

THE KENTISH FAMILY OF LOVELACE.

No. II.

BY THE REV. A. J. PEARMAN, M.A.

SINCE my paper on the Lovelaces appeared in our Tenth Volume* I have obtained further information, which enables me to correct a few of my former statements, and to confirm and amplify the remainder.

I expressed the opinion that William Lovelace who died in 1496, and whose sons possessed the Bethersden, Bayford, Kingsdown, and Maplescomb estates, was a son of Richard, the Mercer of London, and a brother of Sir Richard, the Marshal of Calais, and of John, to whom his father bequeathed the manor of Bayford,† as well as of Katharine, who inherited Hever. The proof that this opinion is well founded is the record of a Writ, dated 20 December 1485, reciting that in Chancery, E. T. 2 Richard III., it was adjudged that “William Lovelas should make a sure and lawful estate unto *his sister* Katharine, wife of William Founteyn, and her lawful issue, of the manor of Hevyr in the parish of Kyndesdowne, co. Kent.” Katharine either died childless, or parted with her property to her brother, for at his death he left it to his son. This William, who had married Laura Peckham, was, I suppose, the “William Lovellesse of Kingsdowne,” who was cited 29 December 1472, on a charge of marrying his spiritual sister, *i.e.*, a woman for whom his mother had acted as Sponsor, “*qua’ mat’ tenuit’ ad confirmaco’em Epi’.*” Mr. A. A. Arnold kindly examined the records of the Rochester Consistory Court, and informs me that the accused appeared in the Parish Church of Dartford on the 6th (or 11th) January 1472-3, and “exhibited a dispensation” on which the proceedings were adjourned or referred “*coram domino,*” and no further allusion to the case occurs. I imagine that the “William Lovelace of Merton, late of Bethersden,” who was pardoned for his share in Cade’s rebellion, was the same as he who died at Faversham in 1473, and *not* this William of Kingsdown‡ and Queenhithe. I refer to this

* *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., pp. 184—220.

† Seager states in his *Baronagium* that, by deed of 19 Edward IV. (1479), William Lovelace and Richard his brother released the manors of Bayford and Goodstone to Sir Thomas Bourchier, Kt., and others, “*quæ nuper fuerunt Ric. Lovelace patris n’ri et Johannis L. fratris n’ri.*” He also says that John Lovelace, the first in the pedigree, had sisters or aunts named Marien Shalke and Elizabeth Gateman.

‡ Thomas Honeywood, Baron for Hythe 31 Henry VI., who died *temp.* Edward IV., married “Thomasina Lovelace de Kingesdon” (Honeywood

for the purpose of remarking that in the Paston Letters we have a proof of the active part taken by one of this family, be he who he may, in the insurrection. Payn, Sir John Fastolf's servant, relating his own experiences, writes: "The captain that same time let take me at the White Hart in Southwark and there commanded Lovelace to despoil me out of mine array, and so he did; and there he took a fine gown of muster-devillers furred with fine beaver, and one pair of brigandines covered with blue velvet and gilt nails, with leg harness; the value of the gown and brigandines £8." This William of Faversham, whose "lyvelod" was at Bethersden, was doubtless the person who, 1 October 1455, was supervisor of the will of Thomas Heth of Woolwich. He had two daughters, one of whom was in all probability the ancestress of Sir Simonds D'Ewes. Sir Simonds, speaking of his mother, says: "She was the sole daughter and heir of Richard Simonds of Coxden, co. Dorset, Esq., yet was not born in the western parts, but at Faversham in co. Kent, the 29 November (being Sunday), 2 afternoon, A.D. 1579. Her birth happened to be in this place because it had formerly been resided in by Johan her mother, being at the time her father married her widow of John Nethersole, Esq., being daughter also of a Stephens, a surname very ancient in that shire, but of small eminence in these days, yet she was nearly allied unto (if not descended from an inheritance of) the family of Lovelace."* And again, "Of my mother's family I can say little. She was sole daughter and heir of Richard Simonds and of Johanna his wife, the daughter of William Stephens of Kent, and of Ellen his wife, the daughter and heir of a Lovelace (as hath been received by tradition), and that she was heir to the said Ellen, whence my grandfather did about 45 years since (1591) cause to be depicted over the chimney of his dining-room at Coxden his own coat armour impaled with Lovelace and Ensham quarterly, which may yet be seen. What proofs he had to assert his assuming of them I know not." The dates, however, make it much more likely that (unless D'Ewes has omitted a generation) his ancestress was a daughter of William Lovelace, the son of the last mentioned, who, as we learn from the records of New Romney, was born at Wickhambreaux, and "admitted to the franchise of Romene on the 14th day of June 1 Richard III.," having to give for his fine, paid beforehand, 6s. 8d. "And if he remain without the liberty of the said town he shall give for his yearly contribution 20d." This seems to be the "cousin of Sir Richard," noted by Seager in his *Baronagium*. I have not found when or where he died, but he appears to have left no son, and his property at Bethersden must have devolved on his relatives Sir Richard and William of Kingsdown, or one of them.

