760 shortly after the birth of their third child Jane who also died. In 1767 his name is amongst a list of subscribers to the Louth Navigation canal when he invested £100 and his name also appears in the church registers dated from 1795 as one of the Churchwardens. He died in 1807 and was buried on 12th December of that year.
1769 in the **
Year of her age

ALSO
In Memory of
***** Hogard who died
16th 1770
*****6 Year of his Age

The stone is in extremely poor condition. From the Register ANN HOGARD was buried 5th December 1769 and JAMES HOGARD was buried July 18th 1770.

Not validated. A James Hogard was appointed as supervisor for the construction of the Louth Navigation in 1765 working under John Grundy the engineer. Hogard then took over as supervisor/engineer after Grundy was dismissed in 1766 and was therefore responsible for much of the later work. Part of the Navigation was opened in 1767 when Hogard collected the tolls but it was not fully open to Louth until May 1770.

Several members of the Hogard family were involved in engineering and land drainage. Thomas Hogard (senior) became surveyor for the Deeping Fen in 1764 and his son (also Thomas) after him. The family vaults are at the Priory Church of Deeping St James where several are named but there is no mention of a ‘James’. A search throughout the Lincolnshire registers for a burial record for James Hogard, other than at Louth, has not borne fruit.
In Memory of
ANN, Relict of [her Husband]

JAMES CALAH

[H]olme Hall in [this County]
[wh]o departed th[is life]
[th]e 2\textsuperscript{nd} day of Feb\textsuperscript{y} 1830
Aged 86 Years
R.I.P.

Holme Hall in the parish of Bottesford, Lincs has been the site of a golf course since 1908.

James Calah a farmer of Southwell, Notts and Ann Tyler of Mansfield were married at Mansfield in 1759. James Calah died in 1796 and is buried at Southwell. Their son, also James, of Holme Hall was born in 1776 at Southwell and died in 1828 aged 52 at Bottesford. In the Louth rating list for 1823 a James Calah owned, along with other property in Louth, a house, chaise-house, stable and garden on Walkergate (now Queen Street).
The connections between St James’ church and the Victorian poet laureate Alfred Lord Tennyson are well documented. As well as the young Alfred attending Louth Grammar School, his grandfather Stephen Fytche was Vicar of St James’ from 1764-1780 and his parents were married here in 1805.

A rather more tenuous but nevertheless equally fascinating connection can now be made to another great writer of the 19th century via a much worn and overlooked ledger stone set in the floor of the choir vestry alongside the tower. Indeed if it were not for the church registers the full name on the stone - BENJAMIN CROSBY - may never have been deciphered. What can be seen is that Benjamin was ‘late of Stationers’ Court’ and ‘Bookseller’. The date, 16th August 1815, is less clear but can be confirmed from his listing in ‘A Dictionary of Printers and Printing’ (pub. 1839) in which his age at death is given as 47 years.

Benjamin Crosby was born near Leeds the son of a ‘considerable grazier’. Being the youngest of a large family he went to London apprenticed to Robinson’s, one of the foremost book publishers in the late-18th century, to learn the trade of bookseller. Eventually he set up his own bookseller and publishing business trading as Crosby and Co. at 4 Stationers Court, Ludgate Hill. He was noted for developing the country trade for books and one of the friendships he made was to lead to him finding his final resting place in Louth.

In 1803 a manuscript entitled ‘Susan’ was submitted anonymously to his company and the copyright was promptly purchased for £10. Various reasons have been postulated for its non-publication, including an acrimonious trading partnership that broke up, but despite being advertised by Crosby the novel was never published. Six years passed before the author wrote to the company under an assumed name (the initials of which spelt MAD!) asking for the novel to be published or it would be published elsewhere. The letter was quickly rebuffed with the threat of court action but an offer was made to return the copyright for the same purchase price of £10. The author, not being in a financial position to do so, did not take up the offer at this time.

Thus it was that Benjamin Crosby went to his grave never knowing that he held in his hands a manuscript by a woman who would become one of the world’s best known authors - Jane Austen. Nor that the book would become, after some rewriting and change of heroines name, the great satire of the Gothic novel ‘Northanger Abbey’.
Neither he nor Jane would know of its success. Crosby died in August, 1815. Sometime in the latter part of 1814 he had a serious ‘breakdown’ and had to retire and sell off all of his business interests. In 1816 his successors sold back the copyright, after an approach by Jane’s brother Henry. It is said he afterwards took great delight in revealing to them that it was by the author of ‘Pride and Prejudice’ which had been published very successfully in 1813. In fact all of Jane Austen’s novels were published anonymously during her lifetime. She died in July, 1817 aged 41 and ‘Northanger Abbey’ along with ‘Persuasion’ were published posthumously in 1818, a biographical note by her brother revealing for the first time the true name of the author.

The reason for Benjamin Crosby’s interment in Louth in 1815? During his travels for his business he had befriended John Jackson of J. & J. Jackson, the printer and bookseller who traded from the Market Place in Louth. He therefore gladly accepted an invitation to convalesce in Louth where he also had many friends. Sadly his recovery was not to be and after he was found dead one morning, having died in his sleep, his friends had his body interred under the tower in St James’.

Jacksons’ were of course the publishers of ‘Poems by Two Brothers’ by Alfred and Charles Tennyson. It was jointly printed and published in 1827 by J. & J. Jackson of Louth and Simpkin and Marshall of Stationers Court, the latter being Crosby’s assistants who took over his business after his illness. And so the circle was complete.
In Memory of Mary ye Wife of Fidance Fenwick.
AGED 59.

From the registers Fidance (with an ‘e’) Fennick was baptised 26th June 1691 the son of Thomas and Mary.

Mary Holmes the daughter of Robert and Mary Holmes was baptised in September 1693-4.

‘Fidens’ Fenwick and Mary Holmes were married 5th July 1716.

Fidance was buried 5th April 1763 when his occupation is given as Sexton. Occupations given in the registers are uncommon and this example probably occurs because he would have been well known to all those at the church.

Other members of the family appear in minor roles in the Churchwardens’ accounts and Corporation records in the 17th century including one as Town Crier and they are also well represented in the church graffiti at that time.
IN MEMORY OF
MARY ALLENBY
*** departed this life
**** of April ; 1812
** *** 65 Year of her age

[Why smile you] Cherub o’er a Sinners Tear
[Because himself he views reflected there]

From the Register Mary Allenby was buried 16th April 1812 the wife of Rev. John Allenby.

Also from the Register we find an entry for the burial of John Allenby ‘Clerk’ on 16th May 1825 aged 83. ‘Clerk’ is a commonly used older term for a cleric or priest.

This ledger stone is hidden under the carpet in the gift shop between the south porch and choir vestry. It has not been possible to see if there are any others in that location. There is no name other than Mary’s on this stone but her husband’s burial is noted in the church register.

It has been surprisingly difficult to trace him. The only John Allenby to appear in the online clergy database was a perpetual curate at Cartmel Fell, Lancashire (now Cumbria) but his death is recorded in 1827 aged 72. The only certain references to John come in 1810 as a Louth subscriber to a book about Freemasonry, and in 1823-4 he is amongst the Louth contributors paying a one guinea subscription to the Church Missionary Funds.
REAR OF SCREEN & ORGAN

Catalogue 19 - 23
North Aisle
Charles Beaty was a Louth ironmonger who married three times. He married Mary Small in 1684 and a burial for a Mary Beaty is recorded in the register on 19th January 1692. Maddison records four children from this marriage who all died at a young age before their mother. Charles then married Elizabeth Royle on 8th May 1694. I have been unable to find a burial for Elizabeth but by 1696 the son Richard’s birth was registered with Charles and Mary as parents and so it appears he had married again.

Richard was born on 18th February 1696. Another son Charles was born to Charles and Mary on 17th April 1699. Maddison does record a third marriage to a Mary (surname unknown) but he lists the children as those of Elizabeth Royle with which the registers do not agree. A Mary Beaty recorded as ‘Senior’ in the register was buried 30th September 1752.

Their son Richard married Mary Chapman at Keddington on 20th May 1725.

Charles and Richard lived at Kelsey House a large mansion on Mercer Row. Charles is noted in the church registers as a churchwarden in 1681 - he may also have served in other years. He was also four times Warden of Louth serving in 1691, 1699, 1706 and 1714.

