



Archæologia Cantiana.

“ANTIQUITATES SEU HISTORIARUM RELIQUÆ SUNT TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGH; CUM, DEFICIENTE ET FERE SUBMERSA RERUM MEMORIA, NIHILOMINUS HOMINES INDUSTRII ET SAGACES, PERTINACI QUADAM ET SCRUPULOSA DILIGENTIA, EX GENEALOGIIS, FASTIS, TITULIS, MONUMENTIS, NUMISMATIBUS, NOMINIBUS PROPRIIS ET STYLIS, VERBORUM ETYMOLOGIIS, PROVERBIIIS, TRADITIONIBUS, ARCHIVIS, ET INSTRUMENTIS, TAM PUBLICIS QUAM PRIVATIS, HISTORIARUM FRAGMENTIS, LIBRORUM NEUTIQUAM HISTORICORUM LOCIS DISPERSIS,—EX HIS, INQUAM, OMNIBUS VEL ALIQUIBUS, NONNULLA A TEMPORIS DILUVIO ERIPIUNT ET CONSERVANT. RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA.”

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BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

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The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable for any opinions put forward in this Work. Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks.

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1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a quarterly meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 *Twisden, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., Bradbourne Park, East Malling, Maidstone.
 Twopeny, Edward, Esq., Woodstock Park, Sittingbourne.
 Tye, Mr. James, Cranbrook.
 Tylden-Pattenson, Captain, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
 Tyrwhitt, Rev. Beauchamp St. John, M.A., Upchurch Rectory, Sittingbourne.
 *Tyssen, John Robert Daniel, Esq., F.S.A., 9 Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton.
 *Tyssen, Amherst Daniel, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane.

Umfrevile, Samuel C., Esq., Ingress Park, Greenhithe.
 Upton, Rev. Archer, M.A., Stowing Rectory, Hythe.
 Ussher, Richard, Esq., 10 Augusta Gardens, Folkestone (Catton Hall, Burton-on-Trent).
 Utting, R. B., Esq., 97 Gaisford Street, Kentish Town, N.W.

- Vaughan, Evan, Esq., Dartmouth Point, Blackheath.
 Vian, W. J., Esq., Fairview, The Knoll, Beckenham.
 Vickers, Rev. V. S., Rolls Court, Whitfield, Dover.
 Vine, Rev. F. T., M.A., Patrick'sbourne Vicarage, Canterbury.
 Vinten, Mr. Henry George, Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate.
 Vye, Mr. Henry, Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate.
- Wadmore, James Foster, Esq., Dry Hill, Tunbridge.
 *Wagner, Henry, Esq., 13 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.
 Walker, Henry Bachelor, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 Walker, Edward Bachelor, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 Walter, William, Esq., Berengrave, Rainham, Sittingbourne.
 Ward, Mr. Horatio, Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury.
 Ware, John Geo., Esq., Northfleet, Kent.
 Wastall, Mr. E. G., Brookland House, Ramsgate.
 Waterlow, Sir Sydney H., Bart., M.P., Fairseat House, Highgate, N.
 Waters, Mr. George, Cranbrook.
 Watson, John William, Esq., 2 Water Lane, Tower Street, E.C.
 Watts, Rev. J., M.A., Crundale Rectory, Canterbury.
 Wanton, Charles J. M., Esq., Torbridge Castle, Kent.
 Webb, Geo., Esq., Tunstall House, Sittingbourne.
 Webb, Dr. Robert, Westwell, Tenterden.
 Weir, Harrison, Esq., Weirleigh, Brenchley, Staplehurst.
 Welldon, Rev. Jas. I., D.D., Hon. Canon of Canterbury, Kennington Vicarage, Ashford.
 Wells, Edward J., Esq., Sandown House, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 Wells, R., Esq., Randolphins, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
 Weston, Mrs., 13 Manor Road, Folkestone.
 Weston, Lambert, Esq., Waterloo Crescent, Dover.
 Whatman, James, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Vintners Park, Maidstone.
 Wheelwright, J., Esq., Meopham Court, Gravesend.
 Whichcord, John, Esq., F.S.A., Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster.
 Whiston, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Palace, Rochester.
 *White, Thomas, Esq., Watlington, Maidstone.
 *White, Mrs. Thomas, Watlington, Maidstone.
 *White, Frederick, Esq., Q.C., Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 White, Edward, Esq., 43 Athelstane Road, Margate.
 Whitehead, Rev. A., M.A., St. Peter's Vicarage, Thanet.
 *Whitehead, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Barming House, Maidstone.
 Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Esq., 8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
 Whitelock, Rev. B., M.A., Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.
 Whittle, Miss, Star Hill, Rochester.
 Wickham, Humphry, Esq., Strood.
 Wigan, Rev. Alfred, M.A., Luddesdown Rectory, Gravesend.
 *Wigan, James, Esq., Cromwell House, Mortlake, Surrey, S.W.
 Wigan, L. D., Esq., Oakwood House, Maidstone.
 Wightwick, T. N., Esq., Canterbury.
 Wightwick, William, Esq., Bouverie Square, Folkestone.
 Wildash, H. C., Esq., M.D., Luton House, Hythe.
 Wilkie, Rev. Christopher Hales, M.A., Edburton, Hurstpierpoint.
 Wilkie, Kenyon Woods, Esq., Ellington, Ramsgate.
 *Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., etc., Battle College, Sydenham, S.E.
 Wilks, G., Esq., Hythe.
 Williams, Alfred, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., 18 Great George Street, Westminster.
 *Williams, Captain Bigoe, Dover.
 Williams, Mrs., Penshurst, Tunbridge.
 Williamson, Rev. Joseph, M.A., Stanford Rectory, Hythe.
 Willsher, Mr. Stephen Henry, Tenterden.
 *Wilmott, Edward W., Esq., Milbrae, Chislehurst.
 Wilson, Archibald, Esq., Last Lane, Dover.
 *Wilson, Cornelius Lee, Esq., Beckenham.

- Wilson, R. P., Esq., 5 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
 *Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Beckenham.
 Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, St. Albans.
 Winch, Charles, Esq., Chatham.
 Winham, Rev. Daniel, M.A., Western House, Brighton.
 Winning, Rev. Robert, M.A., Vicar of Great Washbourne, Gretton Fields,
 Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.
 Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
 Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, M.A., Elham Vicarage, Canterbury.
 Wolley, Rev. H. F., M.A., Shortlands Vicarage, Bromley, Kent.
 Wood, Humphrey, Esq., Chatham.
 Wood, John, Esq., Chatham.
 Wood, J. Lambert, Esq., Bury Place House, near Gosport, Hants.
 Wood, Robert, Esq., Margate.
 Woodder, W. W., Esq., Station Road, Margate.
 Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.
 Woodruff, Rev. C. E., Skeyne House, Pulborough, Sussex.
 Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., Old Manor House, Wallington, Surrey.
 Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street,
 E.C.
 Wright, B. McMurdo, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.I.S., Heskett House, Guildford Street,
 Russell Square, W.C.
 Wybrow, Wm., Esq., Ravensbourne Lodge, Bromley Common.

. Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Honorary Secretary, Whitehall, Sittingbourne.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Fund for supplying Illustrations to the Society's Volumes, etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, A., Esq.	1	10	0
Barrow, J. J., Esq.	0	5	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Darbishire, H. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Edwards, S., Esq.	0	10	0
Hughes, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Hussey, H. L., Esq.	0	11	0
Hussey, R. C., Esq.	0	6	6
James, Sir Walter, Bart.	0	10	0
Larking, J. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Molyneux, Hon. F. G.	0	5	0
Morgan, Thomas, Esq.	0	10	0
Onslow, Rev. M.	0	10	0
Parker, J. H., Esq., C.B.	0	10	0
Parsons, John, Esq.	0	5	0
Powell, C., Esq.	0	5	0
Puckle, S., Esq.	0	5	0
Rammell, Rev. W. H.	0	5	6
Smallfield, Mr.	0	10	0
Twopeny, E., Esq.	0	5	0
Ward, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Winton, E. W., Esq.	0	5	0

DONATIONS FOR ILLUSTRATING VOL. XIV.

	£	s.	d.
Haslewood, Rev. Francis (seven woodcuts of Smarden Church).			
Hales, Rev. R. Cox (portraits of Sir Edward Hales, senior and junior) and also	1	1	0
Hodsoll, J. H., Esq.	5	0	0
Jones, F., Esq.	0	10	0
Scott, J. R., Esq.	0	1	6
Shaw, J., Esq.	0	10	0
Smith, Arthur, Esq.	0	10	0
Smith, C. Roach, Esq.	1	0	0

Members willing to contribute to this Fund are requested to signify their intention to CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON, or to Mr. W. HUGHES, the London Local Secretary.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances at Bankers Jan. 1st, 1880 :—						
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.	98		0			
Hammond and Co.	48		11			7
				146		11
Dividends upon Stock, which form the whole income derived from						
Life Members, of whom there are 124.....				18		4
Received from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, towards the						
cost of copying Frescoes in the Crypt Chapel of St. Gabriel.....				20		0
Annual Subscriptions for 1880				278		0
Arrears of Subscriptions due for 1878 and 1879				104		10
Entrance Fees of Members elected in 1880				25		10
Life Compositions received in 1880				50		0
Contributions to the Illustration Fund				7		8
Subscriptions for the year 1881, paid in advance				5		0
Extra-subscriptions, for Royal Octavo copies of <i>Archæologia</i>						
<i>Cantiana</i>				4		19
Received for old volumes of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i>				15		0
Received for Chromolithographs of the " <i>Naming of St. John the</i>						
<i>Baptist</i> ".....				5		15
Received, in November and December, for copies of the <i>History of</i>						
<i>the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral</i> (in addition to £15 16s. 6d.,						
received by the Printers, and deducted from their account)				9		2
The Subscriptions, etc., comprised in the ten last entries,						
were remitted through the following channels :—						
The Bankers	£155		9			0
Mr. J. S. Smallfield	64		16			0
G. E. Hannam, Esq.....	35		1			0
J. D. Norwood, Esq.....	33		0			0
J. W. Hott, Esq.	27		17			2
C. Powell, Esq.....	24		0			6
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	23		8			0
G. M. Arnold, Esq.	22		10			0
Geo. Payne, Esq.	18		10			0
A. A. Arnold, Esq.	16		10			0
J. Humphery, Esq.	15		14			0
Mr. J. F. Dennett.....	14		12			0
H. B. Mackeson, Esq.	12		0			0
J. F. Wadmore, Esq.	9		10			0
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq.....	7		5			0
Rev. S. C. T. Beale	6		10			0
F. F. Giraud, Esq.	3		0			0
Mitchell and Hughes	4		15			0
Rev. J. A. Boodle	4		2			6
Rev. Canon Moore.....	3		15			0
				£505		5
						2

£690 1 3

SOCIETY.

uary to the 31st of December, 1880.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
urther cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XIII. :—						
Mitchell and Hughes, for Printing	365	0	0			
Whiteman and Bass (Lithographers)	31	6	6			
The Autotype Company	27	13	0			
Thos. Kell (Lithographer)	20	11	0			
Seeley and Co. (Woodcuts).....	2	2	0			
Parker and Co. (Woodcuts)	0	15	0			
Index	5	5	0			
				452	12	6
itchell and Hughes for printing and binding the <i>History of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral</i> , in 4to and 8vo	42	16	6			
Less, Cash received by them for copies sold in November and December	15	16	6			
				27	0	0
hn Sayer, Esq., towards the cost of excavating the site of St. Radegund's Abbey		5	0	0		
idstone Borough Treasurer, rent of the Society's Rooms for two years		40	0	0		
idstone Curator (Mr. Bartlett), Salary for five quarters, and small bills		39	19	3		
st of Annual Meeting, in 1879, at Romney :—						
Printers, Mitchell and Hughes	4	10	6			
H. T. Tidy.....	3	8	6			
				7	19	0
st of Annual Meeting, in 1880, at Tenterden :—						
Printers, Mitchell and Hughes	6	9	6			
Postage of circulars to Members	3	12	0			
Local expenses at Tenterden.....	3	19	0			
				14	0	6
T. Tidy, for printing occasional circulars, etc.		3	17	6		
Smallfield, London Secretary's Expenses		2	1	3		
ty Cash.....		16	8	0		
ances at the Bankers Dec. 31, 1880 :—						
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.	38	2	5			
Hammond and Co.	43	0	10			
				81	3	3

£690 1 3

mined and approved,
2 June, 1881.

RICHARD CHAS. HUSSEY, }
EDWARD MOORE. } *Auditors.*

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances at the Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1881 :—						
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.....	38	2	5			
Hammond and Co.	43	0	10			
				81	3	3
Dividends upon Stock, which form the whole Income derived from						
Life Members				19	7	5
From Sale of copies of the <i>History of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral</i> (in addition to £24 18s. 6d. received in 1880).....				12	10	0
From Sale of old volumes of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , etc., etc.				6	6	7
Life Compositions paid by ten Members.....				50	0	0
Entrance Fees paid by forty Members.....				20	0	0
Annual Subscriptions						
{ For 1881				208	10	0
{ For previous years				95	0	0
{ For 1882, paid in advance.....				1	10	0
Contributions to the Illustration Fund				12	19	0
Extra payments for large-paper copies of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> ...				2	1	0
The Subscriptions, etc., were remitted through the following Local Secretaries :—						
Mr. J. S. Smallfield	£60	19	6			
Dr. Astley	28	10	0			
J. W. Ilott, Esq.	27	15	1			
A. A. Arnold, Esq.	27	0	0			
G. E. Hannam, Esq.....	19	10	0			
G. M. Arnold, Esq.	19	0	0			
C. Powell, Esq.....	18	18	6			
J. F. Wadmore, Esq.	18	10	0			
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	16	6	0			
W. Wightwick, Esq.	15	0	0			
Mr. T. J. Dennett.....	10	3	6			
Mr. Bartlett	4	14	6			
J. D. Norwood, Esq.....	4	10	0			
Rev. J. A. Boodle.....	3	10	0			
F. F. Giraud, Esq.....	1	6	0			
The Bankers	120	13	6			
				£396	6	7
				£509	7	3

OCIETY.

uary to the 31st of December, 1881.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Three per Cent. Consols (Twenty-one Life Com- positions)	105	0	0
Part of the cost of <i>Archæologiæ Cantiana</i> , Vol. XIV. :—			
Engraver (R. B. Utting), on account	10	0	0
Drawing of Tomb at Ickham	1	1	0
Granted towards cost of excavating Roman Foundations :—			
At St. Pancras, Canterbury.....	5	0	0
At Wingham	10	0	0
Curator at Maidstone, three quarters' Salary.....	22	10	0
Cost of Annual Meeting at Canterbury :—			
Circular Notices of Meeting (Tidy)	£2	15	0
Postage of the Notices of Meeting	3	12	0
Expenses in Canterbury (balance)	1	7	11
		7	14
			11
<i>The Kentish Garland</i> of Ballads, Vol. I.	1	1	0
London Secretary's Expenses.....	1	8	6
Printing Postcard Notices of Council Meetings, etc.	2	15	8
Petty Cash.....	18	17	0
Balances at the Bankers, Dec. 31st. 1881 :—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co.....	£194	2	3
Hammond and Co.	129	16	11
		323	19
			2

£509 7 3

Examined and approved,
February 15th, 1882.

RICH. CHAS. HUSSEY.
EDWARD MOORE.

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1880-1.

DURING the Annual Meeting held at Tenterden, on July 28th and 29th, 1880, the programme, printed in Vol. XIII, pp. xlv, xlvi, was satisfactorily carried out.

Members who reached Headcorn Station by the early train inspected two ancient houses, formerly cloth-halls, near the Church, now occupied by Mrs. Paige and Mr. Goodwin. In the latter the spandrels of the tie-beams, in the roof, bear the monogram "i. R." and a rebus formed of the letter "A.," and a chess-rook. These suggest that the house was probably built by some one named Rook, whose initials, coupled with those of his wife, were I. and A. R.

At the meeting for despatch of business, held in the Literary Institute, at Headcorn, the Earl Amherst presided; and around him were seated, Viscount Holmesdale, Sir Edmund Filmer, M.P., Sir Walter Stirling, W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, Esq., M.P., Archdeacon Harrison, Capt. Tylden-Pattenson, Canon Jenkins, Charles Powell, Esq., Robert Furley, Esq., G. E. Hannam, Esq., J. F. Streatfeild, Esq., H. B. Mackeson, Esq., Wm. Walter, Esq., Rev. A. J. Pearman, Canon Scott Robertson, General Dixon, Major Parker, Capt. Hatfeild, J. F. Wadmore, Esq., Canon Weldon, etc., etc.

The following Report was read by Canon Scott Robertson, and adopted by the meeting:—

In presenting the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Kent Archaeological Society, the Council can once more congratulate its Members upon its progress and prospects.

They are happy in being able to announce that all the papers for the Thirteenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* are now printed. The illustrations are also complete, and a portion of the Index is already in type.

Nearly two years have elapsed since Volume XII was issued; and the Council would desire to draw attention to the fact that, although the Society is now entering upon the twenty-fourth year of its existence, the number of volumes already issued is only twelve. Consequently the average rate of issue of our *Archæologia* has, on the whole, been little more than one volume in two years.

As the illustrations of the forthcoming Thirteenth Volume are forty-five in number, and its letterpress occupies about 600 pages, the value of this volume will be fully equivalent to the amount of two years' subscriptions.

The balances standing to the Society's credit at the bankers amount to the sum of £292, all of which, and more, will be required to defray the bill of the Society's printers for printing and binding 910 copies of the forthcoming volume. The main cost of its expensive illustrations has already been defrayed.

The Society's numbers continue to increase, notwithstanding the lamented deaths of many Members, and the withdrawal of others. Forty-eight Members have joined the Society during the past twelve months; and fifteen candidates await election at your hands to-day.

For the convenience of Members who may desire to possess an unfolded copy of the chromo-lithograph of the principal fresco in the Crypt Chapel of St. Gabriel, in Canterbury Cathedral, the Council caused fifty copies of it to be prepared on larger paper for sale to Members at 5s. a copy. About one half of these copies still remain for sale to those who wish to preserve them unfolded, in a portfolio or framed.

The remarkable and unique early frescoes in the Crypt at Canterbury being very little known, your Council have caused fifty sets of the illustrations prepared for our *Archæologia* to be worked off on large paper for publication. Each set of plates, being accompanied by 120 pages of descriptive letterpress, will form a handsome royal quarto volume, to be sold to the public at £2 2s. 0d. each.

During the early part of this year the site of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St. Rhadegund, at Bradsole, near Dover, has been excavated; and many discoveries have been made respecting the Abbey Church and buildings. Your Council gladly assisted by contributing £5 towards the cost of the excavations. A plan of the Abbey site has been prepared, and a copy of it will be found in our temporary museum at Tenterden.

With reference to the earlier and more important branches of English archæology, very interesting discoveries of Roman and Saxon remains have been made during the past twelve months by an active member of our Society, who is one of our local secretaries, Mr. George Payne, jun., of Sittingbourne. Previous and similar results of his researches have been described by him in several volumes of our *Archæologia*. His recent discoveries were made upon three different sites—two in Sittingbourne and one in Milton. One site yielded remains of three interments of Romans, and Mr. Payne preserved works of art in glass and in bronze, of the purest Roman period. Another site in Sittingbourne disclosed two interments, one being that of the child of some noble or wealthy Roman. The child's leaden coffin bears ornamentation which is unique, and with it were found *armille*, and a ring, as well as other objects of interest and value. On the third site, which is in Milton, Mr. Payne opened five Saxon graves; having in previous years noted the opening of twenty-five other and similar Saxon graves in the same field. He has kindly permitted some of the Roman remains to be exhibited in the temporary museum at Tenterden.

Another discovery of Saxon interments has occurred in Cliffe at Hoo, during the present month of July, by labourers who are making the Hoo Railway.

Friends in Tenterden, and its neighbourhood, have evinced a lively interest in our meeting, and have done all they can to promote its success. Although little or nothing remains of the monastic house at Mottenden, in Headcorn; or of the Abbey of Losenham, in Newenden; and although the original mansions of the great families of Hales, Harlakenden, and Guldeford, have for the most part gone to such decay that they would not repay the trouble of a visit; yet there are interesting churches which will be inspected, and the Council believe that Members will enjoy the meeting. They will, at all events, be enabled to examine the height, the symmetry, and the solidity of that steeple at Tenterden, which has been proverbially associated with the origin of Goodwin Sands.

Mr. George Payne, junior, was added to the Council; Mr. R. C. Hussey and Canon E. Moore were re-appointed as Auditors; and nineteen gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.

The Churches of Headcorn, Smarden, and Woodchurch were then visited. Papers read there are printed in this volume, or will be inserted in the next volume.

The Annual Dinner, held in the Town Hall at Tenterden, under the presidency of Sir Edmund Filmer, M.P., was attended by 129 ladies and gentlemen.

After dinner, the Evening Meeting was held in Freeman's Auction Room, where an admirable museum had been kindly arranged with great labour and care by the Rev. Francis Haslewood, Mr. J. Ellis Mace, Mr. Willsheer, and other gentlemen. There was a fine collection of coins, charters, municipal maces, pictures, etc. At the Evening Meeting the chair was at first occupied by Captain Tylden Pattenson, and afterwards by the Mayor of Tenterden. Papers were read by Mr. Furley (*On the Early History of Tenterden*), the Rev. R. Cox Hales (*On the Hales Family*), Canon Jenkins (*On the Guldeford Family*), and the Rev. A. J. Pearman (*On Tenterden Church*).

On the second day Appledore Station was the place of *rendezvous*, whence visits were made to the Churches of Appledore, Stone in Oxney, and Wittersham. Luncheon was held in Wittersham Girls' Schoolroom, under the presidency of the Rector and Rural Dean, the Rev. S. H. Parkes. Thence one party drove to Smallhythe Church, and back to Appledore Station. The greater part of the company, however, visited the Churches of Rolvenden and Newenden, and were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Selmes at tea on their lawn at Losenham Abbey, whence Mr. Selmes conducted the party to inspect the Newenden earthworks. They then drove over the marshes by Maytham Wharf back to Appledore Station.

On Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1880, the Council met at Canterbury at the house of Canon James Craigie Robertson, who kindly permitted its Members to assemble in his library. Twelve of the Council attended, and the Earl Amherst presided.

The Secretary laid on the table the earliest copy of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Volume XIII, stating that it contained papers written by twenty-eight different authors, that it was illustrated by fifty plates and woodcuts, extended over 630 pages, and was the fifth volume which Canon Scott Robertson had enjoyed the privilege of editing for the Society.

The Secretary reported that, on the 24th of September instant, Mr. Neale's facsimile drawing (made at the Society's expense from a wall painting in Canterbury Cathedral Crypt), representing *The Naming of St. John the Baptist*, had been placed, duly framed and

glazed, in the Library of the Dean and Chapter. Subsequently the Council passed a resolution authorising the Secretary to deliver to the Rev. Canon James C. Robertson (Librarian of the Chapter Library) the other drawings made by Mr. Neale, and used in the illustrations of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Volume XIII, upon the distinct condition that the said drawings shall be exhibited within the Library, in perpetuity, and shall on no account be removed from the Cathedral precincts. Canon James C. Robertson guaranteed that this condition should be complied with.

Votes of Thanks for assistance rendered at the Society's Annual Meeting, at Tenterden, were then accorded to Captain Tylden-Pattenson, for making all the preliminary arrangements respecting carriages and the dinner; to Mr. Furley, Canon Jenkins, the Rev. F. Haslewood, the Rev. R. C. Hales, the Rev. A. J. Pearman, the Rev. W. B. Staveley, the Rev. E. M. Muriel, and the Rev. M. D. French, for Papers read by them; to the Rev. F. Haslewood, the Rev. S. C. Tress Beale, Mr. J. Ellis Mace, junior, and Mr. S. Willsber, for much help with the Museum; to Mr. Outram, of the London and County Bank at Tenterden, for kindly issuing the tickets; to Mr. and Mrs. Selmes, of Losenham Abbey, for hospitality and great assistance at Newenden; to Rev. F. B. Wells and Mrs. Whelan, for hospitality; to Mr. T. H. Oyler, for much valuable assistance at Headeorn; to Mr. George Payne, junior, for directing the carriages during both days; to Sir Edmund Filmer, for presiding at the Dinner.

It was resolved that the Secretary should investigate and report upon the feasibility of holding the next Annual Meeting at Canterbury with a view to visiting Wingham.

Mention was made of the discovery of wall paintings in Brooke Church, near Wye, and of the Archbishop's desire that something might be done to rescue the ruins of the chancel of St. Pancras Chapel (near St. Augustine's College, Canterbury) from the degradation it now suffers at the hands of its owner.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford, and seven other applicants for membership of the Society, were then elected to that privilege.

On Thursday, Dec. 30th, 1880, the Council met at Maidstone, in the Society's Rooms. The Earl Amberst presided, and ten members of Council attended.

It was resolved that the next Annual Meeting shall be held at Canterbury, and that Wingham shall be visited on the second day. Seventeen new Members were elected.

On the 21st of March, 1881, the Council met at Canterbury, in the Library of the Dean and Chapter. The Dean of Canterbury presided, and ten members of Council were present.

The Report of the Local Committee for arranging the Annual Meeting was fully discussed.

Nine new Members were elected.

On the 21st of June, 1881, the Council assembled at the house of the noble President in Grosvenor Square. The Earl Amherst took the chair, and nine Members were present.

The Secretary reported that he had visited Reculver, and in response to his representations, the Director of Admiralty works, Colonel Pasley, C.B., had courteously ordered that the work necessary for protecting the newly exposed portion of the core of the wall of the Roman *Castrum* at Reculver, shall be so arranged as to leave visible the greater portion of the ancient work.

He reported likewise respecting the excavations at St. Pancras Chapel, Canterbury, which the Bishop of Dover and Canon Routledge are conducting.

The programme of the Annual Meeting was finally settled.

Nine new Members were elected.

On Wednesday, July 27th, 1881, the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Society was commenced, at Canterbury, by holding the Business Meeting in the Schoolroom, or ancient upper hall (of the time of Richard II or Henry IV), in the Hospital of St. Thomas, at Eastbridge. The Earl Amherst presided, and around him were seated the Bishop of Dover, Sir Walter Stirling, Archdeacon Harrison, Canon J. C. Robertson, General MacQueen, Robert Furley, Esq., G. E. Hannam, Esq., the Rev. W. Temple (Master of Eastbridge Hospital), Lionel Fletcher, Esq., W. O. Hammond, Esq., Captain Hatfeild, the Rev. T. A. Carr, Mrs. Carr and Lady Oakeley, Colonel Hartley, General Dixon, the Rev. Dr. Reyner, the Rev. W. Benham, Canon Scott Robertson, etc., etc.

The following Report was read and adopted:—

The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Kent Archæological Society is being read at Canterbury, where the First and Eleventh Annual Meetings were held in 1858 and 1868. This fact reminds us that the Society has now visited almost every ancient town in Kent which possesses accommodation sufficient for the numbers that annually attend its meetings. In future, therefore, the Society will probably find it needful to meet again at towns which its members have already examined. Nevertheless, as during the present meeting a route entirely new to the Society will be taken for the excursion, so around many of the other towns already visited many villages not yet explored by the Society can be found which are worthy of attention.

Since the last Annual Meeting the Thirteenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* has been issued; its entire cost has been defrayed; the sum of £105 has been invested in Consols; and the Society now has standing to its credit at the bankers the sum of £275 15s. 4d. The Council therefore feel fully justified in preparing to issue another volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Several sheets of the Fourteenth Volume are already printed, and it is hoped that the whole may be ready for issue about Christmas.

It is satisfactory to the Society to know that its volumes are sought for not

only by Kentish antiquaries but by great libraries at home and abroad. Since the last Annual Meeting the entrance fee has been given and the Annual Subscription paid by the Bodleian Library at Oxford and by the Sydney Free Library in Australia.

The number of new Members who have joined the Society since last July is considerably above the average. Sixty-two have already been elected, and sixteen await election at your hands to-day.

Interesting discoveries of foundations containing Roman masonry have been recently made at St. Pancras ruins, in the cemetery of the ancient Abbey of St. Augustine, outside the city of Canterbury. These will be shown by the Society to-day. Other discoveries have been made near Canterbury and Wingham by Mr. Dowker, who will explain them this evening and to-morrow. The fruits of other discoveries made at Faversham and Canterbury will be seen in the temporary museum, where they have been placed by Mr. Brent and Mr. Sheppard. At the Roman castrum of Reculver, the demolition of certain wooden outbuildings has exposed to view a portion of the core of the Roman wall, not before seen. Owing to a slight landslip, this masonry needs to be underpinned. The Admiralty had resolved to underpin it and to face it with new brickwork. Your Secretary having represented the state of the case to Colonel Pasley, the Director of Works, who is a member of our Society, that gentleman has most kindly ordered that instead of a complete masking wall, nothing more than piers necessary for support shall be placed over the old wall-core. At the same time he expressed his pleasure in being able to comply with the wishes of your Council.

The retiring Members of Council were re-elected; Mr. R. C. Hussey and the Rev. Canon E. Moore were again reappointed as Auditors; and the Rev. H. G. Rolt was elected Honorary Local Secretary for Canterbury, in place of Canon E. Moore (who is leaving Canterbury), to whom the thanks of the Society were accorded for his kindly services.

Sixteen gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.

The crypt of Eastbridge Hospital, the groining piers of which have round abacuses, of about A.D. 1180, was then inspected; and Mr. James Neale, F.S.A., described a good fresco (of about the same date) discovered last year when a modern fireplace and chimney, within the lower hall of the Hospital, were removed.

St. Martin's Church was visited under the guidance of Canon Routledge, whose paper (printed in this volume) was supplemented by some remarks from Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., Secretary of the British Archæological Association. At the ruins of St. Pancras Chapel, within the grounds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canon Routledge described the Roman foundations of the walls of the western porch, nave, and south-western chantry. His paper is printed in this volume. Mr. Loftus Brock drew attention to the base of a Roman column in situ, first noticed by him this morning, in the southern pier of the chancel arch. The Rev. E. R. Oger drew attention to a mound (south of St. Pancras) on which he said the campanile had stood. The high-way once ran between it and St. Pancras. Passing into the garden immediately behind the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, the Members inspected the Norman north wall of the north aisle of the Church of St. Augustine's Abbey. The Rev. E. R. Oger (lately Sub-warden of St. Augustine's College) and the Rev. Canon Bailey (lately Warden of that College) described the ruins of the Abbey Church, of which there remain

much of one moiety of the western walls, and the base of the north-west tower (called Ethelbert's). The Rev. E. F. Taylor and some students of the College had dug away the soil, and exposed to view an original tiled floor of the north aisle; the tiles being of the fifteenth century probably.

Passing through a doorway in the north wall forming the base of Ethelbert's tower, the company entered the Courtyard of the Missionary College of St. Augustine. There on the eastern terrace Mr. Orger gave a vivid description of the ancient Abbey. Subsequently he led the Members up the ancient staircase to inspect the old Guesten Chapel (now restored and enlarged as the Chapel of the College), and to the antique Guesten Hall, on the opposite side of the staircase, which has been restored and is now used as the College Dining Hall. Thence Mr. Orger led them down another staircase into the ancient gateway built by Abbot Fyndon *circa* A.D. 1308.

From St. Augustine's Gateway the Members passed directly across Lady Wootton's Green to the postern gate (of the precincts) in the ancient city wall. Through the kindly arrangements of Archdeacon Harrison and his nephew Mr. Thornton the Society's progress was thus greatly facilitated. On the bowling-green of the Chapter, which is bounded by the city wall and one of its towers (fitted up as a dove-cot), Archdeacon Harrison delivered a discourse upon the ancient history of the spot, and thence conducted a large party to the Cathedral Church entering by the south-west door. The Rev. Canon J. C. Robertson kindly received another party upon the lawn of his Canonical house, where he pointed out the mound upon which formerly stood the campanile of Christ Church directly south of the central tower. Emerging from his garden, Canon Robertson courteously guided his party to the south-west gate of the cloisters, and having described the scene of Becket's murder, led them through the Cathedral Church, explaining the various points of interest in the able manner so characteristic of him.

A third party was led by Canon Scott Robertson to the north-east door of the Crypt. Upon their entrance the Crypt was at once illuminated by gas jets, which the Dean and Chapter had, through their able and active Surveyor, Mr. H. G. Austin, caused to be inserted specially for the visit of the Society. The entire Crypt was inspected, including the French Church and the Black Prince's Chantry. Canon Scott Robertson drew attention to the westernmost wall of the Crypt, scraped clear of plaister and white-wash specially for this visit, and stated Mr. James Parker's belief that in the rubble wall thus exposed to view some part of Augustine's original building may remain. Attention was likewise drawn to the huge masonry of two coigns north and south of the crypt, about seven feet from the same west wall. The difference between the masonry of these coigns, and all the other masonry of the Crypt, was discovered last year by Canon Scott Robertson, who first called attention to the matter in the Preface to his History of this

Crypt, pages v, vi, and in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII, p. 25, note, and on the plate opposite thereto representing a plan of this part of the Crypt.

At three o'clock there was Divine Service in the Choir, which was attended by a large number of the Members and their friends.

The dinner was provided in the Music Hall, St. Margaret's Street, at 4.15 p.m. The Earl Amherst presided, and was supported by the Dean of Canterbury and Mrs. Watkin, Lady Oakeley, Sir Walter Stirling, Archdeacon Harrison, Canons Bailey, Colson, Routledge, Griffin, and Jenkins, Generals Dixon and MacQueen, Colonel Hartley, Major Parker, Captains Tylden-Pattenson and Hatfield, Canon Scott Robertson, Robert Furley, Esq., Dr. Furley, etc., etc., the company numbering about 250.

After dinner the Dean of Canterbury and Mrs. Payne Smith hospitably received the Members at a garden party, refreshments being served in the large dining-room, the walls of which are hung with portraits of former Archbishops and Deans. A large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Dean's courtesy for inspecting the city walls which bound his garden, and examining the pictures within the Deanery.

The Evening Meeting was held within the Library of the Dean and Chapter, which had been temporarily lighted with gas for the occasion. The thanks of the Society were especially due to Mr. H. G. Austin, the Chapter's surveyor, for the very skilful and ingenious manner in which this temporary introduction of gas-pipes was so rapidly and effectively carried out. A temporary museum of very great interest had been arranged in the Library, under the courteous superintendence of Canon James C. Robertson, by Mr. J. Brigstocke Sheppard and Mr. John Brent, F.S.A., ably assisted by Mr. J. Russell Hall.

Amidst the bright accessories of this museum the Evening Meeting was held under the presidency of the Dean of Canterbury. Canon Jenkins enunciated an opinion that close-jointed masonry was introduced into England by Archbishop Lanfranc. His arguments were met by others advanced by Mr. Loftus Brock and Mr. Wadmore, Archdeacon Harrison, and others, who took an opposite view.

Mr. James Neale, F.S.A., then read a long paper upon the wall paintings in the Cathedral, referring to the various copies of them made by himself, which were displayed in the room.

Mr. George Dowker, F.G.S., described a camp found by him in Fish Pond Wood, east of Canterbury, and drew attention to a Roman villa at Wingham, of which he had uncovered the fragment of a bath-wall encrusted with mosaic of black and white tesserae.

On Thursday, July 28th, the Society left Canterbury in the morning and proceeded to Iekham Rectory, where they were most hospitably received by the Rev. Edward and Mrs. Gilder, who had

provided coffee and light refreshments for the company on their lawn. The ancient portion of the Rectory-house was inspected. It consists of two storeys, each containing one large room. The lower room, now used as a kitchen, has a good square-headed window, of three lights, with shafted stone mullions of about the time of King Henry VII. The ceiling shews a large number of moulded joists and beams of similar age. The upper room, Mrs. Gilder's nursery, has a window of still earlier character. This fragment of the ancient manse is complete in itself, but is now flanked and enclosed by more modern portions of the house.

Ickham Church was described by the Rector, the Rev. E. Gilder. A paper thereon is printed in this volume.

At Wingham Church Canon Scott Robertson read a paper, which has been crowded out of the present volume, but it is intended to print it in the next volume. Walking south-west from the Church to a field on Mr. Robinson's farm, the members inspected Mr. Dowker's discovery of a Roman wall encrusted with mosaic work. A paper descriptive of the results of further excavations here will be found in this volume.

Two old houses formerly inhabited by Canons of Wingham were visited before luncheon was obtained in the garden of one of them, now occupied as an inn, The Red Lion. A sketch of these old houses, with a history of them, will be found three pages hence (pp. l-*lii*).

From Wingham the Society went to Adisham Church, where the Rev. H. M. Villiers welcoming the Members to his Church begged them all to kneel and say with him the Lord's Prayer, before he described the building. This was reverently done. Mr. Villiers' paper descriptive of his Church is printed in this volume.

Proceeding to Bifrons, the seat of the Marquess Conyngham, the Society was welcomed there by the Vicar, the Rev. F. T. Vine, and by Lord Conyngham's worthy steward, Mr. Robert Smith. The house (named from its having two handsome fronts) is not yet a century old, but in its side hall there is a fine collection of Saxon antiquities which were excavated from a Saxon cemetery in the Park a few years ago. After inspecting them the Members walked through the dining-room, the drawing-room, and the conservatory. The pictures by Holbein, Rembrandt, and Watteau, and many curious examples of Flemish art and Venetian furniture were duly seen and admired. Through the garden access was obtained to Patricksbourne Church, which was described by the Rev. F. T. Vine. A paper thereon is printed in this volume.

After a charming drive through Bifrons Park, Bridge, and Bourne Park, Bishopsbourne Church was reached. The Rev. T. Hirst kindly exhibited the Parish Register, signed at the foot of many a page by the "judicious" Richard Hooker. The autographs were examined with great interest by many, but by none with greater zest than by Master Richard Hooker, the young son of Sir Joseph Hooker of Kew, who, with Lady Hooker, had accompanied the Society to this scene of the great Hooker's labours and death

His mural monument on the south wall of the chancel was pointed out. Its inscription is often misunderstood; but it correctly states that Hooker died in A.D. 1600. The tablet itself was not erected until 1633, when William Cowper, Esq., was at the cost of placing it here. The Church was restored under the superintendence of the late Rector, Dr. Sandford, who is now Bishop of Gibraltar. In the tower, the west window has been filled with stained glass by Dr. Sandford's pupils, as a memorial of their regard.

In Bishopsbourne Rectory Mr. and Mrs. Hirst kindly admitted the Members to their dining-room, which was Hooker's study in which he died. The ceiling (decorated under Dr. Sandford's auspices) is of similar character to that seen in the morning at Ickham Rectory; but this at Bishopsbourne is of later date, and its beams are rather more elaborately moulded. In the Rectory-garden Mrs. Hirst gave tea and coffee to her visitors, at a table placed beside a thick hedge of yew which had been planted by the "judicious" Hooker little less than three centuries ago.

This was the last place visited by the Society, and on leaving, the Members, incited by Mr. Robert Furley, gave three hearty cheers for Canon Scott Robertson and Messrs. Payne, Spurrell, and Thornton, who had successfully conducted the Society's two days' excursions to a happy termination.

In the museum arranged in the Chapter Library at Canterbury by Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Brent, was seen the large collection of miscellaneous articles brought home from the Continent of Europe in the reign of Charles II by Prebendary Bargrave, and bequeathed by him to the Dean and Chapter. A large and varied collection of Manuscript Illuminations of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was arranged by Mr. Sheppard; Roman and Saxon antiquities were contributed by Mr. John Brent and others; and a large number of prints and pictures illustrative of ancient Canterbury and its Cathedral added much to the interest of the museum.

The Council met on the 30th August, 1881, at Maidstone, in the Society's Rooms. Earl Amherst presided, and six Members of Council were in attendance.

Thanks were voted to Mr. J. B. Sheppard, for his untiring services in issuing the tickets, arranging the museum, and facilitating the proceedings in various ways; to the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. E. Gilder, and the Rev. Thos. Hirst, for kindly hospitality; to Canon J. C. Robertson and Archdeacon Harrison, for much help in various matters; to the Chapter, for the use of the Library; to Canon Routledge, the Rev. H. M. Villiers, the Rev. F. T. Vine, and Lord Conyngham, for admitting the Society to their Churches and to Bifrons; to Mr. Geo. Payne, Mr. Spurrell, Mr. H. Thornton, Mr. J. R. Hall, and Mr. George Dowker, for their kindly help.

Votes of money for costs of excavations were made, viz., to Canon Routledge £5, for excavations at St. Pancras Church, Canterbury, upon which he and the Bishop of Dover have expended three times that sum; and £10 at once to Mr. George Dowker to enable him to prosecute the exploration of a Roman Villa at Wingham. If needed, it was resolved that a second sum of £10 might be contributed, if the Secretary of the Society thought fit, after at least £30 raised from other sources had been expended upon the work.

It was referred to the Secretary to examine and report upon the desirability of holding the next Annual Meeting at Maidstone.

Two new Members were elected.

On the 31st of January, 1882, the Council met at the Society's Rooms, Maidstone. The Earl Amherst presided, and ten Members of Council were in attendance.

It was resolved that the Annual Meeting shall this year be held at Maidstone; and that, on the second day, visits shall be paid to Leeds Castle and Lenham. The days suggested for the meeting were Wednesday and Thursday the 2nd and 3rd of August.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Dowker, having uncovered two tessellated floors and the *restes* of four rooms of the Roman Villa at Wingham, stopped his excavations for the winter, after he had expended about £20. Consequently no further grant of money was yet required. In the spring of this year, however, more extended excavations will be undertaken around the same site.