Evidences—*Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. ii., p. 268). Elsewhere she is called "Mary, daughter of William Lovelace of Bethersden, whose ancestor had married the heir of Broxbourne."

* The *Visitation of Kent* 1574 calls Alice, wife of William Lovelace of Bethersden, who died 1540, "daughter of Stivins." But *her* heir could not have been Simonds' wife, as she left a son, the Poet's great-grandfather.

SIR RICHARD LOVELACE.

To what I have already written respecting Sir Richard, I can only add that, 11 February 1486, he received a "grant, during pleasure, of an annuity of 50 marks out of the issues of the Town of Calais and the marches of the same," and that ten days afterwards a mandate was addressed to the "Treasurer of the Town of Calais to pay divers sums of money to Adrian and Richard Lovelas which had been heretofore granted to them by letters patent of Edward IV. and Richard III., and which are confirmed to them by Henry VII." His nephews were unquestionably his heirs. A MS. in the Library of Queen's College, Oxford, contains a Confirmation, dated 2 December 6 Elizabeth (1563), by R. Cooke, Clarencieux, "of this Armes (Lovelace and Eynsham) quartered to William Lovelace of Canterbury, Esq., Seriante at Lawe, being one of the heires of S^r Richard Louelace, Knt., late Marshall of Calleys, deceased, according to the custome of Gauellkynde in Kent, which Richard died sans issue, after whose death the inheritance descended to J^o Louelace of Kingsdowne Esq. and to William Louelace of Bethersden Esq., sonnes of William Louelace Esq. brother unto the said Sir Richard, which William had issue the aforesaid Wm. Louelace, Seriante at Lawe. And the gift of the Creast is allowed unto William Lovelace Esq., and to all the heires and posteritie of the said Sir Richard and William Louelace grandfather to the said William."

SERJEANT LOVELACE.

The Serjeant, to whom this "Confirmation" was given, and whose portrait, with those of his son, grandson, and great-grandson, is in the Dulwich Gallery, was a man of some eminence in his profession, and probably the person referred to by Mr. Riley, when in his note to the Fifth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, he remarked: "The surname Lovelass is still remembered as that of a writer of authority upon Wills." I have already given a pretty full sketch of his career, but we are indebted for an interesting account of his labours in connection with the Commission of 1561 for the repair of Rochester Bridge, and for a facsimile of his writing, to the valuable paper by Mr. A. A. Arnold in *Arch. Cantiana*, Vol. XVII. From that account I note that in July 1561 he had "gon downe to his house in the Welde of Kent," *i.e.*, to Lovelace Place in Bethersden, which at that time of year, when the roads were dry and the trees in leaf, would be a pleasant change from London and Canterbury, and that 22 September he refers to his "greyhoundes," of which as a country gentleman he seems to have been fond. Two or three other items I have gathered respecting him. Foxe, in his *Acts and Monuments* (vol. viii., p. 235, Church Historians of England), says: "I am credibly certified, that in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth, certain scalps and other young infants' bones were found and taken out with a stick in the hole of a stone wall in Lenton Abbey, by certain gentlemen within the county of Nottingham (James Barusse,

