

FONS

Pre-1600

Number of references ordered: 5

Item number 2

Source: Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal i

Title: *On Two Heraldic Bench-Ends in Great Sandal Church. By James Fowler, F.S.A.*, 1870, London, 18-19

22 October 1532

Wakefield

Inquisition Indented taken at Wakefeld in the County of York the 22nd of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the 24th before William Maunsell Esquire Escheator of the said lord the King in the aforesaid County by virtue of a writ of the said lord the King *de diem clausit Extremum* to the same Escheator after the death of Josselin Percy Esquire deceased to the same Escheator directed and to this inquisition annexed by the oath of John Peke Esquire Ralph Blaker gentleman John Waller yeoman John More yeoman Oliver Champney yeoman, William Robinson yeoman Brian Jepson yeoman, John Norton yeoman Roger Broke yeoman John Beke yeoman John Bone yeoman Richard Adde yeoman George Height yeoman Robert Copley yeoman John Paslaw yeoman Edward Stenne yeoman and Richard Bretten yeoman Who say upon their oath that

...

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1600-1858

Number of references ordered: 10

Item number 1

Source: Printed

Title: *The Brighton Patriot, and Lewes Free Press, Or, Worthing, Arundel, Chichester, Portsmouth, Horsham, Rye, and Newport and the Isle of Wight Chronicle; Hastings, St. Leonards, Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne Fashionable Journal; and Sussex, Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire General Advertiser*, 3 3c

10 March 1835

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

An inquest was taken at Shoreham. on Sunday afternoon¹, at the Fountain Inn. before our respected Coroner, F. H. Gell, Esq., on view of the body of Richard Oram. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased was on Friday last passing up the river towards Shoreham bridge, in a boat laden with sand, when, by a sudden gust of wind, which at the time was blowing very strong from the south-west, the boat was upset, and the unfortunate man was drowned. Near two-and-twenty hours elapsed before the body was discovered, and when taken out of the water it was much disfigured by the shell-fish of the river. Verdict, — “Accidental Death.”

At six o'clock in the evening of the same day, Mr. Gell held another inquest at the Rose and Crown Inn, Brighton, on view of the body of Stephen Sidney Goodman, the well-known informer, who died on the previous Friday night from suffocation. Josiah Goodman son of the deceased, deposed that his father called suddenly for him on Friday night; went to his assistance immediately, when he complained of a pain in the throat, and shortly fell back in witness's arms and expired. Deceased had not been unwell previous to Tuesday; since then had complained of a difficulty of breathing. Mr. T. B. Winter, surgeon, residing in Brighton, deposed that he was called on to attend deceased on Friday last about 10 o'clock; deceased complained to him of a sore throat and a difficulty of breathing; on examination, perceived a slight degree of inflammation and ulceration about the uvela, but observed no symptom whatever of immediate danger. Witness

¹ 6 March 1835

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administered medicine and a gargle, and did not see deceased again till after death. Had since opened the body; on doing so, found a great ulceration of the membrane lining the larynx, with a considerable swelling of the glottis; this had caused suffocation. Entertained no doubt whatever that deceased had come to his death from natural causes. Verdict, — “Died by the Visitation of God.”

Another inquest was then taken at the same house, before the same Coroner and Jury, on the body of William Frederick Gillam, an infant about 13 months old, who had met with its death under the following distressing circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of Charlotte Gillam, the mother of the deceased (which evidence, in consequence of the distressed state of the poor woman’s mind, the Coroner and Jury considerately took at her residence in Frederick-gardens), that she had left her house about 9 o’clock on the evening of Saturday, to assist a sick neighbour; her child was asleep in a cot, between which and the fire she had placed a screen; witness put out the candle, but left a little fire. Returned just before 10 o’clock; found her child lying near the inner door of her room, appearing as though it had been in flames; he called for his “Dad;” I took him up in my arms, but before doing so, called for assistance. Sent for a surgeon, and about 12 o’clock Mr. Blaker arrived, who administered a lotion and mixture, but could give me no hopes. — Charles Buzzcott, cabinet-maker, residing next door, deposed that the last witness came to his house about 9 o’clock on Saturday night, to give assistance to his wife, who had been, confined a week or two previous; Mrs. Gillam did not stay more than three quarters of an hour; when she returned to her home he heard her scream and say, “My poor child is burnt to death.” Rendered what assistance he could; but the child was so sadly burnt that nothing could have been done for it. There was no candle, and but little fire in the grate. He sincerely thought her a most affectionate mother, and had good reason to know she was a kind neighbour. The Jury returned a verdict of “Accidental Death.” — From the evidence in this case it may be presumed that the unfortunate child, which was represented by the Jury to have been a remarkably fine one, had awoke soon after the absence of its mother, and although only 13 months old had found its way to the fire, (the only light in the room), and by some means or other its clothes had ignited. Nothing can exceed the anguish of mind in which the mother of the unfortunate child is thrown; and when we consider the motive which induced the absence of the poor woman, — that of rendering