See note 1 on page 6 for an explanation of the date styled 172¾.
20. ISABELLA PHILLIPSON (1802)

This ledger stone is almost entirely covered by the organ blower but thankfully the full name can be seen. From the registers we find Isabella's baptism on 19th November 1752 - father's name Richard and mother Elizabeth. Her burial entry is on 26th June 1802 giving an age of 49 years.

In her will dated 1801 she bequeathed £200 the interest from which was to be given annually to 20 poor women. This is now part of the United Charities and administered by the trustees.

21. ELIZABETH BOLLON (1799)
   JAMES BOLLON (1805)

This is an extremely worn ledger – the first one beyond Beaty’s in the aisle down towards the Angel Chapel. Most of the names can however be deciphered with Elizabeth’s, who died first, at the head of the stone. From the registers we find she was buried 22 August 1799 and from a brief obituary in the Gentleman’s Magazine that she was 50 years of age. Her husband James was buried 23 September 1805 and from a similar obituary in the Universal Magazine for July-December 1805 we find he was the Reverend James Bollon, Rector of Kelstern who died aged 54 years.
IN MEMORY OF
DANIEL ALLENBY
who departed this life
Nov. ** 1816
AGED 72 YEARS

Daniel Allenby appears in the Fotherby registers as baptised on 14 October 1744 – father Thomas Allenby and mother Ann (Epworth). His father Thomas was baptised in Little Cawthorpe 15 June 1714 and his mother Ann in Cadney 30 July 1727. We can go back a further generation thanks to Rootsweb online where Daniel’s grandfather, also Thomas was baptised at Raithby-cum-Maltby on 28 February 1688 and his mother Rebecca (Waldegrave) on 14 January 1694. Daniel was buried at St James’ on 23rd November 1816.

There are two main local branches of the Allenby family - one based at Kenwick and another at Fotherby and both this ledger and the next are from the Fotherby branch.

The connection of the Allenby family to Fotherby can still be seen today in the names of the Allenby Almshouses and Allenby Crescent in the village. Brother of John (cat.23 below).
John Allenby appears in the Fotherby registers baptised on 21 October 1749 - father Thomas Allenby and mother Ann. He is therefore the brother of Daniel in the previous ledger (Cat.22). He married first Sarah Elsom and secondly Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) in Horncastle on 7 November 1785. John appears in the Louth burial register on 30 March 1822 aged 74. Elizabeth whose name appears at the head of the ledger is likely to be the ‘Elizabeth the wife of….’ that appears in the register without a surname attached (an oversight perhaps) who was buried on 24 May 1818 aged 61 years.

The blank surname entry in the Louth register 21 May 1818
ANGEL CHAPEL

Catalogue 24 – 33
North-East Corner
From the church register entry Charles Wigelsworth was interred at Louth on 30 May 1799. He had been a lawyer and banker who had opened the first private bank in Louth, *The North Lincolnshire*, which traded from Westgate House. The house still stands on the western corner with Schoolhouse Lane. By 1799 his bank was in serious trouble and unable to pay his creditors he is said to have died ‘raving’ and a broken man.

Charles married Elizabeth Swift at Louth on 12th April 1792. Four children have been traced in the Louth register – Charles born 1794 (d.1850), Elizabeth born 1795 (d.1812), Mary Frances born 1796 (d.1874) and Sarah born 1797 (d.1848). His wife survived him by many years and was buried at Raithby, a village nearby, on 19th November 1853. All the children except Elizabeth (see next ledger cat.25) are also buried at Raithby.

At his death Charles owned the Westgate Mill which at that time was producing paper. Swaby in his *History of Louth* quotes a letter from a Mrs Walter describing how Charles (who was also a friend) had tried to pay off a £600 debt by offering her the ‘writings’ of the mill but had died before doing so. The mill which later became known as Thorpe Hall mill was being run at that time by a John Swift presumably then a relative of Elizabeth. After her husband’s death she continued to own and run the mill and in the 1820s went into partnership with a Michael Porter. Paper manufacture was becoming more industrialised and perhaps this is why the mill was offered for sale in 1842. By 1844 having found no buyer it had reverted back to its original use as a corn mill thus ending 50 years or more of paper making in Louth.

Elizabeth and her daughter Mary Frances’s later life living on Westgate can be traced through the period 1841-1871 by way of the census returns. Mary Francis, who never married, lived with her mother until Elizabeth’s death in 1853. Afterwards, Mary Francis lived alone at 33 Westgate with two servants until her own death in 1874.
Sacred

TO THE MEMORY OF

ELIZABETH WIGELSWORTH

Daughter of Char’s Wigelsworth
and Elizabeth his Wife
who departed this life
the 8th of February 1812
in the 17th Year of her age.

Elizabeth had been baptised in the church on 21st February 1795 and was interred at Louth on 13th February 1812. An obituary for her appeared in the Gentleman’s Magazine shortly after.

“The mother of the deceased, and four other children are among the almost innumerable sufferers by the recent failure of the North Lincolnshire Bank; and it is a melancholy fact, that, the young lady whose dissolution is now noticed, has been hurried into the grave by that most unfortunate failure. Excessive grief, in consequence of the loss sustained by her family, brought on a disorder in the brain, which terminated her existence.

The deceased was one of the several ladies in Louth, who, by their amiable and unwearied exertions in educating the children of the poor, have called forth the blessings and admiration of that and every other class of society”.
26. TROTH the Wife of Mr FITZwm White died 21st March 1739. Aged 44 years buried amongst 6 of their Children. Also Fitzwilliam White her husband who died March 1748.

The stone is partially covered by fixed furniture

Troth (née Robinson) had previously been married to Alexander Emerson of Caistor and there is a record of Fitzwilliam White and Troth Emerson marrying at Saltfleetby-All-Saints on 20th February 1717-18.

Fitzwilliam White was baptised on the 15th of January 1698 at Manby near Louth. He was the son of Eustace White and Katherine Fitzwilliam. Both the White and the Fitzwilliam families were very ancient and eminent families in the Louth area.

They had at least two children that survived infancy - Mary (born 1719) and Charles. Both are in Fitzwilliam’s Will. Son Charles of Gray’s Inn was known locally as Councillor White.

Fitzwilliam married secondly in 1746-7 The Honourable Elizabeth Annesley (1699-1773) the daughter of Richard Annesley, 3rd Baron Altham and Dean of Exeter. Her second husband whom she married in 1737 had been Maurice Thompson, 2nd Baron Haversham and thereafter she was known as Lady Haversham. She married four times. Her brother Richard, the notorious 6th Earl of Anglesey kidnapped his 12-year-old nephew James, claimant to his estates and titles, and sent him to the Americas. It is said this event was the basis for several 19th century novels including Robert Louis Stevenson’s *Kidnapped*.

Internet links –

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Annesley
In Goulding’s lists of grammar school boys Daniel’s son George (born 2nd September 1792) was admitted in 1798 when his father is described as an ‘apparitor’ - that is an official sent to carry out the orders of a magistrate, judge or court. In the Louth ratings list for 1823 he is listed as owning a house on Eastgate but by 1838 after his death the house is tenanted, the owner still Warner. In the Death Duties list for 1823 his wife Ann is listed as his executor.

Her husband James served as Louth Town Clerk in 1773 and 1782. He is listed as a Master Joiner when he indentured an apprentice in 1776. They had a daughter Catherine Justina entered in St James’ register as baptised 26 April 1777. James Calvert’s burial was recorded at Tathwell on 15 December 1783 and Catharine’s (a widow) at Louth on 23 January 1803.
29. 

E C

[Die]d May the 19 [th]

1791

[Age]d 54 Years.

From the registers this ledger has been identified for Elizabeth Codd who was buried 23 May 1791. Her entry reads ‘Elizabeth the Wife of Richard Codd’. Richard Codd was Warden of Louth Corporation on five occasions in 1796, 1802, 1807, 1811 and 1812. On his death aged 85 on 24 September 1825 he left £100 for the poor of Louth. In that year it was earning £5 from investment in shares of the Louth Navigation. In the Louth Rates list for 1823 he had a house on Westgate and other holdings in the surrounding area. Tradition has it the figure on horseback in the foreground of Thomas Espin’s *North-West View of the Town of Louth* is Richard Codd. Goulding mentions an inscription for him in the church but it is not there now.