Richard Loveit, and W. Lovelace) walking in the prior's chamber; witness the said W. Lovelace, with others which saw the bones aforesaid." The Serjeant is probably here referred to; having been, as we know, associated in 1559 with Jewel in a Commission for the Establishment of Religion. With Lord Chief Baron Saunders he acted as Justice for Oxfordshire, 27th February 14 Elizabeth. In 1574 Reynolde Scot published a black-letter pamphlet entitled a *Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden*, and dedicated it to "William Lovelace of Bethersden, Sergeaunt at the Lawe." It contains illustrations shewing that in earlier times the growers banked the earth high about the sets. In one of the cuts the "hills" appear about four feet high, rounded and smoothed like an inverted flower-pot. At the funeral of Archbishop Parker, 1575, Serjeant Lovelace walked in the procession with his old antagonist Chief Baron Manwood, and let us hope that salutary thoughts passed through the minds of both, as they followed their patron to the grave. In his *History of the Star Chamber*, Mr. Burnis writes: "In a case (Michaelmas, 4 James I.), Egerton said he remembered in Sir N. Bacon's time, that a Demurrer was put into the Star Chamber unto a Bill, for that the Bill was for other offences than were contained in the Statutes of 1 and 3 Henry VII., to which Serjeant Lovelace being then a young man put his hand, and was sharply reproved. His excuse was that 'Mr. Plowden had put his hand unto it, and he supposed he might in anything follow St. Austin.'" From the entry of his burial in the Register of St. Alphege, Canterbury, it appears, under the date of April 1, 1577, that "Sereiant Lovelas died the xxijth day of Marche last past in London, and was buried in the bodeye of Christe Church in Caunturberye."

I find that in my pedigree of the Bethersden Lovelaces I have made a mistaken suggestion as to the death of the Serjeant's widow. I had thought that she was possibly the "Mrs. Lovelace, lately deceased," in 1591, "before whose pew in S^t Alphege, Canterbury, Christopher Turner, Gent., was buried," but by her will *proved* 29 April 1578 she desired to be buried at South Warnborough, Hants. She mentions her previous husband Thomas Carell, her daughters Frances Carell and Mabel Lovelace, both under 21, her brothers Gabriell White, Steven White the elder, Steven White the younger, Anthony White, her sisters Barbara Oxenbridge and Frances Yeate, her "cosyn" Anne Yeate, daughter of Frances, her step-children William, Thomas, and Mary Lovelace. She leaves to Steven White, Senior, "a ring of gold whereon are written these words, "The way to Lief is Death," and to Mary Lovelace "a little trencher salt which was her father's."

SIR WILLIAM LOVELACE, SENIOR.

I have nothing to add to what I have already said of Sir William Lovelace, Senior, the Serjeant's elder son, whose portrait is also at Dulwich, except that in 1607 he granted a lease for forty-one years to "Richard Long, of Bethersden, Wholkeemer (? Woolcomber),

of a tenement called Poulehurst," and I mention this for the sake of suggesting that "Long's Corner," the point at which the road from Bethersden to Biddenden and Smarden divides, may be called after this man. Perhaps Sir William, who was not knighted until 1599, is the person mentioned in the letter of Lord Burghley to Sir R. Cecil, 29 March 1594. "By your letter and by the message of Mr. Loveless I perceive her Majesty wold have me come to the court to-morrow."

Sir John Collimore, his son-in-law, was knighted as "of Kent" at the Tower, 14 March 1604. His "Marriage Allegation" runs: "160 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 Feb., John Collymore, Mercer, of St Thomas Apostle, London, Bachelor, 29, and Mabel Lovelace, Maiden, 18, of St Bride's, London, daughter of Sir William Lovelace, Knight, of the City of Canterbury, who consents; consent also of M^r James Collymore, of St Thomas Apostle, Merchant, father of said John; at St Thomas Apostle aforesaid." Their daughter Mabel died unmarried at Dr. Harde's house, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, 1668.

LOVELACE THE POET.

My next addition is one that sets at rest the question which has "exercised the minds" of some of his biographers, as to the amount of "Bail" required of Sir William's grandson the Poet, as a condition of his release from the imprisonment to which the House of Commons had condemned him for his share in the second presentation of the Kentish Royalist Petition of 1642. Anthony Wood gives it as £40,000. Following the, in this instance, unfortunate guidance of Mr. Hazlitt, I wrote "it was ordered that he be forthwith bailed upon good security, probably for £4000." When I came to examine the Parliamentary Journals for myself, I found, under date 21 June 1642, "That this House doth approve of William Clarke, Esq., of Rootham in Kent, and Thomas Flood, Esq., of Otton in Kent, to be bail for Captain Lovelace, £10,000 the Principal, £5000 apiece the Sureties."