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assistance to a sick neighbour, — we cannot help thinking that this is a case having strong claims. on the commiseration of a benevolent public.

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1600-1858

Number of references ordered: 10

Item number 2

Source: Printed

Title: *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, 326 9a-9b

18 February 1849

THE ASSASSINATION NEAR BRIGHTON.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

PITCOMBE, FEB. 12. — At one o'clock to-day, Mr. F. H. Gell, coroner for East Sussex, arrived from Lewes for the purpose of resuming the inquest on the body of Mr. George Stonhouse Griffith, brewer, of Brighton, an account of whose murder has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Somers Clarke appeared to watch the proceedings on the part of the friends of the deceased. Mr. Isaac Sewell, manager of the Brighton branch of the London and County Bank, and partner of Mr. Griffith in the brewery business, was also present.

Charles Hodson was the first witness examined. He deposed: I reside with my brother at Mill cottage, Brighton. Last Tuesday night² I was returning from Henfield with my brother and Mr. Kirton. We left Henfield about one o'clock on Tuesday night (Wednesday morning). On arriving near Dale-gate, my brother said, "Get down; there is somebody lying in the road," or "by the side of the road." I got down immediately, and found a man lying on his back on the off side of the road; his head was close to a bank, and his body was inclined towards Dale-gate. I said to him "Get up." As he made no answer, I took hold of his hand, and I directly said, "Poor fellow, he is dead." — Coroner: You did not know who it was? — No. He felt cold. I then saw that he had a wound in his chest, and said, "He has been shot." Mr. Kirton got out immediately, put one of his hands over the face, and at once said, "It is poor Griffith." My brother got down, and leaning his head against a cart said, "Here is a pistol, lying three or four yards from the body." — Coroner "On which side? — On the off side. — The same side as the body? — Yes. — At which end of the road? — At the Dale-gate end. He then

² 6 February 1849

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looked round and picked up a pair of spectacles, covered with crape. They were lying near the near wheel of our cart in which we had been riding. Directly afterwards he said, "Here lies a knife." He picked up a knife. It was lying near our horse's head, in the middle of the road, or a little on the off side, and five or six yards from the body. Some one then picked up a hat. I picked up part of a pair of reins, about nine yards long, which had been cut off: It was lying on the Dale-gate side of the body. — Did you see anything of the purse? — Yes. — Before it had been disturbed? — It was lying seven or eight yards from the body. — On which side of the body? — On the Dale-gate side. — Coroner: Everything seems to have been on the Dale-gate side. — Yes. Mr. Kirton looked at his watch, and said it was about two o'clock. I then ran on to Dale-gate, and called up the gatekeeper. At first he would not open the door, and said he did not know me. I told him a man had been murdered, and asked to go back to the body. He said he could not leave the gate. I then asked him to lend me a lantern, which he did, and I went back with it. I saw a good deal of dirt about the knees and toes of the deceased. The right hand breeches pocket was turned inside out. I had observed that before. — Mr. Clarke: Had he a great-coat on? — Yes. — In what state? — I don't know. I could not see much of it. It was open. — Did you observe that at first? — Yes. We then put the body into the cart, and placed what was found in the hat. I then went across the field to call Mr. Mannington up, leaving my brother and Mr. Kirton to proceed with the body to the Plough. I also called Mr. Blaker, who lives in the neighbourhood of Pangdean. — Could you form an opinion whether there had been a scuffle? — No; I could not. I thought he had been turned over. — A juror: And you think the dirt on his knees arose from his first falling on them? — Yes. There were no marks of scuffling. I do not think that the pistol, or any of the other articles that I have mentioned, were disturbed by our cart. — Foreman: Was the coat turned? — I did not observe.