30. Very worn with no detail other than three sets of initials and dates. 
Unidentified. Not illustrated.

R. S. 1818
E. S. 1822
I. S. 1823

31. Very worn with only some details visible. 
Unidentified. Not illustrated.

...... who
life March the ....
...4 Aged 55 Years
...o 2 of his Sisters
Ann & Judith
....my wife and only son
....when I am gone
.... good unto the poor
.... will ble[ss] for evermore
Here lieth the Body of
MARY the Daughter of
JOHN HUDSON
 Land – Surveyor
who departed this Life
on the 16th day of October 177[7]
Aged 18 Years

...... with the blessed Saints in Heavn.
And also Rachel the Wife of the said
John Hudson and Mother of the said Mary
who departed this Life on the 26th
Day of July 1786 Aged 49 Years.

This and the previous ledger (cat. 32) were clearly once part of the same stone and the latter section been cut and re-used as infill up against the east wall in the chapel. This may be the reason the larger section is facing north-south and the smaller facing west instead of the normal east-facing orientation.

Rachel (Brooks) married John Hudson at St James’ on 13 May 1758. Their daughter Mary appears in the register baptised on 27 January 1760 and buried 18 October 1777. There is therefore a slight discrepancy between the register dates and the age given on the ledger stone. The last number of the date has been trimmed off but is confirmed by the register.

John Hudson, land-surveyor is buried with two of his sons in St Stephen’s Chapel (cat. 42) and also one of his grandson’s (cat. 46). Further details of the father are given there.
ST
STEPHEN’S
CHAPEL

Catalogue 34 - 57
South-East Corner
Here lieth the Body of

JOHN CRACROFT Esq:

who departed this Life
the 20th of June 1763,
aged 58,

Also of Sarah, his Wife
who departed this Life
the 17th of March 1764.

John Cracroft was born at Hackthorn, Lincolnshire on 8th March 1704-5 and baptised there on 2nd April. He was the second son of Robert Cracroft of Hackthorn and Grace his wife. His elder brother (the first-born son Robert) is named on his sister-in-law’s ledger in this chapel (cat.35). One of John’s nephews, Bernard, son of his brother Robert by second wife Rebecca (Waldegrave), was Rector of nearby South Elkington church until his death in 1821.

There is some doubt on the maiden name of his first wife. The only marriage that can be found in the registers is between John Cracroft and Sarah Smith at London St Gregory by St Paul on 1st December 1749. However that link is not confirmed and other sites report a Sarah Edmonds as his spouse.

The Cracroft family in Lincolnshire is an ancient one first settling at Hackthorn and have held the estate there for some 400 years. By later marriages with the Amcotts family in the 19th century they also acquired Kettlethorpe and Harrington Hall.
Here Lieth the Body of

**Ann the Wife of Robert Cracroft Esq’**

who departed this Life
the 6\(^{th}\) day of July 1738.

**in the 25\(^{th}\) Year of her Age.**

The arms are contained in a roundel

‘Vert, on a bend dancety argent, 3 martlets sable’

(for Cracroft)

with an inescutcheon of pretence

‘Gules, a chevron between 3 lions gambs erect and erased argent, on a chief of the second an eagle displayed sable’ (for Browne)

Ann was the daughter of Martin Browne, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1698 (d.1716) and sister of Martin Browne who donated silver plate to St James’ in 1725. Her husband Robert Cracroft was Warden of Louth five times. They had four children one dying shortly after birth. A granddaughter Maria Janetta married the 8\(^{th}\) Duke of St Albans. Robert had a further ten children by his second wife Rebecca (Waldegrave) who he married in 1746. Their eldest son John was High Sheriff in 1797 and inherited the family estate at Hackthorn at his father’s death. Robert died aged 60 in 1763 and is buried at Hackthorn with his second wife (d.1802).

The Brown(e) family were from Saltfleetby, near Louth. Ann’s brother Martin and sister Naomi (Gace) are recorded in ledger catalogue 40. Her mother and father are also buried here (cat. 41) and John Cracroft (cat. 34) was her brother-in-law via her marriage to Robert.
The Bolles were an influential family in Lincolnshire settling in several parts of the county with the local branch descending from Haugh near Alford and Thorpe Hall, near Louth. Margaret’s husband John is buried separately and his ledger is recorded in cat. no.39.

As the marriage produced no children, by her husband’s will dated 1727, Margaret was to inherit Thorpe Hall. However, she predeceased him dying the next year in 1728 and John’s half-sister Elizabeth (Bosvile), by his father’s second wife, eventually inherited when John died in 1732. For her ledger stone see Elizabeth Bosvile – catalogue number 43.
Here Lyeth the Body of Capt:
FRANCIS MEERES Late warden of this Town & Justice of the Peace Who in the Severall Offices of his Life Shewd himself Courageous Just and Honest He departed his Life the 8th day of August 1726

Little has been found for Francis and the many and various spellings of the name are unhelpful in this respect. As marked on the ledger stone he was a Warden of Louth and a Justice of the Peace. From Goulding’s ‘Louth Corporation Records’ we learn that he served as the Warden of Louth Corporation in the years 1721 and 1722.

In Lincolnshire Pedigrees (Vol.1) the Meres family are listed as being of Great Carlton, Kirton and Auborn. No direct connection has been made with any other members of the family but we learn from his Will dated 2nd March 1725-6 that he had a cousin Lister Fitzwilliam and an ‘uncle Meres’. Lister Fitzwilliam was baptised at Withern 6th March 1700.

A few more notes may prove useful for further research. The family is of ‘old standing’ in the Fens where it was originally written ‘atte Meres’. They provided several Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Lincolnshire in the 15th century. The family had several generations where the Christian name Francis was used. One was Francis Meres author and headmaster of Uppingham School 1641-1669. The family is also connected with Lincoln in the 17th-18th century - Robert as Chancellor of the Cathedral 1631-52 and his son Sir Thomas as Member of Parliament 1659-1710, the latter commended by Samuel Pepys in his diaries.
38. Late-medieval matrix for a Monumental Brass Plate

A fine black marble matrix for an inset brass memorial plate now removed. There are compartments for two figures. The indents can also be seen for the outer frame which would have contained the text and there is the outline of a circular cartouche between the figures that may have displayed their heraldic arms. The matrix is still studded with the brass rivets set in lead that would have held the brass plate in place. Dimensions: 2130 x 1150 mm.

This matrix appears to have had a larger sheet of brass inserted particularly at the top where there are no insets for a canopy as on the previous example (cat.11). The foot has been trimmed off so it is difficult to ascertain if there was room at the bottom for an inscription.

For a discussion of this brass matrix and another in the choir vestry (cat.11) see page 3.
John Bolle was the second son of John Bolle of Thorpe Hall. When his elder brother Charles died unmarried and without issue in 1699 he inherited the estate. Also by his grandmother’s will (Jane Bradley see cat. 52) he inherited the manor of Melbourne in Yorkshire. There were no children from this marriage and so the direct male line died out here. Although John, by his will dated 1727, had left Thorpe Hall to his wife, she died before him and on his death the estate passed to his half-sister Elizabeth who had married the Rev. Thomas Bosvile at South Elkington on 7th March 1708-9.

The history of Louth in the 16th and 17th centuries is inevitably interwoven with the Bolles. An earlier John Bolle (his great-grandfather) was knighted for his services at the siege of Cadiz and is the source of the ghostly legend of the ‘Green Lady’ of Thorpe Hall.

When a serious outbreak of the plague occurred in 1631 and the markets and fairs had to be suspended it was his son Sir Charles Bolle (this John’s grandfather) who went around the town leaving medicine for the sick. It is said he had come into contact with the plague on his foreign travels and was therefore immune to it.

During the Civil War the Bolles fought for the King and Sir Charles raised a troop of eighty men. In 1643 during a skirmish in the town Sir Charles evaded the Parliamentary forces by hiding under Ramsgate Bridge. The family paid heavily for their loyalty after the war.

Edward Bolle (brother of Sir Charles and therefore John’s great-uncle) became a very successful London merchant leaving bequests of almost £9,000 at his death. A tablet high on the nave pillar (N3) records that he left £600 for the poor of Louth. He also left money towards the building of Wren’s new St Paul’s Cathedral after the Great Fire of London.
Here lyeth the body of Mr Martin Browne
~ who departed this life ~
on the fourteenth day of May
Anno Domini 1725Ætatis Solum
28º

Here also Lyeth the Body of
Naomi Gace
Relict of Jos; Gace Esqf
who died 7ber 18. 1745
Anno Ætatis 40.

Martin Browne and Naomi Gace (née Browne) were brother and sister, the children of Martin and Ann Brown(e) who are named on the next ledger stone (cat. 41). Martin (junior) died unmarried and without issue. In the Vestry, a silver alms dish and a pair of candlesticks, bear his name, his heraldic arms and the date 1725 – the year of his death. The same arms appear with those of Cracroft on Ann Cracroft’s ledger (née Browne cat.35) who was also his sister.

