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The Family of Yonge, or Young, of Bristol, and on the Red Lodge

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NOTES ON
THE FAMILY OF YONGE, OR YOUNG, OF BRISTOL,
AND ON THE RED LODGE,

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AMONG the places of interest visited in the perambulation of the city of Bristol, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Society there in July, 1890, was the house known as the "Red Lodge." This was built by Sir John Yonge in the ninth decade of the 16th century, in the last year of which he died, leaving this house unfinished; but it was completed by his relict in the following year (1590). We have given a brief description of the house in our report of the proceedings of the meeting referred to (*ante* page 36), but the character of the building excited in us a desire to ascertain some particulars of the builder, of whom little is known, for he seems to be only casually mentioned in the histories of the city, and also of the building.

This has led to no inconsiderable research, the result of which, leaving Sir John for the present, we propose to give.

The surname of Yonge, or Young, is a somewhat common one, and is found written in various ways, even in the same family. The earliest member of the family which we have been able, with certainty, to trace, is John Yonge, who held the office of bailiff of the borough in 1385. He is mentioned in the will of Elias Spelly, dated 13th January, 1390,¹ as then having property in Temple Street, but he does not appear to have been elected to any higher office, and we do not find any further notice of him. He probably died about this date, leaving a son named Thomas.

Thomas Yonge was a burgess of Bristol, and apparently a prosperous merchant. He was elected Bailiff in 1403, and Sheriff

¹ Bristol Wills, p. 26.

in 1407, and witnessed various deeds and quit-claims, officially, relating to tenements in Bristol during those years. In 1408 he was elected mayor, as he was again in 1412 and 1420. He married Joan, daughter of (Walter) Wotton, and relict of John Canynges, son of William Canynges, the elder, by which John she was the mother of the famous William Canynges, the younger, the munificent benefactor to the Church of S. Mary Redcliff, who became afterwards Dean of Westbury. It is stated that Thomas Yonge, after his marriage with Joan Canynges, removed his residence into Redcliff Street, and took his step-son, William Canynges, when of a proper age, for he was only five years old on his father's death, into his counting house, and eventually he succeeded his stepfather in his business. By this marriage Thomas Yonge had issue three children, Thomas, John, and Alice. He died in 1427. By his will dated 14th March, 1426, he directed that his body should be buried before the Altar of S. Nicholas, in the Church of S. Thomas the Martyr. He names his wife and three children, mentioned above, and gives to his wife Joan one messuage in Temple Street, specially mentioning four other messuages in the same street, and divers other messuages elsewhere in Bristol and the suburbs, reversion of two messuages in Fuller's-way to his son Thomas Yonge and his lawful issue; in default remainder to son John Yonge and his lawful issue; in default remainder to his daughter Alice and her lawful issue. He held a considerable amount of house property in the town which he bequeathed to his wife and children, and to others, and directed that the residue of his goods should be divided into three parts: one for the good of his soul, another for his wife, and the third to be parted between his three children, and appoints his wife and son Thomas executors.

Proved before the Mayor and Sheriff on Friday before the Feast of St. Hilary the Pope, 13th January), 6th Henry VI., (1427-8), having been previously proved before the Ecclesiastical authorities.¹

John, the second son of Thomas Yonge, settled in London as a merchant. He was a member of the Grocers' Company and was Sheriff in 1454-5, and in 1471 he was elected Lord Mayor.

¹ Bristol Wills, p. 115.

In 1471 he is mentioned in the will of John Gaywode, Burgess of Bristol, as John Yonge of London, and as the owner of certain property in Bristol.¹ In this year an attack was made on London by the Kentish men in behalf of King Henry VI. They were led by the Bastard Fauconbridge, a base son of William Fauconbridge, Earl of Kent, but they were repulsed by the Lord Mayor and citizens, and suffered great loss in the attack and subsequent pursuit. Soon afterwards King Edward visited London to see his mother, then a prisoner in the Tower, and the Lord Mayor, Sir John Stokton, and Aldermen, with some of the chief inhabitants, went forth to meet him and give him a welcome; and the King conferred upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, of whom Sir John Yonge was one, the honour of knighthood, *in the field*, as says Herbert,² in recognition of the great service they had rendered in the repulse of Fauconbridge.³

Sir John Yonge, Knight, Alderman of London, died 27 Nov., 1481, leaving issue, two children. In the Inquisition taken in the city of London on the 25th Nov., 22 Edw. IV. (1482), after his death, the jurors find that he was seized of a messuage and four tenements annexed, held at the rent of one penny a year, and worth £20 a year, and that in 20 Edward IV. he gave them, without the King's license, to William Horne and others to be held for the benefit of the said John Yonge and Johanna his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and that the said John died, as stated above, and that Johanna was still alive. They further find that a certain John Yonge is son and heir of the said John Yonge, and is of the age of 30 years and more.⁴

It would appear that the property was then taken into the King's hand, and probably a fine was levied for alienation without license; and a further Inquisition was held in London on the

¹ Bristol Wills, p. 146.