Eleven new Members were elected.

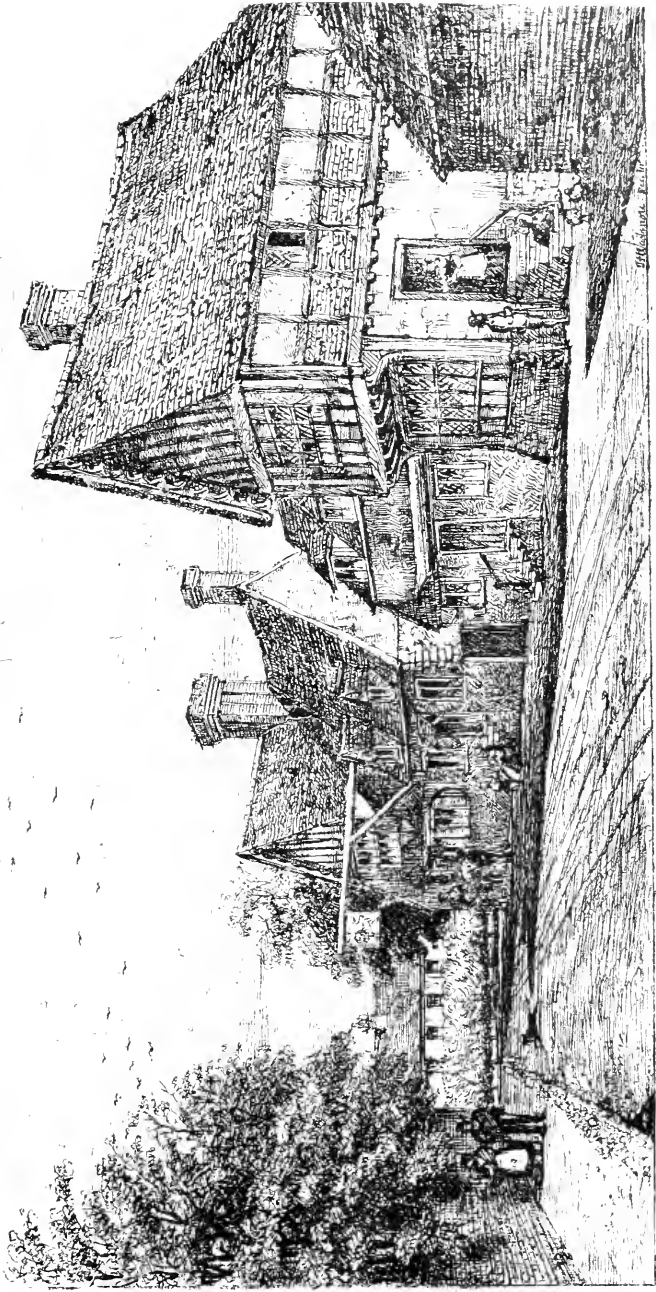
The plates and all the printed sheets of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV, were laid on the table. It contains 33 Papers by 18 different writers, with 45 Illustrations, and will extend over 450 pages. It is the sixth volume which has been edited for the Society by Canon Scott Robertson.

CANONS' HOUSES AT WINGHAM.

THE old houses, so admirably sketched by Mr. Wadmore for the annexed plate, are the only visible remains of those ancient dwellings which were occupied, during 250 years, by members of the Mediæval College of Wingham. They stand on the south side of the village street, at its eastern end, and were erected in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, as residences for Canons of Wingham. Hence, in the last century, they were called Canon Row.

The house of the Provost, since called *The College*, stood north-west of them on the opposite side of the village street. The Manor-house of the Archbishop was situated still further towards the north-west. In that Manor-house at least three of our kings had been entertained. Edward I was there, the guest of Archbishop Winchelsey, during three days Sept. 28-30, in 1295; Edward II there visited Archbishop Reynolds in the summer of 1324; and Edward III was entertained by Archbishop Meopham on the 20th of April 1331. Not a vestige, however, can now be seen of the archiepiscopal residence.

The ancient gabled dwelling of the Provost, called the College, which, after the Dissolution, became the seat of the Palmer baronets, remained standing until the middle of this century, when it was pulled down and a new house was built upon its site. Its destruction snapped another link between the modern village of Wingham and its ancient glory. That Provost's House had been at various epochs the residence of ecclesiastics, who eventually distinguished themselves in the state, and attained high honours in the Church. One of the earliest Provosts in the reign of Edward I was Amadeus, son of the powerful Lord St. John. Among his successors were William Reade, who became Bishop of Chichester in 1369; Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York; and five Archdeacons, four of whom were closely related to Archbishops. One of them, Thomas Morton, was Archdeacon of Ely; three were Archdeacons of Canterbury, viz., Thomas Chicheley, William Warham, and Edmund Cranmer; one Henry Ediall, was Archdeacon of Rochester. The Canons' houses had been occupied by men who subsequently achieved still higher honours. Archbishop Whittlesey, and Archbishop Kemp; Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich (1413-16); and Philip Morgan, Bishop of Worcester (1419-25), and of Ely (1425-37); John Stopyndon, Master of the Rolls (1438-46); John Prophet, Dean of York (1416); Vincent Clement, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Wilts, and Winchester



. OLD HOUSES . WINCHAM, KENT &c.

W. & A. G. & Co. Lith. & Print. London.

(1458-72); and several ecclesiastical judges who dispensed justice, as Dean of the Arches or as Chancellor of the Archbishop, had occupied Canons' stalls and houses at Wingham.

From traces of important ruins discovered in the garden of the modern Vicarage-house, we may infer that the residences of the Canons extended southward from the street for a considerable distance. Probably they may have been erected around a quadrangular close, of which the north side stood in the present street, and the eastern side abutted upon the high road which leads to Adisham. It is a very singular fact that these Canonical houses in Wingham were accounted to stand within the liberty of the Cinque Port of Hastings.

There were six Prebendaries or Canons, and each of them was bound by the College statutes to reside here during at least four months of every year. In 1511 there were also four Vicars Choral, one Stipendiary Chaplain, four Choral Clerks, and two Choristers attached to the College. Nor was this the full complement of the staff contemplated by the statutes of foundation. The number of Vicars Choral should have been eight, each of them in Priest's or Deacon's orders; and there should have been four trained choristers. Consequently the Collegiate buildings must have occupied a considerable area. When the College was finally dissolved in 1547-8, pensions for life were assigned to the officials; and no less than fourteen of them survived until the reign of Queen Mary, when they were still receiving these annual allowances.

In the Prebendal-house attached to his Wimelingwelde Canonry, Dr. William de Hegtresbury made his will in the year 1372. Yet he was buried in Iekham Church, of which he was Rector.

Private Chapels were attached to some, at least, of the Canons' houses here. This fact has been made memorable by a curious incident which occurred about the year 1360. Dugdale* narrates how a niece of Edw. III, the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Marquess of Juliers, Earl of Cambridge, became a veiled nun after the death, in 1352, of her husband, John, Earl of Kent, brother of the fair Joan of Kent who married the Black Prince. Nevertheless, she subsequently forsook her vows, and was secretly married to Sir Eustace D'Aubrichecourt in the Chapel of the dwelling-house of Robert atte Brome, a Canon of Wingham.

Which of the Prebendal houses was occupied by him we cannot clearly ascertain; but it was either that of the Pedding or of the Bonington Canonry. Robert atte Brome, no doubt, derived his name from an estate in Barham, which gives its name to Brome Park the chief seat of the Oxenden family. He remained in possession of his Canonry and Prebendal-house here until 1372, when he was buried in Wingham Church. His will is preserved at Lambeth; in it he remembered all his colleagues here, bequeathing to each Canon five marks (£3 6s. 8d.); 13s. 4d. to each Vicar, and 20s. to the Little Clerks (*parvis clericis*).

* *Baronage*, ii., 95.

Whether he shared in the punishments awarded for the clandestine marriage, we cannot say; but the lady who broke her religious vows, and her husband, were both of them subjected to severe penances during the whole subsequent course of their lives.

Respecting the dwelling attached to the Chilton Canonry, which Archbishop Whittlesey once occupied, it is recorded that, in 1511, when Ambrose Payne was its incumbent, the house so greatly needed repair as to be nearly ruinous. Canon Payne had obtained the Chilton Prebend in April, 1499, and he held it until 1521, when he exchanged it for a Canon's stall in the Collegiate Church of Hastings. Whether he repaired the dwelling-house, or suffered it to fall down, we are not informed.

Mr. Parker says, in his *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, that at Wingham there are several timber and half-timber houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and one of the fourteenth.* He ascribes the latter to the reign of Edward III,† and gives an engraving of the well-moulded barge-board in its gable.‡ One of the fifteenth century houses at Wingham, which Mr. Parker engraves,§ seems to be identical with that Prebendal-house which stands nearest to the spectator in Mr. Wadmore's sketch here given. This house contains on the ground floor, a panelled ceiling, identical with or very similar to that of the fifteenth century which Mr. Parker has engraved upon an earlier page of his work.|| The remoter dwelling-house shewn in Mr. Wadmore's sketch is now the Red Lion Inn, much frequented by artists and tourists, where the Bench of Magistrates sits once a month, and where the members of the Kent Archaeological Society obtained their luncheon on the 28th of July, 1881. Many of its rooms are of great interest to the Antiquary; and one of the smaller windows in the upper storey of its front seems to be of a date almost as early as the reign of Richard II.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

* Vol. iii., 308.

§ Vol. iii., 308.

† Vol. ii., 288.

|| Vol. iii., 127.

‡ Vol. ii., 30.

Archæologia Cantiana.

THE FAMILY OF GULDEFORD.*

BY THE REV. CANON R. C. JENKINS.

IF the district of East Kent is interesting to us, from its representing the scene of our earliest recorded history, and bringing back to us the memories and traditions of that proud isolation which our county once enjoyed, as the most ancient of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy—if the country of North Kent claims our interest, on the ground of the close and early connection in which it places us with the Metropolis, and from the manner in which it fills up the intermediate portion of our history, and that of the eminent families who were connected with its feudal period—that important division, in the county, which we traverse during our Tenterden Congress, has the distinctive advantage of introducing us to the most stirring and eventful period in the annals of our country; a period from which the domestic and social history of England may be said to begin. This period is as marked in its architectural features, as it is in the spiritual and ecclesiastical changes it witnessed; and is covered by the reigns of the only family of our kings which has a native name and an English origin. The records of the Tudor dynasty, which, unlike any previous one, was English, not only in its origin but in its many and varied alliances, bring before us almost a romance

* A Paper read at Tenterden, on July 28, 1880.

of history ; carry us into almost every scene of English life, whether public or private, from the grand pageant of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, to the progresses of Elizabeth from house to house among her people ; and present to us the first and grandest type of that strange and composite social system, which no other country has ever realised ; in which every class and every individual has his necessary and appointed place in the great framework of society ; which might well be likened to a splendid mosaic work, in which the rarest stones and the brightest colours are blended with the humbler ground-work, whose subdued tints give them increased beauty by their very contrast, but in which every stone is equally necessary, both to the safety and the completeness of the work. It is thus that from this memorable period every class of society, and every member of it from the highest to the lowest, have found their proper place, without rivalry and without disturbance. The sanguinary and ruinous campaigns in France, and the still more fatal and fratricidal civil war which depopulated England, had almost destroyed all the ancient nobility ; whose memories are from time to time revived among us, in the titles called out of abeyance from among the descendants of their female heirs ; and, out of the social fabric thus shattered and all but destroyed, the first of the Tudors had to build up a new aristocracy and new counsellors. It seems as though the Weald of Kent was destined to be almost the seed-plot of this new plantation. In the mansions that surround us, some still in existence though retaining the venerable features of antiquity, others in ruins, and others again rebuilt to represent a later age and its higher requirements, we recognise the homes of some of the most historic families of the Tudor

period ; many of them the near relatives, and too often for that very reason the inevitable victims, of one of the greatest and yet, perhaps, the very worst of our kings. For we are in the country of the Boleyns, of the Guldefords, of the Sydneys, of the Auchers, of the Colepepers, of the Hales, the Roberts, the Mayneys, the Harlackendens, the Bakers, and a host of kindred families, whose memorials fill the churches around us, and whose public and private life is interwoven with that of the most touching and romantic period of our national history. I wish that I had but the grouping and colouring skill of the painter, or the descriptive power of a word-painting historian, or the fire of a dramatist, that I might bring before your imagination, as vividly as I could wish, the more illustrious of the members of these great historic houses ; but it would need almost the wand of a magician to conjure up the many scenes of stirring interest in which they took part, and the strange vicissitudes which were witnessed in their ever-changing fortunes.

But there is one family among the number which stands out from the rest more conspicuously than any other ; and whose name gathers around it some of the noblest memories and most affecting incidents of the period—that of the Guldefords of Hempsted in Benenden, and of Halden in Rolvenden ; eminent from a much earlier age than that which witnessed its connection with royalty ; illustrious in the person of the great Duchess of Northumberland, whose maiden name is read in that of the unfortunate Lord Guldeford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey, “ who were lovely and pleasant in their lives, while in their deaths they were not divided.”

The little parish of East Guldeford in Sussex, in

the near neighbourhood of Rye, a cheerless marshland, numbering about a hundred and fifty inhabitants, gave its name to this ancient house—a name which has almost perished as a patronymic, while it survives in that of the parish, which forms thus a “*magni nominis umbra.*” I do not find any mention of it in Domesday; and, if a conjecture may be hazarded in regard to its derivation, I might suggest that it marked the limit of the jurisdiction of the guilds connected with the Cinque port of Rye. Or, it might represent to us the ford at which a toll or payment was exacted, from those travelling from Kent into Sussex; an early form of the name being *Geldeforde*, which occurs in 1347.* In this case, its origin would be analogous to that of the village which gave name to the illustrious family of Zintzendorf, and to the castle which gave a still higher title to the imperial house of Hohenzollern.

I shall not attempt to carry up the pedigree, of the family, to that period which every herald vaguely assumes to be the only possible starting-point, of every house which has made itself famous in English history; whether, in Shakespeare’s words, it was “born great, achieved greatness, or had greatness thrust upon it.”

The origin of the family is, fortunately, sufficiently remote, and venerable, to enable us to dispense with a reference to the fabulous list of the followers of the Conqueror. From Richard Guldeford, its earliest ascertained ancestor, who, according to the ordinary reckoning of descents, must have been born about the year 1186, the pedigree merely records the names of its successive links, until we reach the first member of it who gave it celebrity and a distinguished rank in the county—that of William de Guldeford, who

* *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., p. 122.

Pedigree of Guldeford.

(Add. MSS. 5507, fo. 250. Vis. Kent 1619. Add. to Harleian.)

4 | James. | 3 | Henry. | 2 | George. | 1 | Sir Thomas Guldeford, Knt., of Hempsted, co. Kent. | Sir John Shelley of Michelgrove, in Sussex. | Maria mar. to George Harlackenden of Woodchurch. | Eliz. ux. Wm. Cromer de Tunstall. | Anne mar. to Walter Mayne, Esq., of Biddenden. | Dorothy mar. to Sir Thomas Walsingham of Seadbury.

Barbara mar. Thomas Hencage of Hainton. | Barbara mar. John Baker, s. and h. of Sir H. Baker of Sissinghurst. | Sir Henry Guldeford, Knt., of Hempsted. | Lady Elizabeth Somerset, da. of Edward, Earl of Worcester. | Elizabeth mar. Thomas Gage, Esq., of Fircle.

Edward Guldeford of Hempsted, Esq., Catherine, da. of Thomas Petre, Esq., 3rd son of John, 1st Lord Petre.

Mary mar. Samuel Tuke of Cressing Temple, co. Essex. Bart. | Catharine mar. of Rotherwas, co. Heref. (Their da. Anne, B. O. S. B., died at Pontoise 1717, act. 51.) | Thomas Iwelenham | Edward Guldeford, Richard Throckmorton, Bart., of Conghton. | Anne, da. of Sir Elizabeth mar. to John Brooke of Madeley, co. Salop. Their da. Mary Brooke d. at Pontoise, O. S. B., in 1711, aged 57.

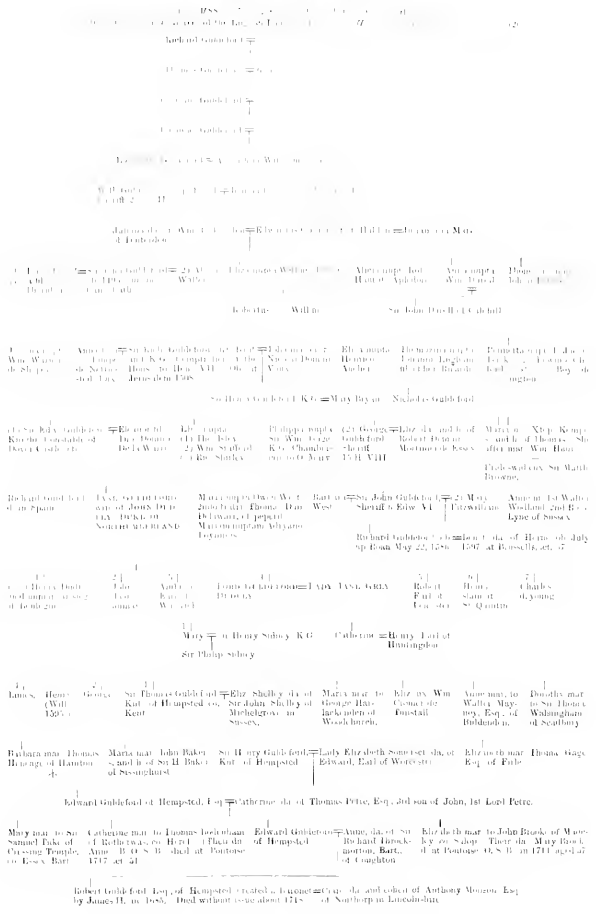
Robert Guldeford, Esq., of Hempsted, created a Baronet by James II. in 1685. Died without issue about 1718. | Anne, da. and coheir of Anthony Monson, Esq., of Northorp in Lincolnshire.

(From Harl. MS. 1982, fo. 115. Shropshire Pedigrees by R. Holme.)

Sir Jo. Guldeford, Knt. | Dorothy, da. of John Copley by Anne, daughter of the Lord Hoo.

Sir Thomas Guldeford.

Pedigree of Gulseford.



(From *Devil* MS 192 to 195. Shropshire Pedigrees by R. Bolton)

Sir John Gulseford = Dorothy (da. of Sir) Philip by Ann
of Kent. (Knt) = (da. of the Earl of Here)

↓

Sir Thomas Gulseford

lived in the eleventh year of Richard II (1388). In that year, this William (who had obtained by a grant from the Crown the manor of Hempsted in Benenden on the attainder of Sir Robert Belknap) kept his shrievalty at that ancient seat. He married Joane, daughter and heiress of John de Halden, in whose right he became possessed of the ancient inheritance of Lambin, otherwise Halden, in the adjoining parish of Rolvenden. He was grandfather of Sir John Guldeford, Comptroller of the Household to King Edward IV. In the following reign, he espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, for which both himself and his son Sir Richard were attainted in the first Parliament of Richard III. After the great event of Bosworth, and the settlement of the crown upon Henry VII, the attainders of both the father and the son were reversed; and the fortunes of the family flowed on, in full tide, until they reached their highest point in the following reign. Sir Richard, who had fled on his attainder, returned with the Earl of Richmond; and was knighted by him at Milford Haven. After the accession of the Earl as Henry VII, he was sworn of the Privy Council, made Master of the Ordnance, and created a Knight Banneret for his services against the Cornish rebels at Blackheath. In the ninth year of the same reign, he held his shrievalty at Halden, and was made Knight of the Garter. This eminent person left two sons; *Edward*, the elder, who carried on the succession at his seat of Halden; and *George*, the second son, who carried on the junior line at Hempsted, which, although the original settlement of the Guldefords, became, by the will of Sir Richard, the residence of the younger branch. This line, distinguished by a baronetcy in

1685, is believed to have become entirely extinct in the early part of the last century.

I must now ask you to concentrate your attention upon the elder branch, which was seated at Halden; that of Sir Edward Guldeford whose monument (we trust an imperishable one) is the south chapel of the present Church of Rolvenden, which he founded on April 14th, 1444. He married Eleanor, the daughter of Thomas Lord Delawarr, and had issue an only son, Sir Richard, who died in Spain childless; and here, as a passing observation, we may note the early connection of the family with Spain, which was begun by the half-brother of Sir Edward Guldeford, Sir Henry, who was created a Knight of the Garter, and distinguished himself in the wars of King Ferdinand of Spain against the Moors, being present at the taking of Grenada. For this service, he received from that monarch a picturesque addition to the arms of the family, in the form of a canton charged with the pomegranate (the apple of Grenada), which, as it was borne by his collateral descendants, was apparently given to his family as well as to himself. He died without issue in the 23rd year of Henry VIII. This intimate connection with the Spanish Court was, as we shall see hereafter, not unfruitful in its results to the family in the day of trial and misfortune. We revert, from this passing digression, to the family of Sir Edward, the elder half-brother of the Spanish crusader (if we may so term him), and our eye falls first upon that member of the family which forms the central point of interest and attraction, in its long and chequered history. The Lady Jane Guldeford, who became the heiress of her brother Sir Richard, was early married to one whose political intrigues and

exalted position placed him, from the first, in the most conspicuous and therefore the most perilous position; in the day when the life of the humblest peasant was safer than that of the most dignified courtier, however he might be loaded with titles and ensigns of nobility—for these became in truth mere *pondera ad ruinam* to men who, like John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, were too near the throne to be for a single day beyond the peril of a fall. I think (and you will doubtless think with me) that we can hardly conceive a more touching picture than that of Jane Guldeford,—whose father, though he filled the high offices of Marshal of Calais, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, and Master of the Ordnance, appears to have brought up his family in the quiet seclusion of country life, far from the struggles and intrigues of the city and the court,—suddenly brought out into the full glare of royalty, and passing on into a life of constant fear and anxiety, more terrible and unendurable than the overwhelming afflictions in which it culminated. The contrast between the tranquil scene, in which we have met to-day, and the great city with its seething multitudes; between the quiet country home and the gaieties of the court, is great even now. What must it have been then? But Jane Guldeford had a far higher nature, and a far more real nobility, than her powerful and ambitious husband. Of her earlier years, indeed, we know little or nothing; but as we gather the ripened fruits of her later life, we may well realise in imagination how bright and beautiful must have been its seed-time—how fair a spring must have preceded its autumn season. In her descendant, the great Sir Philip Sydney, we seem to read the character of his

ancestress; while the touching words of her will, as well as the constancy of her life during the storms which fell upon her, help us to fill up a portrait hardly equalled in beauty by that of any of her contemporaries. But we proceed to note, briefly, the strange vicissitudes which made her name so memorable, and connected it so closely, with the annals of her country; first making mention of her children, through one of whom that connection was made at once so near and so fatal. Henry, the eldest son of the Duchess, fell at the siege of Boulogne, less fortunate than his companion in arms, Sir William Hardres, who (as many here present will remember) escaped in safety from the scene of that fruitless victory, receiving one of the gates of the town as the trophy of his bravery and success. The second son, John, died unmarried—Ambrose, the third, acquired the Earldom of Warwick—Robert was the famous Earl of Leicester—Henry was slain at St. Quinton—Charles died young—Mary was married to Sir Henry Sydney, and was the mother of the Sir Philip Sydney of a later and brighter day—and four other daughters married into the houses of the greater gentry of the period. I reserve for the last, in this illustrious roll, the name which is to all of us more familiar than any, that of the Lord Guldeford Dudley (wrongly called in our popular histories Lord Guilford Dudley); whose fatal ambition and untimely end connected the name of his mother's house with the most touching and romantic period of our history. Having thus placed before your eye the members of that great house, which was destined so soon to share the fate of the kindred houses of Suffolk and Somerset, and but for its perpetuation in distant and female lines to be

utterly extinguished, I will proceed to direct your attention to the circumstances which led on to the *denouement* of this tragedy of real life. And here I will derive my narrative from a remarkable tract, published in the year 1553, by an eye-witness—a foreigner, and probably one of the German or Flemish exiles who had taken refuge in England, under the protection accorded by Edward VI—a tract of which a copy, presumed to be unique, was possessed by my late friend Mr. Inglis (whose library was so well known as probably the richest in England in such rarities), and was by him translated and printed. This writer, after describing the death of Edward VI under circumstances which could not but lead to the suspicion of poison, proceeds thus :—

“The suspicion, as well as the chief repute of so great a crime, fall upon John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, whose father was beheaded by Henry VIII, and whose son Guldeford was at this time married to Jane, grand-daughter of Mary, youngest sister of Henry VIII, and daughter of Frances, Mary’s eldest daughter. This John Dudley, after the death of his father, being deprived of all succession, property, and dignity, addicted himself to the military profession, in which he proved himself a valiant man, surpassing others; being noted everywhere, and at last also becoming endeared to the King himself, who created him first a Baron, afterwards an Earl, and at last (as he was one of the twelve guardians of the young King appointed by his father) made him Duke of Northumberland. Having thus obtained the highest offices, without trouble; being agitated by vindictive feelings against the royal children, on account of their father; and being stimulated by the motive of transferring the royal dignity to himself and his own family; he first of all caused the Duke of Somerset (the uncle of King Edward), who was called the Protector, to be convicted under a false charge of treason; making the young King believe that he was legally put to death. This most faithful guardian of the King being thus removed, the said Dudley doubted not that when he had given Jane in marriage to his son, the kingdom, by some colour or pretence of legitimate succession, might easily be transferred to his daughter-in-law upon the death of Edward VI.”

After describing the circumstances of the death of the King, which left no doubt of poison, the secrecy observed during his illness, and the suspicious haste of his funeral, our writer, who, it must be remembered, was an eye-witness of the scenes he describes, proceeds thus :—

“The King being now removed from among the living, the Duke of Northumberland convoked a council of the leading men; he set forth the magnitude of the dangers that usually attended a protracted interregnum, and proved that after Mary and Eliza, royal daughters indeed, but born in marriages doubtful, suspected, and prohibited, the succession to the crown reverted to his daughter-in-law Jane, as well by right of legitimate birth as by the laws of the kingdom. There were not wanting some (for the wits of the English are very acute) who sufficiently understood what the advice and endeavours of the Duke tended to, namely, that his son, who had married Jane, being raised to the regal eminence, the whole government of England might be easily transferred to the Dudleys; nor was it to be concealed that the event would lead, not only to a nefarious massacre of the royal children, but also to the oppression of many others. Indeed, the Duke had already sometimes given vent to words full of threatening and terror, as of expelling foreigners out of every part of Britain and cruelly slaughtering many. Thus Jane was declared Queen, and publicly proclaimed forthwith on the 10th day of July, not indeed without contumely towards the royal daughters, but without the applause of the nobles or of any individual among the people. It is the custom in England for the people to approve the solemn proclamation of a new King or Queen by the acclamation, ‘God save the King or Queen.’ As nothing of the kind was to be heard here, and men’s countenances were sorrowful and averted, it was easily conjectured that what was passing was little approved by the people. Jane was now in the London palace called the Tower, attended indeed by no great retinue, but was introduced by a certain solemn pomp, her mother Frances holding up the train of her robe. In the meantime Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry VIII, perceiving what was going on in London, had removed from that place and retired into the interior parts of the kingdom. Here so great a multitude of people suddenly flocked about her, that in a short space of time it grew to the amplitude of a complete army. But the Duke of Northumber-

land, having heard that the forces of Mary daily increased by the concourse of the people to her from all quarters, resolved to make war upon her as quickly as possible. Having therefore left the care of the Tower of London to the Lords of the Council, he marched out of London on the 14th of July with an army and a train of artillery. Meantime the nobles of the city, who had hitherto dissembled their sentiments through fear of the Duke, proclaimed on the 19th of July Mary, eldest daughter of Henry VIII, Queen of England. The Duke, readily conjecturing how this game was likely to end, took his counsel according to the time. Turning to his adherents and feigning a grievous sorrow, he said, 'Is this the fidelity of colleagues who were privy to all my transactions? But be it so, we can cast the same sheet-anchor:' and forthwith he commanded Mary to be proclaimed with great pomp Queen of England, first in the camp and afterwards at Cambridge on the 20th of July."

But this posthumous kind of loyalty, our author proceeds to shew, was paraded before the country in vain. Being taken, with his four sons, some nobles, and about twenty servants, he was brought ignominiously to London and imprisoned in the Tower on the 26th of July. After the accession of the Queen and the obsequies of Edward VI, which she ordered to be solemnised immediately, the writer of this remarkable tract, who, as a foreign Protestant, feared naturally that the asylum given to the exiles on account of religion would be inevitably withdrawn, passed over into the Netherlands, the last words of his narrative running thus:—

"After that, I departed from England; but remaining sometime at Bruges I saw a letter to our resident there, Herrmann Falco, doctor of laws, in which it was stated that the Duke of Northumberland with some of his accomplices had paid the forfeit of their crimes, shewing, in the terrible spectacle of their punishment and by their example, that the avenging eyes of God will not suffer any wickedness to be of long duration or to go unpunished."

It would appear from the subsequent history that

the Duchess, herself, was not only innocent of any complicity in this treasonable attempt, to erect a throne for her daughter-in-law, but that (a fact which is still more notable) she escaped the terrible vengeance of that age of bloodshed, which (as now in Oriental kingdoms) made a holocaust of an entire family to atone for the guilt of one of its members. Her daughter-in-law was less fortunate; though, as we learn from every trustworthy historian, she was, in fact, equally guiltless.

But the tragic end of the Lady Jane, the helpless victim of the ambition and treason of her father-in-law, is too fresh in the memory of every Englishman to need it to be dwelt upon here. Her husband, the unfortunate Guldeford Dudley, appears to have fatally seconded the ambitious desires of his father. Perhaps, but for the proclamation which Northumberland rashly put forth in the name of his daughter-in-law, in which the illegitimacy of both Mary and Elizabeth was declared, the new Queen might have been tempted to spare almost the only innocent party, in this perilous attempt to grasp a crown over the heads of three at least who were prior in the succession. The Duke of Northumberland died, as he had lived, a traitor and a hypocrite to the very last. According to Bishop Burnett, he professed that he had been always a Papist, but the tardy profession could not save him. He exhorted the people to adhere to the Roman faith, and to reject that of a later date, which he declared to have caused all the misery of the previous thirty years. He exhorted them to cast out all the new preachers, by which he meant (as we gather from the tract quoted before) the foreign reformers whom Edward VI had so piously protected. It may be here

observed that the only blot on the character of our great reformer, Ridley, is his sermon at St. Paul's in vindication of Queen Jane's title, as she was then called. It is said that Queen Mary was greatly opposed to her death; and that Judge Morgan, who had pronounced the sentence, soon after went mad, and in all his ravings still called to take away the Lady Jane from him.

The effect of these successive calamities, upon the mind of the good and innocent Duchess, may be well imagined, but can be ill indeed described.

“She was, indeed” (as Lysons observes, after his description of her monument in the Church of Chelsea), “a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. Having been the wife of one of the greatest men of that age, she lived to see her husband lose his life upon the scaffold; to see one son share his father's fate, another escape it only by dying in prison; and the rest of her children living but by permission. Amidst this distress, which was heightened by the confiscation of her property, she displayed great firmness of mind, though left destitute of fortune and friends, till the arrival of some of the nobility from the Spanish Court, who interested themselves so warmly in her favour that they prevailed upon the Queen to reinstate her in some of her former possessions; and she conducted herself with such wisdom and prudence as enabled her to restore her overthrown house, even in a reign of cruelty and tyranny. Her surviving progeny were no less remarkable for their prosperity, than their brethren were for their misfortunes. Ambrose was restored to the title of Earl of Warwick, and enjoyed many other honours and preferments; Robert was created Earl of Leicester, and became one of Queen Elizabeth's prime ministers, and her daughter Mary was the mother of Sir Philip Sydney.”*

As the Duchess died in 1555, in the second year of Mary, she had but little time to set her house in order; far less to rebuild it. The co-operation of the great Spanish nobles, whose advent preceded so naturally the marriage of the Queen, might have been

* Lysons's *Environs of London*, under Chelsea, p. 64.

well anticipated, from the honourable place which several members of her family had filled in the settlement of that kingdom; and doubtless the influence of Philip himself was not wanting at such a moment. The Duchess lies buried in the Church of Chelsea, having died at her manor house there, her epitaph closing with the suggestive words,—

“After she had lived yeres 46 she departed this transitory world at her Maner of Chelse the 22nd day of January, in the second yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queen Mary the first, and in an. 1555, on whose soule Jesu have mercy.”

It was indeed a “short life,” and we may well add “and full of misery,” and as a worthy sequel to it she charged her executors in her will in the words,

“My will is that little solemnitie be made for me, for I had ever have a thousand foldes my debts to be paid and the poor to be given unto, than any pompe to be shewed upon my wretched carkes: therefore to the wormes will I goe as I have before written at all poyntes as you will answer yt afore God.” She orders “such devyne service as her executors shall thinke mete with the whole armes of father and mother upon the stone graven.”

This last direction, which was carried out on her tomb, is not a little remarkable; it seems to indicate that the arms of her husband were forfeited by his attainder, and that she bore in her widowhood only the coats and quarterings of Guldeford and Delawarr.

The terrible blow, which had been struck at the very existence of the great family of the Dudleys, almost recoiled upon the throne of Mary. The cruel executions (eighty at a time), which followed the rebellion of Wyatt, were only closed by the solemn remonstrance of the House of Lords, conveyed by the Lord Paget; in which the vindictive Queen is suggestively reminded that “already too much blood has been shed. The noble house of Suffolk was all but

destroyed ; and he said distinctly that if more blood were shed, he and his friends would interfere ; the hideous scenes had lasted too long.”* We may here gratefully remember that, among the latest descendants of the elder branch of the Guldefords, and of the illustrious family of the Dudleys, tracing through the unfortunate Duchess of Northumberland herself, is a nobleman who entertained our Society, with munificent hospitality, on a former occasion of our meeting in West Kent, Lord de Lisle and Dudley.

The last chapter of our narrative, or we might almost say the last act of our historic drama, leads us back into those quiet scenes of rural life, from which Jane Guldeford passed so early into the glare and tumult of a court, where the struggle for rank and power was so urgent, and the misery even of success so certain. We fall back, with a sense of relief, on the humbler path of the second branch of the Guldefords, which carried on its succession at Hempsted ; in which that beautiful prayer of Arias Montanus was fulfilled :

“ Instar ut lymphæ in mare defluentis
Redde me, ut semper sequar inna, semper
Præbeam prudens humilem me, et alta
Summaque vitem.”†

George Guldeford, who kept his shrievalty at Hempsted in the 16th of Henry VIII, married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Mortimer by Isabella, daughter of John Howard Duke of Norfolk. Their son, Sir John Guldeford, allied himself anew with the family of Delawarr, and by his wife

* Froude's *Hist.*, vol. v., p. 384.

† “ Make me as stream descending to the sea ;
Following, from pride and high ambition free,
The lowly pathway of humility,
Which leads us, Lord, to Thee ! ”

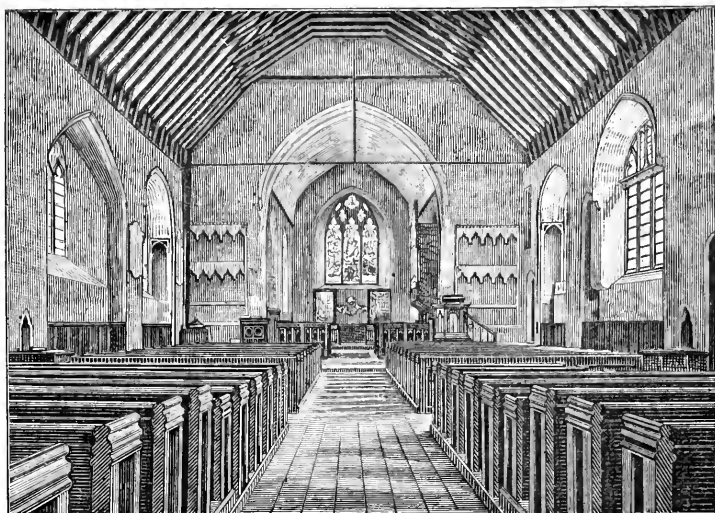
Barbara, daughter of Thomas Lord Delawarr, had three sons. Thomas, their heir, had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at his mansion of Hempsted, during one of her famous progresses, on August 10th, 1575. From Bedgebury in Goudhurst, the then seat of the Colepepers, the Queen proceeded to Hempsted, accompanied by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who, in a letter to Lord Shrewsbury from this place, describes the Queen's journey through the Weald of Kent as more perilous even than that she undertook in the Peak. The present made by Sir Thomas Guldeford to the Queen on this occasion was a bowl of silver, gilt, with a cover with her Majesty's arms crowned. He had by Elizabeth, daughter of John Shelley, Esq., of Michelgrove (the ancestor of the poet), an heir, Sir Henry, who married Lady Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, and their son Edward married the daughter of the Hon. Thomas Petre, third son of the first Lord Petre. Edward their son married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, and dying in 1678 was succeeded by his heir, Robert Guldeford of Hempsted, created a baronet in 1685 by James II. He married Clare, the daughter and heiress of Anthony Thomson, Esq., but leaving no heir the baronetcy became extinct. The estate of Hempsted was sold under an act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne, to pay the debts of this last of the Guldefords, with whom the glories and the very name of this great historic house sank into oblivion.

It appears from the later alliances we have mentioned, as well as from the favour bestowed upon Sir Robert Guldeford by James II, so shortly before his exile, that the later generations of the family had

too well remembered the last words of the author alike of their highest glories and of their deepest misfortunes, and had returned to the church to which he so vainly attempted to lure back his own descendants. Our great authority on genealogical matters, Sir Bernard Burke, appears to doubt whether the race is actually extinct ; and we may well imagine that, like the Fogges, still grander in their earliest history, some distant scions of the house may yet be found in humbler life, illustrating in their lowlier fortunes those strange vicissitudes which attended it from the very beginning. However this may be, we may feel thankful that one at least of the historic mansions it occupied, through so many eventful generations, is now possessed by a family which will leave its mark in the records of the county, and of the empire itself ; and that the "*libro d'oro*" of our own century will still indicate Hempsted as the dwelling-place of statesmen, and men fitted, like the Guldefords of old, to serve their Queen and their country ; and, I may add, to be also the faithful protectors of that Church to which in the days of Elizabeth, the Warwicks, the Leicesters, and the Sydneys so nobly and faithfully ministered.

SMARDEN CHURCH.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD.

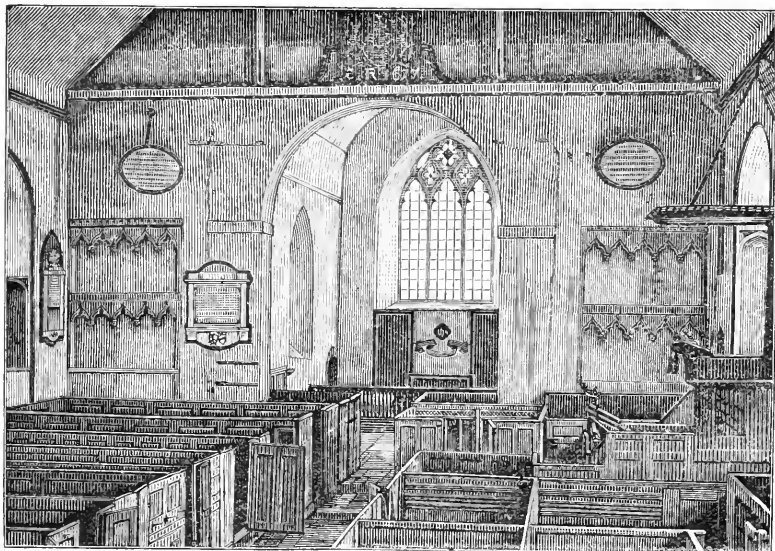


SMARDEN CHURCH : AFTER RESTORATION.

SMARDEN CHURCH consists only of a nave and chancel, with north and south porches, and a square embattled tower at the west end, of three stories divided by strings, having large buttresses, and an octagonal stair turret, at the N.E., rising above the parapet.

It is dedicated to St. Michael, and popularly known as "The Barn of Kent," on account of the singular construction of its roof; the nave being thirty-six feet wide, without any side-aisles, and with no tie-beams to support it. Perhaps there is no building, of equal size, like it in the county; with the exception of some remains of the ancient Abbey of Boxley, near Maidstone, now used as a barn. The roof, formerly covered

with shingles, was ceiled in about a hundred years ago, and remained concealed till the plaster was removed and the timbers again exposed to view in 1869, when the whole fabric underwent thorough restoration.



SMARDEN CHURCH : BEFORE RESTORATION.