Naomi married Joseph Gace of Brackenborough (probably at South Elkington on 1st January 1727). Two baptisms follow in the registers at Panton near Wragby – Elisabeth on 24th October 1728 and Ann on 23rd October 1729. Naomi was buried here 20th September, 1745.

Her husband Joseph (born 1691) was a land tax collector being the Receiver General for the Parts of Lindsey. He was also Agent for the Duke of Kingston and was well connected with the nobility and gentry in the county. By 1719-20 he was wealthy enough in his own right to appoint one of the great architects of the day William Talman to design his new house at Panton which he completed by 1727. After this time his fortunes were reversed and he was forced to sell part of his estate to settle his debts. He died in 1745 and is buried at Panton.
Here
Lyeth the body of Martin Browne Esq who departed this life December the 28th Anno Domini 1716 Ætatis suæ 53°
Here also Lyeth the Body
of M's Ann Brown
Widdow of the above Martin Brown Esq who died Novr 13. 1746 AGED 75 YEARS

Martin the patriarch of all the Browne family buried in this chapel was from Saltfleetby and had been elevated to the office of High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1698.

His wife Ann was the daughter of George Sanderson who had been three times Warden of Louth. She survived her husband by 30 years living at The Mansion on Westgate. Swaby in his History of Louth describes her as living ‘as a kind of Lady Bountiful’ and Samuel Buck when dedicating his engraving of Louth Church to her describes her as ‘the eminently pious and worthy lady, Mrs Anne Browne’.

An inventory of the house contents after her death gives a good idea of the elegance and comfort in which she lived along with other members of her family. The list included £1200 in cash which she felt was safer at home with her rather than being entrusted to the Bank.
Sacred to the Memory of
John Hudson,
who departed this Life
Nov’r 29:th 1800, Aged 69 Years.
Also of Tho: Hudson his Son.
who departed this Life
Jan’y 28:th 1800, Aged 28 Years.
Also of Ric: Hudson his Son
who departed this Life
April 2:nd 1803, Aged 31 Years.

John Hudson was a Land Surveyor as we know from the ledger of his daughter Mary in the
Angel Chapel (cat.32). He surveyed and drew up the estate map of Brackenborough in 1759-
60 and another at Stewton for the landowner George Heneage of Hainton. He also surveyed
many of the Lincolnshire Enclosure maps of the late-18th century. He is described as from
Louth and Kenwick Thorpe on the early maps but in 1796 is said to be ‘now of West Ashby’.

His entry in the Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers lists the many schemes in
Lincolnshire that he was involved in. Most of these are connected with the drainage of the
Fens and he was one of three commissioners for the inclosure and drainage of Kirton Fens
(1772), Quadring and Surfleet Fens (1775) and Billinghay and Walcot Fens in 1777. He was
also responsible for the 12 mile river navigation opened in 1794 from the River Witham to
Sleaford on the Kyme Eau and River Slea. In 1792 he drew up a report for the Horncastle
Canal and worked on it for a time as surveyor and engineer. His son Thomas also worked as
an engineer on the same project for a year around 1794. The work was halted in 1797 due to
lack of funds but was completed in 1801-2 after both John and Thomas were deceased.

John’s Surveyor’s Ledger Book and Will are both preserved in Lincoln. In his will dated 9
May 1800 John Hudson gentleman of West Ashby leaves property to his sons Richard and
Francis and to a son and daughter of his late son Thomas. The personal estate was valued at
£8,000. The son Francis, not mentioned on this stone was baptised at Louth on 8th May 1773.
Here lyeth the ~
Body of Mrs Elizabeth
Bosville of Thorp: Hall
who Departed this Life ~
march 25; 1740. aged 69
Years
AND ALSO
the Body of M’rs. Marg’r. Birch Relict
of the late James Birch Esqr.
of Thorp Hall
and Daughter of the above
M’rs. Elizabeth Bosville
who died Dec’. 15th 1778 Aged 68.

Elizabeth Bolle the half-sister of John (cat.39) by his father’s second wife married the Revd. Thomas Bosville Rector of Ufford at South Elkington 7th March 1708-9. As John’s wife pre-deceased him and both of Elizabeth’s half-brothers died without issue she inherited Thorpe Hall on his death in 1732. Her husband the Revd. Thomas Bosville had died aged 49 in 1718.

Their first daughter Margaret interred here was born in 1710 and married James Birch of Coventry in 1734. He died in 1762. Their second daughter Elizabeth married secondly Stephen Ashton vicar of Louth. She died in 1791. By her first marriage to Alexander Emmerson of Retford she was the mother of Wharton Emmerson who took the name Amcotts and was created a baronet in 1796. (See notes on the Mary Ashton memorial). Their third daughter Bridget married her cousin Thomas and died in 1793.

The Birchs mortgaged Thorpe Hall in 1759 and it eventually passed out of the family to the Rev. William Chaplin who purchased it in 1825.
A small section of ledger stone that has been cut and used as infill. The text is possibly small enough to be a monumental mason’s name at the bottom of a stone.

Here Lyeth the Body of
Mrs Rachel Francis Widow
of John Francis Esq ~
She departed this life
September ye 12th 1718
Æt 82º

1 Cor . 13.8
Charity never faileth

No details have been found for either Rachel or John in the Louth registers other than her burial on 14 September 1718 and nothing in any of the local histories. It is possible she may have moved to Louth after her husband’s death and no earlier history is there to be found.
SACRED
to the Memory of
RICHARD HUDSON
who departed this life
June the 9 1830
AGED 29 YEARS
I know that my Redeemer liveth
and that he shall stand at the latter
day upon the earth: And though after
my skin worms destroy this body
yet in my flesh shall I see God.

Other family members have already been recorded in catalogue 32 and 33 (Angel Chapel) and catalogue 42 (St Stephen’s Chapel). Richard is the grandson of John Hudson the land surveyor and the son of Richard Hudson both named on ledger stone 42. He was baptised at West Ashby on 3rd May 1801 the register recording him as the son of Richard and Hannah.

I . P 1803. A . P 1822
Two sets of unidentified initials
Although both burials are recorded in the registers nothing else has been found for either William or Mary. Nor has anything been found in the local history books except the following anecdote which of course may or may not be our man. Swaby in his ‘History of Louth’ recounts how in 1725 the justice for the Louth Corporation Joseph Chamberlain prosecuted William Clarke for “affronting him in the execution of his office by refusing when required to put off his hat and saying he did not use to put off his Hat to such Scrubbs as he”. It appears the trifling case was later dropped.

The ledger stone is a strange one with lots of inclusions and is not easy to read. It is likely it was never meant to be seen or engraved as it has many brass rivets still set in it of the type that would have held a brass plate (top right). An outline below the text with brass rivets still in place may once have held a brass cartouche perhaps for heraldic arms (see bottom right).

This is therefore a re-used stone or matrix that would once have held a monumental brass plate. Such reworked stones are known as palimpsests.
In Memory of

ELIZABETH ANDREWS
Widow of the late
JOHN ANDREWS ESQ.

of Alford
who died at Louth
September 3rd 1816.
in the 64th year of her age.

Also of Mary Ann, Widow of
Thomas Bentley Phillips Esq of this place and third Daughter
of the above named
John and Elizabeth Andrews
who departed this life
Novr 1st 1831. aged 47 years

John Andrews of Claythorpe in the parish of Belleau and Elizabeth Smith of ‘Ailby in the parish of Rigsby’ were married at Alford 26th December 1776. In the Universal Magazine of 1791 he is listed as a gentleman farmer. He was buried at Alford on 21st January 1802. A copy of his Will exists in the National Archives at Kew.

Mary Ann their daughter married Thomas Bentley Phillips at St James on 12th June 1806. They lived at The Limes on Westgate. He was an attorney at Louth and three times Warden of the Corporation in 1816, 1822 and on the last occasion dying in office on 13th March 1828.
Christiana Clarke died 1\textsuperscript{st} October 1798 aged 48.

Only daughter of the Hon. John Maule of Panmure, Forfar, Scotland.

Venerable spouse of Charles Marshall Clarke M.D.

Christiana was related to the Maule family of the Earls of Panmure who had their estates forfeit after the Jacobite rebellion of 1715. Little else is known of her but six of her children have been traced in the registers including twin girls Christiana and Lucy born in 1783.