² Great Livery Companies of London, 1329. Restoration of King Edward IV., pp. 38, 46, Camden Soc., Vol. I., 1838; and Polydore Virgil, pp. 153, 154.—*Ib.*

³ Restoration of King Edward IV., pp. 38, 46; Camden Soc., Vol. I., 1838; Polydore Virgil, pp. 153, 154.—*Ib.* 1844.

⁴ Inq. p.m. 22 Edward IV., No. 24.

16th August in the following year; when the jurors found the facts as stated above, except that no mention is made of Johanna, so, probably, she was then deceased.

We do not know what became of John, the son and heir of the Lord Mayor. Perhaps he died s.p.

In the pedigree of Parr of Kendall, Sir John Parr, second son of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendall, created in 1462 Sheriff of Westmorland for life, is shewn to have married.....daughter of Sir John Yonge, Lord Mayor of London. Sir William Parr, Sir John's elder brother,¹ was the grandfather of Queen Katherine Parr.

We have now to return to the elder line. Thomas Yonge, son and heir of Thomas (who died in 1427-8), by his wife Joan Canynges, became a student at law at the Middle Temple, London, and in 1463 was appointed Recorder of his native town, Bristol. In 1463 he was engaged by the Rector and Churchwardens of the Church of St. Ewen's, Bristol, to conduct a suit at law against one John Sharp, for the recovery of a rent of assize of 30s. a year, which had fallen into arrear, and which Sharp refused to pay. In this suit Thomas Yonge was successful. Much curious information is given in the Churchwardens' accounts for St. Ewen's in this and the following year, of the relations which at this period existed between a great lawyer and his clients (see ante, p. 174). During the course of the proceedings, Mr. Yonge, on 7th November, 1463, was summoned to take the degree of a Serjeant-at-law, and the following day was appointed a King's Serjeant. An account is given of his official robes on his appearance in court, apparently for the first time, after attaining that degree (see ante, p. 175n.)

He was returned as one of the burgesses in parliament for Bristol in seven parliaments in succession, from 1435 to 1451, and again in 1455, for the eighth time. In 1454, however, (33 Henry VI.) he got into trouble for moving from his place in the house, that, as King Henry was without children, the Duke of York should be declared heir presumptive to the Crown. This motion was, however, premature, and Mr. Yonge was committed

¹ Topographer and Genealogist, Vol. III. p. 354.

a prisoner to the Tower.¹ It was not long, however, before Edward actually succeeded to the throne, (4th March, 1460-1), and Mr. Yonge petitioned parliament for damages on account of his imprisonment, which he estimated at 1000 marks. The King assented to the petition and referred it to the lords of his council to provide what should be thought convenient and reasonable²

At that time a lawyer was not precluded from having a seat in Parliament by reason of practising in the courts, as appears above. On the first opportunity Mr. Yonge was raised to the bench as one of Justices of the Common Pleas, and was knighted; and on the temporary restoration of Henry VI., in October, 1470, he was not removed, nevertheless, he lost his office on the return of Edward IV. six months afterwards, but not, apparently, from any displeasure on the part of the King. He was again appointed a Judge on the 29th April, 1475, but in the King's Bench instead of the Common Pleas. He lived not long afterward, but died in the following year.³

In the Inquisition, taken at Bath after his death, for the county of Somerset the jurors found that he did not hold any thing in that county in capite, but that he held the Manor of Easton-in-Gordano of Sir W lliam Berkeley by fealty, at the rent of 2d. quarterly, which manor he gave to George Yonge (his second son) and Johanna his wife and the heirs of their bodies, in default to his own right heirs. And they say that Thomas, the son of the said Thomas, is his next heir, and is aged 30 years and more.⁴

A further Inquisition as to Thomas Yonge, late one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, was taken at Amesbury before the Escheator for the county of Wilts as to the Manor of Wraxhall, West Wraxhall, and lands in Marshfield, held of the Honour of Trowbridge, so from Elizabeth Queen of England, of which the said Thomas and several others named are assignees. He is styled Thomas Yonge, son and heir of Thomas Yonge, and his son and

¹ Lingard V., 141.

² Rot. Parl. V. 141.