Charles Stuart Kirton, of Hove, shipowner, deposed as follows: I was with the last witness and his brother on the night of Tuesday last: James Hodson was driving. I was sitting by his side. Charles Hodson was at the back of the cart. Suddenly James Hodson pulled up, about six hundred yards westward of Dale-gate, and said, "Get out; there is somebody in the road." Charles Hodson got down. I also jumped down, and ran to the body of a man lying on his back, with one leg bent a little under him, and the arms slightly extended. Charles Hodson felt the body, and said it was dead. I felt for the pulse, and found the hand cold. Charles Hodson said, "Do you know who it

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is?" I examined the face, and found that it was Mr. Griffith. I then felt for his watch. It was gone. I placed my right hand over his trowsers pockets, and found the right pocket turned inside out. I then felt his breast pocket, and found a small memorandum-book in the left pocket of the great coat. Charles Hodson then went away to procure assistance. James Hodson picked up a pistol and gave it to me. It was lying near our cart wheel on the off side. The witness described the other particulars relative to the finding of the crape, spectacles, knife, &c., nearly in the same words as the former witness. — Coroner: What else do you know? — When Charles Hodson came back with the lantern, we found the whip.. While the body was lying on the ground, I observed a dark mark in the centre of the breast. After we had placed the body in the cart, I found the whip. The handle was broken. It was lying in the off-wheel rut. A cart-wheel passing over it might have broken it, but it would also have crushed it. It would not by these means have been broken off short. — The whip was produced. It was of holly-wood, and was broken about three parts of the way through; the remaining portion of the thickness was entire, apparently owing to the extreme toughness of the wood. The pocket-book was also produced. It contained no entry later than the 6th of January. — Examination resumed. — A pistol was found. It had been discharged. The pan was open, and the trigger had been drawn. I did not examine it minutely.

The pistol was produced. It was a small flint and steel pistol, about seven inches in length.

The Rev. Mr. Rich, incumbent of the adjoining parish of Newtimber here interposed. Two ladies living at his house had been ordered to attend in consequence of their hearing a noise on the night in question, and were waiting at great inconvenience, — At what time was this? — Between nine and ten o'clock. One said it was a pistol or gun; the other said it was only a noise in the house. Of course if their evidence is necessary they will remain. — A juror: Was there more than one report? — Mr. Rich: No; only one. — Captain Mackay: I think the evidence not material. A servant heard the report, and can fix the precise time.

Mr. Kirton's examination resumed: When the body was brought to the Plough I found another pistol in the pockets of deceased. It was loaded. There was also a powder-flask. I found a seal and some keys in the left-hand trowsers pocket. If the coat of deceased was torn by either of us, it must have been by the Hodsons. The witness Hodson stated, that it was impossible that he or his brother could have torn the coat. — Mr. Clarke: Then the coat was

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in the same state when it arrived at the Plough as it was when it was first found? — Yes.

Hodson, recalled, said the sample-bag produced was found near the purse, spectacles, knife, and other articles. The bag was marked “Head, October 16, 30-20, 1847,” but the marking had been partially erased. The bag was spotted apparently with blood.

Mr. Martin, clerk to Mr. Griffith (the person to whom the letter of warning was addressed), said he had seen the bag in possession of the deceased. Head was the name of a person from whom they received malt. The figures denoted the quantity of the bulk. The writing was that of Mr. Griffith. The pistols produced were borrowed by me for Mr. Griffith; they were not loaded when I delivered them to him. — A juror: Do you know whether he had bullets of two different sizes? — One size for the small pistols, the larger for the revolving pistol. — Was the bullet taken from the body of the deceased of the same size as the bullet for the revolving pistol? — It was a medium size — between the bullets for the small and the bullets for the large pistol. — Did Mr. Griffith take the revolving pistol with him? — He took it from the counting-house.

Mr. Clarke. — It has since been found at his house.

Samuel Buckwell, one of the East Sussex constabulary, said, he searched the clothes of the deceased at the Plough, and found the loaded pistol in his coat pocket (it had been replaced there by Mr. Kirton), a bag containing a powder flask and a bullet, another pistol bag, a pistol screw (or key), a memorandum leaf, and 1½d.