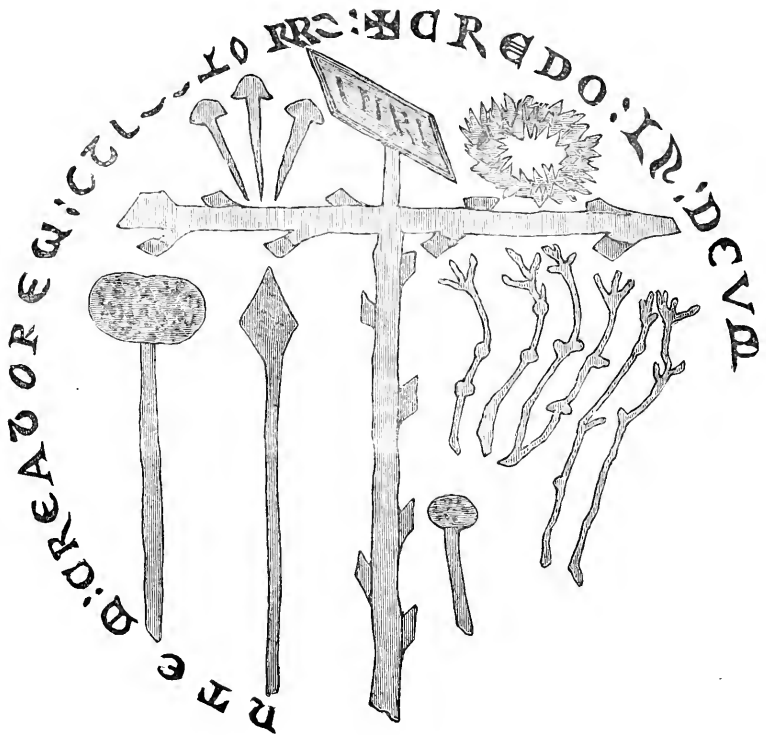
The style of architecture points to the Edwardian or Decorated period, and indicates thirteenth or fourteenth century work. Though traces of an earlier period do not appear, there must have been a church prior to that date, for though Smarden is not mentioned in Domesday, yet we find King John presented one Adam of Essex to the vacant benefice in 1205 ; and there is another early reference to the church, when a certain Allan de Radingate, having been guilty of theft, fled hither for sanctuary, in 1250.*

When noting the various objects of antiquarian interest, found within the sacred edifice, let us begin

* Furley, *Hist. of the Weald of Kent*, ii., 33.

with the chancel. Its windows are in the Decorated style, and of unusual design; the tracery of the east window being of the same character as that found in the south chancel of Ruckinge Church.

Whilst the church was undergoing restoration, several interesting mural frescoes were discovered; tracings of which are preserved.



ANCIENT FRESCO.

I. One was found to the left of the chancel window, at about eleven feet from the ground. The colours were still bright, but speedily peeled off when touched. The subjects depicted were the instruments of the Crucifixion. The cross measured two feet by one foot

ten inches, and was painted green; the board for the superscription was of a brownish colour. To the right of the transverse beam, and over it, was the "crown of thorns," sprinkled with blood, as were also the three nails on the opposite side. Below these, and beneath the left arm of the cross, were "the sponge on a reed," and also "the spear," the head of which was covered with blood spots. To correspond with these two instruments, on the other side were two scourges, besprinkled with blood. The inscription round this fresco was, "*Credo in Deum Patrem Omnipotentem, creatorem cæli et terræ:*" the first clause of the Apostles' Creed: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth."

II. On the same wall, but on the other side of the window, was a repetition of the same group, but with no inscription visible.

III. On the north wall, between the windows, was the same subject, and a mutilated inscription: "*et vitam. . . Amen,*" being distinct; also three letters "*res;*" possibly the last part of the Creed abbreviated, "*Carnis resurrectionem, et vitam æternam. Amen;*" "I believe in the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting."

IV. The fourth was on the opposite wall, the painting was repeated, and the almost perfect inscription was, "*Qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto, natus ex Maria Virgine;*" "Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary."

EASTER SEPULCHRE.

The arched recess in the north wall was opened twenty years ago, when we discovered a framework of wood, which speedily fell to pieces; and also several

carved embattled stones with colouring upon them. There have been different opinions expressed as to what this recess was originally intended for; some affirm it was the tomb of the founder (which was frequently in this part of the church); but it was evidently the Easter Sepulchre.

This theory seems confirmed upon turning to the *Glossary of Architecture*, which says that the sepulchre was a representation of the entombment of our Saviour, set up in the Roman Catholic church at Easter, on the north side of the chancel, near the altar. In this country it was most commonly a wooden erection, and placed within a recess in the wall. The crucifix was placed in the sepulchre, with great solemnity, on Good Friday, and continually watched from that time till Easter-day, when it was taken out and replaced upon the altar.

Fosbroke, in his *Antiquities*, mentions a procession in Passion week, with a wooden tomb of Christ, and the Paschal candle. Our old church book of Smarden, which dates from 28 Henry VIII, 1536, throws additional light upon the subject, serving to prove the theory already advanced; thus:—

1547, leyde owte for ix li. of new waxe to renew the paskall.

1554, paid for makinge the pascall iiij d.

1556, paid to Christopher Mills ffor makinge the sepulchre and other things against Ester, iij s. viij d.

1557, to Richard Ricard for makinge the pascall iiij d.

The **LOW-SIDE-WINDOW**, directly opposite the sepulchre, was opened at the same time. The *Glossary of Architecture* states that “these windows were never glazed, but closed by wooden shutters, and iron gratings.” Such was the case here; saddle bars were found, and also hinges for a shutter.

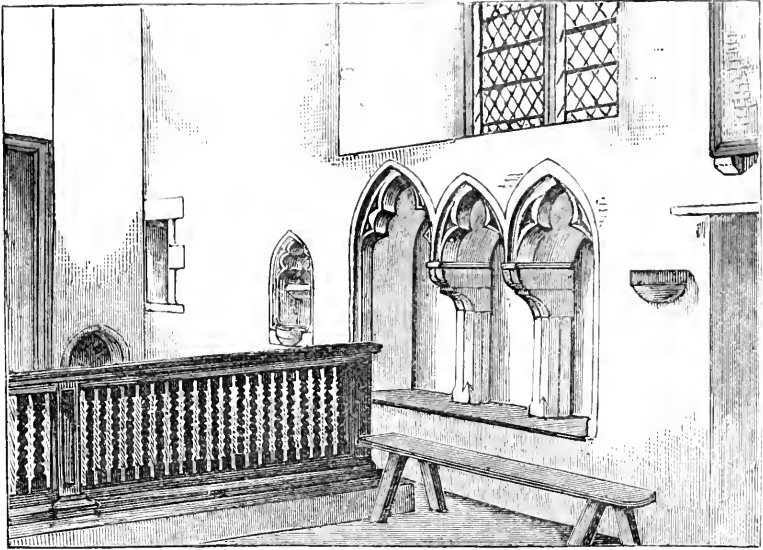
It is evident that this low-side-window served some purpose, connected with the service of the Church, which ceased at the Reformation. But what was the exact use of it is unknown; and at least twelve theories are advanced in the fourth volume of the *Archæological Journal*. A probable one is that it was used to administer the sacrament to lepers, and others afflicted with infectious disorders.

REMARKABLE DRAIN IN THE EAST WALL.

The latter theory seems to be confirmed by the position of a water-drain (also recently discovered), low down in the east wall, close to the pavement, shewn in a woodcut on the next page. This was probably the *Perfusorium*, connected with the ablutions necessary for the priest, after ministering to leprous or infected persons. A strong iron hook will be observed fixed in the arch of the vaulted recess of this water-drain.

The PISCINA is cinquefoil-headed. It was used by the priest for rinsing his hands and the sacred vessels during mass. The bowl slightly projects; but happily it has escaped the zeal of the Reformers, who, in too many instances, cut the stone flush with the wall. There is both a stone and wooden shelf, which served the purpose of a credence table, to receive certain of the sacred vessels, that were used during mass, previous to their being required at the altar: such, for example, as the "ij sylver cruytts" mentioned among the church goods here in the time of Henry VIII.

There are three *sedilia*, intended for the priest and his attendants, the deacon and sub-deacon. The seats are all on the same level; but the most eastern *sedile* is cinquefoiled, and rather higher than the other two, which are trefoil-headed.



SEDILIA, PISCINA, LOW-SIDE-WINDOW, AND PERFUSORIUM.

The masonry over the *sedilia* has an unfinished appearance, and as some embattled stones were discovered in the sepulchre when opened, possibly they originally formed part of the *sedilia*, which, if so, must have resembled those at Willesborough.

A little to the right of the *sedilia* is a circular stone bracket, and another on the opposite wall to correspond. They may have been intended for lamps or images.

THE DOG WHIPPER.

Perhaps the Altar Rails were made of their present height, and so enclosed, to exclude the canine race; which in olden time must have been very numerous (no dog tax being imposed till 1796), for in the church book are frequent references to an official known as a dog whipper; thus:—

- 1573, John Qusted for kepinge out of the dogges iij d.
 1576, John Qusted for whipping dogges out of the church xij d.
 1619, To Sotherden for whipping the doges out of ye churche iij d.
 To Thomas Hopper for the whip ij d.

CHANCEL ARCH.

Many ancient churches have lost their chancel arch, but from what cause it is not always known. Here, however, there is no mystery; for the external walls evidently suffered from the outward thrust, in supporting the immense roof; and, when the walls gave way, of course the arch and gable fell. A low brick arch of mean character was at some period erected to support the original; this modern one partially shut in the chancel, and gave the whole building an unsightly appearance. This obstruction was removed in 1869, and also an ugly tie-beam, which was replaced by an iron rod. The new arch is an exact reproduction of the old, being built upon the original springings.

Dividing the chancel from the nave is the lower portion of the original Chancel Screen. It formed the backs of pews until the recent restoration.

The PULPIT came from Halden Church, having been purchased from that parish, and adapted to its present position. It stands upon a raised dais, which originally existed.

REREDOS IN THE NAVE.

Beneath the reredos, on the south side of the chancel arch, may be seen the remains of an altar stone, which had evidently been built into the wall, and not merely placed against it, as was usually the case. The churchwardens' books throw light upon the matter; thus:—

“1550, Received of John Woulton for a stone xij d. (doubtless this altar stone).

Paid John Harneden for takinge doune of the altare stone, and makinge up of the church wall iij s.

Paid to Thomas Hoppare for whyttinge where as the syde altares was iij d.”

“Pd. for drinke to y^m that had out the altare stones ij d.”

Then, again, in Queen Mary's reign, when the Romish ceremonies were restored, we find this entry :

“1554, Pd. ffor makinge the aulter iij s.

Pd. ffor a load of sand viij d.

Pd. ffor carreinge the aulter stone and setting it up xvij d.

Pd. for havinge in the altare stone out of the strete viij d.”

ROOD LOFT.

The church books supply several particulars respecting the rood loft; the original staircase to which still remains. It was erected in 1508, for in that year Stephen Frenche of Bidynden in his will says, “I bequeth to the making of the newe Roode loft of Smerden vj s. viij d.” In 1546 we find this among the church accounts:—

Rec. of James Lake and John Pell for xix ells of whyte clothe of ye roode lofte viijs. viij d.

1548, leyd owt fore whytting over the roode lofte xs.

1549, Received for an olde dore sould to Edwarde Pellande v d.
(This was probably that leading to the rood loft.)

Upon Queen Mary's accession to the throne, when the Romish ritual was restored, we find:—

1555, Paid to the carvar of Asshefforthe ffor the rood Mary and John and for caringe of them home xxvij s. viij d.

paid to Pelland ffor iron to ffasten the crosse in the roode lofte iij d.

Again, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when Protestantism was restored, we observe the following entry :

1560, Received of Thomas Norton for part of the Rod loft xx s.

Fox relates, in his "*Book of Martyrs*":—

How one Drayner, bearing a grudge against Gregory Doddes, parson here, made on the roode lofte nine holes, that he might look about the church in mass time. In which place alway, at the sacring, he would stand to see who looked not, or held not up his hands thereto, which persons so not doing he would trouble and punish very sore. Whereby he purchased a name there, and is called to this day Justice Nine Holes. It so fell out, the said Drayner came to the Printer's house demanding, Is Fox here? To whom answer was given that Master Fox was not within. Is the printer within? quoth Drayner. It was answered Yea. Mary, saith he, you have printed me false in your book:—It is false, I made but five holes with a great auger, and the parson made the rest. It was answered, I have not read that a Justice should make him a place in the Roodlofte to see if the people held up their hands. He said, It is untrue, for I set as little by it, as the best of you all.

Indeed, saith the printer, so we understand now, for your being at a supper in Cheapside among certain honest company, and there burdened with the matter said then, that you did it rather to look upon fair wenches than otherwise. And so he parted in a rage.

The present door hangs upon the original iron staples found built into the wall.

The following entry informs us when the doorway was closed:—

1597, To Thomas Hopper for makinge up the dore which hath gone to rodelofte ijs.

The AUMBRY AND NICHES were no doubt used in connection with altars close by. There were formerly several side altars in different parts of the church, old records mentioning the image of St. Michael the patron Saint, the altar of the Blessed Virgin, John the Baptist, and others. The niche was, of course, for one of the images. A stone seat may also be observed occupying the recess of the window.

WINDOWS.

As to the windows of the nave, it would appear

that three Decorated windows, similar to those in the chancel, originally gave light on each side of the nave; but one on the north, nearest the east end, and two on the south, have been since enlarged to three and four-light Perpendicular windows to give additional light to this part of the church, possibly when the tower was built. The north wall had, at some time, been banded together by iron clamps; it was deemed necessary, therefore, when the church was under restoration, to fill in the two most western window-splays, which had been imprudently cut away in the olden time.

STOUPS for holy water were found near the two porch entrances, and restored after the original design.

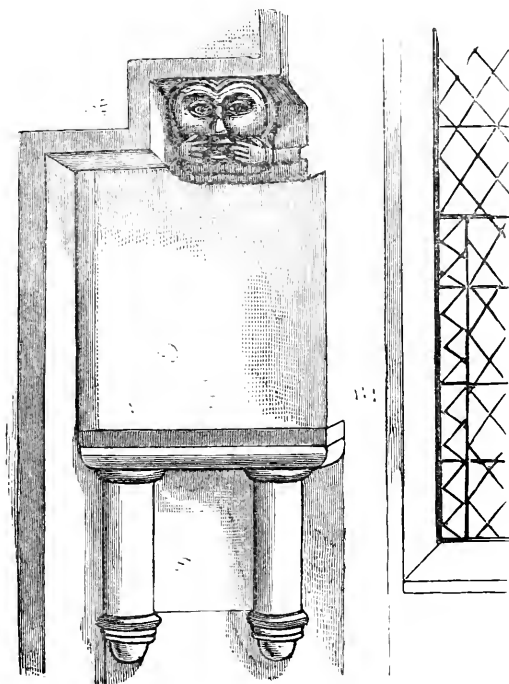
The FONT is octagonal, of Bethersden marble. It formerly was plastered over from top to base. Upon opening it the central shaft was found, and a portion of one of the original columns; eight new ones were therefore made after the old pattern.

The POOR BOX with its ENAMEL is of remarkable character, having three locks, and being fastened by strong iron clamps to a pedestal of solid oak. A box of this sort, called the Poor Men's box, was enjoined by Edward VI. It is first mentioned here in 1553, thus:—

“Mending a lock of the pore mans' box ij d.”

To the lid is attached a curious enamel upon copper. There are small holes which originally fastened it to its place. This plate once formed part of a series of subjects, relating to the life of a saint, fixed on a shrine. The enamel represents a baptism. The priest is about to take the infant from its mother, and the third person is evidently a sponsor. The

ornament round the font terminates in a trefoil, emblematic of the Trinity, which, with the space within the *nimbi* that surround the heads of the figures, is of a green colour. The rich blue and general workmanship lead us to suppose it was made at the celebrated works of Limoges. In the museum of Cluny, at Paris, are some elaborate shrines, of the thirteenth century, which were manufactured at Limoges. Some of the enamelled plates are similar to this at Smarden, even to the minute bordering; suggesting that they probably came from the same manufactory, and were, perhaps, the work of the same hands. The hole for money, which is by no means unusual in shrines, most likely suggested the idea of placing this plate upon the Alms Box here.



GROTESQUE HEAD, ON NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

GROTESQUE HEAD (*see preceding page*).

In the north wall of the nave near the eastern end, at about eight feet from the ground, is a curious panel supported by two corbels of early character; and, above it, a grotesque figure pulling its mouth open. On its arms are bracelets. The whole is carved in Bethersden marble. We could find nothing in the wall between the shafts. This curious head has puzzled several antiquaries, and no satisfactory explanation has yet been suggested. It may have had some reference to the Whitsun ales. There is a grotesque figure on the porch of Chalk Church, supposed to illustrate the humours of a church-ale: possibly this may have been also intended for the same purpose.

ALTAR FRESCO.

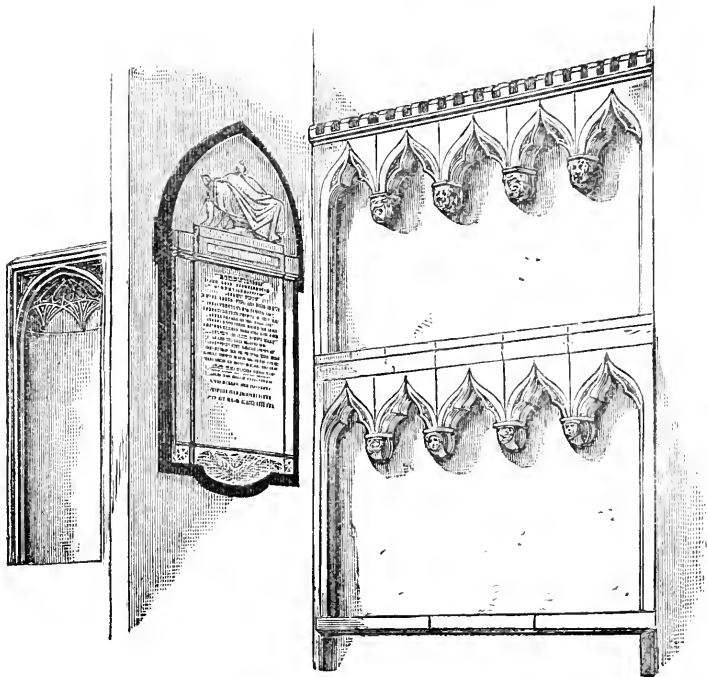
On the reredos in the nave, north of the chancel arch, we found traces of an altar fresco. Upon the removal of sundry coats of whitewash, several faces and figures were brought to light, representing the entombment of the Saviour. He was being borne by a female figure (evidently the Virgin), whose countenance and tears bespoke grief. Christ's head and robe were besprinkled with blood. There were one or two flowers in the foreground, apparently to indicate "the garden" where the burial took place. This *pietà* may have been intended to represent one of those festivals of Passion week which commemorate the participation of the Virgin in the sufferings of her Son: and perhaps several green flowers, found at regular intervals on the surrounding stone work, may have been intended for passion flowers.

Hasted, quoting from Weever, says that one of the



ALTAR FRESCO.

great family of the Guldefords founded a chapel here in this church in 1444, but his reference probably relates to Rolvenden (Rounden), not Smarden. However, some individual seems to have beautified the north-east, or Romden, corner of the nave, by carving heads and foliage upon the stone corbels, and painting this altar-piece. The reredos on the south side of the chancel arch was never finished, whilst that on the north must have been highly decorated.



NICHE AND REREDOS, AT NORTH-EAST CORNER OF NAVE.

TOWER.

The fine old embattled steeple consists of three stages, and is in the Perpendicular style; and of the same character and date as Egerton, and others in the neighbourhood.

We are able to fix the exact date of its erection from the following bequests :*—

- 1447, John Eytherst of Smarden left, ad opus ecclesiæ de Egerton xij s. iiij d., ad opus ecclesiæ de Smerden xx s., ad opus ecclesiæ de Charryng xij s. iiij d.
 1464, William Marlar de Smerden, left, ad novum campanile 13s. 4d. (for a new belfry), also money “ad novam campanam” (for a new bell).
 1477, Richard Borne, fabricæ ecclesiæ de Smerden, xl s., etc.

Two of our sovereigns have visited Smarden. Edward I, on the 18th June, 1299, was at the Archbishopal manor house at Charing, and the following day we trace his progress towards Sussex, through Smarden to Cranbrook; taking up his quarters, we may suppose, at Sissinghurst.

Queen Elizabeth also visited Smarden during her progress through Kent, in August, 1573, on her way from Sissinghurst to Boughton Malherb. To the truth of this fact our records testify, thus:—

“1573, laid out for the ringers when the queenes grace was here ijs. xd.”

This was three years before she granted the charter for a market. The document is signed by the great queen herself, having been previously drawn up and presented to her by Martin James, Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, who then owned the estate of Romden in this parish.†

The charter referred to was a confirmation of a former one granted to Archbishop Mepham by Edward III, who has been called the “Father of English commerce,” because he encouraged the Flemish cloth-workers, who settled in this neighbourhood about 1331, Cranbrook being their chief town. At Smarden also

* *Wills at Canterbury*, i., 38; A, i., 5; iii., 6.

† Haslewood's *Antiquities of Smarden*, p. 25.

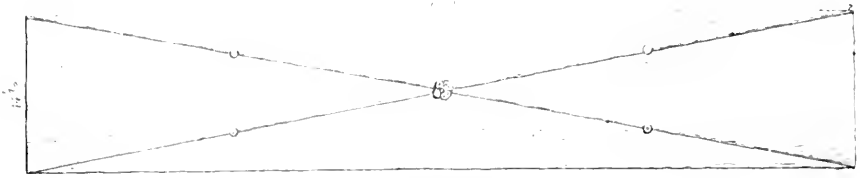
the manufacture of broadcloth was carried on, and within the memory of living persons a picturesque house, still standing in the village, with carved gable, was used for the manufacture of linen.

We must now quit Smarden, which, according to Philipot, signifies "fat valley." Though low, the locality is healthy, the registers mention many who reached their threescore years and ten; whilst stones in the churchyard record lives of 91, 96, and even 104 years.

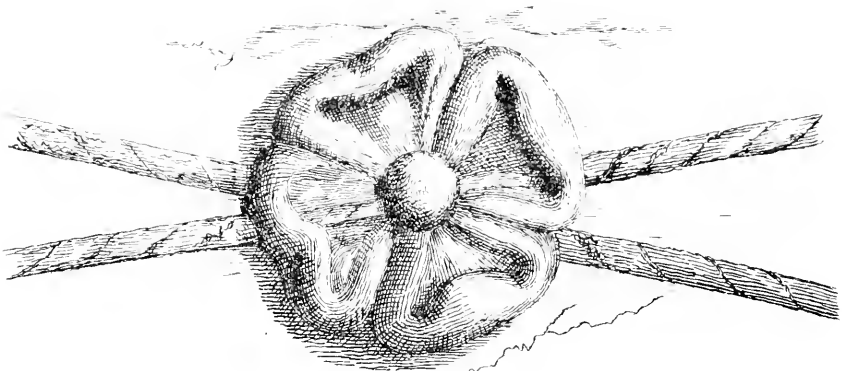
Hasted describes Smarden as very unpleasant and watery, and the road hardly passable through the parish, even for waggons. Old parishioners remember when they stuck fast in the middle of the town, and horses sank into the mud up to their knees. Goods were then conveyed by trains of packhorses, upon paved foot-paths, some of which still remain; and, as late as 1814, corn was thus carried to Maidstone market. To the badness of the roads in former times, we attribute the fact that Smarden has been so little explored by archæologists.

However, another remarkable event may now be added to our annals, for though Smarden has more than once been visited by royalty, yet it could never before boast of what future historians may now record, namely, that it was visited in July, 1880, by the members of the Kent Archæological Society.

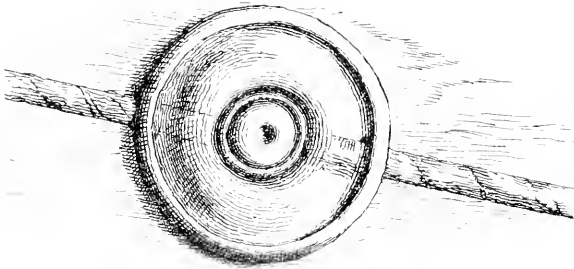
ROMAN COFFIN OF LEAD, FOUND AT CANTERBURY.



*View of the Coffin lid.
The lead fast, $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick*



*The "Rose" or centre Ornament.
Raised $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch at the fullest part.
Actual size*



*The Circular Ornament
Actual size - (4 in number)*



Section of the Circular Ornaments.

*Canterbury.
Discovered 1868*

*James Pilbrow, 1873.
See "Archæologia" vol. 43, p 160*

ROMAN LEADEN COFFIN DISCOVERED
AT CANTERBURY.

MY DEAR SIR,—In 1869 Mr. Pilbrow communicated, to the Society of Antiquaries, an account of “*Discoveries made during Excavations at Canterbury in 1868.*” This included, among other interesting matters, a description of a leaden coffin, to which I now draw your attention, in connection with a sketch kindly given me by Mr. Pilbrow, and my brief remarks.

Mr. Pilbrow thus describes the coffin :—

“In Bridge Street, at the upper part, were found four skeletons, four feet deep. Still nearer the top of this street, a leaden coffin was found entire, lying north and south, having a skeleton within it, head to the north. The coffin was six feet below the present surface; but when placed there it could not have been more than three feet below, as was proved by the natural and made ground. This coffin was four feet eight inches long, very sound, and of thick cast lead; ornamented at the top only, which was a parallelogram, by two diagonal lines or cords crossing in the centre, at which place there was a rose ornament; and four other simpler circular ones half way up the lines towards the corners. This centre ornament and one of the others will be seen in the specimens exhibited, as also the thickness and quality of the lead. The skeleton was that of a female, not more than twelve to thirteen years of age. The body appeared to have been laid within the coffin on a thick bed of lime, and then packed closely round with clay. The coffin had also been coated thickly on the exterior with whitewash. No ornament of any kind was within the coffin.”

As the Society of Antiquaries has passed over this interesting work of Roman art, I forward to you Mr. Pilbrow's drawing, feeling that it is quite worthy of being engraved, and placed by the side of other examples given by the Kent Archæological Society. There was, at first, some hesitation in appropriating this coffin to its proper class. This was dispelled, beyond doubt, by the discovery, a few years since, of a similar coffin in a Roman cemetery attached to the *castrum* at Irechester, near Wellingborough. Sir Henry Dryden kindly sent to me a drawing and rubbings of the ornaments upon the Irechester coffin; they are precisely similar to those upon the Canterbury example,* which is, I hope, preserved in the museum of our Metropolis.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

C. ROACH SMITH.

To the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson.

* Engraved in Plate *xix a*, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vii., figs. 1 to 3.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF TENTERDEN.

BY ROBERT FURLEY, F.S.A.

I HAVE undertaken to read a paper on "The Early History of Tenterden;" a somewhat difficult task, especially as the most ancient and learned of our Kentish topographers (Lambarde) never even mentions the place; and when speaking of the district, he states that it cannot be shown from any of our ancient chronicles that "there is remaining in the Weald of Kent any one monument of great antiquity." As this was written more than 300 years ago, I must crave your indulgence in my attempt to record the early history of this pretty country town, which has been now a member or limb of the Cinque Ports for upwards of 400 years; for I shall have but little I fear to say which is likely to attract the antiquary, beyond pointing out the marked distinction between the Weald and the rest of Kent in the early tenure of the land.

The district, as is well known to most of you, was in bygone times part of a vast forest, "bringing forth thorns and thistles unbid," the resort of wild animals, and of deer and swine, and rarely trodden by the foot of man.

Camden published his *Britannia* shortly after Lambarde wrote his *Perambulation*, and all he says of it is, "In a woody tract are Tenterden, Cranbrook, Benenden, and other neighbouring towns, wherein the cloth trade flourished in the time of Edward III."

This woody tract was one of the largest, if not the largest, of our British forests. In Cæsar's time it formed part of three kingdoms, Cantii (Kent), Regni (Sussex and Surrey), and Belgæ (Hants, Wilts, and Somerset). It had a city and station during the occupation of Britain by the Romans (the site of which has long been the subject of controversy).

The only Roman remains that have been discovered during the present century, in this locality, to my knowledge, were found by Mr. Stephen Judge while draining a field in Tenterden, near Reading Hill, and consisted of a Roman urn and coins and a quantity of ashes deposited in a bank which had evidently been raised.

In Saxon times this district extended over the southwestern extremity of the Kentish kingdom, and parts of the South Saxon and West Saxon kingdoms. It was in King Alfred's time, according to the Saxon Chronicle, 120 miles or longer from east to west, and 30 miles broad.

The Limen or Rother flowed out of it, and its western confines were near Privett in Hampshire.

Many places now bear very different names from those they once bore. What is now known to us as the Weald, which signifies in Saxon a woody country or forest, was known to the Britons as Coed-Andred, Coed being the British word for wood. The Romans called it *Silva-Anderida*. The Saxons called it *Andred*, *Andredsley*, and *Andredsweald*, and it retained the name of *Andred* for centuries after the Romans abandoned Britain. In our earliest Anglo-Saxon charters it is called sometimes *Saltus-Andred* (a country of wooded glades), *Silva-Andred*, *Saltus-Communis*, and *Silva-Regalis*. The name *Andred* was given to it, according to Lambarde, from its vast extent; *Andred* is in British "great or wonderful." One of our modern writers, Dr. Guest, says it signifies "the uninhabited district," from "an," the Celtic negative particle, and "dred," a dwelling; another modern writer (the late Mr. Lewin) says *Anderida* signifies "the black forest," from "an," the, "dern," oak forest, and "dy," black; while a third (Mr. Edmunds) says *Andred* is often met with as an owner's name. All this shews what little dependence is to be placed on nomenclature.

The earliest notice of *Andred* in Saxon times, that I have met with, is in the eighth century, when the chronicles record that Sigebert, a deposed king of the West Saxons, having committed murder, fled into "Andred," and was there slain. During the remainder of our Anglo-Saxon

history, we meet with charters containing royal grants of land in different parts of Kent, especially in its south-eastern locality, to which was attached "the use of the woods in Andred;" again "the right of pasturage and feeding of a herd of swine in the Andred's Weald;" again "Pasturage for Swine which in our Saxon tongue we call denbera;" and again, "In the woods called Andred 120 waggons of wood to support the fires for preparing Salt."

The possessions to which this right of pannage attached were granted to the heads of the Church and the religious houses, as well as to the military followers of the King, called thanes, from whom it has been conjectured that Tenterden derived its name. There were three kinds of thanes,—(1) Those who served the sovereign as his attendants, and were succeeded by the Norman barons; (2) those who served under dukes, earls, and the dignitaries of the Church, who afterwards became lords of manors, with a limited jurisdiction; and a third class, composed of freeholders of an inferior degree.

We have no evidence that Andred was originally a royal forest of chase, but while Kent continued a distinct kingdom its sovereign enjoyed a paramount control over it, including the timber and other royalties.

In process of time, with an increasing population, a limit was put to the general right of pannage, and we find grants to the freemen of the laths of Limen, Wye, and Burg, now Shipway, Scray, and St. Augustine, sometimes conferred by the sovereign with the consent of "the princes and great men," at other times with the consent of "the Wittan" or councillors of the nation, and these rights at last became limited to certain defined districts called "denes," being the wooded valley of the forest yielding both covert and mast. Names were now given to them; among the earliest we trace Frittenden, Benenden, Biddenden, Surrenden, etc. These denes sometimes also bore the name of the occupier, as our modern farms have subsequently done. While these denes were all situate within the Weald, the possessions which conferred them were scattered over different parts of Kent, especially the eastern portion of it. They were approached

by drof-ways, and watched over by drof-men or forest herdsmen, to whom portions were sometimes allotted for their services. These drovers soon made the Weald their permanent abode, while more enterprising men, anxious to till the soil, joined them, and paid rent for permission to grub and plough portions of them, known as danger or lefsilver. The boundaries at length became more clearly defined, and gates were set up. This state of things must have existed long anterior to the Norman Conquest, which we are now approaching.

Tenterden, from its position, must have been, at this time, a place of some importance, yet, strange to say, we find no mention of it even in the eleventh century, nor of Tunbridge or Cranbrook. Its nomenclature affords conclusive evidence of its existence before the Conquest. Philipot, who has been followed by other writers, says it was originally written "Theinwarden," being the Thane's ward or guard in the wood or valley. Edmunds is also of opinion that it is of Anglo-Saxon origin, from "thegn" and "dene," "the nobleman's hollow." I find Tenterden first written as in the present day about the end of the sixteenth century, sometimes with the addition "alias Tentwarden."

In the Survey of Domesday there is no mention of many of the hundreds now in the centre of the Weald, and only eight places are referred to, four of which are returned with churches. Now it should be remembered that this Survey was compiled twenty years after the arrival of the Conqueror, that he might know, amongst other things, the names of his landowners, and the situation of their possessions. How then, it may be asked, does it happen that we fail to find Tenterden and Cranbrook in it? I will endeavour to give a reason. The Survey returns forty-four entire denes (some of them containing perhaps 500 acres each according to Spelman), also nine small ones and two halves, and no names are given to any of them. In this Survey the Norman term "manor" is substituted for *predium* or possession; but in the Weald the denes represented the manors. The ecclesiastics, religious houses, and laity, who held no less than seventy manors under a newly created feudal system, held the right

of pannage over the denes in respect of these manors, to which they were appendant; and as the manors are referred to by name, there was no necessity to notice the denes further; at least so the Norman scribes might consider.

It may therefore, I think, be fairly inferred that modern Tenterden, at the time of the Conquest, only comprised denes appendant to those distant manors. Subinfeudation soon followed; the tenure of many of them (including parts of Tenterden) was changed into lesser manors, and some of them were held by military service, such as guarding Dover Castle, etc. Those which were still preserved as denes were chiefly held by the Church and the religious houses. From the examination of the Court Rolls which I have had access to, I am of opinion that originally there were not less than thirty denes, or parts of denes, in Tenterden as it is now known to us, viz.:—Tenterden itself, Pitlesden, Heronden, Prestone, Ridgeway, Housney, Dumborne, Meusden, West Cross, Chepperegge, Reading, Igglesden, Eldershurst, Strenchden, Elarndine, Godden, Gatesden, Morgue, Boresile, Bugglesden, Saltkendine, Finchdene, Twisdene, Haldene, Little Haldene, Dovedene, Haffendene, and Brissendene. The manors to which these denes were appendant were situate, with one or two exceptions, in the eastern part of Kent, viz.:—Aldington, Boughton Malherbe, Brook, Fridd in Bethersden, Great Chart, Northbourne, Reculver, Westwell, Wye.

Let us now turn to the mode by which justice was administered here. When Kent first became a kingdom, it was divided into laths (peculiar to it); those in the Weald were known as Limowart and Wiwarlet; the next division was into hundreds, and the third into boroughs (called tithings in most other counties). In the Weald we also meet with quarters, such as Haffenden Quarter.

Both hundreds and tithings were doubtless of Roman origin, but these words have so long flourished apart from their roots that, as a modern writer (Milman) states, those roots and the modes of growth therefrom have been utterly forgotten.

We first meet with Tenterden as a hundred about the twelfth century, and we find it classed with six neighbouring

ones for municipal purposes, viz.:—Cranbrook, Barkley, Barnfield, Blackbourne, Rolyenden, and Selbritten. All our historians are silent respecting the origin of this union of “The Seven Hundreds,” which I consider the most ancient civil institution in the Weald. The sovereign had the power not only to create hundreds, but also to change and consolidate them. I believe, from various authorities which I must pass over, that this consolidation was effected towards the close of the reign of the Conqueror. It was of the first importance that the laws which he had introduced for the government of other parts of the shire, should be extended to this district. His followers, especially Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and Hugh de Montfort (who had dispossessed many a Saxon of his inheritance in and about the Weald), were now interested in its tranquillity. The area, though large in extent, was but sparsely inhabited, and justice was here administered by an assembly of “The Seven Hundreds” held by the sovereign, forming one court for judicial purposes, and presided over by a Norman bailiff, who had now become the substitute for the Saxon reeve. This court was originally held every three weeks, in the open air. A levy was made for the support of the office, which was called the Hundred Penny. The sovereign was entitled to the profits of the courts, derived from fines and amerciaments; and he exercised a military jurisdiction, through the high-constables of each hundred, and the subordinate borsholders. The seven hundreds, thus formed into a bailiwick, were charged with an annual payment of £10 towards the garniture of Dover Castle. Each of these hundreds elected its own constables and borsholders; and as they were formed and grouped long after the laths of Kent, I have always been of opinion that for centuries they were not subject to lath law, including lath silver. The hundred of Tenterden was divided into six boroughs; five being within what has since constituted the parish of Tenterden, at present known as Town, Castweasle, Borexisle, Dumbourne, and Shrubcote; the sixth was Reading in Ebony. The jurisdiction extended over murders, manslaughter, and robberies, with a power of appeal to Penenden, and thence to the sovereign. Henry II introduced the practice of hanging

thieves; and a gallows was set up in Tenterden (which has still its gallows green) and in all the principal hundreds. In the thirteenth century the powers of these local jurisdictions were materially curtailed; and judges were sent into each county, who held assizes for Kent at Canterbury and Rochester, and occasionally at Tunbridge.

A brief notice taken from the earliest Plea Rolls, of some of the proceedings at these courts, during the thirteenth and early part of the fourteenth centuries, including the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II, will shew how justice in matters affecting Tenterden was administered at that time, and will, I think, be of interest. Tenterden had now gradually emerged from a dene and a borough, and had become a ville or town.

From the Plea Rolls I find it was adjudged that every holder of a tenement in Tenterden was bound to do suit and service at the Hundred Court, every three weeks, when summoned by the borsholder.

Then the hundred was gildable, and subject to scot and lot, which was a customary contribution laid on all the inhabitants according to their ability. This burden appears to have been levied on all the inhabitants of the seven hundreds now brought under "Hundred Law," but I have not met with it in the more ancient hundreds of Kent. The justice of such a payment is obvious, as portions of the district still remained unreclaimed. The hundred was relieved from this burden in the reign of Henry VI, when Tenterden was united to the Cinque Ports.

The fair at Tenterden was then held on the eve and day of the Feast of St. Mildred; it had been hitherto exempt from tolls, but the King's bailiff had recently exacted them and was to answer for it.

The bailiffs of the hundred of Tenterden and of the liberties of the archbishop and the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, were accused of amercing offenders, for breaking the assize of bread and ale, instead of punishing the delinquents by pillory and tumbrel. Henry III had passed a statute that, if the offence was grievous, the baker should go to the pillory, and the brewer to the tumbrel.

Alexander de Tenwardine and two others had been guilty of purpresture, or encroachment on the King's highway, by the erection of three shops; the jury decided that these erections were not a nuisance to the highway, and they were permitted to remain on the payment of a fee-farm rent of twelve horseshoes!

A little later, it is recorded that seven more shops had been erected in the High Street of Tenterden, worth yearly 3s. 5d., and the sheriff was directed to levy this sum for the King as lord of the seven hundreds. In the next reign these shops are again presented as a nuisance; but, as rent had been paid to the King for them, they were suffered to remain.

A common path, from the ville of Tenterden to the ville of Reding, had been wrongfully enclosed with a ditch and hedge, and another, from Reding to Woodchurch and Halden, had been also stopped, and the sheriff was ordered to "de-obstruct" them. He was also ordered to pull down a house built partly on the highway in Tenterden.

A woman had sold eight butts of wine in two years, and a man had sold forty butts, contrary to the assize, and they were amerced for it.

The archbishop's bailiff, Robert de Cherringe (Charing), had made an illegal distress, and was amerced.

Ralph de la Burn, being accused of larceny, was apprehended, but escaped from the frankpledge or borough of Waren de Burwarsile, and Waren was amerced for the escape. Here let me pause a moment and ask whether the modern Boresisle is not, like many similar ones, a corruption? and whether we ought not to look for its derivation from *burh*, a hill, or *bærn*, a grove with water round it, rather than the derivation which tradition has given to it as a favoured spot for wild-boar hunting.

Certain persons were indicted for robbery and fled. They were outlawed, but being strangers and not in any borough, the hundred was not liable.

A quarrel took place in a tavern at Tenterden, and one man struck another on the head with a staff, so that he died. The offender fled, and the borough was amerced because the "hue and cry" was not raised.

A man killed another with a knife in coming from Tenterden Church.

A man killed a girl in shooting with an arrow at the Assize butt, in the borough of Bourwarsile.

A return is made that Thomas de Tenwardine held an entire knight's fee, that he was of full age, and not yet a knight. To meet the expense of a foreign war, Edward I compelled those who possessed land of the value of £20 to take up their knighthood, which bound them to attend their sovereign to the wars, at their own expense, forty days in every year. It was afterwards commuted into a money payment, called "escuage."

I have thus briefly shown how justice was administered in Tenterden six hundred years ago, the hundred and its boroughs being made responsible for the good behaviour of its inhabitants.

Let us now leave the municipal proceedings of Tenterden, and dwell for a few moments on its ecclesiastical history.

I have failed to ascertain at what period, and by whom, the first Christian church was founded in Tenterden.

The unappropriated portions of the forest belonged to the sovereign as Lord Paramount, and with them an ecclesiastical prerogative over the tithes, and the King might promote the erection of churches, endow them with tithes, and form parishes without the concurrence of the Pope or Bishop. The first church, whenever erected, had a newly created manor appendant to it, which at first could only have comprised a small part of the present parish. It no doubt stood on the site of the present one, and was made of ruder materials; we know that a church was in existence A.D. 1242, for the Plea Rolls of that date refer to it, and a priest was provided by the Abbot of St. Augustine's, to whom an annual pension was paid. Thirteen years later we have evidence that the right of patronage was in dispute. For it would appear, from the Plea Rolls of 1255, that a serious affray took place in Tenterden Church, which ended in the loss of life of one Henry de Smaleide. Two distinguished men of that day were involved in it, the great pluralist John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, and Henry de Wingham (a man of acknow-

ledged merit, who afterwards became Chancellor of England and Bishop of London). Maunsell had authority from the Pope to induct Henry de Wingham; but the inhabitants resisted the appointment, and assembled an armed band in the church to eject the promoters of the nominee. A conflict ensued, which terminated fatally. Henry III was appealed to, and he, by letters patent, pardoned the offenders, and directed the justices not to interfere.