³ For further particulars see Foss's "Judges of England."

⁴ Inq. p.m. 17th Edw. IV., No. 26.

heir Thomas Yonge is found, as before stated, to be aged 30 years and more. The said Thomas named in the writ died the 5th May, 1476.¹

Sir Thomas Yonge, the Judge, married Isabel, daughter and sole heir of John Burton, burgess of Bristol, an eminent and opulent merchant; Bailiff, 1416; Sheriff, 1418; Mayor, 1421, 1424, 1430, 1449, 1451; died 1455. He founded a chantry at the altar of St. John Baptist, in the Church of St. Thomas, in Bristol, by licence from King Henry VI.²

Thomas Yonge, Esq., son and heir of Sir Thomas Yonge the Judge, succeeded to a portion³ of his estates and died in 1506. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Bristol on the 9th June in that year, in pursuance of a writ tested at Westminster on the 19th May previously, that the said Thomas on the day of his death did not hold any thing of the King of capite in the town of Bristol, but the jurors say he held, as of fee, nine messuages in Temple Street (of which the owners of the neighbouring properties and their boundaries are described at great length), also 35 acres held of the mayor and commonalty by burgage tenure, all which by virtue of demises came, after the death of the said Thomas, to Hugh Yonge, cousin of the said Thomas: viz., son and heir of George Yonge, brother of the said Thomas, and the heirs of his body; and the jurors say that the said Thomas Yonge died 4th May last past, and that Alicia, wife of William Malett, is daughter and heir of the said Thomas, and of the age of 28 years and more⁴.

¹ *Ibid.*, a commission to prove his Will was granted to Mr. Nicholas Pytts, Clerk, 27th June, 1477, Lambeth (Bourchier, 54b).

² Sec Ante Vol. VIII., p. 234, 234n.

³ Foss states that Sir Thomas Yonge, by his wife Joan, left several sons and daughters, and he conjectures that Dr. John Yonge, born at Rye, who took Holy Orders and, after a distinguished diplomatic career, became Dean of York and died in 1516, was one of his sons. There is a fine monument of him in the Rolls Chapel, the work of Pietro Torregiano, but we have not found anything to support this conjecture. If he had other sons it seems to us more probable that Richard Yonge and William Yonge, eminent Bristol merchants, whom we have not been able to affiliate, may have been the Judge's sons.

⁴ Inq. p.m. 21st Henry VII., No. 141.

A second Inquisition was taken after the death of Thomas Yonge, pursuant to a writ directed to the Escheator for the county of Gloucester, tested at Westminster, 19th June, 1506. It was taken at Cheltenham. It is in very bad condition and a large portion of it almost illegible. It appears that Thomas Yonge had acquired an interest in several manors under their chief lords: *e.g.*, in Shirehampton, in Westbury, in Castlecombe in Old Sodbury, all the rents and profits of which after the term of his life were to devolve upon Hugh Yonge, cousin of the said Thomas: viz., son of George Yonge, brother of the said Thomas Yonge, and the heirs of the body of the said George and his wife Johanna, daughter of Thomas Vachell, in default of such issue remainder to the heirs of the body of John Yonge, Knt., brother of Thomas Yonge one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.¹

A third Inquisition was taken for the county of Somerset after the death of the same Thomas Yonge, Esq., as to his tenure in the Manor of Easton-in-Gordano, in that county. The jurors find that the manor is worth £16 per annum, and that Alicia, the wife of William Malett, is daughter and nearest heir of the said Thomas Yonge and is aged 28 years.²

Hugh Yonge, so frequently mentioned in the later abstracted Inquisitions, resided in the parish of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristoll, and in his will, dated 30th December, 1533, desired to be buried in the Church there, and leaves a legacy to each one of the clergy present at his funeral obsequies. To his daughter, Margaret, he gives £20 at her marriage, if she be ruled by her mother, as it besecmeth her to be. John Yonge, his son and heir apparent, to be in the governance of Alice my wife, and of Richard Champneys, gentleman, during his nonage, they to have the receipts of all his lands in and near Bristol, and to find all necessaries for his living. His silver plate to be divided betwixt Alice his wife and John his son, except a bason and ewer, with two standing cups of silver that my wife's father gave unto her, which shall be wholly at my said wife's distribution. Residue to Alice his wife and John his son. Inventory, £120 : 8 : 4. Probate at Wells, 18th March, 1533.

¹ Inq. p.m. 21st Henry VII., No. 142.

² Idem., No. 143.