Her husband being a well known doctor of the time is fairly well documented. He was the son of another doctor, also named Charles and his wife Frances and was baptised at Louth on 17 July 1755. From 1798 until his death in 1830 the family lived at Arnold House on Westgate. Goulding records that their daughters were educated in Tournay but returned to England at the outbreak of the French Revolution bringing with them a Reverend refugee, a Monsieur Froment who had been Father Confessor to Louis XVI. He lived with them for many years.

Goulding in his ‘Notes on Some Louth Houses’ records that Charles Marshall Clarke died 16\textsuperscript{th} April 1830 (aged 75) and was buried at Fotherby where there is an inscription to his memory.
Margaret Walesby - sometime Lady of Swaby.

Currently under the carpet in the sanctuary of St Stephen’s Chapel. One of the oldest ledger stones remaining in the church 15th-16th century. The text is around the border and only the words illustrated remain. The centre may have had further engravings and inscriptions but it is dished and completely worn away. To date no details have been discovered for this lady.
Here
Lies the Body of Jane Bradley the Widdo\textsuperscript{w}
and Relict of George Bradley
late of this Town Gentlem\textsuperscript{n} Deceased
and Mother to George Bradley
Near Lyeing Gentlem\textsuperscript{n} Deceased
She was One of the Daught\textsuperscript{r} of Thomas
Ayscoghe of Stallingbrough In this County
Gentleman
Who was One of the Sons of S\textsuperscript{r} Edward
Ayscoghe of South Kelsey Knight
and was Baptised the 28\textsuperscript{th} of March
Anno Domi\textsuperscript{\textprime} 1622
And She Departed this life
December the 28\textsuperscript{th} Anno Domini
1715\textsuperscript{o} \textae\textsuperscript{s} uæ 93 years

Jane was the wife of George Bradley of Louth and the mother of George Bradley whose altar tomb now stands in the north aisle. Her Ayscoghe arms appear on the John Bradley memorial on the south wall of St Stephen’s Chapel as she was the second (or possibly third) wife of George - John’s first son and heir. Francis Bradley named on the lozenge tablet also on the south wall of the chapel was her great-grandmother. The Bradleys were a mercer and merchant family of long influence in Louth filling the position of Warden on many occasions.

Jane’s Ayscoghe family were also very well connected throughout the county. One of her ancestors Ann Askew had been burnt at the stake as a heretic in 1546.

Jane had a long life dying aged 93 and outlived both her husband and son George who was the last male heir of the Bradleys. Her estate passed to her nephew Edward Ayscoghe and his wife Elizabeth who both died in 1720. Their ledger stone (cat.56) informs us Edward was her nephew from the Ayscoghe line and Elizabeth her niece on the Bradley side.

A provision of her will quoted by Goulding concerning burial within the church and the protection of her son’s tomb is of great interest and is quoted on page one of the introduction.

We do not know the tomb’s exact position but Monson records it ‘on the south side of the chancel’ with the arms ‘on the west side’ so it was somewhere in this south side chapel and faced the central chancel.
Although there are Grimes (or Grymes) in the Louth church registers from at least the middle of the 16th century no life events for John have so far been discovered in any local records.

Thomas Grime and Mary (Harrison) his parents were married at St James on 11th May 1688. Their son pre-deceased them as their burials are recorded later - his mother Mary on 7th October 1721 and his father Thomas on 18th October 1733.

The ledger has an inset for a missing brass name plate and heraldic shield. The arms would have been (as illustrated above) - ‘azure three crosses tau or’
54. Here lieth the Body of ~
Edw’rd Ayscooughe Esq’ Who
Departed this Life Oct’br ye 20th
1739 Aged 36 years ~

The large heraldic roundel displays
the arms of Ayscoughe and
Chaplin. The Ayscoughe arms -
three asses (coughing) are known as
‘canting arms’ because the bearer’s
arms are depicted as a rebus or
visual pun. Ass cough = Ayscough.

Ayscoughe - ‘Sable, a fess or between 3 asses’
Chaplin - ‘Ermine, on a chief indented vert 3 griffins heads erased or’.

Edward was ‘of Louth’ via the South Thoresby branch of the family that originated in
Stallingborough and South Kelsey. He was Warden of Louth in 1738. One of his ancestors
Anne Askew was burnt at the stake as a heretic in 1546. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of
Porter Chaplin of Tathwell and they married at Panton in 1726. She married secondly Rev.
John Sidwell, Rector of Welton and was buried there in 1780. Their daughter Elizabeth
married firstly John Barber and secondly Nicholas Wrigglesworth, apothecary of Louth
(cat.55) and is named there. The ledger stone of Edward’s father and mother (cat.56) also
named Edward (Ayscough) and Elizabeth (née Bradley) is nearby in the sanctuary.
IN MEMORY of
NICHOLAS WRIGGLESWORTH
a Member of this Corporation.
He served the Office of Warden in
the Years 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780, 1786
1792, & 1798 & departed this Life the
19th day of July 1803, aged 78 Years.

Also of
ELIZABETH his Wife who was the
eldest Daughter of EDWARD
AYSCOGHE late of this Town Esq:
she died 3d May 1798 aged 70 Years.

Also of
AYSCOGHE their eldest Son who
died 25th day of April 1797
aged 46 Years.

Also of
NICHOLAS their second Son who
died the 14th day of March 1797
aged 34 Years.

Also of
JAMES their third Son, who died
in Ireland the 3d January 1798,
aged 25 Years.

And also of Four others of their
Children who died in their Infancy.

Nicholas Wrigglesworth was a Louth apothecary or doctor serving as Warden of the town seven times. He married Elizabeth Barber, according to one record, at Irby upon Humber on 6th March 1749. The registers are in poor condition so the date is not confirmed. Maddison in his Lincolnshire Pedigrees (vol. 1) for the Aycoghe family has the date as 1752 which would be after the birth of their first son. She was the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Ayscoghe of Louth as noted in the previous entry (cat.54). She had married John Barber in 1746.

Swaby tells us that they lived on Mercer Row from 1759-1789 on the site of what is now a Bank. As seen on the ledger they had seven children. Though three of them grew to adulthood they all died before their parents. It would be of interest to know why their third son James was in Ireland when he died in 1798 as the country had been in turmoil for some time and later that year the Irish Rebellion took place with an attempted French invasion.

In 1770 the trustees of Edward Bolle’s Charity paid Nicholas to inoculate eight poor children. The disease is not mentioned, nor the result, but he received 5 shillings per child for his work.

In his will he directed trustees to pay the interest of £200 to the Corporation for the use of ‘putting to school ten female children of poor mechaniks’ and the interest of a further £200 for ‘coarse warm clothing for the use of poor men and women in the winter’. In 1810 the heir in law claimed these bequests should be his under the ancient law of mortmain. They were probably lost to the town at this time as they do not appear in later lists of Louth charities.
IN MEMORY of
NICHOLAS WRIGHTSWORTH,
the Member of this Corporation.
He served the Office of Warden in
the Years 1761, 1768, 1774, 1785, 1786,
1792, & 1798, & departed this Life
the 19th day of July 1803, aged 78 Years.

Also of
ELIZABETH his Wife, who was the
eldest Daughter of EDWARD
AYSCOGHE, late of this Town Esq.
She died 3rd May 1798, aged 70 Years.

Also of
AYSCOGHE, their eldest Son, who
died 25th day of April 1797,
aged 46 Years.

Also of
NICHOLAS, their second Son, who
died the 14th day of March 1797,
aged 34 Years.

Also of
JAMES, their third Son, who died
in Ireland the 5th January 1798,
aged 25 Years.

And also of Four others of their
Children, who died in their Infancy.
Here

Lies the Bodies of Edward Ayscoghe Gen' and Elizabeth His wife who departed this Life: She the 3rd day of September 1720 in the 45 Year of her age – He the 17 day of the Same Month In the 55 Year of his age

He was Nephew
And Heir of Iane Bradley She Cousin and Heiress of George Bradley both Near Lieing – He was Formerly of Grays Inn

The Society of London but Late of this Town and Warden of the Corporation

Elizabeth was the cousin and heir of George Bradley (altar tomb) and Edward was nephew and heir of George’s mother Jane Bradley (cat. no.52). By her will he inherited all her lands in Louth, the three Saltfleetbys, Skidbrooke, Theddlethorpe and elsewhere in Lincoln, together with -

“the residue of all my lands and the manor of Bilsby Fee in Louth, and all personal”.

