

Warren was Rector of Boxford about the year 1700 and had two sons, Thomas who succeeded him at Boxford from 1721-1735 and John who became a Solicitor at Long Melford.

Arms—Arg, a fesse chequy or and azure between three Talbots passant sable. (Warren).

Crests. (1) A demi greyhound ermine collared chequy or and azure.

(2) On a mount vert a lion rampant or supporting a spear erect gules headed or.

LORD FRANCIS HERVEY.

He was born on October 16th, 1846, being the youngest of the four tall sons of the second Marquis of Bristol. At Eton he won the Newcastle Scholarship, which took him to Baliol College. At Oxford he got a second class in classical honours. He afterwards became a fellow of the Hertford College at Oxford.

From 1874 to 1880, and again from 1885 to 1892, he was conservative member for Bury St. Edmunds. From 1892 to 1909 he was a Civil Service Commissioner. From 1909 till his death in 1931 he resided at Brighton.

His tastes were many and manifold; decidedly classical and artistic; more or less historical and archæological. I think that King Edmund, the East Anglian Martyr, and all that appertained to him and concerned him, interested him as much as anything. He has started one theory that gives a new account of his origin, and another theory that gives him a new place of death. In whatever he says one may be sure of accuracy and clear thinking.

His many duties of one kind or another prevented his giving as much time to Suffolk History as he would have liked to have given. These were his chief works.

In 1902 he brought out a volume called Suffolk in the 17th century. This was the Breviary of Suffolk by Robert Reyce of Preston near Lavenham. It was printed from the original MS in the British Museum.

In 1907 he brought out *Corolla Sancti Edmundi*. It contained various contemporary accounts of King Edmund in poetry and prose. But it was a scholarly work that did not appeal to the general public. I met the late Sir Henry Bunbury soon after it came out, who said he had got it. But, he added, one half is Latin

and the other half is obsolete English, so that there is not a single word that I can understand. However, in spite of that the preface makes it a valuable addition to early English history.

In 1925 he brought out *The Pinchbeck Register* in two thick volumes. This register of the abbey of St. Edmund is printed from the original MS in the Cambridge Public Library. It is one of several registers of Bury abbey, all of which ought to be printed before they are lost. Being wholly in Latin, the correction of the proofs must have been a gigantic task, for you get ten errors in Latin where you would get one in English, Francis Hervey was then in his 80th year, in a frail state of health, and with many other concerns pressing upon him. It says a good deal for his pluck that he voluntarily went at such a task, and for his perseverance that he got through it. An explanatory preface and notes and index would have been useful, but their absence is fully accounted for and excused by the circumstances under which the work was done. And after all the main object, the printing of the register, has been carefully and accurately done.

In 1929 he brought out the *History of King Edmund and of the early years of his abbey*. This was a small book, but full of interesting information about the early abbey.

His mental powers seemed to be as good as ever and he was intending another work. But in the spring of 1930 a breakdown occurred, and after some tedious months he died on January 10th, 1931. He was buried at Ickworth.

S. H. A. H.