Another Will of great interest was proved at Wells a little earlier than that of Hugh Yonge. We have not been able, at present, to identify the testatrix with the family of which we are treating, and of which she bore the name, but the Will would seem to shew, from internal evidence, that such was the case. The Will of Yoice [Joice] Yonge of the towne of Brystowe and of the parise of Redclif, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, wydow, dated 4 May 1530.

She desires to be buried in the Chapel of St. Jamys the Apostell in the church of our lady of Redclif. Gives to the Cathedral of Wells xij^d—hygh water (*sic*) [?hygh awter] in the said church of Redclif for thethes [tithes] and offerings forgotyn iijs iiiij^d. “I will that my weddyng ryng¹ be delivered and offeryd to the ymage of our lady in the porch of the said Redclif church to the use of the same church.

My executors to procure an honest pryste to syng and celebrate in the said chapell of St. Jamys in the said church for the space of thoo [*sic* query three] yeres nexte following my natural death and to paye for his yerely stypend vj li viijs iiiij^d.—the same pryste, to pray specially for my sowle and by late husband's sowle, and generall for all my frynds sowls, and for all crystyn [sowles] beyng yn the paynes of purgatory.

To Hugh Malett, Gentleman,² my greter Mortar with the pystyll [pestle], to Sir Thomas Malett, pryst, oon [one] sylver salt with his cover, my best coverlet with all the grene hongings in and belonging to shoppe, and half dosyng of gryne cashyns [? cushions]. To Joon Malett oon payre of beeds of five sets dobell gauded³ with stonys of sylver and gylte with a gryne³

¹ This is the usual way of bequeathing weddyng rings.

² Hugh Malett is named in the Inq. p.m. of Hugh Young, mentioned above as kinsman and heir of Thomas Young, son of the judge: viz., as son of William Malett and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of the aforesaid Thomas Young. See annexed pedigree.

³ Gay, highly ornamented. Chaucer describes the nun as wearing: a pair of bedes, gauded all with grene. Dr. Rock tells us that the beads for saying the rosary went by several names: “a pair of beads”; “a pair of Pater Nosters”; “Ave beads,” but never were they called a rosary. He remarks “that the Psalter consisted (as it still does) of a hundred and fifty

tarsyle [†tassel] wrot with golde and perle, and my dymisent¹ gerdell with iij bossys and a chayne with a knappe of sylver to the button to clasp the same dymisent; to my sister Annis Vagham (*sic*) widow, all my apparell for my body, as well wollen as lynen, with all my bonotts; to the proctors and use of the said church of Redclif my payre of grete corell bedys of v setts dobell gauded with sylver and gylte; to Elizabeth, Rose Edith, Rose Waleforth, now my servants (each) stuffe of my howsholde to the value of vjs viij.^d

Residue to Hugh Malette, gentleman, and Sir Thomas Malett, pryst.

Witnesses—Master Ryc[hard] Bromefelde, clerk, Sir Lewys Morgan, pryst, John Beche.

Codicil dated 13th May, 1530.

To Mary Warre, daughter of Thomas Warre, gentleman, a fetherbed with hys bolster, a payre of blanketts, a covered of gryne and whytt, a payre of shetts oon paire of hollon and another paire of canvas, a tabull clothe of fyne hollon conteyning about iiij ells in length, napkins of Iryshe clothe, a tewell of playne clothe, a grete potte of brasse, a posnett,² a pare of candelstyks, a pottell pott of pewter,³ half a dossyn of pewter vessells performyd [complete] and half a dosyn of cooshyns.

To Joan Malet, sister to the said Hugh Malet, a fetherbed with his bolster, a paire blanketts, ij paire shyttys oon paire of wollen and the other of canvas, a tabull clothe of fyne hollon, a coverlet of small flowres, a potte of brasse, a posnett, a pan, ij candelstyks, a pott of pewter, half dozen pewter vessells, performyd, half a dosyn cooshyns.

To Rychard Malett, brother of Hugh Malett a ffether bed with hys bolster, a payre of blanketts, ij payre of shyttys, oon hollon, the other canvas, a grete arise [arras] coverlet, a plane psalms, and the Psalter of the Blessed Virgin consisted of as many "Hail Marys" as there were psalms, that is of a hundred and fifty separated into tens by fifteen "Our Fathers." The rosary was any one of the three parts, or fifty "Hail Marys" and five "Our Fathers." This was the "pair" named in the Will.

¹ Demycent the metal part on a girdel worn in front (Halliwell.)