This affray possibly led to the final appropriation of the church to the monastery of St. Augustine, subject to the maintenance of a perpetual vicar, which took place four years later (A.D. 1259). So it remained until the dissolution of that monastery, when the right of advowson passed to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, with whom it still remains. The present church has been ably described by my friend, the Rev. A. J. Pearman. It is one of the four Kentish churches dedicated to St. Mildred, and one of sixteen parishes with "den" as its suffix.

The whole of the Weald of Kent had been formed into parishes by the end of the thirteenth century, which is proved by the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* granted to Edward I by Pope Nicholas IV.

I will next refer to the Hundred Roll prepared at the commencement of the reign of Edward I (A.D. 1274), being a return made to this King by a jury assembled in each hundred, who were directed to inquire into, and report on, the conduct of the sheriffs, bailiffs, etc., who were accused of defrauding the Crown and oppressing the people. The farming out, to the highest bidder, of the emoluments of civil offices led to great extortion, and was contrary to the provisions of *Magna Charta*, and often drove the inhabitants from their hundreds. In this Roll, Tenterden is returned as one of the Seven Hundreds, which belonged to the King, and was held by Stephen de Peneshurst, subject to the yearly payment of £10 to the castle of Dover. Roger de Benyndene was then the bailiff, and Hugh de Wy the clerk, against whom there is a long list of complaints from the good people of Tenterden and others; and his death, which is recorded shortly afterwards, must have been a great relief to them.

The right of the archbishop and the prior of Christchurch to make a warren at Appletre and Hibbene [Appledore and Ebony] is questioned. There is also a complaint that their tenants had withdrawn from the suits of the lath, and from the sheriff's tourn, to the loss of the King of thirty-six marks. "The jury know not by what warrant." These tenants were at this time the occupiers of the denes belonging to the manors of Aldington, Brook, etc. The manorial rights of the abbot of Battle are also referred to in respect of the dene of Chepperegge, belonging to the royal manor of Wye, then held by that abbey. Time will not permit me to dwell longer on these ancient records.

During the reign of Edward I there were frequent struggles between him and his prelates and clergy. He wanted money to carry on a war against France, and demanded of his clergy a moiety of their goods, spiritual as well as temporal. The clergy mutinied, for they were then groaning under a double taxation, one imposed by the King, and the other by the Pope. Boniface issued a Bull excommunicating all rulers who should impose taxes on the Church, and all clergymen who should pay them. Edward's anger became great when they informed him that it was out of their power to pay, and he put out of the pale of the law all who refused to contribute. A conference was appointed between the King and Archbishop Winchelsea, which took place in 1299 at Maidstone; and so determined was the King that the clergy should not escape, that on the primate's arrival in the county town the royal officers actually seized his horses. Most of the clergy at last submitted; but amongst those who still held out was "John, Vicar of the Church of Tenterden," and he with sixteen other Kentish rectors and vicars were excommunicated, arrested, and conveyed to the prison at Canterbury; and they only obtained their release by giving bail for their appearance.

Edward I had selected for the companion of his son (the first Prince of Wales) a handsome youth of Gascony named Piers de Gaveston. As the boys grew up, dissipation cemented the attachment. The Prince, it is said, instigated by Gaveston, broke down a bishop's fence and killed his deer. The

King was resolved that the laws should be respected, regardless of the rank of the offender, and he compelled Gaveston to quit England, and prohibited the young Prince from approaching the Court for some months; so he spent a portion of his time in Kent, keeping at a respectful distance from his royal father, who had then (1305) a country seat at Newenden, and was fishing and shooting in Kent. The Prince remained for some days at Tenterden, and there wrote five or six letters to his family and friends, which have been preserved. In them he shews great anxiety to obtain the King's forgiveness. One's curiosity is aroused respecting the spot where he dwelt.

Tradition says that Pitlesden (standing on the northern side of the present High Street) once belonged to the renowned Earl Godwin, who resided there (?); and that there the Prince took up his abode. My informant was my late respected friend, Mr. Joseph Munn, to whom it had been handed down.

The necessities of the sovereign were now supplied by Aids, being assessments upon those who held of him or some inferior lord, by knight, or military service. Edward II caused a return to be made of the hundreds, and the vills or towns in them, for the purpose of a military levy. This return is called "*Nomina Villarum.*" In it, the King's name appears as lord of the hundred of Tenterden, and the archbishop, the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and Sir John de Segrave, and Sir Richard de Rokesle as lords of the ville or town. The last-named persons were at this time two of the leading gentry of Kent.

I propose next to notice some of the principal estates in Tenterden and their earliest proprietors.

Heronden (which belonged to an old family of that name, passed into the family of Curteis, and is now held by Mrs. Croughton) may, I think, be classed, with Pitlesden, amongst the first of the denes which possessed family residences. More interest, however, attaches to Pitlesden already referred to, from the fact that Sir John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland (who was attainted and beheaded in the reign of Queen Mary), inherited it (with Kenchill) in

right of his wife, Jane, a daughter of Sir Edward Guldeford; and he with the license of Henry VIII conveyed it to Sir Thomas Cromwell (created Earl of Essex for his services in suppressing the religious houses, afterwards attainted and executed). He sold it to Henry VIII, and it remained in the hands of the Crown until the next reign, when it was granted to Sir John Baker, of whom I shall again speak.

On Leigh Green (which also gave the name to a dene) stood Finchden, which I am disposed to think was held by one family for a longer continuous period than any other property in Tenterden; say for more than 400 years. "Dene" appears to have been a suffix to the original name, and afterwards dropt. One of this family, William de Fynchdene, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (not King's Bench, as stated by Hasted) in the reign of Edward III. Elardendene, or Elarndene, was held of the manor of Frid, in Bethersden, and belonged to the Manes of Bidden in the fourteenth century.

The Hales family, owners of Hales Place, at one time held about one-sixth of the town; and the Guldefords were possessed of Kenchill and East Asherinden; but these families were comparatively modern owners, who flourished during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mention of them will be made by the Rev. R. Cox Hales and Canon Jenkins. I will therefore close my account of the early owners and their estates with a reference to Light-Notinden, Gatesdene, East Asherinden, Godden, and Morgue; and I trust I shall succeed in attaching a little more interest to some of these places than they have hitherto possessed.

Light's-Notingden and East Asherinden (a forgotten name) were two small manors, and before that denes. Our three Kentish historians, Philipot, Harris, and Hasted, all class them together, and tell us that they belonged partly to a chantry in Tenterden founded by John Light, and partly to the manor of Brook, near Wye, held by the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, and were granted by Henry VIII, on the suppression of the chantry and priory, to his Attorney-General, Sir John Baker, of Sissinghurst, who was also the Attorney-General of Edward VI and Queen Mary. Here

Philipot stops. Dr. Harris (a later writer) adds :—“ This chapel or chantry of Light’s, I believe was formerly a little church, and is so described in the old maps ; in Dugdale’s Map of Romney Marsh it is called Small Light, and now Smallhythe in Symondson’s Map.” While Hasted takes no notice of the chapel, and tells us that he has been unable to ascertain how long they were held by the Bakers ; but that Light’s-Notinden was in his day the property of Mr. Wm. Mantell, and East Asherinden then belonged to Mr. Wm. Children, who had built a house there, in which he resided.

Now as I shall have occasion to speak of another chantry, let me in a few words explain their origin.

When the taste for founding monasteries declined, chantries supplied their place. They were instituted for keeping up a succession of prayers for the prosperity of the founder while living, and the repose of his soul, and the souls of his relatives, when dead. They were usually built in, or added to, existing churches, and lands were purchased, with the license of the sovereign, for the support of the officiating priests, and other expenses of the chantry.

At the Reformation these chantries, like the religious houses, were all suppressed.

Then as to Godden, Gatesdene, and Morgue, I am disposed to think that Godden and Gatesdene were one and the same place ; the names having been changed with a change of owners. Godden was held of the manor of Northbourne. All traces of both Godden and Gatesdene have now disappeared. I find Gatesdene called a borough in the reign of Edward II. Hasted tells us that in his day there were some marshes called Gatesdene, “ near the river between Mayhamme and Smallhide.” The ownership, as I shall now shew, of Gatesdene and Morgue became united, and the name Morgue alone has been preserved.

Edward III had committed the charge of the Seven Hundreds to Henry de Valoygues (an important family at this time), whose residence was at Ripton in Ashford ; and an Aid having been granted to the King to make the Black Prince a knight, Tenterden is returned for one fee in respect of lands which “ Thomas de Gatesdene held at Gatesdene in

Tenterden, of the manor of Beaunundestone," now called Beamstone in Westwell. Here we meet with an original dene, converted by subinfeudation into a lesser manor (the only one in Tenterden then held by knight service), and held of a distant manor granted by the Conqueror to Odo, Bishop of Baieux; the demesne and lands of which, in the present day, form part of Eastwell Park. This supports my theory with respect to the nameless denes in the Survey of Domesday. But I must try and keep your attention fixed for the present on Gatesdene and Morgue, which I am about to connect with old St. Paul's Cathedral and Somerset House, London. In the old Cathedral, there were no less than forty-seven chantries or chapels; one of the most important stood next the north door, and was founded by Walter Sherrington, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Henry VI; and in 1454 an Inquisition was taken at Cranbrook before the King's Escheator, when it was decided that it would not be to the prejudice of the Crown to grant a license to the chaplains of this chantry to purchase the manors of Morgue and Gatesdene otherwise Godden in Tenterden, held of Sir Walter Moyle of Eastwell by fealty, who held of the King. In this chantry two priests used to celebrate Divine service for the soul of the founder, and all Christian souls for ever.

So matters remained until the suppression of this and other chantries, in the first year of Edward VI, when this property was sold to Sir Miles Partriche and another, to hold *in capite* by knight service. It afterwards passed to the Colepepers, the Curteis', the Pomfrets, and is now held by Mr. W. Pomfret Burra. In 1549 the chapel in St. Paul's was pulled down, with the library attached to it; and, strange to say, the materials were carried into the Strand and used in the building of that stately fabric, Somerset House.

Now, setting aside the iron fencing round the present St. Paul's, which was manufactured in the Weald, and which never ought to have been placed there, I think I have said enough to satisfy you that Gatesden and Morgue in Tenterden had quite as much, if not more, to do with old St. Paul's Cathedral and the present Somerset House, than anything

that can be advanced in favour of the paradoxical tradition that "Tenterden Steeple was the cause of the Goodwin Sands." Besides the chantries already referred to, there was one in Tenterden Church called Peter Marshall's Chantry, which I don't remember to have been noticed by any of our topographers. Here certain houses and land in Tenterden and Woodchurch, including the Woolsack (I suppose the present Woolpack), were given for the use and support of a chaplain in the church, for celebrating Divine service, as well as for teaching in the Grammar School. The south chancel of the church was appropriated to the use of the school, during the last century. A fraternity also existed here, called "Our Lady's Brotherhood." There were also three obit rents; and a light rent, for two tapers before the high altar.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries an industrious, if not a wealthy, population became the inhabitants of this district. Noble oaks were felled, charcoal burnt and exported, while the application of marl, with an increase of light and air from the clearing of the woods, led to a gradual improvement in the cultivation of the soil, but the roads remained as bad as ever. Like the rest of the county, Tenterden had now its acknowledged owners either of denes, or lesser manors which had been formed out of them. As, however, the timber was still often claimed by the sovereign or the religious houses, it operated prejudicially to the occupiers, who, like the inhabitants of the New Forest, took advantage of their secluded position, regardless of the law of "meur and tuum." This was carried to such an extent, that Archbishop Winchelsea, in the reign of Edward II, obtained a special commission to ascertain what timber had been wrongfully cut down, and carried away by the tenants, in no less than fifteen places, in his denes held of the manor of Aldington, which included Herendene in Tenterden, where seventy-eight oaks and beeches had been carried off. His grace's right was established, and verdicts given in his favour.

A similar claim was set up, about the same time, by the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, in respect of the denes

in Tenterden belonging to that church, and held of the manor of Appledore, Brook, and Ickham, which ended in a composition by which new yearly rents were charged, as a substitute for the timber. Still the boundaries of some of the denes were preserved, by treading them, as late as the reign of Henry VII.

Until the fourteenth century Kent does not appear to have acquired any reputation for its wool; but Edward III having invited the industrious Flemings and others to settle in England, as weavers and clothworkers, the Weald of Kent was fixed upon for the seat of the manufacture of broad-cloths. Cranbrook appears to have been its centre; and though it gave employment to many, and laid the foundation of modest fortunes, it never at any time assumed any very large proportions in this locality. The interesting paper on this subject, read by Mr. William Tarbutt at Cranbrook, in 1873, and to be found in Vol. IX of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, renders it unnecessary for me to dwell longer upon it now; though, before I close this paper, I may have occasion to refer to the successful career of the family of Skeetes, who were at a later period engaged in this pursuit. Then, as to the manufacture of iron, I do not find any reference to furnaces in Tenterden, similar to those we meet with at Biddenden and other parts of the Weald. The grazing of Shirley Moor, and Romney Marsh, conduced, in my opinion, more to the wealth and prosperity of Tenterden than the manufacture of either iron or cloth.

This leads me to an important period of its history, viz., the severing of it from the jurisdiction of the County and its Seven Hundreds, and the transfer of it to the Cinque Ports, as a limb of Rye; this was done by Henry VI, by letters patent, which recite that the barons and trusty men of the Cinque Ports, in return for the privileges they enjoyed by charters, granted to them by former Kings of England, were bound to find fifty-nine ships at their own charges every year for fifteen days at the summons of the sovereign. That the town of Rye was one of its most ancient ports, where the entry of enemies and rebels into the kingdom of England frequently happened. That not only the property

in Rye was so reduced in value, but also its inhabitants were so impoverished, that neither the town nor its barons and trusty men could find and provide their quota of such navy as they ought to do. The King therefore granted to the Mayor and Barons of Rye, and "to the inhabitants and tenants resident and not resident in the Town and Hundred of Tenterden, that they should be of one Bailiff and Commonalty of the same Town and Hundred of Tenterden, perpetual and corporate for ever, and be a body corporate by the name of the Bailiff and Commonalty of Tenterden." Then follow directions for the election of the bailiff, and for the holding of courts fortnightly, according to the custom of the Cinque Ports. Also the exemption of the inhabitants from the tolls, levies, and burdens of the shire and hundred, and from attending the Shire Courts at Penenden Heath, the Hundred Courts of the Seven Hundreds, and before Justices in Eyre and Commissioners of Sewers; and a command that the Bailiff and Commonalty of Tenterden should contribute with the Barons, each according to his means, to the service of ships for the many when required so to do. And that all pleadings should be in the court before the Bailiff of Tenterden, or in the court of the Cinque Ports called Shipway.

Rye was no doubt glad to be relieved of a portion of its burdens, by its more prosperous neighbour Tenterden. Later on (8 Henry VII), a composition was entered into between the two towns for apportioning the services to be rendered, and the payments to be made by each. The next corporate change, at Tenterden, took place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when that sovereign added to its importance by substituting a Mayor for a Bailiff; and from that time until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, its corporation under the charter of Queen Elizabeth was styled, "The Mayor, Jurats, and Commons of the Town and Hundred of Tenterden" (which included part of Ebony), John Hales being its first Mayor. The maces and seals of the Corporation should be inspected. There is a bailiff's seal (brass), also two mayor's seals (one silver and the other brass). The Corporate seal is an elaborate one, and bears the arms of

the Cinque Ports, and a figure of St. Mildred with a coronet, also a shield with the family arms (as Boys supposed) of the Pitlesden family, who presented the seal to the Corporation.

The Parish Registers date from the reign of Henry VIII (1544), and appear to have been re-copied in the reign of Elizabeth (1599).

When Henry VIII became enamoured of the gay and accomplished Ann Boleyn, he paid frequent visits to Hever Castle, and on one occasion he visited Tenterden. During his reign "a marvellous, abominable, and seditious sermon" was preached in Tenterden upon one Easter Wednesday, and an information was laid by certain of the inhabitants and presented to the Privy Council, who gave directions for the arrest of the priest. This sermon was possibly against the supremacy of the King. I have been unable to trace any more about either the priest or the sermon.

On the 2nd of May, 1511, six men and four women (most of them from Tenterden) appeared before Archbishop Warham at Knole, and abjured their errors, ten in number; and later in the day two other inhabitants did the same. By way of penance, the Archbishop enjoined them to wear on their clothes, until dispensed with, the badge of a fagot in flames, and in procession at their own parish church, and in the Cathedral at Canterbury, they were directed to carry a fagot on their shoulders, as a public confession that they deserved burning.

A Free Grammar School was founded here, by an ancestor of Sir Henry Heyman, which was endowed by the Rev. William Marshall in the reign of Henry VIII, and subsequently by John Mantel. The income of these endowments is now applied towards the support of the National School.

Halden Park at this time belonged to Sir Edward Guldeford, and was enlarged by the enclosure of some adjoining lands in Tenterden. Lambarde returns it as disparked in his time.

I must say a few words about Smallhythe and its chapel, situate within the borough of Dumborne, in the southern extremity of Tenterden, near the Rother. Like Tenterden Church, we have no reliable authority as to when and by

whom this chapel was built. Kilburne says it is supposed to have been founded by one Shepherde. It was possibly erected for the accommodation of the inhabitants there, who had to keep it in repair. We are told that the upper part of the road leading from Tenterden to Smallhythe was known as Broad-Tenterden, and at one time formed the most populous part of it. This chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and licensed by a faculty from Archbishop Warham (May 5, 1509), on the petition of the inhabitants, on account of the distance from the parish church, the badness of the roads, and periodical floods. In this faculty (on the eve of the Reformation) there is a grant of forty days' indulgence to all who should contribute towards the support of the chapel and chaplain. The right to present to it was at first vested in the Vicar of Tenterden, but it is now enjoyed by the householders of Dumborne. The chaplain (now incumbent) is maintained by the rent arising from a small farm, and in bygone times a room was erected over the farmhouse for his residence. There appears to have been a haven at one time at Smallhythe, for we find a precept from Edward III to the bailiff complaining that the masters and mariners of ships coming there cast the lastage of their vessels into the port, whereby the passage had become so narrow that ships could not enter. The sea came up here as late as the reign of Henry VIII; as a faculty was granted, in 1509, to bury in the ancient chapel yard at Smallhythe the bodies of those who were cast by shipwreck on the sea-shore.

Amongst the few records possessed by the Corporation, is a minute book, in which passing events appear to have been entered in chronological order. Here we find this entry: "6 Henry VIII [A.D. 1514-5], the which year Smalithe was burnt on the last day of July." Did the fire include the chapel, which had only been erected six years? About thirty-five years after the fire, and in the reign of Edward VI, interrogatories were issued (which may be seen amongst the papers of the Court of Augmentation) to ascertain whether this was a chapel of ease or not, its distance from Tenterden, and other particulars.

About ten witnesses were examined, and the result of their evidence may be thus summed up:—

They all agreed that it was not a chapel of ease. According to one witness, there were then sixty “housesing people” in the hamlet, eighty according to another, and 100 according to a third. That there was no haven there, save only a creek of salt water, frequented only by lighters to fetch wood; though a little pinnacle of the King’s had been brought there to be repaired (*thus connecting Tenterden with the Cinque Ports and Royal Navy*). That mass had been said in the chapel for the last two years by one Peter Hall; and no other sacraments administered but mass, matins, even song, holy-bread, and holy-water, all which was done with the license of the vicar; that lands called chapel lands, including a mortuary-garden, had been left for the support of a priest.

Within a few months of this inquiry, I find amongst the particulars for grants, one to two brothers, Robert and John King, of London, merchant tailors, of “the late free chapel called Smallhythe,” then vacant. “The lead, lights, and advowson excepted.” This sale appears to have been effected about the time the chantries were sold, but I am rather in a fog as to this. If it was, then it is obvious that a fresh trust must have been created, based on the principles of the Reformed Church. It is now a separate ecclesiastical district.

I must hasten on; the threatened invasion during the reign of Elizabeth, first by the Roman Catholics, with the sanction of Pope Pius V, with a view to overthrow the Queen’s government, and afterwards by the Spaniards, led to the mustering, arming, and training of the inhabitants of Tenterden, as a limb of the Cinque Ports, and they had to provide twenty-four men and four horses. A beacon or fire signal was hung at the top of the church, on a pole eight feet long. It resembled an iron kettle. Watchmen were stationed near it at night, while during the day a light horseman, called an hobiler, was in readiness to communicate with Cranbrook and the neighbouring stations. Muster rolls were also preserved, of the trained bands of the town and hundred.

The Corporation minute book, when recording the visit of Queen Elizabeth at Bartholomew-tide in 1571-2 to Rye, Hempsted, and Sissinghurst, makes no mention of Tenterden. Her Majesty visited the Weald on two or three occasions, since which time royal visits here have been few and far between.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, a landing of the supporters of Charles I took place at Rye (A.D. 1642), and orders were issued by the Parliament to intercept and seize the horses of all "malignants" that might be found in the neighbourhood; but the great Kentish rising did not take place until 1648.

The surveys of Crown lands, and possessions of the Church, which were ordered by the Commonwealth to be made with a view to a sale, included "the Seven Hundreds" (now the property of Viscount Cranbrook), and the rectory of Tenterden, let on lease to Sir Edward Hales, Bart. Amongst the royalists whose estates at Tenterden were sequestered, and who were heavily mulct for their loyalty, were those of the Colepepers, the Guldefords, the Argalls, Sir Peter Richards, and Sir Robert Pointz.

The manors of Morgue and Godden were still held together, and had passed from an Essex family named Argall (who held at this time Kenchill) to Sir John Colepeper. The Parliamentary Commissioners sold Sir John's interest in Morgue and Godden to his relative Sir Cheney Colepeper, and an interest attaches to the notice in these Parliamentary papers of a breach of the sea, whereby 156 acres of the Morgue lands were returned as "drowned lands," since the breaking in of the sea in Wittersham level; and that in four years (1644 to 1648) the water scots in the Morgue and Gatesden lands amounted to £1025, and there was but little hope of their returning to their former value, without great care and expense. The Parliamentary Commissioners, however, declined to make any allowance for these heavy scots, and the fine was assessed at £200.

Within two months of the restoration of Charles II (19 March, 1660) Tenterden Court Hall was burnt down, and the Corporation chest with its charters and ancient docu-

ments were destroyed. An exemplification of the charters was obtained in the reign of George III.

I promised before I closed this paper to refer to the Skeets family, who were influential clothiers in Tenterden during the seventeenth century, and carried on business for three generations at Westcross. By the kindness of the widow of the late Mr. Talbot, formerly of Tenterden, I have seen the lecture he delivered and the memorandum he made respecting this family. James Skeets was Mayor of Tenterden in 1643, and on two other occasions. There are entries in old waste books shewing the extent of the business he carried on. The factory business was not then known, and the making of cloth was a domestic employment. John Tylden was another influential clothier at that time at Tenterden, and carried on business as you enter Tenterden from Cranbrook. The cloth made was despatched to London, and to the neighbouring fairs. Most of the leading clothiers were also graziers; the Skeets held Morgue under the Colepepers. The leading shopkeeper at this time was Susan Butler; she was a general dealer, and had a well-stocked shop.

By the end of the eighteenth century the manufacture of iron and cloth in the Weald had ceased; the former trade was transferred to Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, etc., and the latter to Leeds, Bradford, etc.; and as to the land, its original and peculiar tenures had been converted or abolished.

From its earliest history we rarely meet with personal servitude in this locality, and when we do it is of the mildest form; the reason is obvious. It was first known as a forest, and it was the last portion of the shire that was brought into cultivation, and this was effected when civilization was making rapid advances, when

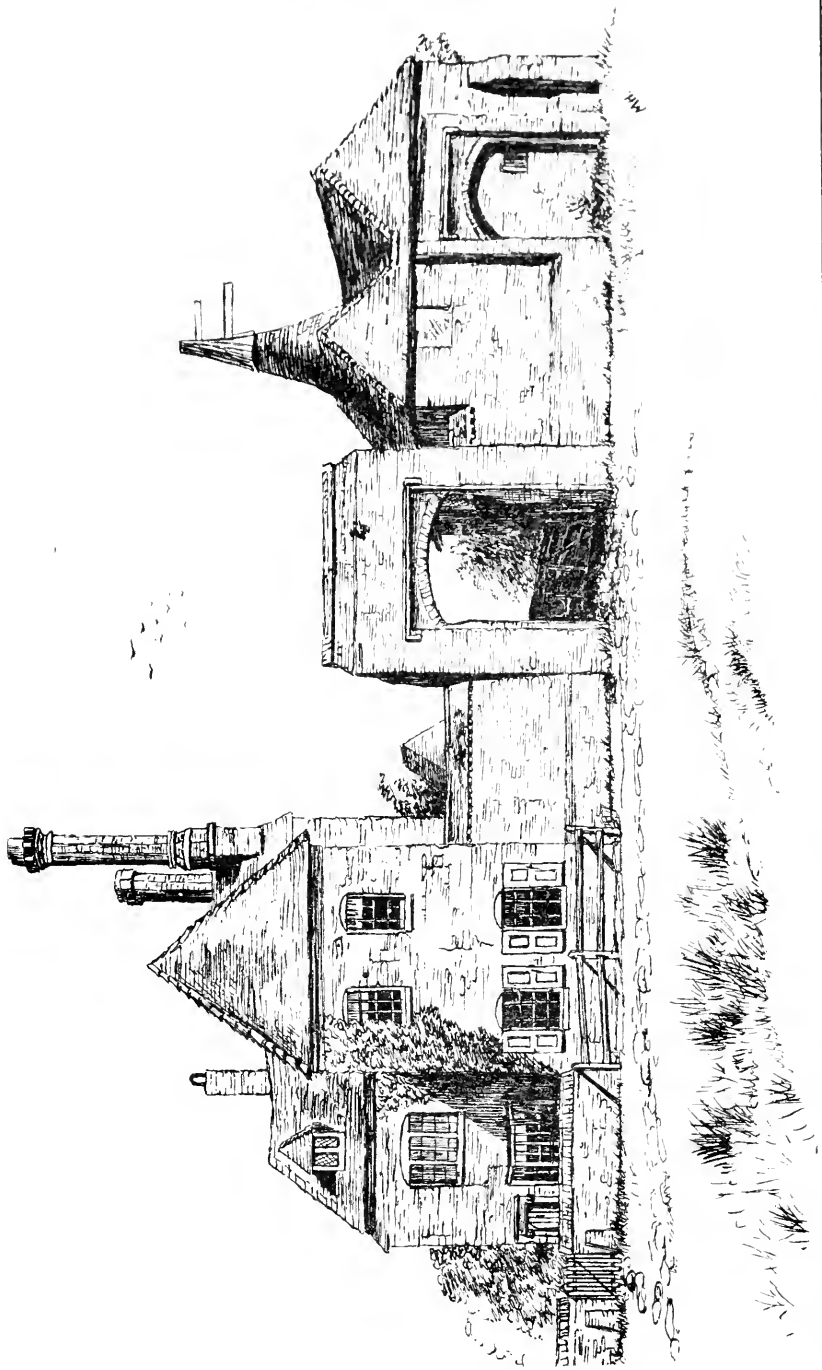
“ Custom in Kent, encouraging the brave,
Distinguished well the brother from the slave.”

The inhabitants of the Weald were amongst the earliest and foremost to expose the errors of the Romish Church, notwithstanding the sanguinary laws passed against the Lollards; and with the aid of the Flemish clothiers, they fostered

the Reformation. Zeal sometimes carried them beyond discretion, for amongst the prominent leaders of Wat Tyler's rebellion were men from Tenterden and Smalhythe. Richard Owen of Tenterden was one of those who were excepted from the general pardon; and as might be expected, this district supplied its full quota of the followers of Jack Cade.

In Archbishop Laud's return to Charles I of the state of his diocese, under Tenterden he says:—"There are some refractory people here, but, by the aid of the archdeacon, I hope to keep them in order."

Though I have not nearly exhausted my subject, I fear I have exhausted your patience. I have given you, from the best materials I could collect, a hasty sketch of Tenterden in bygone times, and I have only to express my hope that modern Tenterden may be prosperous, and its inhabitants happy. A few years ago it gave a title to Charles Abbot, a native of Canterbury and Chief Justice of England, created Lord Tenterden in the year 1827; and as an incentive to the rising generation, I will conclude in the words of a late distinguished member of our Society:—"Lord Tenterden's career will prove to future generations that in England the most lowly born may attain the highest honours by the exercise of industry, application, patience, and intelligence."



TENTERDEN PLACE; formerly the residence of the Hales Family.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE HALES FAMILY.

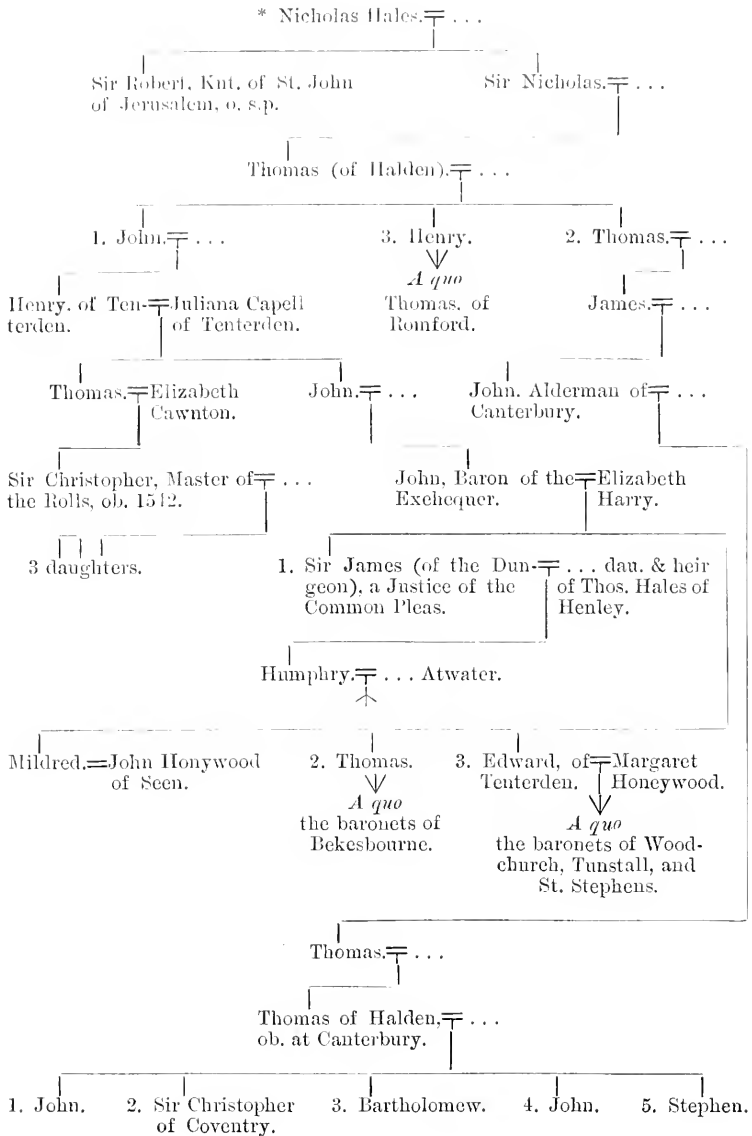
BY THE REV. R. COX HALES, M.A.

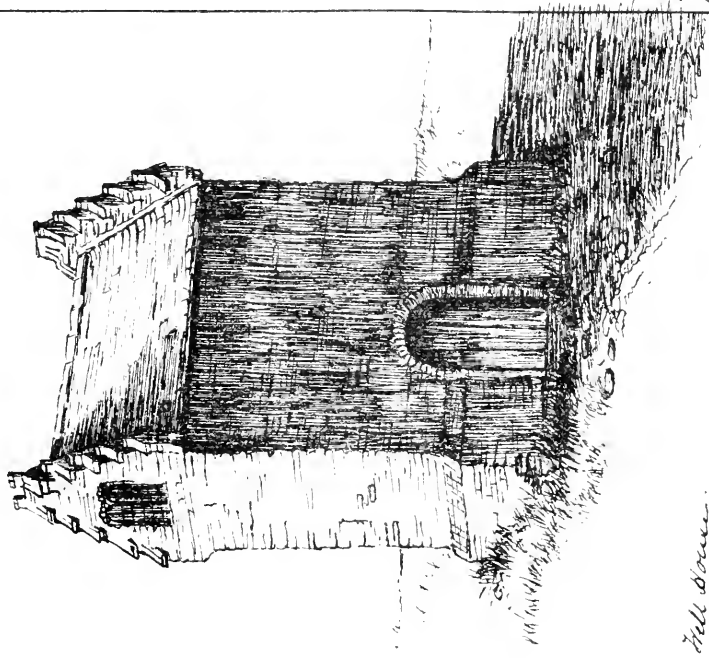
ACCORDING to the most reliable information which I have been able to obtain, the original ancestor of the family was Tonne, Lord of Hale and Luceby, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Among his descendants there is no one calling for particular notice till we come to Sir Robert de Hales, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, in the reign of Edward III; Admiral of the King's Fleet, and Treasurer of the King's Exchequer, in the fourth year of Richard II. The hard fate which befell him is well known. During the rebellion of Wat Tyler, when the King, who had previously been fortified in the Tower, was induced to go out and meet the insurgents, the rebels broke into the fortress and pillaged it; beheading Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, (who had abused them as "shoeless ribalds,") Sir Robert de Hales, the Treasurer, and others whom they found there.

Sir Robert de Hales appears to have died childless, and the family was represented by his brother, Sir Nicholas Hales, whose grandson, John Hales, built Hales Place, Tenterden. Among his descendants was Sir Christopher Hales, Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls, in the reign of Henry VIII; he died in 1542.

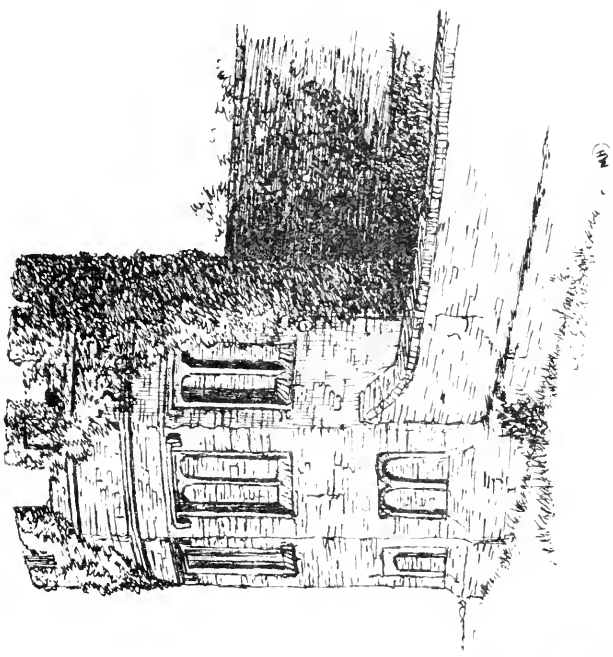
Thomas Hales, brother of the above-mentioned

John Hales, was the ancestor of the Coventry branch of the family.* His descendant, John Hales, was





Hill House.



North Western View of Garden House.

W. H. Mason & Sons, Photo Engrs. Ltd.

AT TENTERDEN PLACE.

created a baronet 25 Aug. 1660. This branch of the family being, as I believe, quite extinct; and having, moreover, no particular connection with Kent, I here leave, and go on to the Woodchurch and Bekesbourne branches.

Sir John Hales, great-grandson of the original builder of Hales Place, was a baron of the Exchequer, and lived at the Dungeon—now the Dane John—Canterbury.

His second son, Thomas Hales, of Thanington, and his third son, Edward Hales, of Tenterden, were the ancestors of the Bekesbourne and Woodchurch branches respectively.

Sir Robert Hales, great-grandson of Thomas Hales, of Thanington, was created a baronet 12 July 1660. His descendants are all extinct, so I will leave this branch also; although there were several persons of note among this family, one of whom was Stephen Hales, well known for his researches and experiments on plants. Liebig says, "They remain to this day as a pattern of an excellent method, and are unsurpassed in the domain of vegetable physiology."

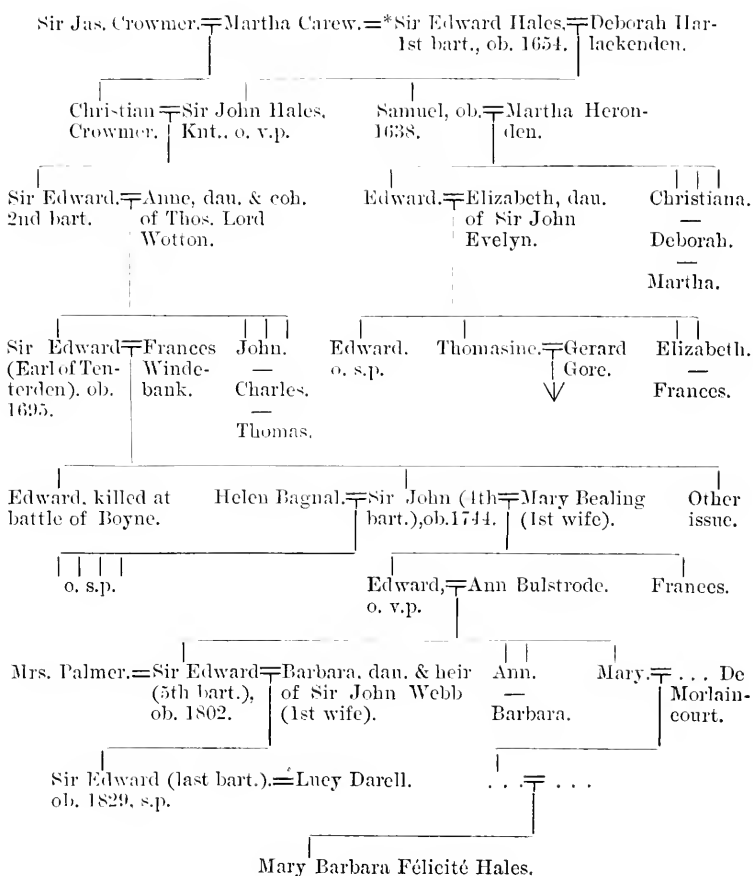
I proceed, then, with the ancestry of the first Sir Edward Hales, of Woodchurch.

Edward Hales, the third son of Baron Hales, was married to Margaret, daughter of John Honeywood, of Seen, by whom he had a numerous family. His two eldest sons (namely, John Hales, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester; and Edward Hales, of Chilham, who married Mary, daughter of Stephen Ford, of Tenterden) having both died issueless, his third son, William Hales, of Tenterden, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Johnson, of Fordwich, became his heir.

There were also two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth; married, respectively, to Sir Thomas Honeywood, of Elmstead, and William Austen, of Tenterden.

William Hales, of Tenterden, had by his wife Elizabeth three sons, Edward (of whom presently); William of Bowley and Chilston; and Richard of Hunsdon. The pedigree will be found on pages 75-77.

Sir Edward Hales,* Knt., the eldest son of William and Elizabeth Hales, of Tenterden, was created a baronet 29 June 1611. He married, firstly, Deborah,





SIR EDWARD HALES,
of Woodchurch in the County of Kent
Created a Baronet 29th June 1611.
From the Original Picture in the Collection of
James Wadmore Esq^r

London: Published for the Proprietor by W.H. Carpenter 53, Lower Marsh Street

Nov^r 25th 1822

daughter and heiress of Martin Harlackenden, of Woodchurch, in the county of Kent. At the time of her father's death she was aged only one year and three months; consequently it may be presumed that there were great accumulations during her minority. By this marriage, Sir Edward acquired the Woodchurch estates and was styled "Lord of Woodchurch." He married, secondly, Martha, daughter of Sir Matthew Carew, and relict of Sir James Cromer, Knt., of Tunstall, Kent. By his first marriage Sir Edward had two sons, both of whom predeceased him. Sir John Hales, Knt., the elder son, married Christiana, daughter of Sir James Cromer, Knt., of Tunstall. By these three marriages the father and son acquired, in addition to their Tenterden property, very considerable estates at Woodchurch and Tunstall, and to them might be applied—*parvis componere magna*—the well-known distich respecting the Hapsburgs:

" Bella gerant alii tu felix Austria nube."

Their great possessions were, however, dissipated in the wars of the Stuarts, as the sequel will prove.

Sir Edward Hales had by his first marriage a second son, Samuel Hales, for whom Sir Edward purchased the lands of his younger brother, William Hales, of Bowley and Chilston.

Samuel Hales married Martha, daughter of Stephen Heronden, of Staple Inn, Middlesex; who was, I believe, of an old Kentish family, formerly seated at Benenden and Biddenden. At his death Samuel Hales was seised of lands in the parishes of Preston, Luddenham, Davington, Faversham, and Owre in Kent. He died at Davington, 13 June 1638, and left behind him a son and heir, Edward

Hales, (who was aged eight years, one month, and twenty-eight days at his father's death,) and also three daughters, Christiana, Deborah, and Martha.