Thomas Flood, or Fludd, was of Gore Court in Otham. William Clarke, afterwards knighted, was of Ford in Wrotham, and fell in the skirmish at Cropredy Bridge, 29 June 1644.

The Poet's mother was married to her second husband, Dr. Brown, at Greenwich, 20 January 1630. His sister Anne married the Rev. John Gorsage, Rector of Walkern, Herts; and his sister Elizabeth wedded Daniel Hayne of Kintbury Eaton, Berks, who at the time of the marriage, 23 March 1664, was thirty-seven years of age.

LOVELACES OF KINGSDOWN.

John Lovelace of Hever in Kingsdown was in the Commission of the Peace for Kent, 20 May 1531. His son Thomas, who had been named in the will of his uncle William as "supervisor," seems to have been living at Lovelace Place in 1554, since in that year he is described as "of Bethersden" in the Commission empowering him, with others, to "bail and set at large such of the offenders in

Wyatt's Rebellion as were in prison in Kent, and at their discretion to compound with them according to the nature of their offences." In May 1555 he was "Escheator" at the inquisition held at East Greenwich on the death of John Fitz, and in 1560 was "Supervisor" of the will of Thomas Hurst, Gent., of Lewisham, who left land at Great Chart.

Referring, no doubt, to Leonard Lovelace, the successor of Thomas, R. Whyte writes to Sir Robert Sidney, 13 October 1597: "Even now Mr. Lovelace of Kent came unto me and desired me to procure hym some answer from your Lordship to a Lettre he sent you: yt is about a colt he sayes is unduly detained from hym in Oteford Park. His sute unto you is that you wil direct your lettre to Sir Thomas Walsingham, Sir John Levison, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Sidley, or any two of them, to examine the cause. I promised to wryte unto you about yt, for he is one of them that gave you his voice in the Election, and I have thancked hym for yt."

The Plymouth MSS. contain two or three letters addressed to Richard Lovelace, Leonard's brother and heir, which may be worth transcribing.

"To worshipfull my very good uncle Mr. Richard Lovelace give these.

"Good Uncle, I in most humble manner do desire to hear from you and my good aunt for I do account you the one of the dearest friends I have. Though we are separated from our friends, it will be a great comfort to hear from them, and if it will please you to come this Summer into Kent we shall be as glad to see you as any friend we have. Dear Uncle, I think that you would gladly hear how the case standeth with us, as I thank God we are all well and my father useth us kindly as we would desire, and thus with my duty to my good aunt and yourself I humbly take my leave, desiring God to send you health and my little cousin, from Waddershire.

"Your loving neice to command till death,

"FRANCES MONINGES.

"I do purpose by the grace of God to follow your good counsel as near as I can."

"To the right worshipfull my very loving Brother Mr. Richard Lovelace Esq^r be these delivered.

"Good Brother,

"I thank you very much for your care you have of my unhappy nephew's business in the Parliament, and there be so many of them that God be thanked I can hardly keep a penny in my purse for them, but howsoever I will disburse Twenty Pounds so that you will secure me that one of his children shall have it, but for his use I will give nothing; so leaving you to the prohibite of Jesus I rest ever,

"Your lo: Sister,

"MARGARET CLERKE."

Margaret, aunt of Sir John Molyneux of Notts, and widow of Leonard Lovelace, had married secondly Thomas Clerke of Hyde Abbey, Winchester. Her nephew was a prisoner for debt, and his affairs were in inextricable confusion.

"To my especial good friend Mr. Richard Lovelace Esq^r at Colham these.

"Sir, "I desire to patronize both widows and fatherless, and if God hath made me a judge I should have condemned the widow's refusal of your kind offer

and [deemed ?] yourself a protector of her, but women, though they be widows and have need enough, are wilful and wedded to their own opinion, though to their own loss. I acquainted Mrs. Ellis how you had offered her £10 for her corn, and that you were willing to let my fellow Robyns, or his sonne, or myself, have it of you again for £9 10s. 0d. She told me you offered her so much yet she sayeth it hath cost her 30s. et modis and would have £11 for it, which I told her was impossible and so left her. I will acquaint her with your care in preparing the barn for her. I must again leave it to her own answer for she is a woman and she hath good opinion of her own. . . . Thus much I must more make you acquainted withall that my fellow Ellis and I talking about the provision of money for my lady against her going to the baths with the Queen, he told me my lady made accompt that you would furnish her with her rent some fortnight less or . . . Lady-day with your own, which I will let you know when I hear it from herself, for she makes some . . . of you. Mr. . . . man that was about to take your house, having talked with his carpenter touching the church, is not minded to proceed with you therein, for I think his wife is not willing and so he prayed me to let you know. This moving and meddling for the moveable creatures we find them change daily. I must entreat you not to think unkindness in me for being an instrument for him or her, but I, what shall prevail, my true love to you shall ever be firm and stable while I am mine own, God willing, to whose protection I leave you.