² A little pot. ³ A pot to contain two quarts.

tabull clothe, tewell of lockram,¹ vj napkyns of lockram, a posnett, brass pott, a pan, ij candelstyks, a pottell pott of pewter, half dozen vessells of pewter, performyd ; to the said Hugh Malet vj cooshyns of ares.²

An Inquisition post mortem of Hugh Yonge was taken at Gloucester, for the county of Gloucester, on the 28th October, 1534, in which it is recited that Thomas Yonge was seized of the Manor of Castelcombe as of fee tail, and being so seized by indenture gave it to the said Hugh and the heirs of his body, in default of such issue remainder to the heirs of George Yonge, begotten of the body of Johanna daughter of Hugh Vachell, Esq., in default to John Brompton, brother (? brother-in-law) of the said Thomas, and the heirs of the body of the said Johanna Yonge, in default to Hugh Malet, Esq., cousin and heir of Thomas Yonge, viz., son of William Malet and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Yonge aforesaid. The jurors say that Hugh Yonge died on the 7th January last past (1534), and that John Yonge is his son and nearest heir and of the age of 14 years and more.³

It was through Sir John Yonge, the son and heir of Hugh, and the grand display of armoury at "the Red Lodge" that we were led to take an interest in this genealogy. We do not know any thing of the early history of this gentleman. Probably he resided on one of his manors in the country. We do not find that he took any part in the mercantile speculations which so greatly occupied and enriched the citizens of Bristol, nor do the municipal records show that he ever held any office of dignity in the municipality. Our first notice of him is that he was possessed of the house of the late Grey Friars at St. Augustine's Back, now the site of Colston Hall, but how or when he acquired it we know not, nor do we know if he rebuilt the house or simply refitted it as a residence. It was doubtless a very spacious building, for it was known as "The Great House." Though Mr. Yonge does not appear to have been personally connected with the city, on the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Bristol, on her progress into Wales in 1574,

¹ Lockram, a kind of cheap linen.

² Weaver's "Wells Wills," Vol. I., p. 19).

³ Inq. p.m. 26 Henry VIII., No. 82.

his house, probably on account of the accommodation it afforded, was selected for the Queen's residence, and on her arrival she was met at Lafford's Gate by the mayor and aldermen on horse-back in state, and was conducted with much ceremony and masquerade to the house of Mr. John Yonge. Here the Queen kept her Court from the 14th to the 20th August inclusive. During this time the Earl of Oxford and Lord Burleigh came into attendance, and on her departure she conferred the honour of knight-hood on her host, and on the following local gentry then attending the court: Sir Richard Berkeley of Stoke Gifford, Sir John Tracy of Tuddington, Sir Thomas Porter of Hamsted, and Sir John Morgan.

Sir John Yonge erected the house known as "the Red Lodge," which is also on a portion of the ground which belonged to the House of the Grey Friars. It is a large house and has a good oak stair-case. All the rooms on the first-floor are panelled with oak, mostly carved in low relief in the Jacobean style, and the ceilings are richly moulded. In the principal room, which is of considerable size, there is a fine stone chimney-piece, whereon is an escutcheon of arms of six quarterings: viz.

1. *Lozengy, ar. and gu.*¹ *upon a bend. az. two Ibez's heads erased or (YONGE).*

2. *Gules, two bars dancettée, argent (ASMANT OR ASMUNTS).*

3. *Azure, a chevron between three leaves, or (not identified).*

4. *Az. three fishes naiant or, and in chief an otter passant (not identified).*

5. *Ar. three birds' heads erased (not identified).*

6. *As the first.*

These quarterings were not allowed to Young at the Visitation of Somerset in 1623.

In this room is an inner porch beautifully carved in Jacobean work. The columns are in the Corinthian style of architecture,

¹ The arms of this family, as recorded in the College of Arms, are *lozengy ar. and vert*; and the arms with these tinctures and an annulet as a cadency mark was recorded in 1454-5 for John Yonge, then Sheriff of London, and in the arms allowed to be quartered by Mallet in the Visitation of Somerset in 1623 for Alicia, daughter and heir of Thomas Yonge, son of the judge, are the same arms, minus the annulet. We imagine that, possibly, at the Red House the arms have been repainted in error.

the entablature being supported by caryatidæ on each side of the angles. Over the door is a shield of arms: Yonge, as above, impaling a *chevron between three roses* for WADHAM. On the side of the porch is a large achievement of 9 quarterings, impaling six: viz.

1. *A chevron between three roses*, WADHAM.
2. *Upon a chevron three birds*, CHASELDEN.
3. *Upon a chief two stags' heads cabossed*, POPHAM.
4. *A chevron between nine roundels, five in chief and four in base*, ST. MARTIN.
5. *A lion ramp., in chief three hunters' horns stringed*, NEVILL.
6. *Per fess indented a bend* (ancient coat of WALROND).
7. *An eagle displayed*, WALROND.
8. *Semie of escallops, a lion rampant*, HENDER.
9. *A bend lozengy of six*, HELE.