This Edward Hales, who is generally called Edward Hales of Chilston, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Evelyn, of Lee Place, Godstone, M.P. for Bletchingley. By this marriage he had a son, Edward, and three daughters, Thomasine, Elizabeth, and Frances. Thomasine married Gerard Gore, Esq., of Tunstall, and an inscription to her memory may be seen in Tunstall Church. Edward, the only surviving son, died issueless, and then the line became extinct. His widowed mother, Elizabeth, and her three daughters all joined, 28 Jan. 1698, in a deed of sale whereby the estates were diverted from the family.

I may note, in passing, that the branch of the Evelyns into which Edward Hales married, seems, like the Hales' to have dissipated their family property. The two families lived in great intimacy with each other; some of the children of Edward Hales and Elizabeth Evelyn were baptized at Godstone, as the registers shew; while only one son, Edward, was baptized at Boughton Malherbe. Sir John Evelyn, Knt., by his will, dated 20 April 1663, amongst other gifts, devises as follows:—

“To my good son-in-law, Edward Hayles (*sic*) of Boughton Malherb, in the county of Kent, Esquire, £40 for mourning for himself and wife.” This I suppose was all he could afford. The money spent on elections, and the civil wars, had doubtless reduced his exchequer.

The celebrated Evelyn, author of “*Silva*,” appears to have visited Chilston in 1666. In his *Diary* (Bray's Edition) he says:—

May 8, 1666. "Went to visit my cousin Hales at a sweetly watered place at Chilston, near Bocton." As Edward Hales, the son and heir, was baptized 20 March 1666, there probably were great rejoicings and festivities about this period, whereat so noted a person as Evelyn of Sayes Court would undoubtedly be exceedingly welcome. That he was upon very intimate terms with Edward Hales is pretty clear. I may here introduce an extract from the "Book of Expences" kept by George Glanville, Esq., brother-in-law of the author of "Silva:"—

	£	s.	d.
April 2. 169 $\frac{1}{2}$. Payd for going to see my cousin Hales...	00	02	00
July 4. 169 $\frac{3}{4}$. Frank, servant to Chilson	05	00	00
Aug. 14. Spent in my journey to Chilson	03	14	0
Given to Mary	00	02	6
Given to James	00	01	0
Oct. 21. Kent, the housekeeper's journey to Chilson ...	00	10	9
Dec. 1. Frank charges from Chilson.....	10	00	0
1694.			
Nov. 9. Sir Tho ^s Hales' man	00	2	6
1694-5.			
Jan. 3. Betty Hales' silk stockings.....	00	12	0
Father Hales' tobacco	00	04	0
Jan. 17. Mr. Hales' man for venison	0	5	0
Feb. 8. Sir Tho ^s Hales' man	0	1	0
Mar. 25. Sir Tho ^s Hales' man	0	1	6
June . Sir T. H. Gardiners	0	2	0

When the hospitable owner of Chilston died, so profusely hospitable as to leave his family in difficulties, I do not exactly know, but it was evidently about 1697. Here I must leave them, and go on to speak more minutely respecting the baronet's family.

The old Sir Edward Hales, like many grandfathers, seems to have been somewhat jealous of the young heir who was to succeed him ; and not the less so from the contrariety of their opinions. Let us transport

ourselves back to the year 1648, when King Charles I was a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle. Young Edward Hales, who had married Lady Anne, daughter of Lord Wotton, seems upon a sudden impulse to have taken up the cause of the King; his vanity being flattered by an idea of the great results likely to follow from his doing so.

Referring to the trustworthy statements of Clarendon, we find (vol. vi.) that there were at this time some commotions in Kent, and one Mr. L'Estrange, who had been taken prisoner by the Parliament, and by a court of law condemned to die, contrived to ingratiate himself with the weak young Edward Hales. L'Estrange had been set at liberty at the end of the war, as one no longer dangerous; but he retained his old affection, and more remembered the cruel usage he had received than the fact that he had got off scot-free. "He had," says Clarendon, "a great friendship with a young gentleman, Mr. Hales, who lived in Kent, and was married to a lady of noble birth and fortune, he being heir to one of the greatest fortunes in that country; but was to expect the inheritance from an old severe grandfather, who for the present kept the young couple from running into any excess. The mother of the lady being of as strict and sour a nature as the grandfather, and both of them so much of the Parliament party that they were not willing that any part of their estates should be hazarded for the King. At the house of this Mr. Hales, L'Estrange was when the report did first arise that the fleet would presently declare for the King, and those seamen who came on shore talked as if the City of London would join with them. This drew many gentlemen of the



Sir Edward Hales

From the Original at Sir Edw^d Hales near Canterbury.

Engraved by J. Smith del. J. G. Kneller sculp.

country to visit the ships, and they returned more confirmed of the truth of what they had heard. Good fellowship was a vice generally spread over that country, and this young great heir, who had been always bred amongst his neighbours, affected that which they were best pleased with, and so his house became a rendezvous for those who delighted in that exercise and all men's mouths were full of the general hatred which the whole kingdom had against the Parliament and the army."

Mr. L'Estrange observed, by the good company that came to the house, that the affections of many in that large and populous country were for the King. So he began to tell Mr. Hales that though his grandfather did in his heart wish the King well, yet his carriage had been such, in conjunction with the Parliament, that he had more need of the King's favour than of his grandfather's to be heir of that great estate; and that certainly nothing could be more acceptable to his grandfather, or more glorious to him, than to be the instrument of both; and therefore advised him to put himself at the head of his own country, which would willingly be led by him, and that so doing he should have a great share in the honour of restoring the King.

The weak young man fell into the snare, and being seconded by his wife and by the company that frequented the house, he took up an enormous sum of money, £80,000, (and we must remember what £80,000 must have been in those days,) in order to defray the expenses of raising a Kentish army. The extraordinary thing was his delivering himself blindly to the counsels of L'Estrange; and, as Clarendon here well remarks, "the young gentleman had not been enough conver-

sant with the affairs of the world to apprehend the hazard and danger of the attempt, and so referred himself and the whole business to be governed and conducted by one whom they believed by his discourse to be an able soldier.”

Maidstone was I believe appointed as their rendezvous, and immense numbers resorted thither on the appointed day. Whereupon Mr. L'Estrange made an address inveighing against the Parliament, and asserting—which he had no authority for doing—that his Majesty was willing to have a gentleman of their own country well known to them to be their general, and named Mr. Hales, who was then present. No questions were asked; but they one and all expressed their readiness to join, and to march as General Hales should direct. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hales, as General, made out the commissions, and after two more general gatherings, they agreed to keep together till they could march to London.

It is not difficult to imagine the effect which these tidings would have on the dominant Parliament. The gentlemen of Kent, indeed, who sat in the Parliament, utterly disbelieved and denied the facts asserted; and Sir Edward Hales, who was present, told them he was confident that his grandson could not be engaged in such an affair. But when it appeared that the meetings were continued, and the declarations published, together with the fact that young Hales was their general, the Parliament sent two or three troops of horse into Kent to suppress “that seditious insurrection,” as it was called; Sir Edward Hales now exercising himself with revilings, threats, and detestations of his grandson, who, he protested, should never be his heir.

All ended as might have been anticipated. It was not likely that a plain country gentleman, like young Hales, could be suddenly fitted to command the newly raised troops; or that such as they could cope with the Parliamentary veterans.

The new levies were plainly told by those who had the management of the King's affairs that Mr. Hales was not equal to his work; and the Earl of Norwich, better known as Lord George Goring, was sent to supersede him.

To quote again the language of Clarendon: "Mr. Hales, upon the news of another General to be sent thither, and upon the storms of threats and rage which fell upon him from his grandfather on the one side, and on his wife by her mother on the other side, and upon the conscience that he was not equal to the charge, though his affection was not in the least declined, found means to transport himself and his wife, together with his friend Mr. L'Estrange, into Holland, resolving, as soon as he had put his wife out of the reach of her mother, to return himself and to venture his person in the service which he could not conduct, which he did quickly after very heartily endeavour to do."

It is not necessary for me to trace further the fortunes of this misguided young man. He appears, about 1651, to have retired finally to France; and in 1654 he succeeded to his grandfather's title, but never resided in England, and died abroad.

I must now go on to his son and successor, Edward Hales, third baronet, who was born in 1645. He is very much mixed up with contemporary history, and was held in especial favour by James II.

Perhaps the most remarkable incident in his life is

the trial, in which he pleaded the King's dispensing power, for having neglected to take the Sacrament after receiving a military commission. A mock action was brought against him by one Godden, his servant, to recover a penalty of £500, and Sir Edward being convicted at Rochester Assizes, moved the case into the King's Bench, and a majority of the judges, eleven to one, decided that the King might for reasons of State lawfully dispense with penal statutes in particular cases. For a full and particular account of this case I may refer to Lord Macaulay's *History* and also to Evelyn's *Diary*.

He continued to advance in Royal favour, and was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, a Lord of the Admiralty, and a Privy Councillor, and was in constant attendance on King James II. When that monarch visited Oxford, in 1687, particular notice was taken of his eldest son, Edward Hales, Gentleman Commoner of University College, fuller details of which will be found in Antony à Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

This young man, who seems to have been of unusual promise, was afterwards killed at the Battle of the Boyne.

The connection of Sir Edward Hales with King James's flight and abdication is well known. He brought a hackney coach and went away with James, when that monarch flung the Great Seal into the Thames, and so travelled with him to Elmley Ferry, near Sheerness, where a hoy was waiting. Had they sailed immediately they might have got safely across the Channel, but the master of the vessel refused to weigh without more ballast, and thus a tide was lost and the vessel could not float before midnight.

By this time the news of the King's flight had

travelled down the Thames, and the rude fishermen of the Kentish coast viewed the hoy with suspicion and with cupidity. Fifty or sixty boatmen, animated at once by hatred of Popery and by love of plunder, boarded the hoy, just as she was about to make sail. The passengers were told that they must go on shore and be examined by a magistrate. The King's appearance excited suspicion. "It is Father Petre," cried one ruffian; "I know him by his lean-faced jaws." "Search the hatchet-faced old Jesuit," became the general cry. He was rudely pulled and pushed about. His money and his watch were taken from him. He had about him his coronation ring, and some other trinkets of great value; but these escaped the search of the robbers, who were, indeed, so ignorant of jewellery that they took his diamond buckles for bits of glass.

At length the prisoners were put on shore and carried to an inn. A crowd had assembled to see them; and James, though disguised by a wig of different shape and colour from that which he usually wore, was at once recognised. For a moment the rabble seemed to be overawed, but the exhortations of their chiefs revived their courage, and the sight of Sir E. Hales, whom they well knew and bitterly hated, inflamed their fury. His park was in the neighbourhood, and at that very moment a band of rioters was employed in pillaging his house and shooting the deer.

Sir Edward Hales was imprisoned in Maidstone jail for about a year, and then rejoined James II in France. He was impeached by the House of Commons, as appears by their journals, 26 Oct. 1689, and was adjudged a traitor. He died in 1695, and is buried at St. Sulpice, in Paris.

Understanding that there was a monument erected to his memory, I took the liberty of applying to the present curé of that church, M. Meritan, who obligingly informs me that the church having been entirely rebuilt since 1695, the monument, if ever there was one, no longer exists.

Before finally taking leave of Sir Edward, I may mention that King James II created him Earl of Tenterden and Viscount Tunstall—titles which were not recognized by William and Mary. The patent thereof is in the possession of my relative, Miss M. B. F. Hales, lately of Hales Place, Canterbury, who obligingly shewed it to me there, in 1879.

The third baronet was succeeded by his second surviving son, Sir John Hales. Of him I have very little to say, except that he was offered a peerage by George I, but declined it, because he was not allowed to claim the Earldom of Tenterden. He died, after a somewhat strange life, in 1744, and was buried at Tunstall.

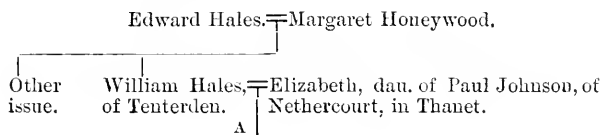
His grandson, the fifth baronet, Sir Edward Hales, of Woodchurch, succeeded him and died in 1802; and he was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward Hales, sixth and last baronet, who married in 1789 Lucy, daughter of Henry Darell of Calehill. When he died issueless, in 1829, the baronetcy became extinct, and his extensive estates devolved eventually upon his great-niece, Mary Barbara Félicité, granddaughter of his sister, Madame de Morlaincourt, whose son assumed the name of Hales.

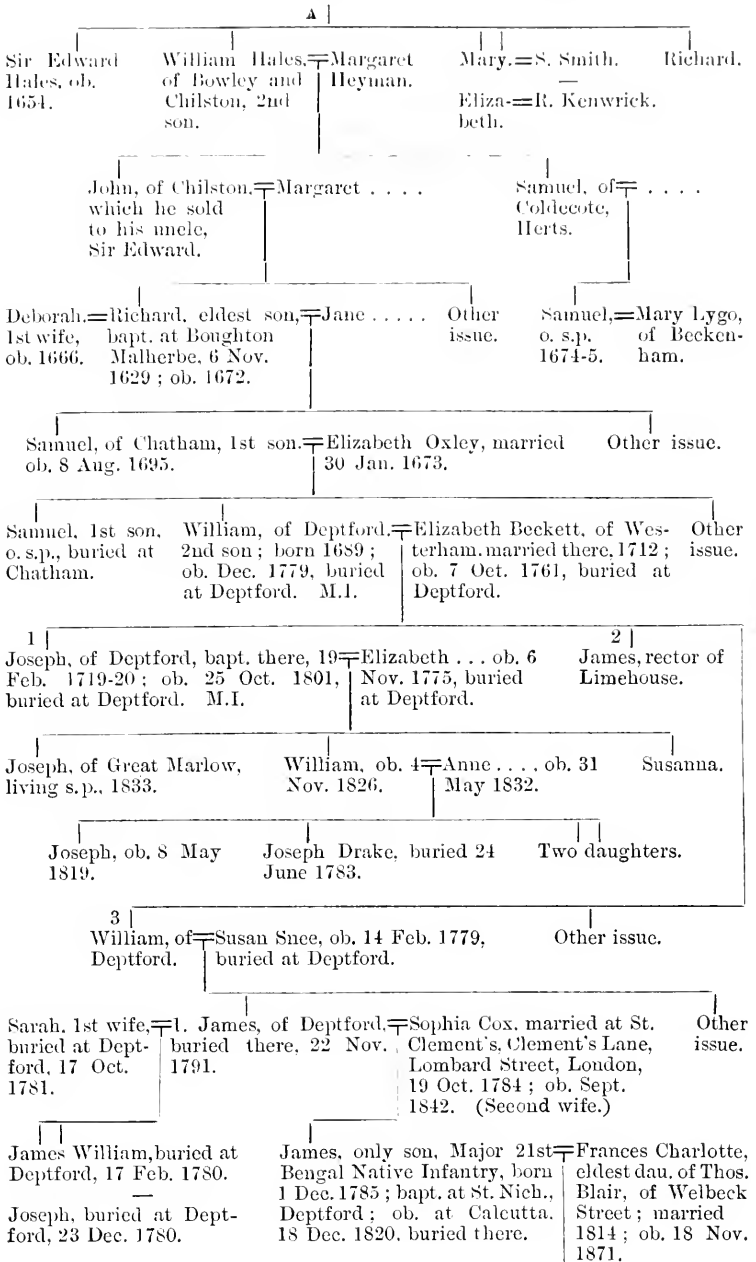
It may not be out of place to record, that although the immediate male descendants of the first baronet are all deceased, the old family, which was settled for centuries in the neighbourhood of Tenterden, is not ex-

tinct, but is now represented by the humble individual who writes this paper.

The first baronet had two brothers, the elder of whom, William Hales of Bowley and Chilston (a place now owned by Aretas Akers-Douglas, Esq., M.P., a member of our Society), was married to Margaret, daughter of Ralph Heyman, of Tenterden. His elder son John, being impecunious, sold those estates to the baronet's family. The descendants of William Hales, of Bowley and Chilston, subsequently became so much reduced, that Samuel Hales, his great-grandson (who seems to have visited at Hales Place in early life), was obliged to go to sea, as a ship's carpenter. He died at sea, on board H.M.S. "Suffolk" in 1695. Subsequently, the fortunes of this branch of the family considerably revived, and Major James Hales, my father, was of the opinion that this Samuel was a descendant of Samuel Hales, of Chilston, a son of the first baronet, Sir Edward. A rigid examination shews that this is not so. For the sake of my children, I have had the most searching inquiry made, and the result of it proves that we are descended in a direct line from William Hales, of Bowley and Chilston, next surviving brother of the first baronet Sir Edward Hales.

The pedigree of this branch of the family has been officially investigated by the present Chester Herald (Mr. C. Murray Lane), who is the Registrar of the College of Arms. He certifies that the following sketch of it is correct:—





B			
Esther Phillips, dau. of Thos. Williams, of Cowley Grove, Uxbridge: married 21 April 1846: ob. 27 Feb. 1847.	Richard Cox Hales, rector of Woodman-cote, Sussex; only surviving son & heir; born 29 Sept. 1817; living, 1881.	Ada Young, dau. of Jas. Fredk. Elton (H.M. 40th Regiment), married 10 Aug. 1871.	Other issue, died young.
Edward Bouverie Pusey, Commander, R.N.	Esther Elliott Cox Hales, born 14 Feb. 1847; married 28 June 1870.	James Elton Hales, born 1872. — Richard Waite Cox Hales, born 1874.	Ada Matilda Mary Hales, born 24 Dec. 1878.

WILL OF SIR EDWARD HALES (FIRST BARONET).

(Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice.)

IN the Name of God Amen I Sr Edward Hales of Tunstall in the Countie of Kent Knight and Baronett being in the threescore and fifteenth yeare of my age And in reasonable healthe praised be God for the same And knowing (though not how soone) that I must dye Doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge First I bequeathe my Soule to Allmightie God wholly relyeing on his sure Mercies in Christ Jesus my Lord and onlie Saviour for a ioyfull Resurrection And my Bodye I desire may be decentlie interred in the Parish Church of Tunstall aforesaid without any pompe or ceremonies at all no Funerall sermon no vaine com'emoracoon no Invitation Strangers or Friends farr of but such friends onlie as are neare at hand my honest neighbours of the Parish of Tunstall aforesaid and servants No Escutcheons or vanity of heraulds only forty Escutcheons to be provided within a monthe after my decease and disposed to freinds as my Executor shall thinke fitt Item I give to the Poore of the Parish of Tenterden the sume of twentie pounds and to the poore of the severall parishes of Tunstall aforesaid Chart next Sutton Vallence and Ebbony the sume of tenne pounds the Parish to be paied to the Church Wardens and other the Overseers of the Poore there respectively within halfe a year after my decease to be by them or the greater part of them in eache parish respectively with the assent of the Maior of Tenterden aforesaid for that time being for the said parishes of Tenterden and Ebbony and wth the assent of the Incumbent and lawfull Ministere of the other Parishes of Tunstall and Chart next Sutton Vallence respectivelie distributed to the honest poore persons there And not to such as inhabitt or dwell in cottages illegalie erected on wastes or in the high waies or live idly by freeboothing begging filching or stealing or otherwise disorderlie in their lives the weeke before Christmas next after the payment thereof Item I will and give to Anne my loving

Daughter or Granddaughter wife of Edward Hales my grandsonne and only sonne of Sr John Hales Knight my sonne deceased by Dame Christian his wife one of the foure daughters and coheires of Sr James Cromer late of Tunstall aforesaid Knight deceased being one of the foure daughters and coheires of Thomas Lord Wotton Baron of Marley deceased by Dame Mary his wife one of the foure daughters and coheires of Sir Arthur Throckmorton late of Paulesperry in the Countie of Northampton Knight deceased my best Jewell at her choyce my chaine of pearles and all other the pearles which are in her or the said Edward Hales her husband his custodie by the delivery of Mary Mabb late the wife of George Hyndly deceased and now the wife of John Roberts the number whereof are specified in a paper under my handwriting kept with them. Item I will and give to Edward Hales my grandsonne alsoe and sonne of my sonne Samuell Hales deceased by Martha his wife sole daughter and heire of Stephen Heronden late of Staple Inne in the County of Middlesex Esq^r deceased being otherwise well provided for from mee (if he be well dealt withall and a iust account made him by his Guardian in Soceage) an hundred pounds at his age of foure and twenty yeares to be bestowed in plate and then to be delivered vnto him as a further remembrance from me. Item I will and give unto Christian and Deborah my grandchildren and daughters of my said sonne Samuell Hales the sune of Five hundred pounds apeece (if in my lifetime I shall not have given or secured to be given the like su^me or more to the said Christian and Deborah or either of them) that then the legacie now hereby intended to be given to such of them to cease and be voide at the severall daies of their marriage or at their severall ages of two and twentie yeares which shall first happen respectively (their said marryages being with the full consent and likeinge of my Executor my very loving friend and kinsman John Austen of Bexley Esq^{re} hereafter named And the said Edward Hales their brother And the survivors or survivor of them Provided alwaies that before any payment or delivery of the said hundred pounds in plate to the said Edward Hales and payment of the said Five hundred pounds apeece to the said Christian and Deborah or either of them as aforesaid my said Executor be firstfully discharged and released of and from any Bond or Bonds or other securitie which I the said Sr Edward Hales and the said Sir John Hales my sonne or either of vs ioyntly or severallie have formerlie entred into in the Ecclesiasticall Court at Canterburie together wth their Mother or as suretie for her or on her behalfe or at her request or otherwise vpon her takeing Letters of Administrac^on of the goods and chattels of the said Samuell Hales her late husband my sonne deceased and for truly administring and payment of their portions allotted by the said Court (which are six hundred and thirty pounds apeece to the said Christian and Deborah and either of them and twenty pounds to the said Edward Hales their brother out of the goods and chatels of the said Samuell Hales their Father) as by the Records of the said Court may more plainlie appeare And further Provided alsoe that my said Executor be like-

wise fully satisfied and paid all the rent and arrearages of rent now due to mee and arreare and unpaid being three thousand and three pounds at the Feast of St. Michaell last 1651 out of which the taxes by me payable according to order of the new yearly amount have not bene deemed to be deducted And which shalbe more due to mee arreare and vnpaid at the time of my deathe from theire Mother or her now husband or whomsoever issueing and going out of a messuage and lands called Bellaviewe and the Demeasnes of the Manor of Willopp and other lands in the said County of Kent by me voluntarilie settled and stated by Deed or Deeds vpon my said sonne Samuell Hales and his heires males And by mee then reserved out of the same payable halfe yearly during my life according to the true intent and meaning of the said Deed or deeds by me voluntarily made as aforesaid together with damages for non paiement of the said rent at the time for paiement thereof when it was due and payable Item whereas William Barham my late servant is by mee made the Keeper of my chiefe and mansion house at Tenterden aforesaid And hath alsoe the custodie and care of my goods and household stuff in my said house committed to him And is by me there employed in collecting my rents oversight of my Estate in those parts and in the Marsh and other affaires of mine thereabouts in the Wold of Kent and in the Marshe wherein if the said Edward Hales my Executor and heire or those which shall inherit my said house and lands in Tenterden aforesaid &c. shall not thinke fitt to employ him in such kind of service as I have done and now doe and vpon those or like tearmes or condic'ons then I will and give to the said William Barham the sume of tenne pounds yearlie to be paid to him halfe yearlie by my Executor out of my personall Estate at the Feasts of the Annunciacion of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Michaell the Archangell by equall portions during his naturall life The first payment thereof to beginne at that Feast of the aforesaid Feaste next after his being discharged from keeping my said house and goods and other imployments and not being imployed as aforesaid (which I wish should not be) hee carryeing and behaving himselfe honestlie and faithfully as (I conceive) he hath ever done towards me Item I will and give to John Grove and Clifton Hilton my servants and either of them twentie pounds apeece Item I will and give to every other of my meniall and covenant servants dwelling in my house at my deathe men maides and boyes to cache of them five Markes apeece to be paid within three monthes after my decease Item I will and give to my sister Kenwick and my sister Curtis being my sisters of whole blood twentie pounds apeece and to my sister Meriott and my sister Dowman being my sisters of halfe blood by my Mother only daughter of Paull Johnson late of Fordwich in the said Countie of Kent Esq^r deceased the sume of tenne pounds apeece to be by them bestowed in blacke or otherwise at theire pleasure to be paid within a monthe after my decease Item I make constitute and appoint the said Edward Hales my grandsonne and heire sonne of S^r John Hales Knight my some by Dame Christian his wife deceased sole

Executor of this my last Will and Testament Item I will and give to the sayd Edward Hales my sayd Executor and heire (my debts and legacies being paid and discharged) all my leases household stuffe and all my goods and chatels whatsoever Item I make and ordeine the said John Austen my kinsman Overseer of this my last Will and Testament And I will and give him as a remembrance of my love and kynd respecte towards him the sume of fortie pound to be paid within three monthes after my decease Item not having any lands convenient and fitting in my power freelic to dispose nor more then formerlic estated and settled and by this my Will hereafter given and disposed of I will and give to Edward Hales eldest sonne of the said Edward Hales sonne of Sr John Hales my sonne by the said Anne his wife my great grandsonne being six yeares old the eight and twentieth day of September last 1651 the sume of Twoe hundred pounds at his age of foure and twentie yeares And I will that after hee hath attained his age of Twelve yeares hee should have tenne pounds yearlie paid him for consideracon of the said twoe hundred pounds halfe yearlie at the Feaste of the Annunciacon of St. Mary the Virgin And St. Michaell the Archangell by equall portions the first paiement thereof to beginn at the Feast of the An'unciacon next after his said age of twelve yeares as a small remembrance of mee and to encourage him in learning his booke. Item I will and give to John Hales my great grandsonne alsoe and second sonne of the said Edward Hales by the said Anne his wife being three yeares old the second day of March last 1650 the sume of one hundred pounds at his age of foure and twentie yeares And I will that after hee hath attained the age of twelve yeares he should have five pounds yearlie paid him for consideracon of the said hundred pounds halfe yearlie at the Feaste of the Annunciacon of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michaell the Archangell by equall porcons the first payment thereof to beginne at the Feast of the Annunciacon next after his said age of twelve yeares as a small remembrance of mee and to encourage him in learning his booke Item I will and give to Charles Hales my great grandsonne likewise and third sonne of the sayd Edward Hales by the said Anne his wife being a yeare old the thirtieth day of December last 1650 the sume of one hundred pounds at his age of foure and twentie yeares And I will that after hee hath attained the age of twelve yeares hee should have five poundes yearlie paid him for consideracon of the said hundred pounds halfe yearlie at the Feaste of the Annunciacon of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michaell the Archangell by equall portions the first paiement thereof to beginn at the Feast of the Annunciacon next after his said age of twelve yeares as a small remembrance of mee and to encourage him in learning his Booke And if either the said Edward Hales John Hales and Charles Hales my said great grandsonnes die before theire said ages of foure and twentie yeares respectively then the legacy of him soe dyeing to be paid to the eldest of them then living at his age of foure and twentie yeares soe then the survivor of them after twelve yeares of age as aforesayd to have fiftene

pounds yearlie paid halfe yearlie at the Feaste of the Annunciacon of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangell as aforesaid for consideracon of the said three hundred poundes vntill payment thereof And if twoe of my said great grandsonnes should die before their said ages of foure and twentie yeares then the survivor to have twentie pounds yearlie paid him at the said Feasts of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangell as aforesaid for consideracon of the said foure hundred poundes vntill payment thereof And I hope that the said Edward Hales their Father will take care both of the Estate to be left to the said Edward Hales his eldest sonne wth improvement thereof and to provide convenient portions for the said John Hales and Charles Hales his youngest sonnes And what children else it shall please God to blesse withall and to bring them vp in the feare of God and good Litterature which I heartilie wish and much desire And soe I pray God blesse them all

Touching The Disposicon of all my mann^{ors} messuages rents Tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever I have First I doe hereby confirme all Estates of any mannors messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditam^{ts} wth the appurtenances whatsoever by mee formerlie made and executed by any Deed or Deeds to or to the vse of my said sonne S^r John Hales deceased and to his heires or to his heirs males And to or to the vse of the said Edward Hales my said grandsonne and sonne of the said S^r John Hales my sonne deceased vpon his marryage with the said Anne being one of the foure daughters and coheires of Thomas Lord Wotton aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning of the said Deed or Deeds respectuelie And whatsoever Mannors messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments wth the appurtenances I am now possessed of in lawe or Equitie or whereof I have the Reversion and not formerlie disposed of in a legall way I will give and bequeath the sayd Mannors messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever and the reversion and reuer^{sons} thereof to the said Edward Hales my said grandsonne my heire and Executo^r and sonne of my said sonne S^r John Hales deceased to be had to him during his naturall life And after his decease I will give and bequeath the said mannors messuages rents tithes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever And the reversion and Reversions thereof to Edward Hales before named my great grandsonne and eldest sonne of the said Edward Hales by the said Anne his wife and to the heires males of his body And if the sayd Edward Hales my great-grandsonne die without heires males of his body begotten then I will give and bequeath the said mannors messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever And the reversion and reversions thereof to the said John Hales my great grandsonne and second sonne of the said Edward Hales by the said Anne his wife And to the heires males of his body begotten And if the said John Hales die without heires males of his bodie then I will give and bequeath

the said manno^{rs} messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever And the reversion and reversions thereof to Charles Hales my greate grandsonne alsoe And third some of the said Edward Hales by the said Anne his wife and to the heires males of his Bodie And if the said Charles Hales dye without heires males of his body begotten then I will give and bequeath the said manors messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever And the reversion and reversions thereof to the next some and heire male of the body of the said Edward Hales some of Sr John Hales my sonne and to his heires males of his body begotten And soe if that next sonne die without heires males of his bodie then I will give and bequeath the said manors messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever and the rever'on and rever'ons thereof to every other the sonne of the said Edward Hales some of Sr John Hales my sonne deceased in seniority one after another and to the heires males of their bodies before given to Edward John and Charles sonnes of the said Edward Hales son of Sr John Hales my sonne And the heires males of their bodies begotten and if the said Edward Hales some of Sr John Hales my sonne dye without any heires males of his body begotten then I will give and bequeath the said manno^{rs} messuages rents tythes lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances whatsoever and the rever'on and rever'ons thereof to the right heires of the said Edward Hales some of Sr John Hales my sonne and to their heires for ever And whereas the sayd Edward Hales some of the said Sr John Hales my sonne was vpon his Father's deathe for lands holden in Capite by mee estated upon him at his Marriage and other lands descended to him from his Father (which came to him from Dame Deborah his grandmother whereof part held in Capite or Knight's service) served ward to the late King Charles for composicon of which his wardshipp I then presentlie paid twoe thousand pounds to his then Maiesties vse in the Court of Wards and Liveries And then entred Bond there with sureties (whereof my said kinsman John Austen was one) to pay more three thousand pounds at my deathe for which three thousand pounds (that I might disengage my Sureties in my lifetime) I compounded wth the then Masters of the Wards and Liveries to pay in full discharge thereof twoe thousand three hundred pounds which said sume of twoe thousand three hundred pounds was paid accordingly (the Wardshipp of the said Edward Hales being com'itted to the said Dame Christian his Mother my said kinsman John Austen his Godfather and myselfe) And a lease of his Father's said lands granted to the said com'ittees during his minoritie at the yearly rent of Three score six pounds thirteene shillings foure pence And whereas at the death of the said Dame Christian his Mother another Lease of her lands (where of parte holden of his then Ma^{ty} in Capite) was granted to my sayd kinsman John Austen and myselfe the surviving Com'ittees of the Wardshipp of the said

Edward Hales during his minoritye at the like yearlie rent of three score six pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence which said rents I have paid accordingly in the said Court of Wards and Liveries vntill and from St Michaell the Arch Angell one thousand six hundred fortie and five and further vntill the foure and twentieth Day of February following 1645 (it being then ordered by the then Parlyament that no more rents or payments should be made in the said Court of Wards and Liveries after the said foure and twentieth day of Februarie 1645) I doe now fully and whollie remitt to the sayd Edward Hales his sayd Wardshipp and all benefitt thereof which I might have had towards my reimbursinge what I have laied out and paid for him as aforesaid Item Whereas for the benefitt and advancement of the said Edward Hales sonne of the said Sr John Hales my sonnè deceased and out of my love and respect to him I have made my selfe tenant onlie for life in the chiefe part of my Estate whereby I cannot legallie make any Lease thereof to endure longer then my life yett I have taken upon mee to make some leases thereof And where I was tenant onlie by courtesie I have alsoe made Leases for some yeares yet enduring not for lesse rent than formerlie nor to the prejudice of the said Edward Hales or his heires or the said Anne his wife I doe hereby therefore desire the said Edward Hales and Anne his wife my sonne and daughter or grandsonne and granddaughter soe farr to respect mee and my actions tending to their good that such leases by mee made as aforesaid may not be questioned or avoided by them or either of them if the lessees of the said leases respectivelie shall willinglie take new leases for the tearme not expired of them the said Edward Hales and Anne his wife and either of them vpon the same tearmes and condicions being tendred vnto them. Touching the lands of the said Dame Deborah my late deare and loing wife deceased and grandmother of the said Edward Hales my heire and Executor sole Daughter and heire of Martin Herlackenden late of Woodchurch in the said County of Kent Esq^e by Deborah his wife one of the Daughters of Thomas Whetenhall of Peckham in the said Countie of Kent Esq^e deceased and afterwards wife of Sr Edward Waterhouse knight deceased And which by reason of the alteracon of the nature of Gavelkynd by Act of Parliament for the same discended and came wholly to the sayd Sr John Hales mine and her eldest sonne (whoe with my selfe vpon occasion sould part thereof lyeing in the Parishes of Petham Snaue and Lydd in Kent aforesaid) and from him discended vnto the said Edward Hales his only sonne I never challenged or had further interest in them in such part thereof as the said Dame Deborah was possessed of and not in jointure or otherwise given by Will for life to the said Deborah afterwards the Lady Waterhouse her mother for my life only by curtesie neither I doe medle with any disposicon of them otherwise then by Lease for short tyme as aforesayd And whereas my sonne Samuuell Hales did purchase of my Cozen John Hales late of Boughton Malherbe near Lenham in the said Countie of Kent deceased the Mannor of Bowley and Lands in Boughton Malherbe

aforesaid making mee joynt purchaser with him whereby an Estate in Liewe of the said Mannor and land is vested in me by survivorshipp I doe now hereby will give and bequeathe the said Mannor of Bowley and other lands purchased therewth as aforesaid to the said Edward Hales my grandsonne alsoe and some of my said sonne Samuell Hales deceased to be had to him and his heires for ever in fee simple In witness thereof I the said Sr Edward Hales to this my last Will and Testament consisting of six sheets of paper written wth my owne hand being filed and ioned together at the topp with a faire sheet of paper to cover them and sealed there with two scales have subscribed my name to every of the said sheetes and sett my seale to the last of them Dated the fifteenth day of October in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie and one 1651—Edward Hales—Signed sealed published and declared by the within named Sr Edward Hales to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of—Thomas Dynely—Robert Dixon—Robert Younge—Clifton Hilton

This Will was proved at Westminster the first day of November 1654 before the Judges for Probate of Wills and granting Administrations lawfully authorized by the Oaths of Edward Hales the grandsonne and sole Executor of the said deceased to whome the Administrac'on was com'itted of all and singular the goods chatles and debts of the said deceased hee being first legally sworne faithfully to administer the same.

ON SOME WROUGHT FLINTS FOUND AT
WEST WICKHAM IN KENT.

BY GEORGE CLINCH.

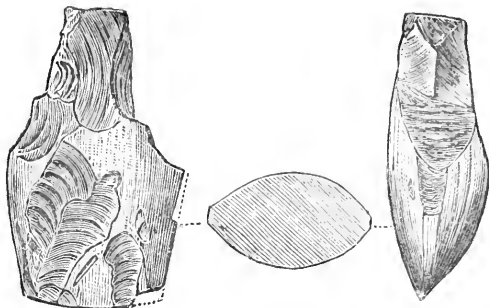
IN the year 1863 a small piece of wood-land, containing a little over two acres, was grubbed up at West Wickham in Kent. This land was subsequently planted with fruit-trees, but it still bears its old name of "Moll Costen."* In the autumn of 1878 my attention was directed to it in consequence of finding a neatly worked flint spear-head. Stimulated by this discovery, I have made a careful examination of the ground, both in Moll Costen and also in the adjoining fields. My search has been rewarded by the discovery of about three hundred worked flints of various kinds, and apparently designed for various uses. Many of these flints bear evidence to a great deal of labour having been bestowed on them in order to render them of a convenient size and shape for the purposes to which they were designed.

Two polished celts of rather curious shapes were

* There was a traditional belief among the people of West Wickham and Foxhill, Keston, that a certain Moll Costen many years ago committed suicide by hanging upon one of the trees in this little wood. This tradition seems to have died out during the last few years, but it was well known at about the time when the wood was grubbed.—G. C.

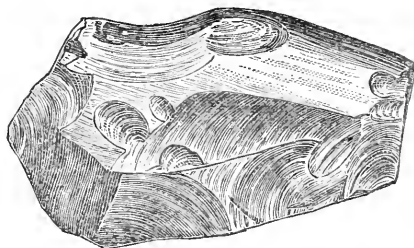
found ; one, made of black flint, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long (Fig. 1), has apparently been chipped into form, and after-

FIG. 1.



wards carefully rubbed down to an edge $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{12}$ inch thick. The outline of this edge is the segment of a circle, the radius of which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This celt weighs nearly 2 ozs., and it is evident that it was originally hafted into a horn or wooden socket. The other celt (Fig. 2) measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and was

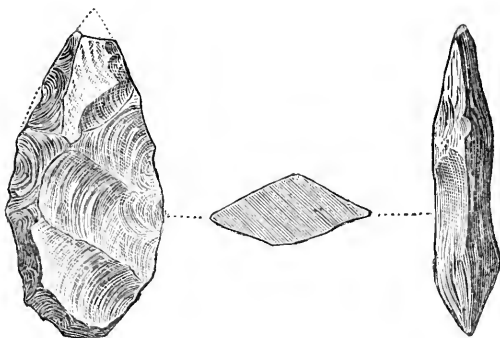
FIG. 2.



probably rubbed down to a point, which would make the original length about $4\frac{3}{4}$ or 5 inches. This point has unfortunately been broken off, but much of the smoothed surface remains. This celt is formed of tough grey flint, and weighs nearly half a pound. I have also found three arrow-heads, two of which are nearly perfect specimens of the leaf-shaped type,

originally measuring 3 inches (Fig. 3) and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively, and also the lower part of what once

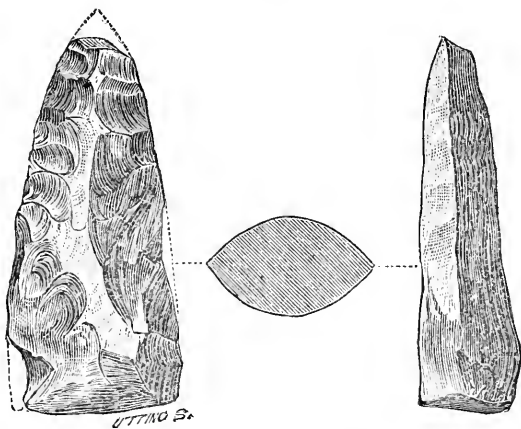
FIG. 3.



was a very delicately wrought example of the acutely-tapering variety. The last-mentioned and one of the former arrow-heads are of black flint, the other of yellowish-grey flint.

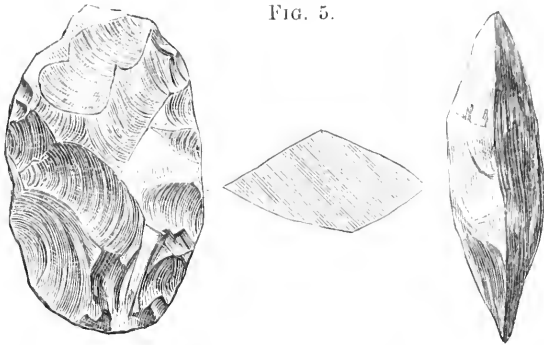
The spear-head (Fig. 4), already mentioned,

FIG. 4.



measures in its present condition $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but it has been broken at both ends, and probably measured at least 5 inches in its complete state. The workmanship is very good, and the surface has been made

remarkably even and uniform. Another flint of considerable interest I had the good fortune to find in 1879. This is an example of a class of flints termed "ovoid-flints." My specimen (Fig. 5) is 3 inches



long and 2 inches wide, and is chipped to a thin and tolerably regular edge all round. It is worked into an oviform shape on both sides with a considerable amount of care.

Upwards of thirty specimens of "thumb-flint," or "scrapers," have from time to time been picked up. They are of various sizes from 1 inch to 2 inches across, and are of as many shapes and varieties of workmanship. Most of them have been greatly damaged by the plough-share and the spade, but others, from their appearance, do not seem to have been broken recently, but indicate that they were worn out and thrown away as useless by the men who made or used them.

The purposes for which they were used may have been such as to render them useless after a short time; such, for instance, as the fashioning of wooden bowls or plates, or the making of articles of horn, bone, jet, or even the softer kinds of stone. They were probably used for several other purposes, such as scraping skins which were undergoing the process of tanning, and

also for scraping or reducing to pulp such roots or vegetables as were of any service for food, etc., and even for assisting, when such instruments as our modern knives and forks were yet unknown, in the services of the feast.

The class of worked flints usually known as "flakes" is well represented among the implements of West Wickham. Many of them have been wrought with great care, one or two specimens in particular, which, formed of black flint and beautifully glazed by age, present a very similar appearance to implements of obsidian.