"York House this last of January 1613.

"Your poor troublesome and chargeable friend to command,

"GEORGE GOSSE.

"I saw your brother to-day in . . . his . . . saluting gentlewomen, whose courtesy I was loth to interrupt, but I saw he was well and left him to his compliments."

Richard Lovelace hired the manor house of Colham in the parish of Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, whose wife is the "my lady" referred to in the letter. He was also, I believe, agent for some of her property. His rent in 1616 amounted to £161 12s., of which £28 10s. was for "the great Park," £9 for "Hanger wood," and £19 for "Colham mill."

The second wife of Richard Lovelace was, as I have said, Jane Monke, widow of Roger Day. It seems that, though not married until she had attained the mature age of forty-eight, she survived her wedding day not less than sixty years! She was buried at Thorington Church, Suffolk, where, "on a small stone slab under the altar, removed from its original position," is the following inscription to her memory: "Here resteth ye body of Jane daughter of Francis Monke Esq^r first married to Roger Day Gent., and after his decease to Richard Lovelace of Kingsdowne in ye County of Kent Esq^r, whom she also overlived, but had not any childe by eyther of them. She was a godly sober and vertuous woman and lived (by ye blessing of God) until she was one hundred and eight yeares of age. In whose honour and memory Henry Coke Esq^r and Margaret his wife (sole daughter and heire of ye said Richard Lovelace by Elizab. his former wife) have erected this monument. This Jane for y^e affectionate love as well to hir husband Richard Lovelace, as to the said Henry and Margaret and their children, gave all her estate of Value to those children as by hir last will appeareth. She Christianly and peacibly passed out of this mortal life y^e 12 day of June 1630 in ye favour of God and good men." The will gives £600 to Richard Coke, and £100 to Ciriar Coke, and the codicil all above £800 equally between Roger, Ciriar, Robert, Bridget, and Jane.

The old lady lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and might have seen both Katharine of Arragon and Henrietta Maria as Queens Consort of England.

If the above inscription is rightly given, Richard Lovelace's first wife could not have been *Mary*, daughter of Serjeant Lovelace, as on Hasted's authority I have asserted. The Serjeant had no daughter *Elizabeth*, so far as I know.

The marriage between Henry Coke (son of the Chief Justice) and Margaret Lovelace was solemnized at Hillingdon, Middlesex, 24 August 1619.*

HENRY LOVELACE.

The second son of John Lovelace of Kingsdown who died in 1546, Henry Lovelace, the ancestor of the Canterbury family, inherited "Snatts" in Kingsdown from his father. He was admitted a freeman of the Mercers' Company 1530, "by Servitude," having been apprenticed to Mr. Robert Chertsey. In his will, made 1 August 1577, he describes himself as "Gentelman, of Chalke," near Gravesend, and left Snatts and lands in Kingsdown, Maplescomb, Woodland, and Shoreham to his eldest son Thomas, with remainder to his next son Launcelot (afterwards Recorder of Canterbury); mentioning "Margery" (*née* Hamon), "his wife," and his "brother Edward," to whose "daughter Agnes, then a servant in his house," he bequeathed a legacy; also his sister "Alice, and his sister Byrd of Chipstead;" giving something to the poor of Chalke and of Kingsdown "where I was born," and desiring to be buried at Chalke. This last wish was not carried out. For not only do the Registers of Chalke contain no reference to him or his family, but Launcelot Lovelace of St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, who in 1573-4 was Collector for Kent of rents of suppressed Chantries, and whose account book, from 25 March 1584 to November 1586, is in the British Museum, by will, proved 21 June 1605, directed that he should be buried at Kingsdown "near his brothers Thomas and *Henry*."

THOMAS LOVELACE.