IMPALING.

1. *A chevron between three escallops*, TREGARTHIAN.
2. *A lion rampant crowned, within a bordure of escallops*, HENDOUR.
3. *A lion ramp. within a bordure. In chief a label of three*, CORNWALL.
4. *Upon a bend five bezants*, PALMER.
5. *Upon a chevron three fleurs-de-lis*, PAINE.
6. *As the first.*

The house is said to have been built in 1590. If so it could not have been completed in Sir John's life-time, for we shall see that he died in 1589. At the Inquisition, taken after his death for the county of Dorset, the jurors find that he died seized of the Manor and Advowson of Abbotsbury in that county, and it is mentioned that he lived at Brandon-on-the-Hill in the county of the city of Bristol, and the jurors say that he died on the 4th September last, and that Robert Yonge is his son and nearest heir, and was aged 18 years on the 1st February last.¹

Sir John Young married Joan, daughter of John Wadham of Edge, co. Devon, by Joan, daughter and co-heir of John Trevar-

¹ Inq. p.m. 31 Eliz. Part 2, No. 51. See also Esch. for Wilts in the same year, Part 1, No. 120.

thian of co. Cornwall, and relict of John Kelliow of Columpton, co. Devon, and, also, coheir of her brother Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham College, Oxford. She was the relict of Sir Giles Strangeways, by whom she had four sons and two daughters. By Sir John Young she had one son and two daughters (see monumental inscription below). Sir John was buried at the south side of the sanctuary of Bristol Cathedral, as, we believe, was also his wife Joan on her death a few years afterwards. A sumptuous monument was erected on the spot to their memory. This monument stood on the site of the interment until 1861, when, on the remodelling of the cathedral, it was pulled down, and the broken fragments are now lying in a room on the east end of the cloister. It consisted of an altar tomb with a canopy supported by black marble columns. Upon the slab lay the recumbent effigy of Dame Joan, represented with her hands raised in the attitude of prayer. She is dressed in the costume of a lady of the period, wearing a large ruff, a Mary Stewart bonnet, and a stiff bodice, all painted in their proper colours, the head resting on two cushions set diagonally. The upper part of the effigy may now be seen in the heap of rubbish above referred to, and in front were two knights in armour, doubtless representing her two husbands, kneeling at a faldstool, and beneath, on the front of the monument, were the figures of her children, four sons and four daughters kneeling at desks. This inscription is:—

“Here lyeth the bodies of Sir John Yovng, Knight, and Dame Joane his wife. By him she had issue, Sir Robert, Jane and Margaret. She was firste married to Sir Giles Straingeways, Knight, By whome she had yssue, John, Edward, George, Nicholas, Ann, and Elizabeth. She was daughter of John Wadham Esqvier, and shee departed this mortall lyfe, the 14th of June 1603 aged 70 yeares.”¹

There are nine children named in the inscription, but as eight only are figured on the monument, perhaps one of the sons died in childhood.

¹ See Britton's Cathedral Church of Bristol, p. 61, and Pryce's History of Bristol, p. 130.

It appears from the Inquisition taken at Calne, 2nd October, 31 Eliz. (1588), after the death of Sir John Younge, that by charter dated 10th February, 7 Elizabeth (1564-5), he demised to William Poole [Pole] of Shute, co. Devon, and Edmund Downing, the Rectory of the Church of Abbotsbury with the advowson of the same and all the tithes of the parish lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Abbotsbury, and also the Rectory of Rendcome in the county of Gloucester, to hold to the use of the said John Younge and Johanna his wife and the heirs of the said John. The jurors also found that he had long been seized of the Manor of Halesbury with appurtenances, in the co. of Wilts, and of 6 messuages and 40 acres of land, meadow, and pasture, in Boxe, and of the Rectory and Advowson of Boxe¹ and Waddeswick, with two messuages with appurtenances in the same county, and so thereof being seized on the 10th January, 28th Elizabeth, (1585-6) by indenture, demised the said premises in Wilts to Richard Fitz James, Esq., and George Snygge, Esq., from immediately after the death of the said John, for the term of 13 years at a certain rent; and the jurors further say that the said John Younge, long before his death, was seized in his demesne as of fee of a certain capital messuage called "White Friars," with appurtenances, and also of one garden, one orchard, with appurtenances in the county of the city of Bristol; and of certain premises called Waterhouse with garden and adjacent land, and also of one other messuage, called a Lodge, also of one old barne, &c.; and on the 10th January, 28 Elizabeth (1585-6), he granted by indenture all the said premises to George Snygge, Esq., from immediately after the death of the said John, to hold until Michaelmas, 1592 [the year in which his son and