I have several "cores" of precisely the same kind of flint as the flakes which have been struck from them. Besides these, a multitude of other flints have been found of less importance, yet all bearing evidence of having been "worked." There is good reason to think that some of them are flakes spoiled in the making, but others which have semicircular indentations chipped out of the edge were probably used for scraping bone needles, arrow-shafts, fishhooks, etc., and others are occasionally found which have been chipped to a point, and which would make really good substitutes for awls or drills of metal. I have also found a quantity of chips of flint, which, from their shape and size, might easily have done service as minute arrow-heads.

The following facts deserve to be duly considered before passing any judgment upon these remains at West Wickham:—

1. All the worked flints were found in groups of from ten to twelve within a radius of about 5 feet. May not these spots be the sites of former huts or habitations, all other traces of which have perished?

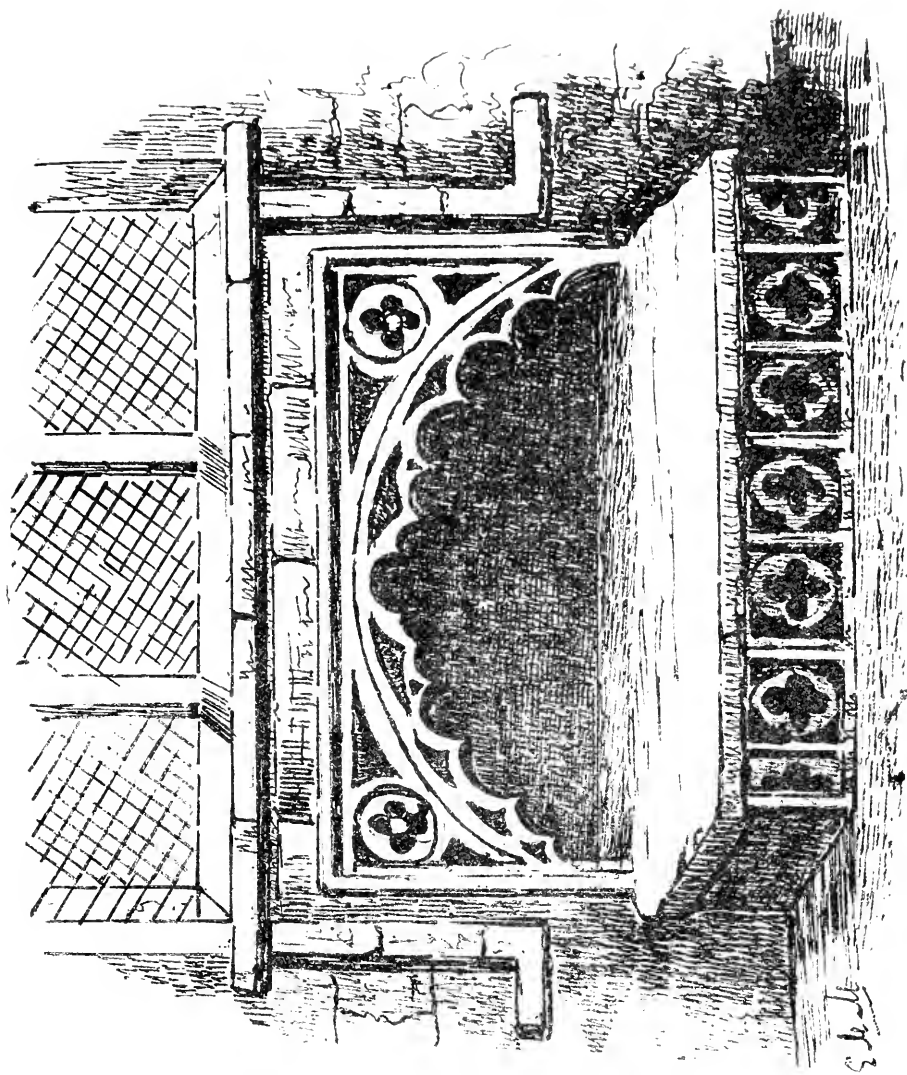
2. I have found a few small fragments of rude partially baked pottery, which in texture and colour exactly resemble Celtic ware.

3. A quantity of pebbles thoroughly reddened by fire are scattered about on the surface of the ground, and, strange to say, the other stones (with few exceptions) bear no marks of fire or heat whatever.

In these facts I think we have evidence which, though not conclusive, renders it at least very probable that domestic habitations at some time existed here. The proportion of "scrapers" (which were distinctly domestic implements) is too great to allow us to think that this was merely a hunting-ground, and this fact, together with the occurrence of burnt pebbles (probably used for heating water in wooden vessels) and pottery, certainly favours the idea that this was the site of a village or collection of dwellings of some sort.

I have found worked flints not only in West Wickham, but also in the parishes of Hayes and Keston, which, together with the *supposed* British pit-dwellings on Hayes Common, seem to render it extremely probable that this settlement may have had some connection with the British Oppidum in Holwood Park, Keston. The discovery of these worked flints is of considerable interest to the antiquary, as West Kent has not hitherto yielded many relics of this kind.

The upper chalk is found, not far below the surface, at Moll Costen; and outcrops of chalk occur within a quarter of a mile.



Applicatore - Altar Tomb.

APPLEDORE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. E. M. MURIEL, M.A.

THIS Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is situated on the south-east side of the village, and stands on a knoll of ground. It consists of a nave; south aisle; chancel, with a chapel on either side; and a tower at the west end. There are four arches between the nave and aisle, supported by octagonal pillars, with plain though rather heavy-looking capitals, of Perpendicular character. The nave is lighted on the north side by four Decorated windows of two lights each—all perfect except one, which has lost its tracery and has a common wooden frame inserted instead. There are five windows in the aisle, three of which are similar to those in the nave; the other two are Perpendicular of three lights. The east window of the south chapel is also Perpendicular: on the south side of this chapel is another window, with a wooden frame in the place of its mullions and tracery. In the base of this window, under a foliated arch, is an ancient altar tomb, the front of which is sculptured with quatrefoil panels; the top is a slab of Bethersden marble, 7 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, which in all probability sustained a sculptured effigy. There are no traces of an inscription nor indents of brass. In the spandrels of the foliated arch are quatrefoils with heads apparently of ecclesiastics; the whole is now thickly covered with whitewash. By the side of this tomb is a large trefoil-headed piscina, with very narrow stone shelf.

Leaning against the east wall of the south chapel is an altar stone with two of its five crosses visible; it is broken at one end, and measures 5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. A Decorated screen separates the chapel from the south aisle. The Perpendicular rood screen also remains, and the stone corbels which supported the loft, the approach to which is still open on the south side. On each side of the

chancel is an arch opening into the chapels, but there is no chancel arch, nor any arch at the west end of either chapel, the screen being the only mark of division.

The north chapel is now divided; the larger and western portion has its arch and Decorated screen blocked up, and is used for a Sunday-school; the smaller eastern portion is now a vestry, the entrance to which is by a small Perpendicular door on the north side of the altar.

The Font is octagonal, with moulded base; the upper half of the bowl is plain, but on the lower half, which is splayed, there are three shields; one is charged with a cross, another with two keys in saltier, and the third with two swords also in saltier, the symbols of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the church is dedicated.

The Tower is very picturesque and much overgrown with ivy; it stands at the west end of the nave, to which it opens with a low massive arch, under which on the north side is a curious stoup with foliated head.

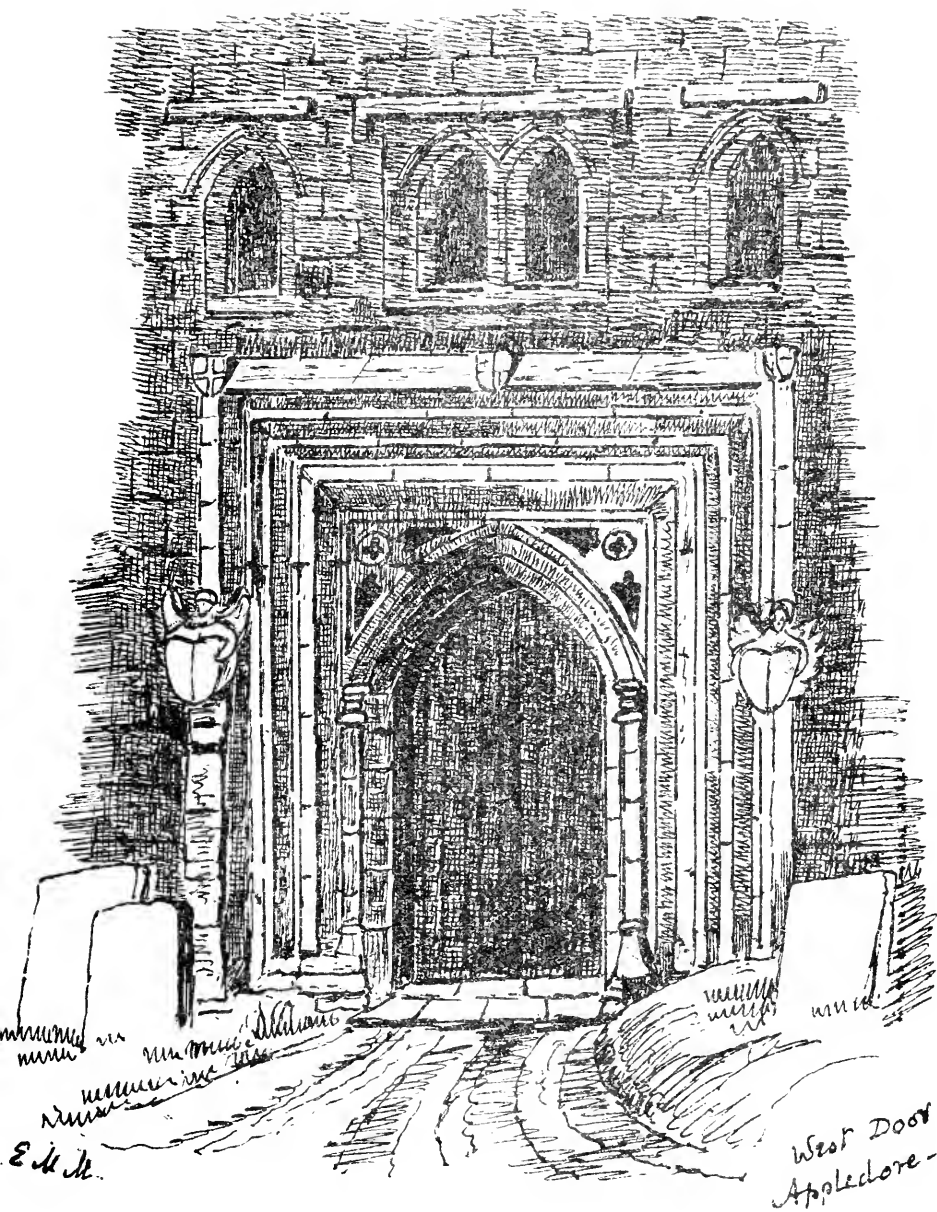
The west door is a fine example of the Perpendicular style; the drip-stones terminate with angels holding plain shields. Above are three shields, that on the dexter side is charged with a cross; the one in the centre bears the arms of France and England quarterly, and the other has the arms of Archbishop Warham.

The south side of the bell chamber is pierced with two quatrefoiled circular windows, and the north side with one, and also with a square labelled Perpendicular window. Another of the same character as the last is on the west side.

The dimensions of the various parts of the church are as follows:—

	LENGTH.		x	WIDTH.	
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Nave	56	0	x	44	0
Aisle	34	0	x	15	6
Chancel	32	0	x	17	4
South Chapel	24	0	x	15	6
North Chapel (now Vestry)	21	0	x	15	0
Tower	17	9	x	14	9

There are six bells, but one of them is cracked. Four



of them bear, each, the following inscription :—John Hodson made me 1685. John Owen and Henry Richardson, Churchwardens.

The fifth bell is inscribed :—Joseph Hatch fecit me 1620.

The sixth bell is older ; it bears this prayer :—Sancte Nicholas ora pro nobis.

All the existing Registers are contained in one book, and commence at the same date, viz. 1700, though there appears to have been an earlier one dating from 1600 which is now lost. The following is a copy from the first leaf of the present register book :—

The following particulars relating to the church are copied *verbatim et literatim* from a page in the Register book for 1600.

In the east window of the great Chancell there is a person painted on the glass in a religious habit, on his knees ; out of his mouth comes a labell wherof the inscription (remaining this June 9, 1700) here follows viz. :—*Newnam* (? animam) *miserere Johannis Prideux ; Dovorensis algz* (? aliquando) *Prioris* (this was taken away or lost in 1704) ; and underneath, *Priore' Dovoricae Benefac.*

And on the second window on the north side of the church, there are several persons painted, praying to the B. Virgiu, every one with this labell, *S^{ta} Maria ora pro nobis.* Underneath :—*Johannis Hoorn.*

The B. Virgin is painted, as the Queen of Heaven, in a very small pannell of glass on the top of this window.

In the 3rd north window, the name of John Wolbald is legible ; and over the said name a man and woman on their knees.

The Scotts arms, being three Katherine wheels (but without a Bordure), are in the south side window.

And there seems likewise in the uppermost window of the south isle to be some remains of the Emperor Maximine, in hell, fastened to such a wheel as he had put St. Katherine to death upon, and that Saint (in all probability) stands above Maximine, in the same window.

In the east window of the South Chancell are some remains of the Crucifixion, and the women standing at a distance.

In the very highest pannel of glass on the top of the uppermost window, low in the north Isle, is a little picture of the fictitious St. Christopher.

Philipot, in his Church Notes (now in the British

Museum), gives the following particulars respecting this church:—

[Two shields are tricked by Philipot, one shewing *argent* a pile *gules*, over all a bar *gules*; the other bears, within a bordure *argent*, paly wavy of six *or* and *gules*.]

Written in a window under these arms—“*W. de Horne et Margareta uxor eius.*”

In another window *John Horne*, wth y^e same arms, are written in y^e same character [black-letter capitals]. Their ancient seat was at Hornes Place up toe y^e hill syde Nere to w^{ch} is Gooseborne, of whose Lords there is mention in y^e north wyndow, wth these arms viz.:—*Sable* a fesse *or* between three geese *argent*.

In another window written: “*Johes et Elizabetha uxor eius.*”

In the south window [are two shields one bearing the arms of Scott impaling those of Lewknor; the other bears Peckham impaling Culpeper].

Thomas Woolball kneelinge in a window at y^e west end of y^e church in y^e lowest of y^e north syde.

In y^e Chancell wyndow y^e Prior of St Martens at Dovor kneelinge in y^e vestments of his order to w^{ch} Place this Place belonged, being a part of there Demeanes and since y^e Disolution it came wth y^e rest of y^e lands of that house unto y^e Archbishops of Canterbury who now are Lords of y^e same.

The steeple of this Church was once A Munitiion Tower and by Bishop Warham made convenient with a sauve door.

The only Register Book now left contains, on the first leaf, extracts from the old Saxon Chronicles translated by Mr. Johnson, Vicar, but as they are given by Hasted they need not be repeated here.

The following are extracts from the Register of Christinings (so spelt).

1700. Oct. 13. John Sonningwell, born in the City Bore, upon the Gold Coast in Guinea. Bap.
1703. July v. John, son of Thomas & Mary Adams, at the Hoath, bapt^d in articulo mortis domi.
- (Several others are mentioned in this form.)
1712. Feb. 8. Peter Woodman, a Clinic, upwards of 30, in extremis.
1715. June 19. Mary daughter of two travellers who call themselves William & Anne Critteor.

1720. Oct. 21. Thomas Wood, an adult, in ipso articulo mortis, domi, bapizatus.
 Nov. 9. Mary Weller, widow de vita periclitam domi bap'.
1723. May 29. *Five children, Alice, Jane, Thomas, Richard, and Lydia, were baptized the same day, with the following note appended.*

Y^e Parents, Richard & Anne Russell, of y^e above, adhered for some time to a certain sect, called Shakers. Richard Russell the Father during his Life time would never consent to have them baptized; and after his decease y^e widow was wth great difficulty prevailed upon to let them be baptized—a sort of Mongrol Independants. N.B.—Russell, whose Father was a Quaker, was a desciple of one Skeats of Tenterden.

1721. July 3^d. Thomas son of Thomas & Elizabeth Boan de vita periclitam domi baptizat. This child, surviving y^e Danger, was received into y^e Church wth due solemnity July 28, 1721.
1722. Feb. 17. John son of John Day (Glover in the Town) and Anne his wife.
1725. Mar. 25. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Sharp. N.B.—This Child was y^e Fruit of Ante-Nuptial Fornication being born March 6 about 5 weeks & 3 days after marriage.

[Several other cases of this kind occur. One on March 4, 1725, of two couple who afterwards performed Public Penance for the same in Appledore Church Nov. 28, 1725.]

No marriage took place in the years 1743-1744.

Buryings.

1704. May 13. John Grigsby, an ancient Housekeeper, Anabaptist, Bur^d.
1707. May 14. Richard Fuss, Carpenter, aged 80 years, a very vigorous old man.
1727. Mar. 22. Thomas Beere, an honest, sober, pious old man who lived upwards of thirty years in the Vicarage house.
1728. April 29. Mr. Francis (son of Mr. Samuel & Jane) Crosswell a modest, sober & virtuous young Gentleman aged 30 y. 10 m. he was buried in the Chancell.
1753. Feb. 7. Willian Lunt a Dragoonman.

1753. April 27. Peter Hoek, Parish Clerk, who drop^d down dead
in the Church as He was repeating the Con-
fession.
1783. Feb. 24. William Crust } vir et uxor in eodem
Feb. 24. Phoebe Crust } tumulo consepulti.
1787. Jan. 13. Mary Harman, wife of R^d Harman 75. Eheu!
quantum jacture huic Vico Accidit ejus
morte! Per annos viginti et plures munus
docendi maxima fidelitate obibat; et bene,
omnium testimonio hic habitantium novit
teneram literis imbuere juventam.

Hactenus, J. Jefferson Sepeliendi Munus obiit, Ecclesie hujusec
quatenus Minister. Post hac, aliquantam saltem in Temporis munere
fungatur lethali.

Jos. Natterhouse A.M. e. Coll. Reg. Oxon.

[It appears from the Register that Mr. Jefferson quitted the
Cure of Appledore July 1787, and was succeeded by Mr. Natter-
house, who lived only till the Dec. following.]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN APPLEDORE CHURCH.

On a dark slab in the Chancel.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Francis Crosswell son of Mr.
Samuel and Mrs. Jane Crosswell, who departed this life April 22,
1728, etat. 30.

Mors Janna Vitæ.

Here lieth also the body of the aforesaid Mrs. Jane Crosswell,
who departed this life y^e 28 July, 1732, in the 76 year of her age.

Samuel Crosswell, son of the Rev. Francis Crosswell, sometime
Rector of Wittersham, died April y^e 25th, 1742, aged 82.

Arms.—A fesse . . . in chief two mullets; impaling quarterly,
1st and 4th, a chevron between three mullets; 2nd and 3rd, a
chevron between three escallops.

Slab loose against the East Wall.

Here lyeth ye body of Samuel Crosswell, son of Samuel Cross-
well, grocer, and Jane his wife, of Appledoor, who departed this
life 10 August, 1701, aged 9 years and 9 months.

Slab within the Altar Rails.

Here lieth the body of Robert Combs, who was born the second day of January, 1635, and died the nineteenth day of March, 1694-5, and buried the 26th day of the same month.

Slab.

In memory of Margaret Munk, wife of Jeffery Munk, Gent., who died the 14th of March, 1807, aged 81 years.

Also in memory of Jeffery Munk, Gent., of this parish, who died October 14, 1817, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

In the North Chapel is a small tablet of dark stone now broken and used to stop up a fire-place, with this inscription:—

Philadelphia, the widow of Samuel Fremoult, and daughter of Samuel Crosswell, died April y^e 21st 1754.

THE CHURCH OF STONE IN OXNEY.

BY THE REV. E. M. MURIEL, M.A.

THIS Church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chapels, and a square embattled tower of three stages with a beacon turret at the west end, from the top of which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. The entire church is Perpendicular. The best feature internally is the colonnade on each side of the nave, consisting of three good arches, supported on pillars, which are graceful and lofty. The Tudor arch between each chapel and the chancel is very flat; under that on the north side, are the remains of a late Perpendicular screen; and in the windows of the same chapel we may observe specimens of canopy-work in the painted glass, rather spoilt by the insertion of some pieces of modern glass. The south chapel is the oldest part of the church; in the south-west corner of it are the stone steps, now blocked up, which led to the rood-loft. There are some remains of painted glass in the east window of this chapel, one diaper is left, and other portions which probably were on the outside of a figure with flowing robes. In this chapel's south wall, under a niche, is a projecting bowl like a plain piscina, but some doubt whether it had any orifice for a drain. The chancel itself and the pillars supporting it are very massive; and above the arch are two large niches, which I at first thought had contained statues in connection with the rood-loft; but when the chancel roof was raised, under the direction of Mr. Christian, at the expense of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, it was found that they were only plain windows. The font is octagonal and quite plain. Under the tower arch is a screen of balustraded work, with the following initials and date carved on the front:—

W P I S C W S 1705.

The whole of the church has been recently restored under the immediate superintendence and greatly to the credit of the Rev. H. P. Edridge, the Vicar, who personally assisted in the work, carefully restoring each part according to the original design.

The earliest register is that of burials; it is complete from 1567 to the present time; that of baptisms begins in 1573. No marriage took place during the years 1714 to 1717.

I will mention a few of the entries made in the Registers, or facts derived therefrom :

- 1625 George Harnett, householder, excommunicate.
 1628 Mary, wife of Thos. Fowler, excommunicate.
 1630 Margery Harper, excommunicate.
 1635 John Tomas, excommunicate.
 1638 An Irish travelling man, whose name we cannot learn.
 1658 Buried Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Swift, with her unchristened child in the same coffin.
 1659 May 11 Henry Wood, young man.
 May 21 Henry Wood, old man.

North-east of the south door there is a stone, popularly supposed to be that on which persons stood to do penance, but I differ from the general opinion. Walcott, in his *Sacred Archaeology*, says, "The penitents, in haircloth and ashes, stood before the ambon, and from it the Bishop laid hands upon them, after being entreated by his clergy in set forms of address." Now the ambon was an elevated desk or pulpit used for reading the Holy Scriptures, placed in the centre of the nave, either in the middle or on one side; the ambon was in fact the original from which the lectern eagle was derived. I think that this stone was the pedestal of the poor-box (ordered by Edward VI); or, earlier, of a holy water stoup.

A list of those who did penance here is given in the Register :

- George Holden did penance 20 July 1620.
 Dorothy Venell ,, ,, 18 Sep. 1622.
 Margery Harper ,, ,, 1627.

Thomas — and Lydia his wife did penance	21 June 1634.
John Tomas	„ „ 14 Dec. 1634.
Thomas Young & Amy his wife „ „	19 June 1636.
John Nummington & Margeret his wife „ „	19 June 1636.

I may mention that the two latest instances of public penances in England occurred at Bristol in 1812, and Ditton, Cambridgeshire, in 1849.

“ Oliver Fidge and three others, of Wittersham Oxney, weare drowned Oct. 21, 1633, in the watry marishes betweene Peasmarsh and Wittersham; Knell dam breaking, and the waters overflowing all the marishes very deepe, even to the channel.

“ Testis Thos. Martin tunc Vic. de Stone, cum multis aliis.”

“ Mem.: That on June 10, 1720, at an Archiepiscopal Visitation, then holden at Ashford by the most Rev. Father in God, Dr. W. Wake, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, sixty-four persons and upwards, inhabitants of this Parish, were confirmed by the Rev. Father in God, Dr. Wynn, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; the Rev. Culpeper Savage, Vicar; and the same year the treble bell was new cast.”

“ Mem.: That the gallery at the west end of the Church was erected by the unanimous consent and at the charge of the Parish, in the year of our Lord 1721.*

“ ROBERT BEALE and RICHARD EMERY, Ch. Wardens.”

“ The week before Aistor (Easter), 1699, Stone Church was robbed of a good new surplice, and a good new Communion purple table cloth, and ye silver cup and cover, also ye linnen table cloth and napkin.” This was probably one of the weightiest chalices in the county, weighing over thirty-one ounces; one larger is mentioned in the Inventory of Church Goods,† at Holy Cross, Canterbury, which weighed thirty-four ounces and three-quarters. In *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI, p. 415, an inventory of the parish church goods of Stone mentions that there were five bells in the steeple,

* Now pulled down.

† Inventories of Parish Goods in Kent, 1552. A very interesting Paper, by Canon Scott Robertson, in Vol. VIII, p. 88, of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

and one over the chancel. That may account for the hole which we observe in the beam over the chancel arch, through which the rope for ringing the sanctus bell probably passed. There are six bells in the present peal; the second bell is thus inscribed, "*Vox Augustini sonet in aure Dei.*" The others were cast by W. and P. Mears, in 1786, 1787 (two), 1788, and 1795.

It appears that many of the churches in this neighbourhood were destroyed, or injured by fire. The Vicar of Stone informs me that when this church was restored, in laying down the chancel pavement, pieces of molten lead were found, affording proof that this church also suffered from fire about the seventeenth century. Pieces of the molten lead are still preserved.

The Roman altar, which is in the vicarage garden, was removed from the church and made a horse block, by which means it was much defaced and cracked asunder; but Mr. Gostling, who was Vicar from 1753 to 1777, had it repaired and placed it upright in the vicarage garden. The altar is of stone, with a basin hollowed in the top, and the figure of an ox carved on the four sides; one side is now tolerably perfect, the others are much defaced. The iron ring at the foot of the altar is supposed to have been used for securing thereto the victims for sacrifice.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH OF STONE IN OXNEY.

A Monument in the North Chapel against the East Wall has this inscription:—

In Memory of John Cooper late of this Parish who died 10 Dec. 1790 aged 56 years, also of Ann his wife who died 11 May 1771 aged 31 years, likewise of Hannah his second wife who died 6 Sept. 1791 aged 44 years. This monument was erected as a tribute of respect by his three nephews.

On a flat stone.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Stephen Tighe son of Mr. Robert Tighe of this parish who departed this life Jan. 7, 1733, in the 50 year of his age, who left issue one daughter.

On a large blue slab.

Here lies the body of Sarah daughter of Stephen Tighe Gent. and Martha his wife. She married George Carter of Kennington Esq., by whom she had issue 6 children of which 4 survived her, Sarah, Martha, Ann, and George. She died Jan. 30, 1765, aged 41 years. Also the body of George Carter Esq., who died 27 Feb. 1782 aged 68 years.

Small marble slab by the side of the last.

William Son of George and Sarah Carter died the 3 day of October 1748 aged 18 months.

On a blue slab.

Here lieth interred y^e Body of Mr. John Waters, He died Jan. 17, 1838, aged 36 years.

On a blue slab.

Here lyeth the body of the wife of John Hall, once Mary Odiarne, deceased the 4 day of December in the year of our Lord 1677.

[*This is in capitals, and there is a dot after every word.*]

DIMENSIONS OF STONE CHURCH.

(*Communicated by the Rev. H. P. Edridge.*)

Tower, 14 feet square; 62 feet high.

Nave, with its Aisles, 40 feet square.

Width of Nave, 20 feet.

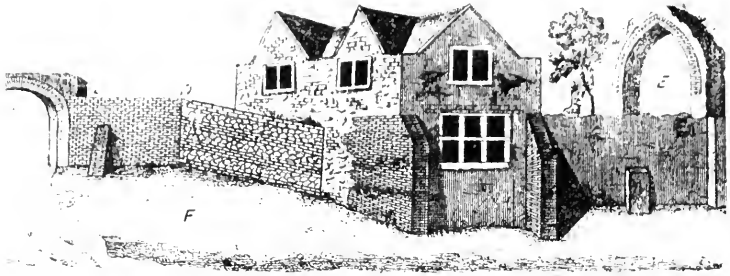
„ of each Aisle, 10 feet.

Chancel, 30 feet long; 20 feet wide.

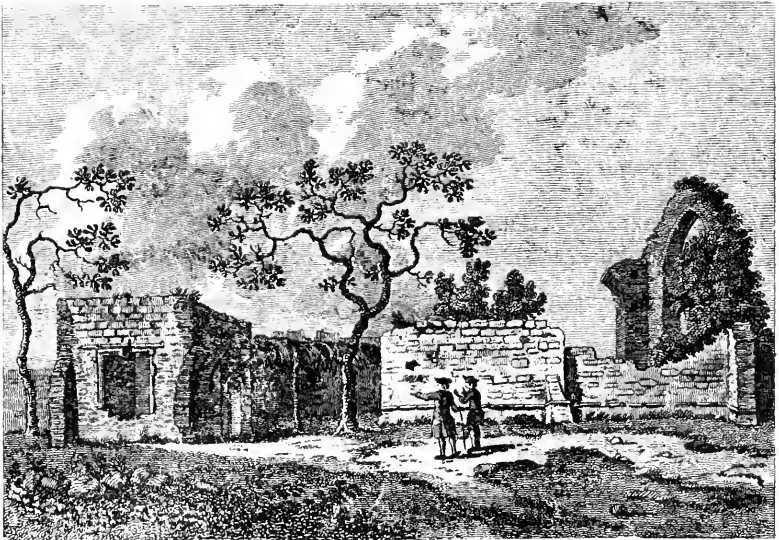
Chancel chapels, each, 20 feet long, 13 feet wide.

Porch, 11 feet by 10 feet.

Mr. Edridge states that in the north and south walls of the chancel there are traces of mural arcades formerly existing.



STUKLEY'S VIEW OF THE SITE & RUINS OF ST. PANCRAS (SOUTH SIDE)
 IN A.D. 1722.
 (THE LETTERS C, D, E, F, ARE EXPLAINED UPON THE PLAN)



RUINS OF ST. PANCRAS IN A.D. 1784.
 (SOUTH SIDE)

Whitman & Bass. Phot. Litho London

ROMAN FOUNDATIONS AT ST. PANCRAS, CANTERBURY.

BY THE REV. CANON C. F. ROUTLEDGE.

THE accidental re-interment in this spot of some bones dug up under the Kent and Canterbury Hospital led to the finding of a few coloured tiles; and further search, prosecuted without any preconceived plan, has resulted in what bids fair to be an interesting archaeological discovery.

The only authentic traditions with regard to St. Pancras Church, which I have been able to meet with after an investigation of the early chroniclers, are fitly summed up in the following passage of Thorn, a Benedictine monk of St. Augustine's at the end of the fourteenth century: "There was not far from the city (of Canterbury) towards the east, as it were midway between the church of St. Martin and the walls of the city, a temple or idol-house where King Ethelbert according to the rites of his tribe was wont to pray, and with his nobles to sacrifice to his demons and not to God: which temple Augustine purged from the pollutions and filth of the Gentiles; and, having broken the image which was in it, changed it into a church, and dedicated it in the name of the martyr St. Pancras—and this was the first church dedicated by St. Augustine."

The passage which immediately follows I will quote hereafter.

Before advancing any theory about the remains that have been discovered, I will say at once that we have been able to trace them only partially, as the owner of the ground on the other side of the wall has declined to allow any diggings to be carried out there.

Let me then give a brief account of the excavations, beginning at what I will call (for clearness' sake) the

western porch. There are still standing (as you may see) portions of a wall built with Roman tiles and sea-shore mortar, considered by Mr. Parker and many others to be a veritable Romano-British wall, with apparent traces of the spring of an arch at right angles to it.

This wall is about 9 feet long, and 8 feet high *above ground*, with buttresses of 16 and 18 inches. We have uncovered the foundations of a wall and buttresses exactly corresponding on the other side—forming a porch 10 ft. 6 in. long, and 9 ft. 3 in. wide, with an opening at the west end of 6 ft. 6 in.

Below the surface, at an average depth of 14 inches, there are parts of a pavement consisting of coloured and patterned tiles. These tiles are mostly of the date of the latter end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. They have been found in all parts of the building, and some of the earlier ones apparently formed the pavement of that church, of which the east window-arch and the chancel's south wall are still remaining.

At a depth of about 15 inches below this pavement, on the north side of the porch, as well as on the south side and at the western entrance, there are some rather remarkable tombs, in one of which was a perfect skeleton, in the others fragmentary bones. The body in each case has been laid on the bare earth, then built round with stones accurately following its shape, and covered with large chamfered slabs of what looks like Portland oolite, somewhat similar in character to the so-called sarcophagus of Queen Bertha in St. Martin's.

On the eastern side of the porch is a doorway, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, of Norman workmanship, splayed internally, and leading into the nave of the church.

The wall trends southward for a distance of 12 feet from this doorway; then eastward, till at a little over 16 feet from the turn we come to a slab of Bethersden marble and some fifteenth century work, forming part of a doorway leading into the southern chapel, chantry, or aisle (which I will describe hereafter); then on for 24 feet, till we have reached the end of the nave, where we find a lateral buttress

Plan of

the existing ruins, and site,

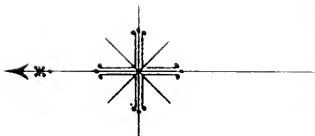
ST PANCRAS CHAPEL;

Shewing the Foundations recently excavated, in the

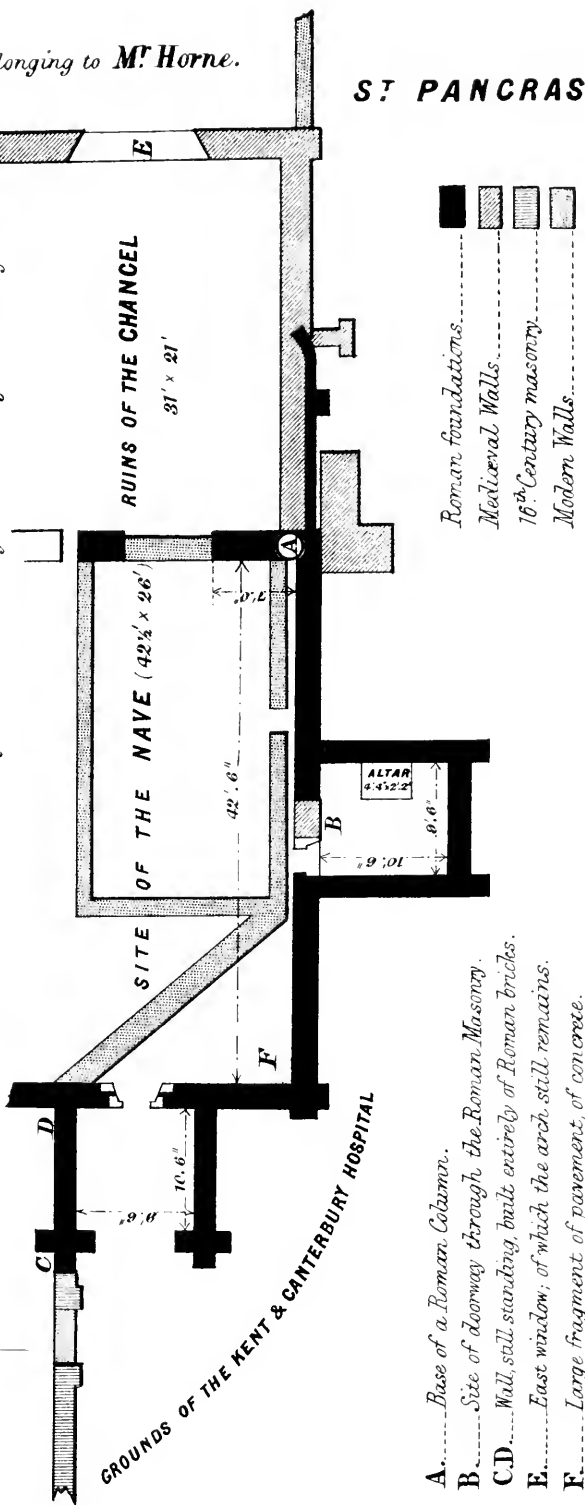
GROUNDS OF THE KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.

Garden belonging to Mr Horne.

ST PANCRAS



FIELD BELONGING TO MR HORNE, adjacent to the eastern garden of St Augustine's College.



- A..... Base of a Roman Column.
 - B..... Site of doorway through the Roman Masonry.
 - C.D..... Wall, still standing, built entirely of Roman bricks.
 - E..... East window, of which the arch still remains.
 - F..... Large fragment of pavement, of concrete.
- Roman foundations.
 - ▨..... Medieval Walls.
 - ▤..... 16th Century masonry.
 - ▥..... Modern Walls.

extending 3 ft. 5 in. to the south, and a mediæval wall or buttress reaching 6 ft. 9 in. to the east. Here also imbedded in the wall is a massive circular Roman pillar, at the foot of which has been found the upper portion of an apparently Roman phial.

The foundations of the old chancel wall (on which that of the later church has not been evenly and symmetrically placed) start 10 inches farther in than those of the nave wall, and can be traced for 12 or 13 feet more till we detect something like the commencement of an apse; but at this interesting point we are warned off by the owner of the adjacent ground.

We will now return to the southern chantry or aisle, which is of identically the same size as the western porch.

Thorn goes on to say, after the passage I have already quoted, "There is still extant *an altar* in the southern *porticus* of the same church, at which the same Augustine was wont to celebrate, where formerly had stood the idol of the king—at which altar, while Augustine was celebrating mass for the first time, the devil, seeing himself driven out from the home which he had inhabited for long ages, tried to overturn from the foundations the aforesaid church: the marks of which thing are still apparent on the exterior eastern wall of the abovementioned *porticus*."

In an engraving, bearing the date 1784, the so-called devil's marks are shewn; and I have little or no doubt that the *porticus* mentioned by Thorn is the same which we have excavated. We cannot call it a *porch*, as there are no traces of an external door.

Now the walls of this *porticus* are built chiefly of Roman tiles, coated in the lower part with a facing of concrete, and in the upper parts with thick plaster. In it are the remains of a rude altar, with the pavement of fifteenth century tiles complete on either side: the altar, 4 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. in size, of an uncertain date, possibly contemporary with the pavement, but built on older foundations. In addition to the later fifteenth century doorway on the northern side, there are close to it distinct traces of an earlier entrance

(most likely of the pre-Norman period), 3 ft. 3 in. wide, and 3 ft. from either end; the jambs not splayed but running straight through at right angles to the walls. Among the debris in this *porticus* were found several pieces of glass and of fused bronze, and portions of a door and late Tudor window; and, deeper down, two or three fragments of Roman pottery. Under a close layer of brick earth, seven or eight inches below the tile pavement, is a floor of concrete, shewing in parts marks of fire. This concrete floor seems to extend beneath the present altar, and is also traceable in adjacent portions of the nave, and again at the approach to the chancel, where we discover something like steps. I need only add that the floor of the *porticus* was originally on the same level as that of the rest of the nave, but was raised one step above it when the later church was built.

Everywhere throughout the excavations are evident traces of burnt earth and other calcined substances.

It is to be borne in mind that the foundation-walls throughout (being twenty inches wide) are composed of Roman tiles bound together in some places by salmon-coloured mortar, in others by mortar made from sea-shells and pebbles, and even later material.

These are the facts and the data. What conclusion then are we to draw? That there was on this spot some early Roman building, whether of a secular or religious character, is indisputable. There is a vague tradition that there was once here a Romano-British church, and this having fallen into decay may have been partially restored and used by Ethelbert for a heathen temple. We have Thorn's story, written 500 years ago, and it is of course possible that he had consulted earlier records. It seems to me incredible that he should have written as he has done if the first church on that spot had been of Norman work, built only some 200 or 300 years before his own time; for he was a monk of St. Augustine's, and had free access to their chronicles. His testimony therefore (though not to be implicitly received) must, I think, be entitled to some weight.

But we must chiefly rely on the excavations themselves. The Roman tiles are pronounced to be of a good time, and

Mr. Roach Smith says, "There can be no doubt of the foundations being those of a rather extensive Roman building—upon which the later edifices were built."

The concrete floor found at different parts of the nave and in the southern *porticus* is apparently Roman or Saxon; the lower portion of the walls of the same *porticus* are also faced with early concrete regularly and evenly laid. The fact of the existing chancel-wall being placed on an interior line ten inches within the foundation of Roman tile seems to me so extraordinary that it has been suggested that the foundations are at this point of double thickness: in which case the existing wall would have been placed in the middle of them; and thus the foundations of the chancel would form part of the very oldest building.

Prudence would here bid me stop; but, not being an expert, I may be suffered to hazard some conjectures, subject to correction from the opinions of cleverer men, and to evidence that may be derived from further excavations.

I would picture to myself a small Roman church, possibly with other buildings adjacent. These would fall into partial ruin after the evacuation of Britain. One portion of these ruins (perhaps the southern *porticus*) might be restored by Ethelbert as a heathen temple, which St. Augustine would purify from pollution and consecrate to Christian worship. He would also take in the remaining site of the destroyed Roman church, using the original materials, and re-erect a building there to provide for his numerous converts. The actual foundation-walls, as well as the existing wall above-ground of Roman tiles, would (from this point of view) date from Saxon times; and I suggest this date because of the sea-shore mortar with which the wall is built, and which appears to me most probably post-Roman. Following the fortunes of this Roman-Saxon church, we can easily fancy it (like St. Martin's) ravaged by the Danes; then restored by the Normans, who would after their manner introduce their own doorways; till in its turn it would fall into decay, and be superseded by the early English church, of which some ruins still remain; and the flooring, as it wore out, would gradually be replaced by later tiles.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

BY THE REV. CANON C. F. ROUTLEDGE.