Edward Cheesman, another of the constabulary stationed at Patcham, deposed that the last witness delivered to him the several articles mentioned in his evidence; he also received from Mr. Hodson a hat, containing a right-hand glove, a pistol not loaded, a purse with one ring, another ring separate, a spectacle frame covered with crape, and a knife. The hat was dirty and broken; and the witness expressed an opinion that a “dent” on the back part of it was caused by a fall, The spectacle frame was produced; the crape falling from the frames was about four inches long; so that it would completely hide the face from the eyes to the mouth. (The knife was produced. It was stained, but with what liquid did not appear.) — Witness added — On searching deceased’s pockets I further found a double flask containing powder and twelve pistol balls. I also found several letters and papers, and a small memorandum book: also a silk handkerchief and a bunch of keys; and afterwards, in a little pocket in his left hand great-coat cuffs,

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three sixpences, a fourpenny piece and a penny. Before it was dark I went with Mr. Blaker to endeavour to find the spot. We could not find it by the light of the lantern. When it was light we found it by some stones which had been placed there to mark it. There were no marks. — Coroner: Did you see any marks of naked feet? — Witness: No. I produce these pieces of reins, which were taken from Mr. Griffith's gig, on Wednesday, in my presence. With this piece of rein (found near the body) they form a complete set of reins. The parts had been severed by a sharp instrument. — A juror: Was there anything in the appearance of the pistol to induce you to believe that it had been recently discharged? — I did not examine it minutely.

Captain Mackay: I now propose to draw the charge of the loaded pistol.

This was done. There was a small charge of powder; and the bullet was of the same size as the three found in the pockets of the deceased, but much smaller than the twelve found in the flask. The second pistol was likewise produced.

Captain Mackay: Is there any appearance of this pistol having been discharged recently? — No; and there is a piece of "fluff" as if from the pistol bag. If the pistol had been discharged these appearances would not have presented themselves. There is no mark of that kind of dirt which arises from a pistol being fired. The inside of the barrel is clean. All these appearances are seen in both pistols (the one found near the body of the deceased, and that found loaded in his pocket) — The witness named other minute particulars, tending to show that neither of the two pistols had been recently fired.

Mr. Clarke: I should also like to have the third bullet produced and compared.

Inspector Flanagan, of the constabulary, accordingly produced the bullet extracted from the body of the deceased. The three bullets were of different sizes.

Flanagan pointed out that the last bullet was not a moulded bullet, and that it bore marks of corrosion, as if it had been a considerable time in the ground before being recently used. He knew it was the same bullet because he was present at the post mortem examination, and saw the bullet taken out of the heart of the deceased, and he had had it in his pocket ever since. Witness also produced some fragments of paper which appeared to have been used as the wadding. Had separated them; carefully and examined them by a powerful microscope; but all he had discovered was either the letter

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“W.” or “ill.” Also produced a splinter of the breast bone of the deceased, taken in his presence from the place where the bullet entered the breast of deceased.

The three bullets were then weighed. That taken from the body weighed 102 grains; one of the three found in the pocket weighed 168 grains; the third, found in the flask, weighed 81 grains, apothecaries' weight.

Maria Ansell, wife of George Ansell, landlord of the Horse and Groom Inn, Horsham, deposed: I have known Mr. Griffith four years. Last Tuesday he came to the house. I shook hands with him, and said, “It is very late. Which way are you going home?” He said, “By way of West Grinstead.” I said, “Dear me! are you? It will be dark before you get there, and there have been so many robberies of late in West Grinstead and Shipley that people burn lights all night.” He replied that “he had been out at all hours of the night, and he had never hurt any one, nor had any one ever hurt him.” He took out of his pocket a red bag containing pistols. I had never seen a pistol before. I asked him if it was a pistol, and he said “Yes.” He then took out of his pocket something, and unscrewed the pistol. He also took out the flask produced, and put a round ball in and screwed it up again. He then put some powder into a place that he opened near the trigger part. He then put the pistol into the red bag, and as he was pulling the string it broke. He then placed the loaded pistol in the right hand great coat pocket, after which he took another bag containing a pistol. Mr. Howell, a shoemaker, who was there at the time, asked him if it was loaded? He replied, “No. I'll warrant the other will be enough for one man. I shall not give up my money easily.” — A juror: Did he place the loaded pistol in his pocket again? — Yes. The other he did not take out of the bag. — The coroner: Was there enough for you to know that it was a pistol? — He said it was like the other. I saw the end of it. — A juror: Did you pay him any money? — No. He was very cheerful, and said, he had come to Grinstead, and thought we should be offended if he did not come.