¹ By his charter dated Friday, 8th Sep. 1227, Richard Poore, Bishop of Salisbury, granted to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, at Salisbury, certain rights in the Church of Wyvillesford (Wilsford), reciting two deeds which he had previously received: one from Henry, Prior, and the Convent of Farleigh, placing at his disposal the Churches of Boxe and Wilsford, which belonged to their Advowson; the other from Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, (great-grandson of another Humphrey who was founder of Farleigh Priory, and donor to it of the Churches of Boxe and Wilsford, confirming the same. This was intended for the endowment of a chaplain to say mass at the hospital for the souls of all its benefactors.—*Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. XXV., pp. 121, 157.

heir would attain the full age of 22 years as prescribed in his father's will], at the rent of £3 annually ; and further, the jurors say that the said John being so seized, made his last will, dated 15th January, 1585-6, in which he gave to his executors all the rents issuing out of his lands and tenements (the Rectory and Parsonage of Abbotsbury, which he had bought to the use of his wife in recompense of dower, only excepted), to hold to them until his son should attain his full age of twenty-two years, to the performance of this his last will, &c., &c. And the jurors further say that the said John Younge, being of all the said premises seized, died seized, and that Anna *sic* [Johanna] his wife is still living at Bristol. And they say that the Rectory of Abbotsbury is worth £10 per annum ; that the Manor of Halsbury is held of Robert Bayard, Esq., by military service by the moiety of one knight's fee, and that it is worth, beyond reprises, £10 per annum ; and that the aforesaid six messuages in Boxe are held of William F in free socage and are of the value of 40s., and that the rectory of Boxe and the advowson of the church, &c., in Boxe and Waddiswick are held of the Queen in capite by the 40th part of one knight's fee, and the value is £4 ; and that the aforesaid capital messuage with appurtenances is worth per annum 40s., but by what tenure held the jurors are ignorant ; and that the lodge and other premises are worth 20s. per annum, but by what tenure held the jurors are ignorant. And the jurors say further that the aforesaid John Younge held no other lands in the counties aforesaid, and that he died on the 4th September next before the taking of this Inquisition, and that Robert Younge is the son and nearest heir of the said John Younge, Knight, and was aged 18 years on the 19th February last past.¹

Sir John Younge, described as of the city of Bristol, Knight, made his will on the 5th January, 28 Elizabeth (1585-6). To be buried in the Cathedral of Bristol at the upper end of the quire on the right hand, amongst the seats there, with a vault under the same, by the right pattern of the tomb of Alderman Bonde in St. Ellen's Church, London. To Dame Joan my wife my dwelling

¹ Inq. p.m. 31 Eliz. Part 2, No. 51.

house in Bristol, she to live in it five months every year; mentions his son Robert Younge, under 21, my Manor of Haselbury, Wilts, Rectory of Abbotsbury, Dorset, which I purchased to my said wife for her jointure; appoints Nicholas Wadham and George Snigge his executors; mentions his two daughters (without naming them) and his sister Margaret Martyn.¹

Dame Joane Younge, described "of Bristol, Widow," made her will on 1st April, 1603: gives £150 for her funeral, poor of Abbotsbury £20, my son Nicholas Strangways, my daughter Ann Bridgman, my late husband Sir Giles Strangways, Joan Buller [Butler?], my daughter's child, my daughter Boteler. To my daughter Fitz James a silver bason worth £20; to my daughter Lady Elizabeth Berkeley a cup worth £10; my brother Nicholas Wadham, Esq. and Nicholas Strangways, my brother, Exors Codicil; to Peregrine Young £200, at 23, after the decease of my son-in-law John Fitz James, Esq., and of my son-in-law Nicholas Boteler, Esq.²

John Wadham, the father of Dame Joan, in his will dated 1st April, 1577, mentions all the children of "my son Sir John Yonge," Robert, Jane, and Margaret Younge.

Robert Young, son and heir of Sir John, was born on 1st July, 1570, and on attaining the age of 21 years in 1591, he again proved his father's will,³ and afterwards entered into possession of his father's real estates, except the Manor of Hazelbury and the Advowson of the Rectory of Abbotsbury, which Sir John in his will states he had purchased to his wife in redemption of her jointure, and which Sir Robert inherited after his mother's death. On the 18th April, 1604, he received the honour of knighthood at Whitehall from King James I., when he was described as of Somerset. He might then have been residing at Easton-in-Gordano, which belonged to him, or at Halsbury, which had then devolved upon him. He appears to have been twice married, but we

¹ Prob. P.C.C. 25th Nov., 1589, and again by Robert Younge, 26th b., 1591 (93 Leicester).