Henry's elder son, Thomas, must be he of whom Stow, in his *Annals*, tells the following sad story: "The 11th of Feby 1585 Thomas Lovelace was brought prisoner from the Tower of Lon-

* The *Visitation of Rutland* in 1618-19, with Additions, as published by the Harleian Society, contains a statement which it seems impossible to reconcile with the facts. On page 6 Walter Houghton of King's Cliff, Northampton, and afterwards (1630) of Kilthorpe in Rutland, is represented as having married as his second "wiffe Elizabeth, d. of Lovelace of Hillingdon in Com' Mid'sex." The Thorington inscription appears plainly to contradict this assertion. It is, however, possible that Richard Lovelace may have had a daughter Elizabeth, who died childless in her father's lifetime, and whose surviving sister Margaret was therefore spoken of as his "sole daughter and heir." The fact that wife and daughter are both called "Elizabeth" strengthens this supposition. The Register of St. Alphage, Canterbury, records the burial there, 12 April 1596, of "Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Lovelace, Gent."

don to the Starre Chamber against whom her Majestie's Attorney General did inform that the same Lovelace, upon malice conceived against Leonard and Richard Lovelace his cousin germanes, had falsely and devilishly contrived and counterfeited a very trayterous letter in the name of Thomas Lovelace, another brother of the said Richard and Leonard then resident beyond the seas, purporting that the said Thomas should thereby incite and provoke the said Leonard to procure the said Richard to execute her Highnesse destruction, with other circumstances of Treason. This letter he cast in an open highway, pretending that upon the discovery thereof his said kinsmen Leonard and Richard should be drawne in question for the treasonable matter against her Majestie in that bill contained, even in the highest degree, for which offence her Majestie's attorney prayed the said Thomas, then prisoner, might receive condigne punishment. Whereupon the court adjudged that he should be carried on horseback about Westminster Hall with his face to the horsetaile and a paper on his backe wherein to be written: 'For counterfeiting of false and treacherous letters against his owne kindred, containing most traiterous matter against her Majestie's person.' And from thence to be carried in that manner, and set on the pillorie in the Palace at Westminster and there to have one of his eares cut off; also to be carried in like manner into London and set on the pillorie one market day in Cheape, with the like Paper. After that, carried into Kent and at the next assize there to be set on the Pillory with the like paper, and his other ear to be cut off. Also to be set on the Pillory one market day at Canterbury and another at Rochester in the like manner; and at every the aforesaid places this order taken touching his offence to be openly read, the sentence whereof was duly executed in the Palace at Westminster, in Cheape, etc."

Of course it was not *he* who went as "Pilgrim to Rome in 1583," as I suggested in the Pedigree, but Thomas, son of Thomas Lovelace of Kingsdown. I know nothing of his subsequent history.

I can add but little to what I have already written concerning the Canterbury Lovelaces.* Mr. Hovenden informs me that from an indenture in his possession, dated 20 January 36 Elizabeth, it appears that Mary Cayser of Hollingbourne, wife of Lancelot Lovelace of Gray's Inn, had been previously married to Richard Rivers, and was the mother by him of a son named William, on whom by a deed of 10 November 1 Charles I. (1625) a portion of her property was settled.

The Rivers Family were seated at Chafford in Penshurst.

Leonard, the son of Lancelot and Mary, is described as "Woollen draper" of Canterbury. I refer to him for the sake of noticing what is undoubtedly a mistake in the Register of St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury. Under date "1635 April the 7," we read, "was

* To prevent mistakes it may be well to say that the Bethersden branch of the family had property in Canterbury, but that by the "Canterbury Lovelaces" I mean Lancelot and his descendants, who lived and held municipal office in the city.

baptized Lancelot Louelas sonne of Leonarde and *Ingle* his wife." But Leonard, 26 September 1632, married *Martha*, daughter of Alderman Whiting, by whom he had children born in 1637 and 1639. The Alderman *had* a daughter Ingle, and the clergyman, no doubt, wrote the name of one sister for that of the other, forgetting, it may be, *which* of the Misses Whiting Mr. Lovelace had married. Mr. J. M. Cowper tells me that the name Ingle occurs as a surname in the Register of St. Paul's, Canterbury, and as a Christian name also, having been bestowed in 1599 on the daughter of James Chilton, one of the Pilgrim Fathers.