Sarah Ann Smokey, schoolmistress at Newtimber, stated, that on the evening of Tuesday last, about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, she heard a report of a gun or pistol, which appeared to come from the direction of Mr. Mannington's premises, which was in a line with the West-road.

Mr. Chase, in answer to questions from the coroner, stated, that Mr. Roberts, of whom the gig was hired, on being applied to to give information relative to the matter — Mr. Martin: He gave every information the next day. — Mr. Chase: He did not do so at the time. I think he behaved very

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improperly. In a case of murder it is the duty of every one to give every information in his power. — The coroner: I think his conduct very discreditable. — Mr. Chase: I have since ascertained that the gig was in a perfect state when taken away.

The jury then deliberated a short time, after which they returned a verdict of “Wilful murder against some persons unknown.”

The readers of the above statement will perceive that a great portion of the examination has been directed against a suggestion of the possibility of the case being one of suicide, which had grown into a rumour, and was by many believed to be a solution of the case. The evidence appears to have completely removed this suspicion, and the verdict was a spontaneous expression of opinion.

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1600-1858

Number of references ordered: 10

Item number 3

Source: Sussex Archæological Collections xl

Title: "*Booke Concerning the Deputy Lieuetennantshipp*" Communicated by Edward S. Cunliffe, Esq., 1896, Lewes, 18

15 August 1626

Provost Marshalls apoynted by the Deputie
Lieveten'nts 15 Aug: 1626 viz

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| In Hasteing Rape | Anthony Cruttenden of Burwash gent |
| In Pevensey Rape | Thomas Jeffery of Chiddingleye gent |
| In Lewes Rape | Nicholas Chaloner of Chiltington gent |
| In Bramber Rape | John Young of Warneham ye ⁿ |
| In Arundell Rape | John Standly. of ffitleworth ye ⁿ |
| In Chichester Rape | Henry Peckham of Bosgrave gent |

Captaynes of the Pyoneers apoynted likewise 15 Aug 1626

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| In Hasteing rape | Launcelot Davis of Whatlinton ye ⁿ |
| In Pevensey Rape | Richard Ballard of Wadhurst ye ⁿ |
| In Lewis Rape | Edward Blaker of Porteslade ye ⁿ |
| In Bramber Rape | Henry Bridger of Asherst ye ⁿ |
| In Arundell Rape | William Strudwick of Hillsgreene ye ⁿ |
| In Chichester Rape | William Peirce of Bosham ye ⁿ |

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1600-1858

Number of references ordered: 10

Item number 4

Source: Printed

Title: *The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley, in the West-Riding of the County of York, with a Description of the Church, and a Sketch of its History, by Samuel Margerison. Vol. II., 1883, Bradford, 17*

1773-1774

Calverley

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The following references to the bells occurs in the churchwardens' accounts:—

“1773-4. Pd. Wm. Blaker for ringing 5 & 8, 3s. 4d.”

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1600-1858

Number of references ordered: 10

Item number 5

Source: Printed

Title: *The Star*, 4,149 4d

4 March 1802

On Tuesday night the house of Mr. Blaker, leather breeches maker, in Long-acre, was broke open, and robbed of leather breeches to a considerable amount, and the contents of the till, with which the robbers made their escape.

FONS

18 Avenue Road, University Quarter, Shelton
Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DT

Invoice
29th March 2014

Report no: 3005/20/38966

Surname: BLAKER

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Current status: | pre-1600 | 5 ordered, 1 sent |
| | 1600-1858 | 10 ordered, 5 sent |
| | 1859-1900 | registered, 0 ordered |
| | 1901-1958 | not registered |

Enclosing:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| pre-1600: 1 item @ £2 | £2 |
| 1600-1858: 3 items @ £2 | £10 |

Total **£12**

rod.blaker@gmail.com

To extend registration to another period (1901-1958), please add £5 and indicate number of items required (5, 10, 20, 50 or 100).

To extend registration to another surname, please add £5 and indicate number of items required (5, 10, 20, 50 or 100), per period (pre-1600, 1600-1858, 1859-1900, 1901-1958).