THE well-known sentence of Bæda, "There was near the city, towards the east, a church built of old in honour of St. Martin while the Romans inhabited Britain," repeated with variations by many after-chroniclers, is the first authentic record of this venerable church. It forms a prelude to an enumeration of historical incidents which time now forbids me to dwell upon, though among various conjectures which I may put forward it would be some satisfaction to rest on the undoubted fact, that this very spot was trodden by the feet of Bertha, sanctified by the masses and preaching of St. Augustine, and (in all probability) witnessed the baptism of Ethelbert, King of Kent.

Not myself a professed archæologist, but imbued with a deep love and reverence for every stone of this building, I would invite, by a brief summary of its architecture and probable history, your careful opinion and discussion on points which do not seem to have ever yet received due attention from this or any other Society.

The original church, allowed to fall into partial ruin after the Roman evacuation of Britain, was probably restored towards the end of the sixth century, to serve as an oratory for Queen Bertha and her attendant Bishop Leotard or Liudhard, and re-dedicated to St. Martin of Tours. And portions of this building are, I would fain think, existing even in the present day.

It is evident at the most cursory glance that the church has suffered from frequent partial destructions and restorations. Windows put in at uneven levels, doorways and porches stopped up here and there, and the irregularity and incongruity of the masonry, all testify to its varied fortunes. There is a perfect mine of wealth for the geologist to be



Dedicato viro et Amicissimo Johi Hardy de Nottingham
Tabulam hanc fecit W. Skelton

ST MARTIN'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY, (SOUTH SIDE)
IN A. D. 1722



ST MARTIN'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY,
(NORTH SIDE IN A. D. 1791)

found in its walls, as samples of which I would point to Roman tiles, travertine, tertiary sandstone, Kentish rag, Purbeck, red and green sandstone, Caen stone, flint, and doubtless many others.

It is very likely that the Romano-Saxon building suffered from the fierce and general ravages of the Danes. It still however maintained sufficient reputation to have given a title to suffragan bishops for a period of 350 years according to one tradition (at any rate for fifty years), till they finally became merged, in the time of Lanfranc, into Archdeacons of Canterbury.

The interior of the church assumed its present general shape at the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century, though alterations and additions have been made in several succeeding generations.

Of the building as it now stands we may roughly assign the different portions to the following periods:—

(1) *Roman*.—General prevalence of tiles, some of them almost undoubtedly *in situ* in parts of the chancel wall.

(2) *Saxon or Pre-Norman*.—The font; the priest's door (six feet high) on south of chancel; traces of another door S.E. of nave, which from measurement I have discovered to be necessarily anterior to the Norman piscina; and large portions of wall masonry of a chequy pattern, *i.e.* square stones with large interstices of sea-shore mortar.

(3) *Norman*.—Probably the buttresses; and a piscina (measuring twenty inches by twelve), said to be the earliest and most complete existing in England, with two holes above it for the supports of the canopy.

(4) *Early English*.—Chancel arch, roof of nave, and blocked porch or door S.W. of the church.

(5) *Fourteenth Century, Decorated*.—The tower; and the single-light windows of the nave.

(6) *Beginning of Fifteenth Century*.—The window over the font, which is clearly half of a former two-light window.

(7) *End of Fifteenth Century*.—The aumbry.

There are a few objects deserving somewhat longer explanation.

(a) The early Roman church probably occupied the site

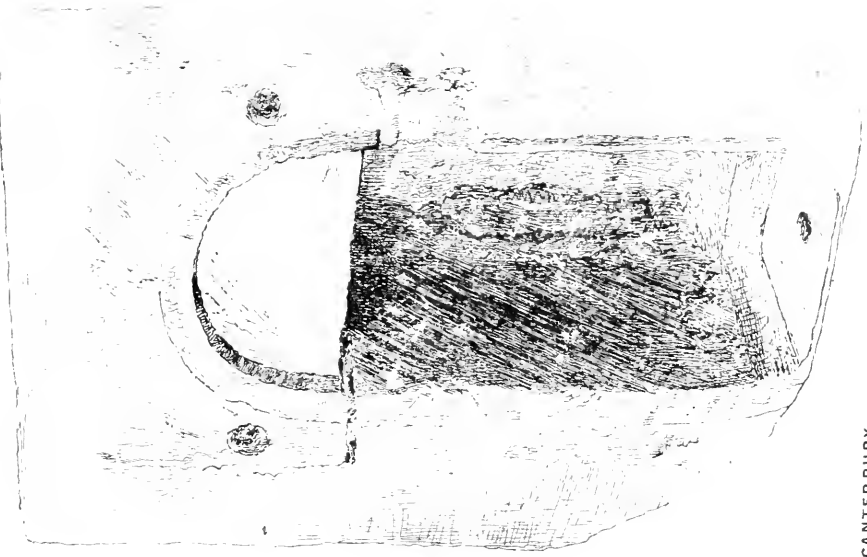
only of the present chancel. It appears to me that we can distinctly trace the point at which the old wall ended and the apse began.

(b) I would call special attention to the convex buttress on the south side of the nave. It is very peculiar. It cannot have been a staircase in later times, as there seems to be no reason whatever for a staircase at that particular place in a building of the same size as the present. It is not unlike circular projections in the Saxon towers of Sompting and Brixworth.

There is probably little foundation for the conjecture that the old church might have ended somewhere near this point, and then the buttress might have had something to do with the support of the western front, or have been a staircase up to the old belfry.

(c) What some have called the "Leper's Window" on the S.W. of the chancel. Is it a window or a door? If a window, is it *in situ*? or has it been moved there from some other part of the church? It is, in my opinion, a door occupying the place of (if not itself actually) the entrance to the early Roman building. Its component materials argue great antiquity.

(d) Last, and most interesting of all, is the font, which is almost unique, being built up of various stones in different tiers. It is circular or tub-shaped, about two feet six inches high, and consists of a rim, three tiers, and a modern base. The three tiers are made up of some twenty-four distinct stones rounded externally and fitted in their place. The lower tier is embellished with a continuous pattern of scroll-work; the second with groups of circles intertwining with one another (what Hasted calls a kind of hieroglyphical true-lovers'-knot), with the exception of one stone which has carved on it six comparatively plain circles; the third tier is of a completely different character, exhibiting arches intersecting one another. At the top is a rim, the ornamentation of which corresponds with that of the two lower tiers, except one part on which there is a kind of dogtooth-work, like stars cut in half. It has been suggested, with great probability, that the outer half of the upper rim's thickness



FONT AND SMALL PISCINA IN ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

THE FONT IS SHOWN ON A SMALL SCALE; THE PISCINA ON A VERY LARGE SCALE.

was cut away to form a ledge, on which a tall cover might firmly rest.

The controversy as to the date of this interesting relic is too prolonged to be entered into on the present occasion. The character of the carving naturally suggests at first that it is of the later Norman period. But it does not necessarily follow that the carving is contemporary with the structure of the font; the fact of it being chiselled in a sketchy manner would suggest that it is not. I cannot but think that what I may call the composition of the font (*i.e.* its being built of various stones, laid in an irregular manner) is inconsistent with its alleged Norman date. And it is more than probable that the whole font is Saxon, chiselled out into the present patterns during the eleventh century; nor is it absolutely impossible that it is the very font in which Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized.

Finally, among the *miscellanea*, I may mention that the length of the present chancel is about the same as that of the nave, *i.e.* about forty-two feet.

The only monument of any interest in the church is that of Sir John Finch, who was Baron of Fordwich, Chancellor of Queen Henrietta Maria, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Keeper of the Great Seal.

In the pavement close to the altar-rails is a small white cross of a curious character, about eighteen inches long and two inches wide. The lower half of it corresponds with an illustration that appears in Hasted.

Of brasses there is one of the beginning of the sixteenth century in the middle of the passage up the nave, inscribed with the name of Stephen Falkes and Alys his wife. There is also the effigy of Thomas Stoughton, of the date 1591, in the chancel; and another of Michael Fraunces and Jane his wife, who died in 1587.

The bells are three in number. One has no inscription; the second bears the date 1641; and on the third, in old English characters, is, "Sancta Caterina, ora pro nobis."

The registers begin from the year 1662; they contain no entries of interest.

Some Saxon beads have been found in the churchyard, as

well as a gold medal, engraved with the name of Bishop Liudhard, and now deposited in the British Museum.

A chrismatory, or *ampulla*, for holding the consecrated oil, was found on the wall-plate, at the last restoration, about forty years ago. It is probably of the fourteenth century.

The so-called tomb of Queen Bertha is interesting. It can hardly be an Easter tomb, as it is not within the altar-rails. The chamfered slab, covering the sarcophagus, is formed of (perhaps) Portland oolite, a stone certainly rare in Canterbury. It must (if a coffin), from its position in the church, have covered the remains of some distinguished person.

Let me say, in conclusion, that every detail (which want of time has compelled me to sketch thus baldly and briefly) is worthy of consideration and reverence, as connected with a church where the functions of religion were "irradiated (in the words of an old chronicler) by the apostolic life and doctrine of St. Augustine, and by an abundance of miracles"; the "Mother-church of England," as it is called by the late Dean Stanley, who loved it well, who illustrated its history by a graphic picturesqueness of detail, and whose name and memory will never be forgotten by all worshippers at St. Martin's who take to heart his lessons, and to whom "the view from this hillside is still one of the most inspiring that can be found in the world."

ICKHAM CHURCH, ITS MONUMENTS AND ITS RECTORS.

BY W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THIS cruciform church (with a western tower) is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and seems to have been founded during the Norman period. Its aisles were added towards the close of the twelfth century; the chancel assumed its present form during the thirteenth century; and chantries were founded in its transepts late in the fourteenth century, when the well-sculptured effigies of a knight and of a priest were deposited in the south and north transepts respectively. It is remarkable that so handsome a church, only five miles from Canterbury, was overlooked by Sir Stephen Glynne; merely mentioned, without any description, by the Rev. A. Hussey; and passed without any notice by the Rev. Philip Parsons, in his *Monuments in One Hundred Churches of East Kent*, 1794. Murray's *Handbook of Kent* also omits to mention Ickham.

THE TOWER AND BELLS.

A church existed here in A.D. 1086, when the Domesday survey was taken; but of Norman architecture the western doorway of the tower is the only discernible relic; and it can scarcely be considered to be of earlier date than the twelfth century. It has small angle shafts, and its arch is carved with an embattled moulding, surmounted by the billet. The tower itself seems to have been reconstructed (when aisles were added to the nave) about the end of the twelfth century. It has neither stair-turret nor buttresses; its windows are of lancet shape, and its eastern arch is pointed. The clock and the shingled spire, which cost £534, were added in 1870, at the expense of Mr. S. Musgrave Hilton, of Bramling. Sixty years ago, there was a very small spire on the tower;

but in 1825, being in a dangerous state, it was pulled down; and the top of the tower was embattled, and roofed with lead. The cost of this, amounting to £155, was defrayed by a church rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound. At Archbishop Warham's visitation, held in 1511, it was "presented" that the body of this church and the bells needed repair. Probably the bells were not thoroughly repaired until one hundred and thirty years later. The four bells which now hang in the tower were all cast in 1641, by John Palmer of Canterbury; when the churchwardens were John Fayerman and Michael Trapps. Their names appear upon each bell; and upon the largest there is also this ejaculatory prayer: "LORD: JEUS: CHRIST: RE: SEVE: EACH: SOL: FOR: HOME: THIS: BELL: SHAL: TOL:"

THE NAVE.

The nave is separated from its aisles by arcades of four bays each, unequally spaced. No columns were introduced; but portions of the original outer walls were left, as piers, to support the pointed arches which were pierced through them. The character of these piers, and of the unequally spaced arches, proves that these aisles were added late in the twelfth century. One of the arches, on the north side, is nearly or quite a semicircle, and its edge is formed into a small round moulding. The angles of the piers of the southern arcade seem to have been chamfered at a much later period; as the chamfer-stop used upon them is of a pattern known as the small "Perpendicular dagger," which did not come into general use until the fifteenth century. The arches by which the transepts open to the nave are similar to those in the nave arcades. Probably the transepts were not added until late in the fourteenth century, and the nave aisles were originally of five bays each, when there were no transepts.

Much has been done in the nave during the present century. A gallery was built in 1841, when the pewing of the two transepts was rearranged. Extensive repairs were carried out in 1845-6, under the superintendence of Mr. Marshall, an architect in Canterbury, at a cost of £1167. One of the churchwardens defrayed three-fourths of that

expense. A new font was given by Mrs. Howley, the Archbishop's wife; and Mr. George Gipps substituted a raised platform with seats for children, singers, and others, instead of the western gallery, in 1846. The new pulpit (designed by Mr. Blomfield, architect), and the handsome new eagle lectern, of brass, were presented to the church by Mr. S. Musgrave Hilton at a cost of £150, in 1875.

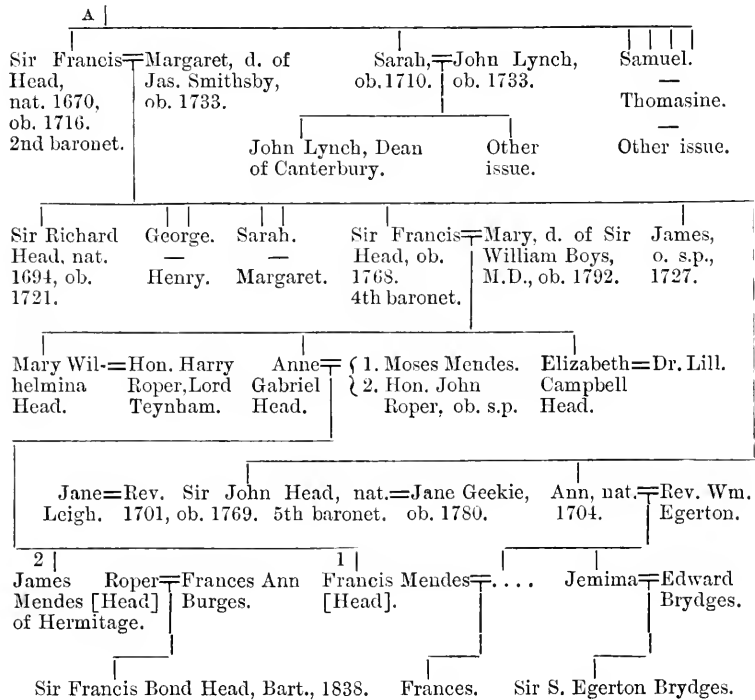
THE HIGH CHANCEL.

The lofty and spacious chancel has, in its east wall, a triplet of noble lancets; united by a small continuous hood moulding. Of the five windows which pierce each of its side walls, the westernmost, on either side, is of two lancet lights, surmounted by a simple quatrefoil. All the others are plain lancets, somewhat broad. Beneath the whole of these, both on the exterior and on the interior, runs a continuous stringcourse, which entirely embraces the chancel walls. It makes two rectangular descents in its course from east to west; a slight one, beneath the first lancet from the east; and a deeper descent, beneath the two-light westernmost window in each wall. The interior string-course has a deeply cut hollow, surmounted by a bold circular moulding. The exterior string has three flat surfaces, the face is vertical, and from it the other sides slope, (one upward, and the other downward,) to meet the wall.

The piscina in the south wall has two basins, beneath a well-moulded and boldly trefoiled arch, which sprang from circular detached shafts, but they are gone. The priest's door, in the middle of the south wall, opens beneath the stringcourse and is of simple character. The roof, ceiled between the rafters, has been very recently opened by the rector, the Rev. E. Gilder, who caused the ceiling to be removed; it had been similar to that now in the nave. Remnants of two stall-elbows, now used to support seats, shew that in the fifteenth century this chancel was fitted with stalls. They were eighteen in number; and they remained here until the beginning of the last century, but they had disappeared before 1759. In the chancel floor is a tombstone, long ago robbed of its brass, commemorating

Head (who built the existing house, called Hermitage in Higham, and died in 1768); and of Archdeacon Sir John Head, who was Rector of Ickham from 1760 to 1769, and Archdeacon of Canterbury from 1748 to 1769. These baronets were brought into connection with Ickham by the marriage of their widowed grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Head, with Sir Paul Barrett of Canterbury, who purchased the Lee estate in this parish. At Lee she brought up the six young children left by her first husband, Mr. Francis Head of Rochester; and she was buried here in 1711.

The Parish Register contains a list of eighty-eight inhabitants of Ickham who in March 1670-1 contributed £5 18s. 3d. towards a fund for the redemption of Englishmen captured and reduced to slavery by the Turks. The rector, Dr. Meric Casaubon, and the Lady Boys,* head the



* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Fotherby, widow first of Sir Nathaniel Finch, and then of Sir John Boys, son of Edward Boys of Bonington. He was baptized at Chillenden in 1607, and died at Goodneston in 1664.

list with £1 each. Lower down, we are told that "Robert Petman" contributed 2s. 6d. A monumental stone in the floor of this chancel informs us that "Robert Pettman" was a brewer in Ickham, who died in 1685, aged seventy years.* The entry recording the delivery of the sum collected to the authorised receiver is very quaint: "Collected for this Breffe in the parishe of Ickham by Mr. Lee, curat, and John Word and Robert Beake churchwardenes of y^e said parish, the sune of five pounds fifteene shillings and five pence, and *wee say* colected towards y^e Redemsihon of y^e captives in Argier the sune above writen, and paide it the 11th of March 1670 unto M^r Peter Harles, Receuer; in witness hearof we have set our handes." The curate himself, Samuel Lee, contributed 2s. 6d., Mr. Moyes 5s., Madame Mansel 5s.

The only other monumental stone in this chancel floor commemorates Admiral Charles Knowler,† who married the heiress of John Paramore, and obtained with her a house at Branding, which Paramore had built. The Admiral died there in 1788; and therein also died his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Knowler, four years later. The Admiral seems to have been a son of John Knowler, whose wife, Elizabeth Jeffery, brought to him in dowry the manor of Well-court, in this parish, which they sold to Robert Daines.

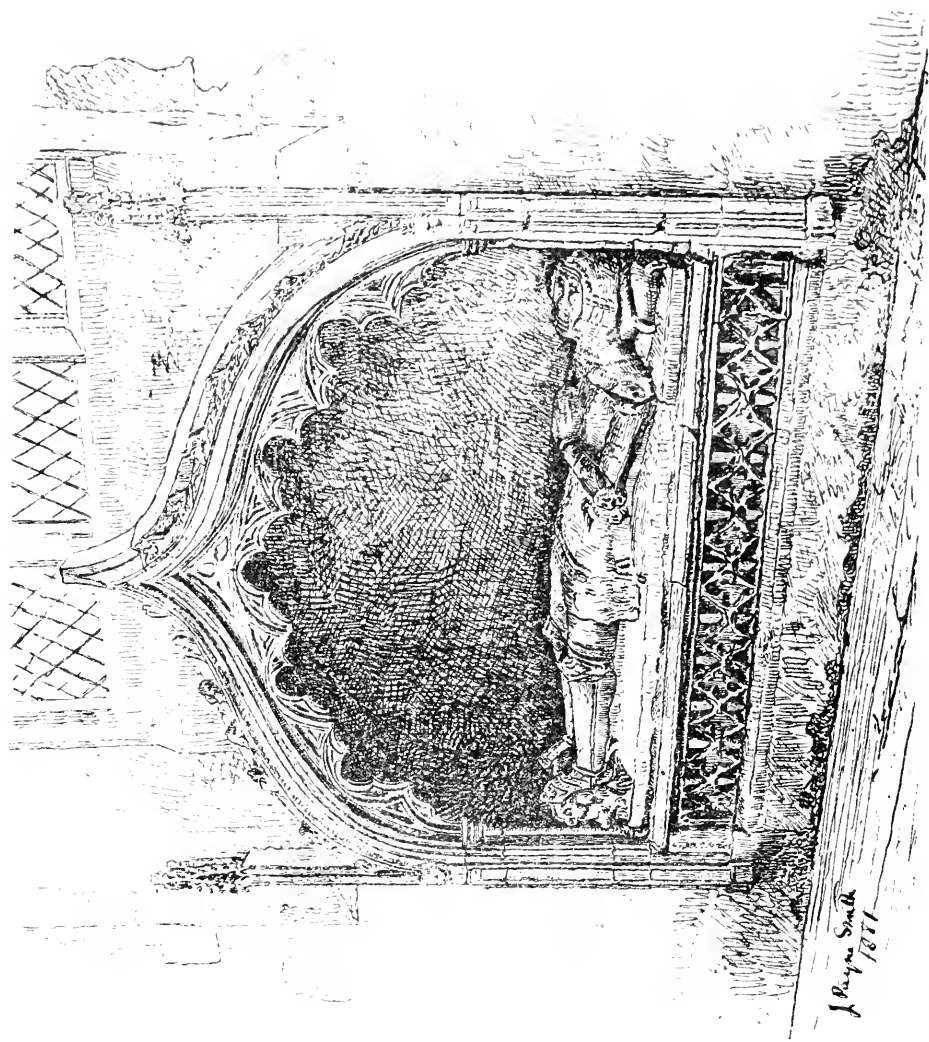
THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

This is called the Baa or Bay Chancel, and it formerly belonged to the owner of the Bay Farm Estate. From its eastern wall a recess for an altar projects into the churchyard. This projection is clearly an afterthought, as it partially blocks the light from the westernmost chancel window, which was already somewhat crowded by the transept's east wall. On the exterior, the east wall of the recess is carried up, above the level of the wall plate of the transept, and terminates in a pointed gable. In it there is a window, of three

* Here lieth y^e body of Robert Pettman late of this parish, Brewer, who left issue 5 sons and one daughter hee departed this life y^e 8th day of June in y^e yeare of our Lord 1685 aged seuenty yeares.

† In memory of Admiral Charles Knowler, who died March 26, 1788, aged 81 years.

Also of Elizabeth his wife, who died 20th Jan^y 1792, aged 77 years.



TOMB IN ICKHAM CHURCH.

lights, having in its head a St. George's Cross inscribed in a circle. Beneath the window, on the exterior, runs a string-course, somewhat like a roll moulding; but it and the window are of a style verging closely upon the Perpendicular or Third Pointed style. A similar window appears in the south wall of this transept, and beneath it stands the tomb of a knight, whose effigy represents him without a shield, but wearing a full suit of armour, of about the middle of the fourteenth century. His head rests on two cushions, and at the junction between his bascinet, and the *camail* of chain mail, a scalloped band of lappets appears; upon his breast-plate are two ornamental bosses; the *coutes*, or elbow-pieces, are shaped like lions' heads. Below the scalloped edge of his jupon, appears the bottom of the hawberk of chain mail. His legs seem to be enveloped in plate mail, and the *genouillieres* are handsomely floriated. The *sollerets* are pointed, and the feet rest upon a dog or lion. The swordbelt lies straight across the hips.

The front of this altar tomb is ornamented with a band of many quatrefoiled lozenges, well moulded. Over the tomb there is a crocketed canopy, above a doubly cusped, seven-foiled arch, which is flanked by buttresses with crocketed finials. The name of the knight is not known, but it has been conjectured that the effigy may represent Thomas de Baa,* whose name, written under his coat of arms (*Or, a lion rampant sable, crowned argent*), was formerly to be seen in one of the windows of this church. As a chapel in Ickham Church was dedicated to St. Thomas, we may suggest that St. Thomas's altar stood in the south transept. A piscina-arch remains in its east wall. This transept became the property of Archbishop Warham, when he purchased the Bay estate in 1509. He bequeathed Bay to his youngest brother Hugh; whose daughter Agnes Warham received it as her dowry when she married the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Anthony St. Leger. It soon passed into the possession of the family of Austen several generations of whom dwelt

* In 1305 Walter de Ba, one of the same family, was admitted to the privileges of a layman "in fraternity" with the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury (Harleian MS. 2044, fol. 62^a).

at Bay. The register teems with entries of their baptisms, marriages, and burials. Two epitaphs commemorative of them remain in the floor.*

THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

In the north transept, an altar-recess, carried up externally to a pointed gable-end, similar to that in the south transept, was inserted during the fourteenth century. The east window in this recess, however, seems to be of a rather earlier type than that in the other transept; as does the external stringcourse beneath it, and the hoodmould above it, terminating in well-carved female heads, with characteristic head-gear. Above the three (cinquefoiled) lights, a six-foiled circle forms the head of this window. On the site of the altar, now stands the ancient parish chest, bound with broad bands of iron, and having three fastenings. Its semi-circular lid is hollowed out of one tree's trunk. South of the east window a piscina remains, in the east wall, beneath a small ogee arch trefoiled.

From the character of the east window, and of the piscina-niche, we may be inclined to believe that the altar here was that of a Perpetual Chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Katherine, which was founded in Ickham Church, by John Dennis of Aputon. He was Sheriff of London in A.D. 1360. This chantry, being endowed in perpetuity, the office of chantry priest therein became a benefice, to which each successive priest was instituted by the Archbishop.† Aputon, or Appleton, is an estate south of Bramling, in the south-east part of this parish.

* *On a flat stone, partly hidden by a pew, in the south transept*:—"Here lieth the body of Richard Austen . . . Baye at Ickham . . . county of Kent . . . who had . . . the second . . . M. Vincent . . . of Wymingwold . . . afore-said . . . by whom . . . 5 sonnes . . . whereof . . . daughter . . . this life y^e 19th of . . . aged 62. 164 . Here also in her father's grave lieth . . . Elizabeth eldest daughter of Richard . . . was the wife and widow of Michael . . . by whom shee had issue 4 sonnes, . . . of which 2 sonnes and 1 daughter . . . living at hir death. Shee was baptised . . . of May 1615 and shee died Aprill . . . 'Oh that they were wise, oh that they would . . . that they would consider their . . .'"

On a flat stone, in the south aisle:—"Heere lyeth the body of Robert Austen, son of Richard Austen, late of Ickham, at the Bay; who died a batchelor the 12th of October in y^e year 1652, of his age 21 yeares."

† The patronage was vested in "John Denys of Ikham" during the first quarter of the fifteenth century. To the office of chaplain, to serve at the altar

The north transept, however, belonged to the owners of the Lee Priory estate, and has ever been called the Lee chancel. In its north wall lies the effigy of a priest, in simple eucharistic vestments; his feet rest upon a dog. On his head he wears a close round cap, but his hair appears beneath it, falling a little lower than his ears.

Hasted* erroneously suggests that this tomb may commemorate Richard de la Legh, who held the Lee estate in 1385 (13 Edward I). He did not observe that the effigy represents a priest.

It is impossible now to determine with accuracy the name of this priest; but, from the period to which the effigy seems to belong, we may suggest the possibility that it may represent a Rector of Ickham named William Hegtresbury. He was instituted to this benefice in October 1354. His will, proved in November 1372, directed that he should be buried in Ickham Church; without specifying that his tomb should be made in the high chancel, or in any particular spot. He was a man of some distinction; canon of Salisbury, canon of Wingham, and, in 1371, Chancellor of Oxford University. Another possible suggestion is that this effigy may commemorate Thomas at Le, priest of Dennis's chantry here. His name points to a connection with Lee by birth; and the fact that he exchanged the Rectory of Goodneston for this chantry proves his attachment to the place.

William Hegtresbury, the rector mentioned above, bequeathed to this church a *Portiphory* with silver gilt clasps, containing the musical notation from which to sing the service; and also two Missals, one called his *Red Missal*, and the other his *First Missal* with silver-gilt clasps. In addition to

of this perpetual chantry of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Katherine, he presented Stephen Charlesfeld, who resigned in 1410. The priests who succeeded Charlesfeld were Thomas Braborne in September 1410; John Sergeant in April 1420; John Wymbeldon in February 1420-1; John Kervyle in October 1427; Laurence Verdon in July 1428; and Thomas at Le (Rector of Goodneston) in May 1429. This gentleman was evidently a native of Ickham, born on the Lee estate. At length, the endowment of this chantry became so diminished in value, that it would not maintain a chantry-priest. Consequently, on the 8th of August 1483, Archbishop Bourghier issued a commission, to Nicholas Bulfinch, rector of Ickham, by which the rector was authorized to sequestrate, to his own use, the endowment of the chantry on account of its small value (*Bourghier's Register*, 176^b).

* *History of Kent*, vol. ix., pp. 172, 178.

these service-books, he bequeathed for the use of this church a vestment, a chalice, two hand-towels, a pair of corporals, and twenty shillings in money. For the expenses of his funeral he left five marks, directing that to every poor man who attended it the sum of one penny should be given in alms.

MONUMENT OF SIR W. SOUTHLAND.

Upon the east wall of the north transept is a singular mural monument, commemorating the right worshipful Sir William Southland, Knight, who dwelt at his house of Lee in this parish. He was born in 1578, the son of William Southland of New Romney, and died in 1638. He purchased the Lee estate during the reign of James I; and his son Thomas was baptized here in 1614. His grandson sold Lee in 1676 to Paul Barrett. This monument strives to remind all beholders of the fleeting nature of life and of time. At the top, are carved two bells, suspended above an hour-glass; below which stands a clock-face, with the sun in its centre. Underneath is a skull, or death's head, flanked by a pair of wings. A shield of arms, reversed by the mason who repaired the monument, bore the Southland Coat (*or*, a wyvern *vert*, on a chief *gules* three spearheads *argent*) impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 *sable* a lion rampant; 2 and 3 a chevron between three pheons. Below, appear two hands clasping each the other. The dexter hand represents that of Sir William Southland, and seems to spring out of his armorial coat; the sinister hand is that of his wife, Anne daughter of Michael Beresford, out of whose armorial shield it seems to spring.*

* The inscription is as follows :—

M.S.

Heere in this chancell lyeth interred y^e Right Worth Sr Willia^u Southland of Lee in this Parish K^t who married Anne daughter of Michael Berisforde of Westerham in Kent Esq and left issue by her two sonn^s; y^e one surviveing w^{ch} is Thomas Southland Esq (who married Mary y^e daught^r of Sr Tho^s Springate of the Broyle-Place in Sussex Kn^t) & y^e yonger deceased & left 9 daught^{rs}, 6 surviveing & 3 deceased

Natus 18 Octobris 1578

Obiit primo Maii 1638

Terram terra premit, conclusus carcere carcer,
Templum templa tenent, Urnula corpus habet.
Invigilat terre cælum mens claustra reviset,
Spiritus et templum; quid faces, urna, cave.
Depositum sanctum est; servato fideliter; instat
Judicis adventus; cum vocat Ille dato.

Usq. quo, Domine?

MEMORIALS OF THE BARRETT FAMILY.

Over the arch by which the north transept opens to the north aisle there is a carving representing the armorial coat* of Thomas Barrett (grandson of Sir Paul Barrett) impaling that of his first wife Anne Boys, who was his first cousin, being a daughter of Sir William Boys, M.D., by his wife Ann Barrett. This transept passed into the possession of that family when Thomas Southland sold Lee, in 1676, to Paul Barrett, Recorder of Canterbury, who was afterwards knighted. Sir Paul was buried in the Church of St. Mary Bredman, at Canterbury, in 1685-6; but his second wife lies here; and so does his third wife, Mrs. Sarah Head, widow, whom he married a few years after he had purchased Lee. She survived him for twenty-six years. Her paternal coat of arms, impaling that of Barrett, appears in a lozenge upon her tombstone.†

She was a remarkable woman, who, being left a widow at the age of thirty, with six young children, admirably administered the wealth bequeathed by their grandfather, Sir Richard Head, who died in 1689. For them she purchased estates in Woodchurch, Graveney, and Stalisfield, which were added to the original estate of the Heads at Hermitage, in Higham, near Rochester. Her second marriage and residence at Lee caused her children to be brought up in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, where her son Sir Francis subsequently lived. He was buried in St. Mildred's Church there in 1716. One of her grandsons, Dr. John Lynch, Rector of Ickham from 1731 to 1760, became Dean of Canterbury; and another of them, Sir John Head, rector here from 1760 to

* *Or*, on a chevron *sable*. 3 lions passant of the field, between 3 mullets pierced of the second; impaling *or*, a griffin segreant *sable*, within a bordure *gules*.

† Arms, in a lozenge:—Barrett, impaling Ent: (*az*: a chevron between 3 falcon's bells, *or*).

Here lieth y^e body of Dame Sarah Barret daught^r to S^r George Ent, Knight, wife to Francis Head of Rochester Esq., and to S^r Paul Barret of Canterbury Kn^t. She had 4 sons and two daught^{rs} by the former, and by the latter whom she surviv'd had 1 son & a daughter. She departed this life Oct: y^e 6th 1711 aged 63 years.

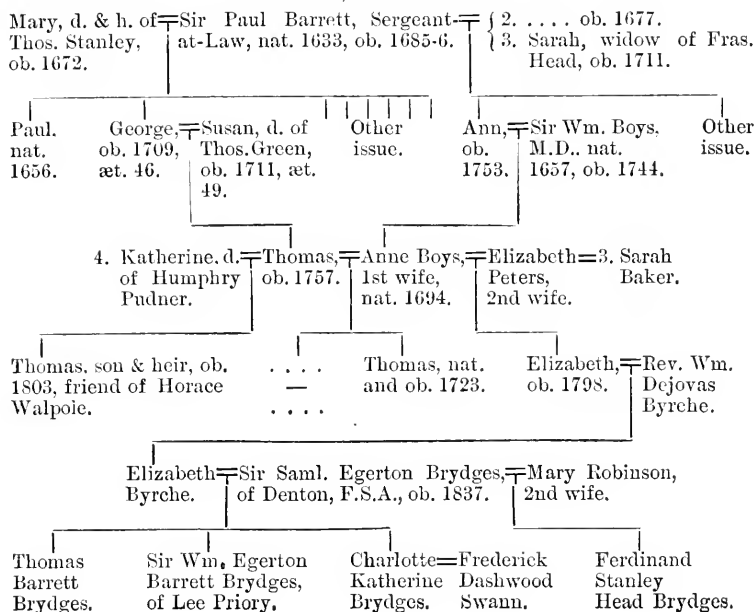
In the nave just outside this transept is a portion of a stone commemorating the second wife of Mr. Paul Barrett, who died on the 26th of August 1677 aged 23; thus:

in the year of { saluac'on 1677 }
 { her age 23 }

1769, was Archdeacon of Canterbury; one of her great-grandsons (another John Lynch) was also Archdeacon there.

Sir Paul Barrett's* descendants possessed Lee, and this transept, during nearly two hundred years. Mr. Thomas Barrett, the last of his name, who died in 1803, was lord of Kingston Manor and M.P. for Dover. He was a friend of Horace Walpole, who visited him in 1780 at Lee Priory, which James Wyatt the architect was employed to improve. Horace Walpole likewise induced the two Misses Berry to visit Mr. Barrett at Lee, in 1794; he has left a flattering description of the house, its library and its pictures. Mr. Barrett's niece, Elizabeth Byrche, married Sir Egerton Brydges, of Denton Court; and to her son, Thomas Barrett Brydges, who died before his father, Lee Priory was bequeathed by Mr. Barrett. Her third daughter, Charlotte Katherine Brydges, who married Mr. Frederic Dashwood Swann, is buried in this church, where she is commemorated by a mural tablet. A few books, printed by Sir Egerton Brydges at a press set up in Lee Priory, are now classed among the rarities for which Bibliophiles give large prices.

* BARRETT, of LEE in ICKHAM.



There was here a curious endowment, for a man who should nightly ring the curfew bell. It was founded by Richard Townley, who in his will, dated 1525, left a house and garden, in Ickham, for the curfew ringer. A bequest of 6s. 8d. left by "Jaffary Led's widow" was the subject of a "presentment" made in 1511 at Archbishop Warham's visitation. John Beke, of Well, was therein charged with wrongfully retaining the bequest.

To increase the number of sermons in this church Richard Denne, in 1616, by his will left a house and lands in Ickham; out of the rent of which £1 was to be given, for two additional sermons every year. He directed that the residue of the rent should be distributed among the poor people present, after the sermon was finished.

In the rectory house, which was much altered by the Rev. J. A. Wright, a portion of the ancient building still remains. This portion is built of stone, in two storeys. The lower room, which is large, and is now used as a kitchen, has an early Tudor window of good design with shafted mullions, and in its ceiling, many well-moulded beams; probably of the time of Henry VII. The upper room has a window of still earlier character.

INTERIOR MEASUREMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

(COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. E. GILDER.)

	ft.	in.
Length of Church (including Chancel and Tower)	126	9
Length of Chancel	42	10
Length of Nave (including Tower)	83	11
Width of Nave (including its Aisles)	39	9
Width of North Aisle	8	7
Width of South Aisle	7	10
Height of Chancel (to the wall plate)	19	6
Height of the Chancel Arch	24	0
<i>North Transept—</i>		
From North to South	21	8
East to West	15	2
<i>South Transept—</i>		
From North to South	19	8
East to West	16	8
Height of Tower	58	0

RECTORS OF ICKHAM.*

- (1) WALTER DE CHELECUMB is the first whose name we have been able to learn. In October 1283 he was appointed joint auditor of the accounts of Roger Burt, Treasurer of the Chamber (*Archbp. Peckham's Register*, 153^b). He died in December 1284.
- (2) MARTIN DE HAMPTON, who succeeded Chelecumb, was instituted on 8 kal. Feb. 1284-5, and was inducted by Master Richard, the Rector of Adisham. Hampton, who was a Canon of Wingham, died in 1306, and was buried in the chancel of Ickham Church. The matrix of his monumental brass remains.
- (3) WILLIAM DE BRITALL may or may not have been Hampton's immediate successor. We only know that in 1322 he was "deprived" of his benefice by "definitive sentence."
- (4) ROBERT DE NORTON, a great ecclesiastical lawyer, held the benefice for a few months, from November 1322 to July 1323, when he was Rector of Ivychurch. In vacating this living, and that of Merstham, in Surrey, he made a written protest that if the rectory of Ivychurch involved him in litigation he would return to his former benefices. He had been Rector of Woodchurch from 1314 to 1315; and was collated to Merstham in January 132½ by Archbishop Reynolds, "intuitu caritatis;" he acted as Proctor, at the Court of Rome, for that Archbishop in 1322.
- (5) THOMAS DE HOWE received the benefice "in commendam" in July 1323.
- (6) ROBERT DE SOLBURY, who obtained this preferment in April 1324, retained it during twenty-seven years. A special commission of jurisdiction here was granted to him in July 1326. He became Provost of Wingham College in July 1351; and he seems then to have exchanged this benefice for the rectory of Eynsford. He lived until 1358.

* The income of the Rector of Ickham was valued, in A.D. 1292, at 45 marks per annum. In 1535, it was said to be £29 13s. 4d., mainly from tithes, but £1 10s. 0d. of that total was derived from 20 acres of glebe land. As the Rector was bound to provide a priest to serve Well Chapel, at a stipend of £3 6s. 8d. per annum; and to pay 15s. at every visitation, for "proxies and synodes," the net value of the benefice was said to be £25 11s. 8d. in 1535. Fifty-three years later its annual value was £150; in 1640, it was £250; in 1800 it had increased to £450; and its tithes at the Commutation were converted into a rent charge of £997 per annum.

- (7) WILLIAM BRODELE, who was Rector of Eynsford, was admitted to this benefice in July 1351, but he retained it not long.
- (8) WILLIAM HEHTRESBURY, "Professor of the Sacred Page," a man especially learned in Holy Scripture, was instituted to Ickham in October 1354. He was a Canon of Sarum, and also Canon of Wimelingwold in Wingham Collegiate Church. Some of the parishioners here subtracted from and detained parts of his tithes, so that in November 1359 the Provost of Wingham, John Severleye, received from Archbishop Islip a commission to inquire into the matter. Hehtresbury died here in 1372, having been Chancellor of Oxford in the previous year. By his will (in Archbishop Whittlesey's register, fol. 126^b) he bequeathed several books and vestments to Ickham Church, wherein he was buried.
- (9) JOHN COLTHORP of Denford, in Lincoln diocese, was instituted in November 1372, but in less than four years he exchanged with
- (10) WALTER DE FORYNDON (OR FARNDON), Rector of Whitchurch, then in the diocese of Lincoln, who was admitted to this benefice on June 27, 1376. After holding it for ten years he exchanged with
- (11) WILLIAM BLANKPAYN, Rector of Orset, whose name seems to mean White-bread, or Whitbread. He was instituted on the 15th of September 1386, having already, for some years, held a Canon's stall at Wingham. He, like his predecessor Hehtresbury, was learned in the Scriptures, "Professor of the Sacred Page."
- (12) PHILIP ROGERS, who was Archbishop Courtenay's cross-bearer, succeeded to this benefice on the 3rd of June 1390. How long he held it we do not discover. It is not probable that he retained it for forty-two years; nevertheless we know not the name of any other rector until 1432.
- (13) RICHARD VINCENT was instituted by Archbishop Chicheley, May 22, 1432; he was also a Canon of Wingham. He retained this rectory for forty-one years, and died in 1473.
- (14) NICHOLAS BULFYNH, in *Decretis Baccalaureus*, who had for a few months already been a Canon of Wingham, was admitted to Ickham by Archbishop Bourghier on the 5th of Nov. 1473. He retained this benefice for nearly fifteen years, and then he effected an exchange with
- (15) JOHN HERVY, another learned lawyer, in *Dec. Bac.*, who was Rector of St. Michael in Crooked Lane, London. This

- worthy was instituted by Archbishop Morton, June 23, 1488. He became Dean of the Arches, and also held a Canonry at Wingham. He resigned this benefice in 1492.
- (16) RICHARD MARTIN (styled "a Bishop in the Universal Church") was instituted May 31, 1492, upon Hervy's resignation, and held this benefice for nearly seven years, until his death. Twenty years before, he had obtained from the Pope a dispensation enabling him to hold three incompatible benefices in plurality, and had in consequence held the rectory of St. Peter in Guisnes from Feb. 1472-3 to Sept. 1475. This dispensation was probably obtained through Richard Martin's influence at the Court of King Edward IV. That monarch admitted him to be one of his Council of State in 1471 (11 Ed. IV), and appointed him, for life, Chancellor of the County of the King's Marches (*Cancellarius Comitatus Regis March'*); at that time he was a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of London; four years later he became Chancellor (*Cancellarius Regis*), and in 1477 was made Chancellor of Ireland, for life, and Chaplain to the King. He obtained Prebendal Stalls at Hereford and Salisbury, in 1473; and was Archdeacon of Berks (1478), and of Hereford (1476). At the close of Edward's reign, in the twenty-second year thereof, he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's, and is then spoken of, on the Patent Roll, as "Cancellarius Regis." For some reason, probably political, on the usurpation of the crown by Richard the Third, he did not retain the bishopric of St. David's, but seems to have acted henceforth as a suffragan helpful to other Bishops. Bishop Martin held the vicarage of Lydd from June 1474 until 1498. He enjoyed the rectory of Woodchurch during some years; but he resigned it, in 1492, for this benefice of Ickham. He was Custos of the Franciscan House of Grey Friars or Minorites in Canterbury, of which he was a benefactor, and there he was buried in November 1498. Dugdale and subsequent writers have erroneously stated that this bishop of St. David's died in or about 1483; some actually describe his "large marble tomb before the crucifix nearest the north door" of St. Paul's Cathedral. His continuous occupation of preferments in Kent, from 1474 to 1498, disproves such erroneous statements. Somner and H. Wharton did not know that this Richard Martin was consecrated to St. David's;

'Somner was therefore much puzzled by the title given to, and claimed by him, of "bishop in the universal church."