Their marriage licence was issued at Bishophill, York 15th April 1699. He is described as a gent, aged 30 years of London and she Elizabeth Bradley spinster aged 20 of York. Their son is interred nearby (cat. 54). Edward senior was Warden of the Louth Corporation in 1720.
.. of Mrs Rachel Newsted  
Mother of Hen: Newsted  
of N° Som'cotes in ye County  
of Lincoln who Died ye 25th  
of Nov' 1757  
.... [memori]y of Mr's: Eliz :  
[Newsted] [bellovd & ever  
..... [wife] of ye s'd: Hen :  
[of N°] Som'r:cotes  
..... of his great  
.....eck Gen' of  
..... [she Died Feb'y  
..... 1768

The stone is partly covered by the altar step so that some of the left-hand side cannot be read. From the registers and the Newstead entries in Maddison’s ‘Lincolnshire Pedigrees’ it has been possible to make some sense of it. In the register Rachel Newsted (mother of Henry) was buried on 1st November 1757 - the first date on the stone. There is a small discrepancy in the date of the burial in the register and day of death noted on the ledger. She is noted as a widow in the register so her husband must have predeceased her. His burial record has not been found. Rachel (Thorold) ‘of Louth’ married John Newstead ‘of Somercotes’ at Louth on 31st August 1699. The entry may read ‘Mrs’ Rachel Thorold and if so this was her second marriage. They had a son together, also named John, who was buried at Louth in 1717.

The second name and date on the ledger tallies with Elizabeth Newsted who was buried at Louth on 9th February 1768.

In Maddison’s Lincolnshire Pedigrees Henry Newsted married Mary Napier at South Somercotes in 1724-5 and she died in 1751-2. From the registers there is then a marriage at Saltfleetby St Clement in 1752 between Henry Newsted and Elizabeth Alcock and so it appears this Elizabeth was his second wife.

Henry Newstead died in 1777 aged 76 and was buried at North Somercotes.
BRADLEY
ALTAR
TOMB

Catalogue 58
North-West Corner
Here lyeth ye body of

GEORGE BRADLEY Gen¹.

Son & Heir of GEORGE BRADLEY late of LOUTH in ye County of LINCOLNE Gen². & IANE his Wife
Daughter of THO: AYSCOGHE Gent. He was
borne ye fourth day of August 1661 & dyed
ye 23d. of December when He was Warden of
LOUTH in ye year of our Lord

1 6 8 8.

This is a very fine altar tomb of white marble with a slab of black marble on the top. As we have seen from the introduction it was originally sited in the area that is now St Stephen’s Chapel but was subsequently moved to the west end of the north aisle. When the coffee shop was installed it had to be moved again (pers. comm. John Loft) and now sits against the north wall to the west of the north porch.

On the right side can be seen the Bradley family arms quartered with those of the Chapman family another well known Louth family that had inter-married many generations earlier. The broken and missing crest would have been a demi-boar sable.

George’s mother Jane is buried in St Stephen’s chapel and there are also a further two wall memorials in that place to the Bradley family (see the separate Guides’ Notes on the Memorials and Heraldry).

The Bradley family of merchants and mercers were prominent in Louth throughout the 15th to 17th centuries but the male line died out with George and on the death of his mother the family possessions passed to the Ayscoghe family. The arms are -

Quarterly 1 & 4 ‘or a chevron gules, between 3 crosses patty, fitchée sable’ [Bradley]

2 & 3 ‘per chevron argent and gules, in chief 3 leopards faces, in base a crescent, all counter changed’ [Chapman]
Appendix 1  
BURIALS WITHIN ST JAMES’ CHURCH, LOUTH 
FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS’ ACCOUNTS 1500-1524 
Years starting Lady Day 25th March

1500-1501 
[p. 7] 
Receptus denarii pro sepulturis in ecclesia

Et de rec. in iiii dōca p° oct. pasch pro anima Radulphi Skartha
Et de rec. in ij dōca p° nat. Dm. pro M Spencer ux. Mr Will. Spencer in portico
Et de rec. in dōca ququag. pro aīa Rob. Hyll Barker
Et de rec. in ij dōca quadrag. pro aīa Joh. fil. R. Girdyke in port.
Et de rec. in dōca passionis Dñi. pro aīa Joh Wellerby
Et de rec. in eodem die pro aīa Ric. Joneson lister

Summa xxxvij s. viij d.

1501-1502 
Ressavyd of bereals wî in the Kyrke

It ressavyd the first sonday after the oct. of pasch for Thomas Wycame bocher
It rec. the sonday after Ascension of or. lord, Joh Lyncoln
It rec. the 17 sonday after Trenete sonday for Joh Kyme
It rec. the 19 sonday after the same for Malde the daughter of Thomas Bradelay mer.
It rec. 2 sonday of Advent for Necolas Hadylsay
It rec. the sonday of septuag. for Thomas Beverlay

Sm* 33 s. 4 d.

1502-1503 
[p. 38] 
Paid for Bereals

It ř 3 sonday after Estir for Ric More
It ř the 4 sonday after estyr for Jos Gyrdyke
It ř the 10 sonday for Margaret Thoresby
It ř the 11 sonday for Isabell Newton
It ř the 16 sonday for John Beverlay
It ř the 26 sonday for Ric fil. Joh Chapman mer.
It ř the 4 sonday after ephi for Rob Ynglysh barber
It ř the sonday of sepag. for Jenet Skypwith
It ř the 1 sonday after estir for Elen ux. Ric Andreson

Sm* 3 li

1503-1504 
[p. 61] 
Rec. den. pro sepultur. in ecclesia

In the first ressavyd the sonday of the holy trenete for Alicia ux. Ric Brugh barker
It rec. the 16 sonday after for Rob the son of Willm Pullay for his bereall
It rec the 17 sonday for Thomas the son of Georg Hopkinsyn of Saltfletby merchand
It rec. the same day for Miles Neylson tayleyor for his bereall
It rec. the 21 sonday after of Agnes the daughter of Rob Girdyke for hir bereall in the south Kirke porch

Chris Marshall December 2019
It rec. the same day for John the son of Edward Madeson merchand in the same porch 3 s. 4 d.
It rec. the 4 sonday of Advent for Magaret the wife of Thomas Couper mylner 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the first sonday after the nativite of our lord for Willm Alford bocher his bereall 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the sonday of septuag. for Jenet the wife of Rob Beverlay mercer his bereall 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. of palmesonday for Rob White prest for his bereall 6 s. 8 d.

Sm\(^a\) 3 li

1504-1505

Receptus denariis pro sepultura in ecclesia

It resavyd the 4 sonday after ester for Jenet the wife of John Pykefurth barker 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 2 sonday after the holy trenite for Aleson the wife of John Gonyle draper 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 9 sonday after the same fest for Edward the son of John Chapman merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 10 sonday after the same fest for Thomas Couper mylner 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 15 sonday for Symond Lyndesay merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 16 sonday for Master Thomas Sudbere vecare of Louth 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 17 sonday for James Beverlay merser 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the 2 sonday of Advent for Willm Pullay 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the sonday of septuag. for John Hobthorn gen. 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the same day for Richard Parkehous priest 6 s. [crossed through]
It rec. the 3 sonday in lentyn for Will Rughton prest 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. of palme sonday fro Elena Joneson wouys\(^1\) 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. of pasch day for Will Fayrebarn preest 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. of Willm Robynson of olde deet per manibus Symon Lyncoln 3 s. 4 d.

Sm\(^a\) 4 li 3 s. 4 d.

1505-1506

Bereals w\(^i\)n the Kyrke

It the 4 sonday after ester Joh Chapman merchand for his bereal 10 s.
It the same day for Symon Lyncoln merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It the 5 sonday ester Aleson Dylcoke ser. Thomas Argrame draper 6 s. 8 d.
It the sonday pentecost Elen ux. Thom. Tayleyor wich his paid afor in acompts It of Trenete sonday for Mr. Necolas Bradelay 6 s. 8 d.
It 2 sonday after Thomas Argram draper per Tho. Tayleyor 6 s. 8 d.
It 3 sonday after for Necolas fil. Edward Madeson in South Kyrke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It the same day Kateryn Hill vid. 6 s. 8 d.
It the 7 sonday for Elizab. fil Rob. Beverlay merser 6 s. 8 d.
It 9 sonday after for Kateryn ux. Joh Gonylde draper 6 s. 8 d.
It 10 sonday for Ric fil. Rob Girdyke w\(^i\)n the south porch 3 s. 4 d.
It 11 sonday for Joh Broun Barker 6 s. 8 d.
It 16 sonday for Agnes ux. Willm Johnson wever 6 s. 8 d.
It 19 sonday for Willm Joneson wever hir husbande 6 s. 8 d.
It 20 sonday for Elizab. ux. Ric. Lynnsay merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It 21 sonday for Will Watson glover 6 s. 8 d.