² Prob. 7th Feb., 1603-4. P.C.C. (60 Stafford).

³ Prob. P.C.C. (93 Leicester).

do not know the name of either of his wives. His half-sister, Ann Bridgman, of Badminton Magna, Gloucester, widow, née Strangwayes, in her will dated 15th February, 1606,¹ names "Elizabeth Young, daughter of Sir Robert Young by his first wife." She also names Peregrine Young, son of my brother, Sir Robert Young, and also Nicholas Young, son of Sir Robert Young. This difference of description between Elizabeth and her brothers would seem to imply that the latter were by a second wife. We have not at present been able to obtain any further information relative to Sir Robert Young. No Inquisition post mortem is found in the Record Office. He probably survived until the Great Rebellion, when the Ecclesiastical Courts were abolished, and Inquisitions post mortem ceased to be taken. No will of him, nor of his sons Nicholas or Peregrine, are recorded in the Probate Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, nor in the Diocesan Registry at Wells. If proved at Bristol they would have been destroyed by the disastrous fire caused by the Bristol rioters in 1832.

Peregrine Young, son of Sir Robert, would appear to have married Theophila, daughter of John Butcher, or Bowcher, Alderman of Bristol, and relict of Thrupp, provided Mr. Young's name, as used in Mr. Butcher's will, dated 30th January, 1621, viz., "*Pellegrine*," may be accepted as a corruption of Peregrine.²

¹ Prob. 8th July, 1606. Further adm^o 12th November, 1682. P.C.C. (60 Stafford).

² Prob. 15th March, 1622-3. P.C.C. (22 Swansea).

My best thanks are due to my friend, Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., etc., for his very kind and valuable assistance in the preparation of these notes.

PEDIGREE OF YONGE, OR YOUNG OF BRISTOL.

ARMS.—*Lozengy, ar. and gules, upon a bend azure two Iber's heads, erased or.*

John Yonge, Sheriff of Bristol, 1385, held a tenement in Temple Street, Bristol, clerk to the executors of the Will of Amicia Weston, 1392.

Thomas Yonge, Burgess of Bristol, witnessed various Quit-claims to tenements in Bristol, 1403-1408, Sheriff of Bristol 1407, Bailiff 1403, Mayor 1408, 1412, 1420. Will dated 14th March, 1426. To be buried before the Altar of St. Nicholas in the Church of St. Thomas. Probate dated Friday next before the feast of St. Hilary (13th Jan.) 1427-8 (Bristol Wills, p. 116.)	=Joan, da. of (Walter?) Wotton, and relict of John Canynges, by whom she was mother of the famous William Canynges (John Canynges Will.)
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Sir Thomas Yonge, eldest son, of the Mid. Temple, Recorder of Bristol 1463-8; appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas 1468 and one of the King's Serjeants the same year; M.P. for Bristol; died seized of the Manor of Easton-in-Gordano, Som., 1476; Inq. p.m. 17 Edward IV. No. 26, when Thomas his son was found to be his nearest heir and to be aged 30 years and more. Commission to prove Will 27 June, 1447. Lambeth.	=Isabel, da. and sole heir of John Burton, Bailiff of Bristol 1416, Sheriff 1418 Mayor 1423, 1426, 1448, 1450, ob. 1455. He founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. John Baptist in the Ch. of St. Thomas in Bristol.	Sir John Yonge described as of London in Will of John Gaywood, 1471, and as owner of a tenement in Bristol; Sheriff of London 1454-5, Lord Mayor 1460, Knighted 14th May, 1471 in the field, described as of Bristol. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. IV., No. 24. Died 27 Nov., 1481.	=Johanna da. of ... survived her husband, remarried Thomas Lewknor, Esq. ante Nov. 1482	Alice, named in her father's Will.
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Thomas Young, son & heir, aged 30 on his father's death, died seized of the M. of Easton-in-Gordano, Som. Inq. p.m., 21st Hen. VII., No. 143.	=Alice, mar. Thomas Pynchen	George Yonge inherited the Manor of Easton-in-Gordano under his father's will.	=Johanna da. of Thomas Vachell.	John Young, son and heir, aged 30 years on his father's death.da. mar. Sir John Parr, who was, in 1462, appointed Sheriff of Westmorland for life. He was brother of Sir William Parr, grand father of Queen Katherine Parr.
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