Chris Marshall December 2019
It same day for Marg. ux. Joh Agott barkure 6 s. 8 d.
It same day for Will Sherbroke 6 s. 8 d.
It 24 sonday for Rob Lamkyn wright 6 s. 8 d.
It 26 sonday for Joh Imyngham 6 s. 8 d.
It first sonday advent Elizabeth Grege 6 s. 8 d.
It 2 sonday Rob Peneston glover 6 s. 8 d.
It 3 sonday Ric Fylay preest 6 s. 8 d.
It 4 sonday Elizab. fil. Symond Lyncoln mer. 6 s. 8 d.
It sonday after ephi Edward Hewbannke 6 s. 8 d.
It passion sonday Thomas Messandger 6 s. 8 d.

1506-1507
[p. 123] Bereals with in the Kyrke and porch
It rec. 5 sonday Rob Colynson south Kyrke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It sonday after ascension owyt Rypplay 6 s. 8 d.
It 15 sonday Thom. fil. ux. Agn. Beverlay south porch 3 s. 4 d.
It 18 sonday Ric Brugh barker 6 s. 8 d.
It the same day Anne ux. Rob North merchand [blank]
It the same day Harry fil. Jenet Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
It 20 sonday Issabell ux. T. Alderton 6 s. 8 d.
It the same day Jenet fil. Agn. Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
It the same day Elen fil. Agn Beverlay south porch 3 s. 4 d.
It 21 sonday Elizab. North vid. [blank]
It the same day Thomas North capl. [blank]
It the same day Elizab. fil. Agn Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
It 3 sonday advent Agn. ux. Ric Burton 6 s. 8 d.
It 2 sonday after nat. John Fyscher barker 6 s. 8 d.
It 2 sonday lentyn Thomas Gyrdyke prest 6 s. 8 d.
It 3 sonday lentyn Issabell ux. Will Whatson 6 s. 8 d.

Sm³ 8 li. 3 s.

1507-1508
[p. 138] Ressavyd for bereals w’in the Kyrke and porch
It rec. 4 sonday after ester Elen Gowsyll olde deet 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 5 sonday after Joh Daneson husbandman 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. sonday after ascencion Ales ux. Joh Kechyn 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 2 sonday after holy trenete Willm Inglich bocher 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. same day Thomas Plante 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the same day the doughter Saunder Rychardson 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 4 sonday after for Peter Powse lister 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 7 sonday after Ric More walker 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. for James Leech bayly 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 15 sonday after Elizab. ux. Thomas Tayleyor draper 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. the same day Anne ux. Rob North merchand olde deet 20 s.
It rec.16 sonday after Jenet ux. Thomas Bradelay merser 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 18 sonday after Willm Dane wever 6 s. 8 d.

Sm³ 3 li 16 s. 8 d.
It rec. 1 sonday advent Thomas Bello glover in the south Kyrke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It rec. 2 sonday lentyn Joh Peneston 6 s. 8 d.

Sm a 5 li. 10 s.

**1508-1509**
Berealls with in the Kyrke

It resavyd after Trenete sonday 1 sonday Anne daughter Thomas Messanger 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. 7 sonday after for Kat. daughter Mr. J. Topliffe 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. for Johnsome Thomas Bradelay merchand south kyrke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It rec. 20 sonday after Dorothe daughter Joh Beverlay 3 s. 4 d.
It rec. 3 sonday after ephi Cristofer Parke turnare 6 s. 8 d.
It rec. for Will Robynson wolwynder [blank]
It rec. 1 sonday after ester Will Hyll preest 6 s. 8 d.

Sm a 33 s. 4 d.

**1509-1510**
[p. 172]
Bereals in the Kyrke

It r. 5 sonday after ester Elizab. Otyll vido 6 s. 8 d.
It r. sonday after ascension Willm Atkyn 6 s. 8 d.
It sonday pentecost John Beverlay clarke 6 s. 8 d.
same day Aleson wife Symon Mekilbaro [crossed through]
It 4 sonday after Hew son Thomas Tayleyor wife 6 s. 8 d.
It 5 sonday Jenet daughter Ric Raythby 6 s. 8 d.
It same day Jenet Duncane vido 6 s. 8 d.
It 7 sonday after Elizab. wife Joh Bell harper 6 s. 8 d.
It same day Ric Masson preest 6 s. 8 d.
It 8 sonday Anne daughter Jenet Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
It same day Ric son Ric Raythby 6 s. 8 d.
It Ric Lydyarde bocher 3 s. 4 d. 6 s. 8 d.
It 9 sonday Willm Saunderson 6 s. 8 d.
It 11 sonday Jenet daughter T Tayleyor wife 6 s. 8 d.
It 12 sonday Kateryn daughter W Atkyn south kyrke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It 13 sonday Ric son Will Brugh 6 s. 8 d.
It Margere wife Rob Smyth bocher pd yer foloyng 6 s. 8 d.
It 21 sonday Thomas Brugh preest 6 s. 8 d.
It Agnes daughter Thomas Argram draper 6 s. 8 d.
It 3 sonday lentyn John Preston lister 6 s. 8 d.
It palme sonday Jenet daughter John North merser 6 s. 8 d.
It 1 sonday after ester Betrys daughter Rob Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.

Sm a 6 li. 10 s.

**1510-1511**
Bereals within the Kyrke

It resavyd 3 sonday after ester Thomas son Rob Stewynson in the south Kyrke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It 5 sonday after ester Jenet wife Thomas Bradelay merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It sonday w'tn oct. ascens. Harry Saxton corveser 6 s. 8 d.
It sonday pentecost Jenet daughter Rob Gyrdyke 6 s. 8 d.
It Margere wife Rob Smyth bocher olde deet 6 s. 8 d.
It 15 sonday after trenete Ric Raythby bocher 6 s. 8 d.
It 16 sonday James son Will Walker 6 s. 8 d.
It same sonday Walter Greyn 6 s. 8 d.
It 24 sonday Edward son Thomas Bradelay merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It ressavyd of Thomas Spencer for bereal Willm Robynson 8 yerds lyn cloth 4 s. 8 d. in money of hym 4 d. old deet 6 s. 8 d.
It ressavyd of Agn. wife Ric Lister of passion sonday 6 s. 8 d.
It ressavyd of palme sonday Rob Gyrdyke merser 6 s. 8 d.

Sm^a 3 li. 15 s.

1511-1512
Bereals w't in the kyrke

It ress. 3 sonday after ester Thomas Coke glover 6 s. 8 d.
It ress. 4 sonday of Advent Kateryn Neylson 6 s. 8 d.
It ress. 2 sonday after nat. of or lord Ms. wife Alex. Rychardson corveser 6 s. 8 d.
It ress 3 sonday after ephi Jenet wife Roger Bonyfe 6 s. 8 d.
It ress. sonday quinquag. Ales wife Ric Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
It ress. 3 sonday lentyn Will Robynson glover 6 s. 8 d.
It ress. 4 sonday lentyn Ric Whatson glover 6 s. 8 d.

Sm^a 46 s. 8 d.

1512-1513
It ressavyd for bereals within kyrke

It ressavyd 12 sonday Jenet ux. W. Leydys 6 s. 8 d.
It 2 sonday after nat. Margaret Cooke vid. 6 s. 8 d.
It sonday septuag. Joh Girdyke prest 6 s. 8 d.

Sm^a 20 s.

1513-1514
Jenet Warde for hire bereall 6 s. 8 d.

1514-1515
It r. 17 sonday after holy Trenete Mr Ric Bernyngham 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Malde wife Willm Leyds 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 2 sonday after ephi Eme wife Joh Spencer 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Palme sonday Betris wife Will Butelare merchand 6 s. 8 d.

Sm^a 26 s. 8 d.
1515-1516

Berealls w't in Kyrke

It ressavyd pentecost Will Stotard tyler for his bereall 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 3 sonda after holy Tnete Issabell wife Joh Okeland 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 15 sonda after Joh Gonyld draper 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 25 sonda ms. ux. Willm Ayleby 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 1 sonda after nat. of o't lord Mr Doughty 6 s. 8 d.
It res. for a child of Rob Tretegold bereall 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 1 sonda after ester Joh Cartare wever bered in south Kirke porch 3 s. 4 d.

1516-1517

Berealls within the Kirke

It resavyd for Thomas Fox corveser 2 sonda after ester 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 1 sonda after trenete Joh Foster smyth 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 16 sonda after Kath. ser. Rob Tretegold 6 s. 8 d.
It res. same day Jane ux. Rob Tretegold 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 20 sonda after Thomas North draper 6 s. 8 d.
It res. 22 sonda after Joha ux. Rob Brugh 6 s. 8 d.
It res. for Will Pyght corveser south Kirke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It res. 25 sonda after Elizab. ux. Will Neylson bocher 6 s. 8 d.
It res.27 sonda after Joha ux. W. Keyle taileyor 6 s. 8 d.
It res. Alic ux. Hew Longbothome cardemaker 6 s. 8 d.
It res. sonda quqg. Jenet Gyrdiike vid. 6 s. 8 d.

Sm² 43 s. 4 d.

1517-1518

Berealls with in the Kirke

It r. sonda after ester Necoll Jakeson 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 3 sonda after holy trenete Rob Opkynson merser 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 4 sonda after Hew Palmer prest 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 9 sonda after Jenet ux. Ric Burton 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Thomas Deyn corveser south kirke porche 3 s. 4 d.
It r. first sonda lentyn Agn. ux. Thomas Bolland wright 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Elen fil. Rob Brampton corveser 6 s. 8 d.

1518-1519

Bereals w't in the Kirke

It r. 4 sonda after ester Will Brugh bocher 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 5 sonda after ester Agnes Coke vid. 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 9 sonda after holy Trenete Ms ux. Joh Norman roper 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Isabell fil. Jane Hobthorne 6 s. 8 d.
It r. sonda quinquag. Willm Lynssay fil. Ric Lynssay merchand 6 s. 8 d.
It r. passion sonda Rob Beverlay merser 6 s. 8 d.

Sm³ 40 s.

Chris Marshall December 2019
1519-1520

Bereals w." in Kirke

It r. sonday after ester Will Gray corveser 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 5 sonday after Xpo Hagger bocher 6 s. 8 d.
It r. for Rob Smyth wife somes which was paid to Thomas Pagge prest 13 s. 4 d.
It r. 3 sonday after ephi Thomas Alderton 6 s. 8 d.
It r. malde ux. Gilbard Clarke wright 6 s. 8 d.

1520-1521

Bereals with in the Kirke

It r. 5 sonday after ester for Ric Sedoke parson of Somercotes 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 5 sonday after Trenete sonday for Agnes Inglich vido 20 d.
It r. 15 sonday after Issab. wife Edmund Warde merser 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Symond Day & Jude apl. for Issab wife Rob Fysher tan. 6 s. 8 d.
It r. sonday Ephi for Thomas Bradelay merser 6 s. 8 d.
It r. for hym for waste of torchis 9 d.
It r. first sonday oct. ephi Nicolas Netilton snyth 6 s. 8 d.
It r. for the son of Rob Doughty in south kirke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It r. for Rob Smith bocher 2 sonday xl 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 3 sonday xl Peter Scopholme husbandman 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 4 sonday for Mr John Andreson 6 s. 8 d.
It r. of passe day Rob. Horne snyth 6 s. 8 d.
It r. for wast of torchis for Thomas Bradelay merser 12 d.
It r. first sonday after ester Will Buttelare mer. 6 s. 8 d.

Sm" 3 li. 6 s. 9 d.

1521-1522

[p. 320]

Berealls in the Kirke & porche

Rob Horn snyth yer afor 6 s. 8 d. Agnes Inglych vid. same yer 5 s.
Thomas Langholme gen. 6 s. 8 d.
Jenet ux. Ric Beverlay 1 sonday after aster 6 s. 8 d.
Son of Rob Doughty south Kirke porch 3 s. 4 d.
Rob Auncell prest 2 sonday after holy Tnte 6 s. 8 d.
Issab. ux. Thomas Rychardson 3 sonday after 6 s. 8 d.
Jenet ux. Joh Norman roper 6 s. 8 d.
payd. Rob Smyth bocher 8 sonday [blank]
[blank] ux. James Bromflet wever 6 s. 8 d.
[blank] ux. Rob Smyth bocher [blank]
Rob Pagge bocher 6 s. 8 d.
Will Beverlay prest 10 sonday 6 s. 8 d.
Rob Peyrpoynyt same day gen. 6 s. 8 d.
Joh Toodds 11 sonday 6 s. 8 d.
Milesent ux. Rob Brugh 6 s. 8 d.
Jenet fil. ux. Rob Stewynson 6 s. 8 d.
Mr. fil. eid. ux. 16 sonday 6 s. 8 d.
Elizab. ux. Thomas Sothake 6 s. 8 d.
Ales Pakker ser. Thomas Tayleyor 6 s. 8 d.
Ales ux. Thomas Spencer barbare 6 s. 8 d.
Will Cayde ser. Ric Beverlay merser 6 s. 8 d.
Jenet fil. Thomas Beverlay merser 6 s. 8 d.
Necolas Maryn Tayleyor 20 sonday 20 d.
Anne fil. Anne Peyrpoynt 6 s. 8 d.
Marg. Cresse Aer. Will Forster in south Kirke porch 3 s. 4 d.
Ales moder Cristofor Smilay capper in same porch 3 s. 4 d.
Anne ux. Thomas Beverlay merser 25 sonday 6 s. 8 d.
Ales fil. vid. Thomas Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
Rob fil. eid. Thomas Beverlay 6 s. 8 d.
Eliz. fil. Joh Wardall de Hull 6 s. 8 d.
Alis fil.ux. Rob Peyrponte 6 s. 8 d.
George Smyth merchand first sonday lentyn 6 s. 8 d.
Alex. Richardson corveser

Smª 9 li. 5 s.

1522-1523

Bereals with in the Kirke

Alex. Rychardson corveser 2 sonday after ester 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 3 sonday after ester Issab. ux. Rob Brampton corveser 6 s. 8 d.
It r. sonday sexag. Margery wife of Will Jonson putrer 6 s. 8 d.
It r. sonday quqg. for Will Jonson putrer hir husband 6 s. 8 d.
It r. part of a more some for Agn. Ingliche 16 d.
Md. that Rob Fyscher taner his moder he law gafe of her goode will 5 s.

1523-1524

[Bereals in] the Kirke

... Rob 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... nete 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... ne of ... rche 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... 3 s. 4 d.
... ... ... e of 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... et wife ... ... ... er 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... ... White prest 6 s. 8 d.
... ... ... yor was bered [blank] day february * *
... ... ... apers many yers afar x x
... ... ... Will pullay walker * *

1524-1525

[p. 348] ... ... of birte corveser south Kirke porch 3 s. 4 d.
It r. 20 sonday Thomas Pagge prest 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 4 sonday advent advent Ales wife Will Walker 6 s. 8 d.
It r. Marion wife Will Pullay olde deet 6 s. 8 d.
It r. 1 sonday after ester Issab. ux. Rob Proketure 6 s. 8 d.
It r. for bereall [blank] Fraunche man 2 s. 4 d.
It r. parte for Agnes Inglich bereall olde det 2 s. 8 d.

Smª 45 s.
### TABLE OF INTRAMURAL BURIALS

**ST JAMES’ CHURCH, LOUTH 1500-1524**

Some payments are taken in separate year to burial

Each year starting on Lady Day 25th March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SOUTH PORCH</th>
<th>IN CHURCH</th>
<th>IN CHURCH UNCERTAIN AREA</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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| 25 YEARS | 24 | 222 | 6 | £78 8s 9d |

**TOTAL INTRAMURAL BURIALS - 252**
TABLE OF ALL BURIALS AT
ST JAMES’ CHURCH, LOUTH 1539-1564

Total burials in the Registers compared with payments in the Churchwardens’ Accounts
Each year starting on Lady Day 25th March

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>CHURCHYARD</th>
<th>SOUTH PORCH</th>
<th>IN CHURCH</th>
<th>IN CHURCH UNCERTAIN AREA</th>
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<td>6</td>
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25 YEARS
A total of 1738 Burials

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<td>1549</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>(89.12%)</td>
<td>(1.38%)</td>
<td>(8.75%)</td>
<td>(0.75%)</td>
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