- (17) JOHN FRANKELYN was instituted by Archbishop Morton on the 15th of February 1498-9, and held this benefice during thirty-six years. He died here in 1535, and left a legacy to Well Chapel. When Archbishop Warham held his visitation in 1511, complaint was made, by some one connected with Well Chapel, that the "Parson of Ickham" withheld a chantry. The record states, however, that "Sir John Frankelyn" appeared, and producing the foundation charter proved that he did nothing contrary to the terms of the foundation. At the same time it was stated that the churchyard fence at Well required mending, and that the bell-frames there needed repair. Also, from Ickham, the wardens complained that the chancel of Ickham Church was not repaired. John Frankelyn's will, dated 9th Sept. 1535, is preserved at Canterbury. He seems to have been a native of Warwick, where he directed that 10 masses should be said for the souls of himself, his father Robert, and his mother Alice Frankelyn, of my lord John Morton, Mr. Thomas Maddies, and Sir Thomas Typpis. He bequeathed 20s. towards the paving or other repair of Ickham Church; to which he also left a silver gilt chalice, a corporas, a superaltare, altar clothes, cruets, a mass-book, and a surplice, which he had used in his chapel. He directed that, every fourth week, throughout the year, the three curates of Ickham, Wickham, and Littlebourne, with their clerks, should meet in Ickham Church, and all sing *Dirige* with the whole service, for his soul; and also on the same day or the next, they should sing 3 masses of the Trinity, Our Lady, and Requiem.
- (18) THOMAS BARON, M.A., was collated to this living by Archbishop Cranmer on the 24th of September 1535.
- (19) EDMUND CRANMER was collated hither by his brother, the Archbishop, on the 2nd of September 1547. He had been Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Provost of Wingham from the 9th of March 1533-4; he likewise held the rectory of Cliff-at-Hoo, and 1549-54 the sixth prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral. In 1542 he contributed £20 towards the loan granted in that year to King Henry VIII. Archdeacon Cranmer retained this benefice until March 1553-4; when, under Queen Mary, he was deprived

of this and all his other preferments, because he was a married man. The sentence of deprivation was issued in the Chapter House at Canterbury, by Dr. Henry Harvey, Vicar-General, and Richard Thornden, Bishop Suffragan of Dover. The descendants of Archdeacon Cranmer remained for some generations at Canterbury, in St. Mildred's Parish. His son Thomas, who was Registrar of the Archdeaconry, was buried there in 1604.

- (20) ROBERT MARSH was appointed Rector of Ickham on the 12th of April 1554 by Queen Mary.
- (21) HENRY LATHAM was rector in 1555.
- (22) WILLIAM PYAT, "parson of Ickham," was buried here 21st of September 1568.
- (23) SAMUEL HARLESTONE was admitted to this benefice by Archbishop Parker on the 2nd of Nov. 1568, and held it for the long period of forty-eight years. By his will, made in 1616, he bequeathed £20 to the poor of the parish, to be so invested as to provide for distributing twenty shillings per annum.
- (24) WILLIAM KINGSLEY, S.T.P., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and rector of Great Chart, which he resigned for Ickham, succeeded Harlestone. He was collated to this rectory on the 25th of January 1616-7 by Archbishop Abbot, whose niece, Damaris Abbot, became his wife. By her he had sixteen children. He was appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1619, and retained these preferments for more than a quarter of a century. He was also Rector of Saltwood with Hythe. On the 29th of January 1647-8 he died, and was buried in the Cathedral, where in 1614 he had succeeded Isaac Casaubon in the eighth stall, which he held for twenty-nine years. His daughter Ann, widow of John Boys, became the third wife of Sir Richard Head of Rochester, whose grandchildren passed their childhood and youth in Ickham, at Lee Priory; Sir Richard's great-grandson, Sir John Head, became Rector of Ickham and Archdeacon of Canterbury. Archdeacon Kingsley witnessed the beginning of the troublous times of the Rebellion. One of the numerous petitions sent up to Parliament in May 1643 alleges that Archdeacon Kingsley preached poisonous doctrine in Ickham Church. Parliament, he was alleged to have said, sat for nothing but to undo the kingdom; and the laity were not all competent to search the Scriptures.

- (25) JOHN SWAN, "Minister of Ickham," in October 1642, made an affidavit setting forth the opposition raised by the Mayor and Churchwardens of St. Clement's, Sandwich, against the induction of the Rev. Hope Sherrard.* The Ickham Register states, that "Anne Swan wife of John Swan minister of this parish was buried here March 20, 164 $\frac{5}{6}$." At the death of Archdeacon Kingsley, in 1648, there was no Archbishop, and John Swan seems to have remained here until 1662; when he was ejected for Non-conformity.
- (26) MERIC CASAUBON, who was born at Geneva in 1597, but came to England with his father, Isaac Casaubon, in 1610, and was early appointed Rector of Minster in Thanet, and of Monkton, succeeded to this benefice after the Restoration. His collation to it by Archbishop Juxon took place Oct. 4, 1662. He had been presented to the ninth prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral in 1628, when he was thirty-one years of age; and he occupied it during forty-three years. His epitaph in the Cathedral erroneously states that he held a canon's stall for forty-six years; it points with admiration to his great erudition, and to his descent from Robert Stephens, his great-grandfather, and Henry Stephens, his grandfather. He died in July 1671, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His mind and temper, with regard to the controversies of the time of Laud, may be gathered from his reply to a petition from Minster against him in 1641. He said, "My curate refused to administer the communion to two that would not come up to the rails; which, when I heard, I disliked; and he did it no more; at Christmas 1639 I was there myself, and administered unto all those that did not, as well as those that came up to the rails. I was at the charge of decent rails. As for bowing, I never used it till we were commanded it in our cathedral of Christ Church, and that I saw it generally practised by others."
- (27) SAMUEL PARKER, S.T.P., a learned Fellow of the Royal Society, Archdeacon of Canterbury 1670-88, and Rector of Chartham 1667-71, was collated to Ickham in 1671 by Archbishop Sheldon, whose chaplain he was. Born in 1640, the son of a learned Serjeant-at-Law, John Parker,

* *Sixth Report of Historic MS. Commission*, 207^b.

who sided with the Parliament, he died prematurely at Oxford, March 20, 1687-8, having been consecrated Bishop of Oxford only seventeen months before, on Oct. 17, 1686. He held the second prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral from Nov. 1672 until 1685, when he resigned it. Ickham he retained with his bishopric.

- (28) GEORGE THORPE, S.T.P., who was already Rector of Bishopsbourne, and held the fifth stall in Canterbury Cathedral 1680-1719, was collated to Ickham, after the death of Bishop Parker, in 1688. He was a benefactor to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whereat he endowed, with lands at Ash near Sandwich, five scholarships for Divinity students. He was buried in the Cathedral 1719, Nov. 28. The entry of his burial in the Cathedral register describes him as "the Reverend and Hospitable George Thorp, D.D."
- (29) CHARLES BEAN succeeded to this benefice and to that of Bishopsbourne, January 17, 1720, and held them both for ten years. He had been Vicar of Lydd from 1711 to 1720, and while there in 1715 his wife Lucy (*née* Session) died; but she was buried at Barham. Mr. Bean was subsequently buried in the same church; he died March 30, 1731, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.
- (30) JOHN LYNCH, D.D., was one of the nineteen children borne to John Lynch, Esq., of Staple, by his wife Sarah Head, whose childhood had been passed at Lee Priory in Ickham, her mother's third home. Dr. Lynch married Mary, daughter of Archbishop Wake, and by that primate he was preferred to the rectory of Sundridge in 1727, and to the fourth prebendal stall in the Cathedral, in April 1728. Three years later, he was collated both to Ickham and to Bishopsbourne in May 1731. The deanery of Canterbury was likewise held by Dr. Lynch from 1734 to 1760; and he was Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral 1735-60. He died in the latter year, and was interred beside his mother, in his own family chancel, which is on the north side of Staple Church, in a vault which he had prepared during his lifetime, beneath the east window.
- (31) SIR JOHN HEAD, D.D. (fourth son of Sir Francis Head, whose childhood was passed at Ickham), succeeded his first cousin, Dean Lynch, in this benefice, in 1760. He had in 1730 been appointed Rector of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen, Burgate, in Canterbury; he held a Prebend

at Hereford from 1738 to 1769; and was, from 1748 to 1769, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and from 1759 to 1769, fifth Prebendary. He married Miss Jane Geekie; and, in the year preceding his death, he succeeded to the baronetcy, owing to the deaths (without male issue) of his three elder brothers. He died in Dec. 1769, and was buried in the chancel of Ickham Church, in the large vault of the Head family. There is here no epitaph nor other memorial of him; nor of fifteen other members of the family who lie with him in that vault.

- (32) The Honourable JAMES CORNWALLIS (a nephew of Archbishop Cornwallis), the successor of Sir John Head in this benefice, held it for one year only. He had been Rector of Boughton Malherb, a Prebendary of Westminster, and, for a few months only, Rector of Adisham; he became Rector of Wrotham in 1770; Dean of Canterbury in 1775; Bishop of Lichfield in 1781; and Dean of Windsor 1791-4. He succeeded his nephew, the second Marquess Cornwallis, in the Peerage, as fourth Earl Cornwallis, in 1823, and died in 1824. He was a son of the first Earl Cornwallis, and was the father of the fifth and last Earl.
- (33) WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, D.D., was collated to Ickham in 1771. He became Rector of Deal in 1776, and was Archdeacon of Canterbury from 1769 to 1788, when he died.
- (34) HOUSTOUNE RADCLIFFE, D.D., Chaplain to Archbishop Moore, Vicar of Gillingham, and fourth Prebendary of Canterbury 1795-1822, succeeded to this living in 1788. He held the Archdeaconry of Canterbury from 1803 until his death in 1822. He had been Rector of Merstham 1786-90; a Prebendary of Ely from 1787 to 1795; and was Sub-dean of Wells from 1812 to 1822.
- (35) NICHOLAS SIMONS, M.A., Vicar of Minster in Thanet.
- (36) JOHN ADOLPHUS WRIGHT, M.A., held the benefice from 1839 to 1874, when he resigned, under 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 44. He died 16 June 1881.
- (37) EDWARD GILDER, M.A., Rural Dean, and Rector of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, succeeded Mr. Wright in 1874, and is now the Rector.

A ROMAN VILLA AT WINGHAM.

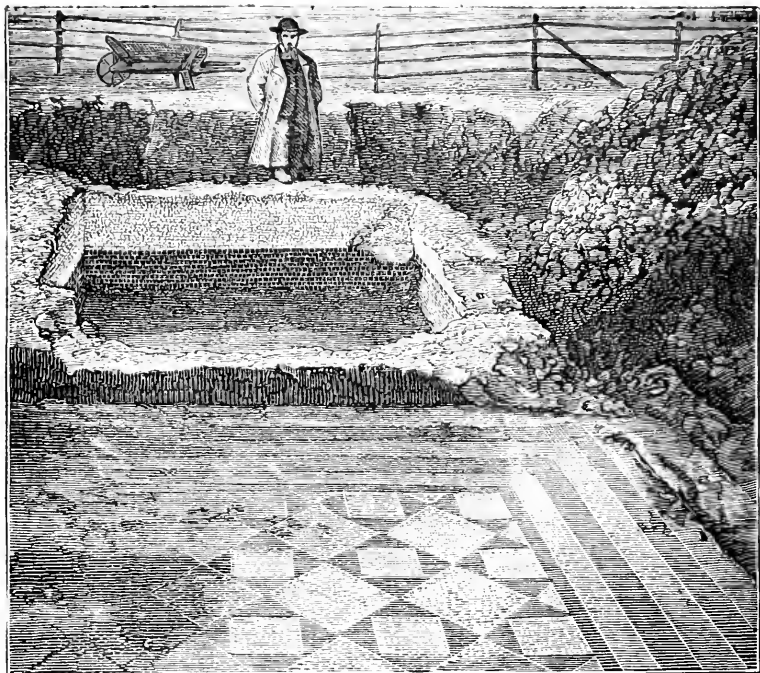
BY G. DOWKER, F.G.S.

WINGHAM was certainly a place of importance in early times; several roads converge into it. It was near or on the Roman road from Richborough to Canterbury, during the period of the Roman occupation of Britain; and at a later period, when Sandwich rose into importance, Wingham formed a half-way resting-place between it and Canterbury. At Domesday Wingham gave the name to the Hundred, which also contained the parishes of Ash, Goodnestone, Nonington, and part of Womenswold. Mr. J. B. Sheppard some years ago had discovered a roadway of faggots, leading across the Marsh to Little Briton, and constituting part of the road from Richborough to Canterbury. To the south-east, the road from Staple to Wingham passes by the Saxon burial-place at Witherden Hall, opened by Lord Londesborough and the late Mr. Ackerman. To the north-east, lay the Roman burial-place I discovered at Dearson, described in the twelfth volume of *Archeologia Cantiana*. Hasted mentions that in 1710, "behind Wingham Court, in a field called the Vineyard, the tenant of the Court-lodge farm, being at plough on his lands, observed the plough to strike on something hard, and found it to be a chest or coffin of large thick stones joined together, and covered with one on the top. The stones were about four feet in length, two in breadth, and four in thickness. It was about a foot deep; at the bottom were some black ashes, but nothing else in it; the place round about was searched, but nothing whatever was found."* Such another was found near Goshall, in Ash, not long before.†

These coffins were in all probability Roman. It has

* Hasted's *History of Kent*, folio edition, vol. iii., p. 700.

† Harris's *History of Kent*, p. 335.



ROMAN BATH, AT WINGHAM.

SHEWING THE WALLS COATED WITH MOSAIC WORK OF BLACK AND WHITE
TESSERÆ (BENEATH THE FOOT OF THE STANDING FIGURE), AND THE
TESSELLATED PAVEMENT OF A ROOM ADJACENT TO THE BATH.

been long known that traces of foundations of walls might be seen in the field called "The Vineyard," during dry seasons, in the corn. Mr. Sheppard had seen Roman tiles exposed in the fields, and along the stack-yard some years ago; and the late Mr. Ackerman had obtained Roman coins from the same fields. Stimulated by these reports, I, by the courtesy of the present tenant, Mr. John Robinson, made several trial holes all along the fence of the Vineyard field, next the stack-yard, and was rewarded on July 22, 1881, by the discovery of Roman buildings, which I will now describe.

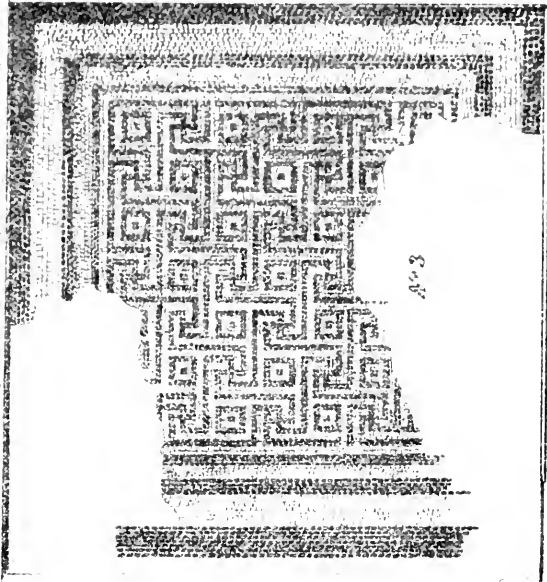
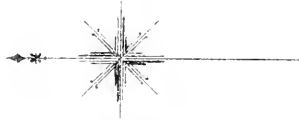
About half-way between the stack-yard and the stream from Wingham Well, skirting the western side of the field, I came on the foundation of a concrete floor, which, on further excavating, proved to be that of a Roman bath, with walls covered with a tessellated mosaic, the upper part white, and the lower half of a slate colour. The bottom had likewise had a tessellated floor of similar material, but had been broken up, and a small portion next the sides alone remained. The wall of this bath was of Roman tile and eighteen inches thick; the whole had been filled with broken tile and flint, and contained bones of animals and charcoal. Having obtained permission from the tenant, and from his landlord the Earl Cowper, to continue the excavation, and having received a grant of £10 from the Kent Archæological Society, and £20 from Earl Cowper, we enclosed the site with a high pole fence; and our work since harvest has resulted thus far in exposing the buildings described below.

In this and nearly every excavation I have made on a Roman site, the foundations have been covered with much superincumbent earth, and much charcoal has been found. The walls, of all the rooms found here, had been levelled to the surface of the soil; and their debris had been thrown down upon the tessellated floors. The soil since accumulated, above the whole, is the joint effect of rain-wash and of worms. The presence of a millstone (of uncertain date), and the absence of any mediæval remains, point to an early period.

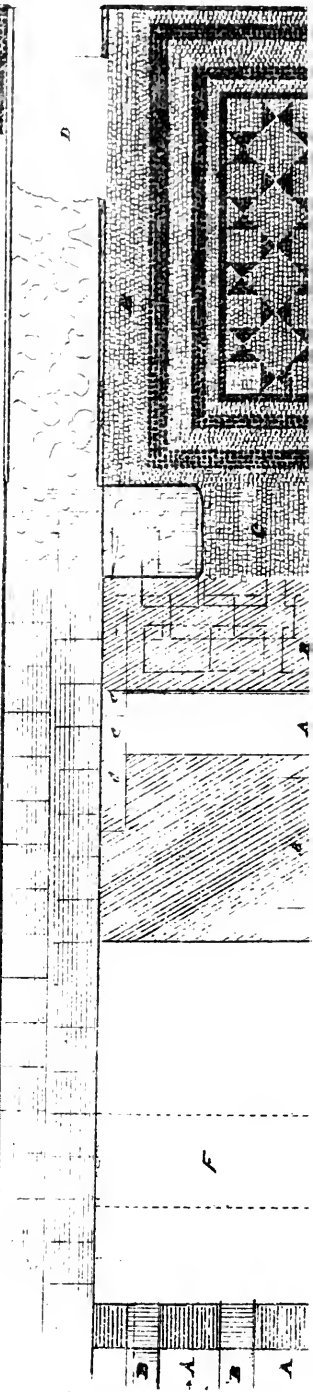
The bath, which for the sake of distinction I shall call Room No. 1, measures inside 8 ft. 4 in. east to west, and 6 ft. 5 in.

north to south. The height of the south wall left standing is about 2 ft. 8 in.; the bottom of this bath is paved with a concrete composed of broken tiles in mortar, and formed the ground on which the tesserae were laid. These have been almost entirely removed, except a portion some three or four inches wide, next the walls, where there are some of the grey tesserae remaining. The south and west walls of this bath, as well as portions of the east side, are covered with a tessellated mosaic; the lower fifteen inches in dark grey or slate-coloured tesserae, and the upper portion with white; the tesserae being cubes some half-inch square. These wall tesserae are smaller than those found at the bottom; they are embedded in a very compact concrete of mortar and pounded tile, about two inches in thickness. The east and west walls of the bath are composed entirely of Roman tiles, and are eighteen inches wide; the south wall appears to have been two feet thick, but at each corner has been much broken, probably at the time the posts of the fence were put down. In the centre of this wall are two large Roman tiles, which project outward from the wall six inches, and appear as if they led to some more southerly room. In the south-west corner of the bath is a drain leading through the wall. The north of this bath has some steps leading up into another apartment; the steps appear to have been seven inches wide, but the tiles of which they were composed have been partly broken away, at fourteen inches in height from the bottom. These steps are four feet long, the north two feet being a wall of boulders; but at the east and west of these steps was a projection, that on the east (the most perfect) was eighteen inches wide, seventeen inches deep, and nine inches high; the inner surface being tessellated with a continuation of the tesserae of the east side of the bath, and rounded off at each corner. The corner next the succeeding apartment had white marble tesserae, and the same appear to have paved a seat, the red brick concrete of which alone remains; the west side of this step is much more broken. The bottom floor of this room is about 4 ft. 9 in. from the surface of the field. The steps led up to an apartment No. 2. In the south-west corner was a drain leading through the wall.

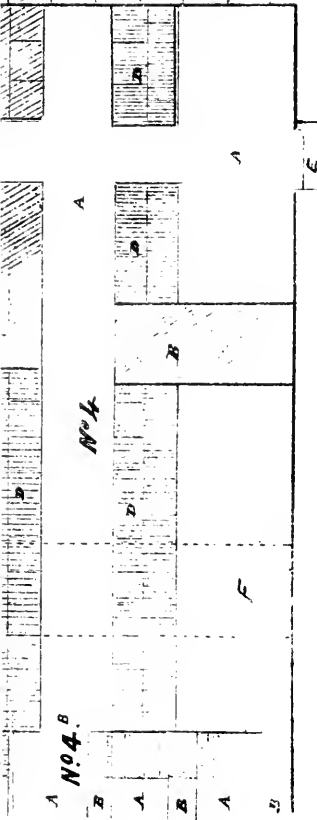
PLAN OF
 Bath, and adjacent rooms,
 OF A
 ROMAN VILLA,
 AT WINGHAM.



A-B



A-A



N°1 BATH

- A. Drain.
 - B. Steps.
 - E.E. Tiles (17 x 11) projecting.
 - G. Projection, covered with tesserae.
- N°2 A. Drain**
- B. Position of the mill stone.
 - G. Doorway into Hypocaust.
 - D. Seat formerly covered with tesserae.
 - E. Cornice.

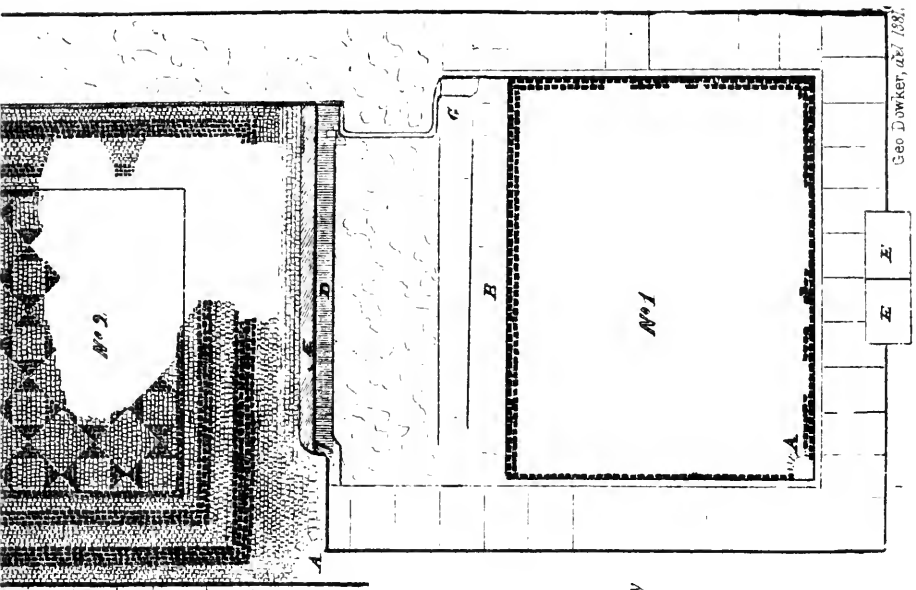
N°3 A. Westwall's foundations.

- D. Gap, query a doorway.

N°4 HYPOCAUST

- A.A.A. Five Passages.
- B.B.B. Masonry to support tiled floor.
- C.C.C. Five Flues, through the masonry
- D.D.D. Sill, of tiles
- E. Five flue through south wall.
- F.F. Partition wall, broken.

N°4 B SECONDARY HYPOCAUST



Room No. 2, 9 ft. 9 in. east to west by 10 ft. 10 in. north to south, had a floor thirteen inches higher than the bottom of No. 1, and was tessellated with a pattern of alternate large diamonds and small squares, with a banded border in dark grey and white tesserae. The south and west walls had each a projecting cornice of red concrete at base* next the floor, and the sides of the walls were covered with the same; it had a remarkably smooth surface, as if to receive colour. The south-west corner of this room had a drain leading parallel with the outside of the west wall of Room No. 1, and having a recess in the south wall 2 ft. 8 in. long and 8 in. deep; the wall above this recess had white tesserae on it. The east wall had no cornice, or set off, of concrete at the bottom, and was about two feet high towards the centre; the west wall was broken up, level with the pavement. Toward the north-west corner of this apartment was a doorway through the wall, paved with white tesserae, leading into Room No. 4, hereafter to be described. The walls of No. 2 are two feet thick, and composed of flint stones. Near the centre, but touching the north wall, was found a large mill-stone, lying flat on the tessellated floor, with no debris under it. It may, or it may not, be a Roman mill-stone; but its presence here is, in any case, remarkable. It was 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and five inches deep, with a hole of six and a half inches in the centre; scored and made exactly similar to mill-stones now in use, but of different stone. At one foot from the north-east corner, and for the space of about three feet, the wall was broken down to the level of the floor. There may have been a step here leading into Room No. 3 (next to be described), which was fifteen inches higher than Room No. 2. Here was seen the section of the concrete on which the tesserae of Room No. 3 was laid; this was composed of coarsely pounded tile and mortar six inches deep. The tessellated floor of Room No. 2 was tolerably perfect excepting towards the south-east, where a portion had been destroyed.

Room No. 3 has a tessellated floor of a different pattern, consisting of a central portion of fret labyrinth, with three

* This red concrete cornice was visible in other parts along the west wall.

bands of alternate black and white forming a margin; the south-east and north-west corners are broken up; the walls of this room on the west were entirely destroyed down to the foundations, as was also the north wall, traces only of which can be seen. Room No. 3 was 11 ft. 4 in. by 11 ft. 11 in. The entrance to it was probably from the north-east of Room No. 2, where the wall is broken. Excavations outside the walls shewed no appearance of there having existed any rooms either north, east, or west of this.

A doorway near the north-east of No. 2 led into a hypocaust, Room No. 4. This had a concrete floor 2 ft. 10 in. lower than Room No. 2. On this were laid blocks of masonry having fire passages between; the blocks were covered with overlapping tiles, on which was spread the concrete of broken tile, similar to that on which the tesserae in Rooms 2 and 3 are laid. It appeared as if the tessellated floor of No. 2 had been continued into this hypocaust. Most of the suspended floor had fallen in, and was found in the debris at the bottom. The block of masonry near the north-east corner of this building was best preserved; and from its structure we can see the plan adopted. A central fire-flue, sixteen inches wide, extended the whole length of the building, and was crossed, at right angles, by two other fire-flues leading through the south wall of the hypocaust. The blocks of masonry were faced with tiles, the central part being filled in with loose large flint stones, into which the fire found its way, as was shewn by their being blackened by smoke; and to diffuse the heat more readily hypocaust flue-tiles were laid through the blocks next the wall. These tiles were nine inches deep and five inches wide, scored on the outside to hold mortar. Large tiles, one foot wide and two and a half inches thick, were laid overlapping on the top, so as to form an arch, which also spanned the fire spaces between the blocks. The central fire-flue communicated with the lateral, by passing over some rows of tiles, forming a sill. The hypocaust room is 11 ft. 2 in. wide, and extends westerly twenty-eight feet as far as at present excavated. The further half was built after a different plan from the first; it had several smaller flues separated by 8-inch tiles; but as we

have not completed the excavation of this, I shall leave the description for some future paper. This hypocaust had originally been divided by a cross wall, leaving the east part 11 ft. 2 in. square; the remains of this broken wall are seen on either side of the hypocaust room, all the walls of which are built of yellow tiles, eleven inches in length. The concrete bottom is laid under the blocks and tiles. Beyond the first half the fire action had been most destructive to the tiles, and this portion appears to have been paved with tesserae of cubes of tile one inch or more square.

The cross flues, where they penetrated the south wall, had been blocked up with masonry, and the soil above the debris of a fallen floor was dark earth, in which was found Upchurch pottery, a coin of Antoninus Pius with a hole bored through it as if to suspend it by, and a minimus of Constantine. The evidences are in favour of its being used by the Saxons, when the fire-flues were blocked up.

It will be impossible to say, from the portions of this villa already excavated, of what size it is likely to prove. At present we seem to have met only with the buildings connected with the bath, and these are not of large size, but we have not yet found the entrance, nor the *atrium*. The buildings discovered appear to have been those at the north-eastern extremity of the villa. Traces of walls some yards to the south are indicated by the trial probe of iron, and foundations of walls are discernible in the arable field some hundred yards or more south-east of the present excavation. The bath with tessellated sides,* and the two tessellated floored rooms adjoining, bespeak a villa of the better sort.

The situation is that usually selected by the Romans: a spot sheltered from the east and north winds, and open to the south-west. A beautiful spring of water, that of Wingham Well, runs close by and turns a water-mill beyond. At Ickham, the adjoining parish, and almost within sight of this spot, another Roman villa exists. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be found to make a thorough exploration of this villa.

* For an example of similar mural decoration, found near Caistor, Mr. Roach Smith refers us to Artis's *Durobriva Identified*.

ON THE PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY OF
ST. RADEGUND, BRADSOLE IN POLTON,
NEAR DOVER.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, B.A.

THE Præmonstratensian Order of Canons Regular derives its name from Prémontré in France, where it was founded in 1120 by St. Norbert, Bishop of Magdeburg. Its members were sometimes called Norbertines, after their founder, or White Canons, from the colour of their habit.

The order was first introduced into England in 1143 by the foundation of the Abbey of SS. Mary and Martial at Newhouse, Lincolnshire, and at the suppression of the monasteries in 1538 its houses were thirty-six in number.

Of these, two were in Kent, viz., the Abbey of SS. Mary and Thomas of Canterbury, at West Langdon, which was colonized from Leiston in 1190; and that of St. Radegund at Bradsole, colonized directly from the mother Abbey of Prémontré in 1191,—an honour it shares with Bayham.

There is much confusion amongst historians as to the founder of Bradsole. Weever says the Abbey was founded by Hugh, first Abbot of St. Augustine's, who died 1124, but this would be prior to the introduction of the Præmonstratensian Order into England. Philpott (p. 278) says the first Abbot was Hugh, who was before a monk of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, in the reign of Stephen. According to Tanner,* the foundation was due to King Richard I, or Geoffry, Earl of Perche, and Maud his wife, or "some other charitable and pious persons."

The early history of this Abbey is somewhat obscure. Shortly after its foundation it appears to have fallen into great distress, for the General of the Order proposed to unite the Abbeys of Bradsole and Langdon. There seems

* *Notitia Monastica.*

also to have been, in 1207 (9 John), a design of translating it to River, near Dover.

After the settlement of its troubles, St. Radegund's increased in wealth and reputation; and many were the notable personages who desired to be buried in its church after their decease.

In September 1302, King Edward I received the Great Seal with his own hands in the King's Chapel* at St. Radegund's; and delivered it to William Greenfield, his chancellor.†

Little or nothing has come down to us of the later history; but, towards the end of the fifteenth century, a ray of light is thrown upon it from a Visitation Book,‡ between the years 1472-1501, of Richard Redman, Bishop of St. Asaph,§ and Commissary-General of the Præmonstratensian Order in the British Isles.

We have not space for the entire series of visitations, but it is evident that successive Abbots and Priors had allowed the buildings to fall into a sad state of decay. In 1482 the Visitor reports:

Aug. 31. *Distinctissime precipimus Abbati ut pro toto posse et omni celeritate reparare et sustentare festinet tam Ecclesiam claustrum quam omnes alias domos interiores et exteriores que vero modo verisimile usque ad terram ruitura videntur.*

Fratres a mane usque ad vesperam faciant opus in ortis (? hortis).

Doubtless this latter mandate points to the incompatibility of devotion and meditation with the noise and bustle of building operations.

In 1488, the Abbot is again urged to hasten on the reparation of the buildings, and a list of the names of the brethren is given:

Henricus, *abbas*; Thos. Raypese, *prior*; Will. Kyrkeby;

* Perhaps one of the chapels in the church, which had been endowed by one of the three previous sovereigns.

† Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, i., 182.

‡ Ashmolean Library, Oxford, MS. 1519.

§ The Order was exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction, and Bishop Redman was Commissary-General, not from his office, but because when first appointed he was Abbot of the Monastery of S. Mary Magdalene at Shap, in Westmoreland.

Thom. Canterbury; Thom. Howlett, *vicarius*; Robt. Johnson, *vicarius*; Will. Heysted; Dominus Jugerinus, *quondam abbas*; Joh. Newyngton; Rich. Belton; Will. Bylloke; Thom. Martyn.

Three years later, the following are the *Nomina Canonicorum*: Dominus Johannes Newyngton, *abbas*; Dominus Jugerinus Franceys, *quondam abbas* (Vicarius de River); Fr. Willielmus Kyrkeby, *supprior*; Fr. Thomas Howlett, *vicarius de Schepwold*; Fr. Thomas Canterbury; Fr. Willielmus Wyngham, *presbiter*; Fr. Edmundus Norwich, *presbiter*; Fr. Gylbertus Babram, *accolitus*.

The indefatigable Leland also visited (in another sense) the Abbey a few years before its suppression, and recorded:*

“S. Radigundis standeth on the toppe of a hille iij litle myles by west and sunwhat by sowth from Dover. There be white chanons and the quier of the chyrche is large and fayr. The monastery ys at this time netely mayntayned, but yt appereth that yn tymes past the buildings have bene ther more ample than they be now. There ys on the hille fayre wood, but fresch water lakyth sumtyme.”

The Abbey was suppressed in 1538, with the lesser monasteries; its clear annual value being £98 9s. 2½d.; and its total value £142 8s. 9d. The house was then under the rule of Thomas Dale, prior; the abbacy being vacant.†

The site‡ was granted by the King to Archbishop Cranmer, but shortly afterwards returned by him to the King, by way of exchange. Leases for lives were subsequently granted to various tenants, but Hasted's account of the grant to the Earl of Essex, and its forfeiture, is an error. Queen Elizabeth, by deed dated Jan. 31st, in the 32nd year of her reign, sold and granted the Abbey and its appurtenances to Simon Edolph in fee, he having previously been a lessee for life. This grant and the subsequent title-deeds are now at Pett Place, Charing. Simon Edolph altered the buildings and resided there. The flint chequer-work,

* *Itin.*, vii., p. 127.

† Or perhaps the Abbot, like his brethren at Glastonbury, Reading, etc., refused to surrender the Abbey, and was turned adrift in the world without losing his life, as they did.

‡ For these notes I am indebted to the owner of St. Radegund's, John Sayer, Esq., of Pett Place, Charing.

and the picturesque porch and carved door on the north side of the Fraternity, are his work. The Abbey continued in the Edolph family until 1719, when it passed by purchase to Sir Peter Eaton; and subsequently, by marriage with one of his descendants in 1750, to George Sayer of Pett Place, Charing, Kent; whose great-grandson, John Sayer of the same place, is the present owner.

The remains of the Abbey occupy a prominent position, on a hill, about three miles equi-distant from Dover and Folkestone. Visitors are doubtless familiar with the ivy-clad ruins of what has hitherto been called the gatehouse, but which is really the tower; also with the remains of the nave, transept, chapter house, cellarer's buildings, and the refectory, with its quaint sixteenth-century alterations. The extent of the church was, however, quite unknown; and in order to ascertain this point excavations were commenced, in the spring of 1880, by myself and Mr. Richard Ussher; the cost being defrayed by the owner, assisted by Canon Jenkins, Mr. Robert Furley, and others.

Operations were commenced on March 29th with four men, and the first day's work sufficed to discover and lay bare the foundations of the east end of the church. In the course of the next three days the whole of the walls of the eastern arm and transept, excepting a small portion of the south aisle where a tree intervened, had been traced out. The east and south walls of the chapter house were also defined and the extent of the infirmary hall. Many of the doors and other details had become obscured by the accumulation of soil and *débris*; this was removed, and part of the tower area cleared, to shew the bases of the arches. The arch, from the latter into the transept, had been much mutilated and then blocked up; the material was all removed and many of the stones found to be portions of tombs, floriated Transitional or early English capitals, and arch voussoirs with dog-tooth ornament. A beginning was also made on the extreme western range of buildings, but this portion still needs excavating.

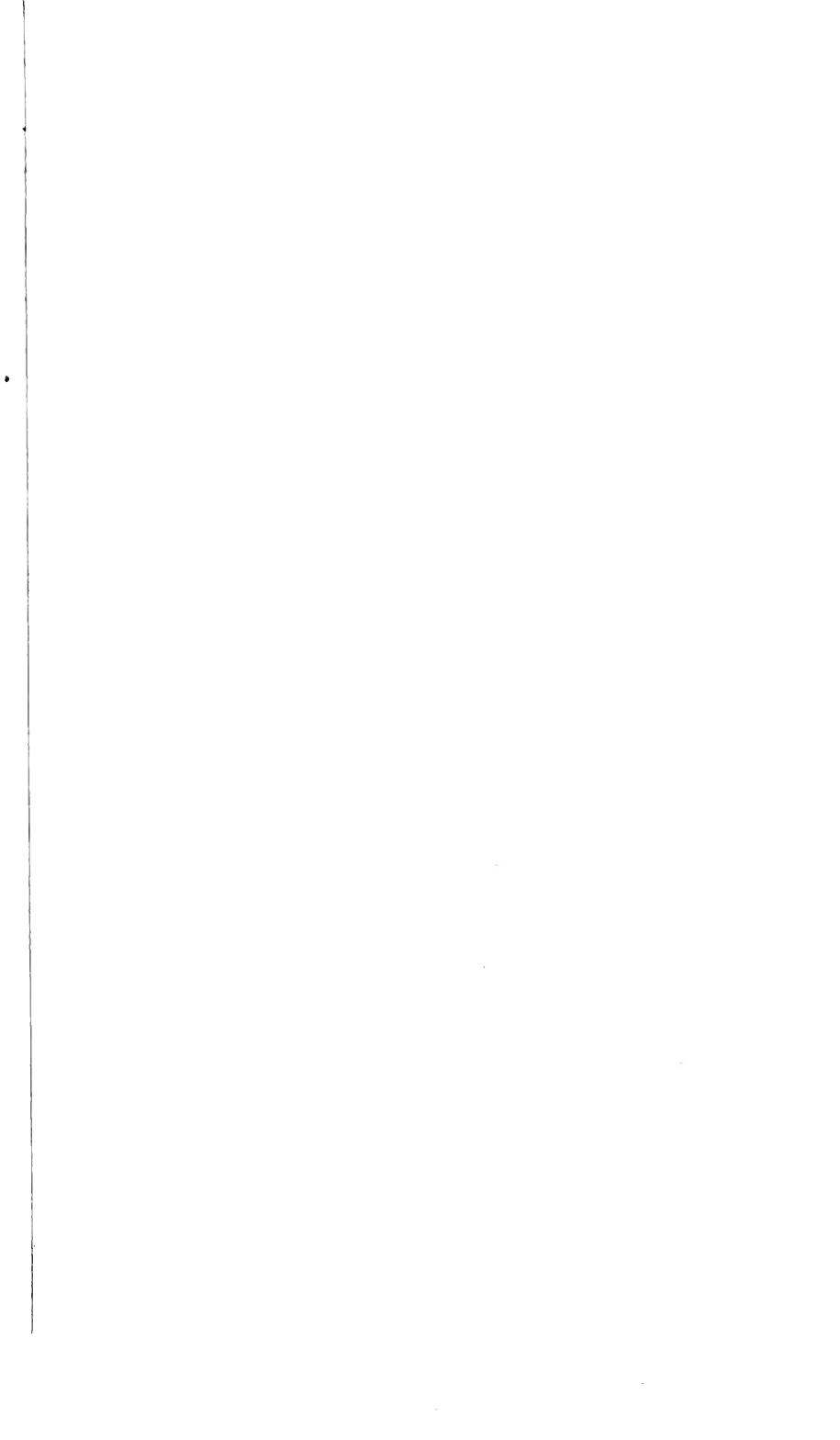
In the following November, the balance of the excavating fund having been increased by a grant from the Kent

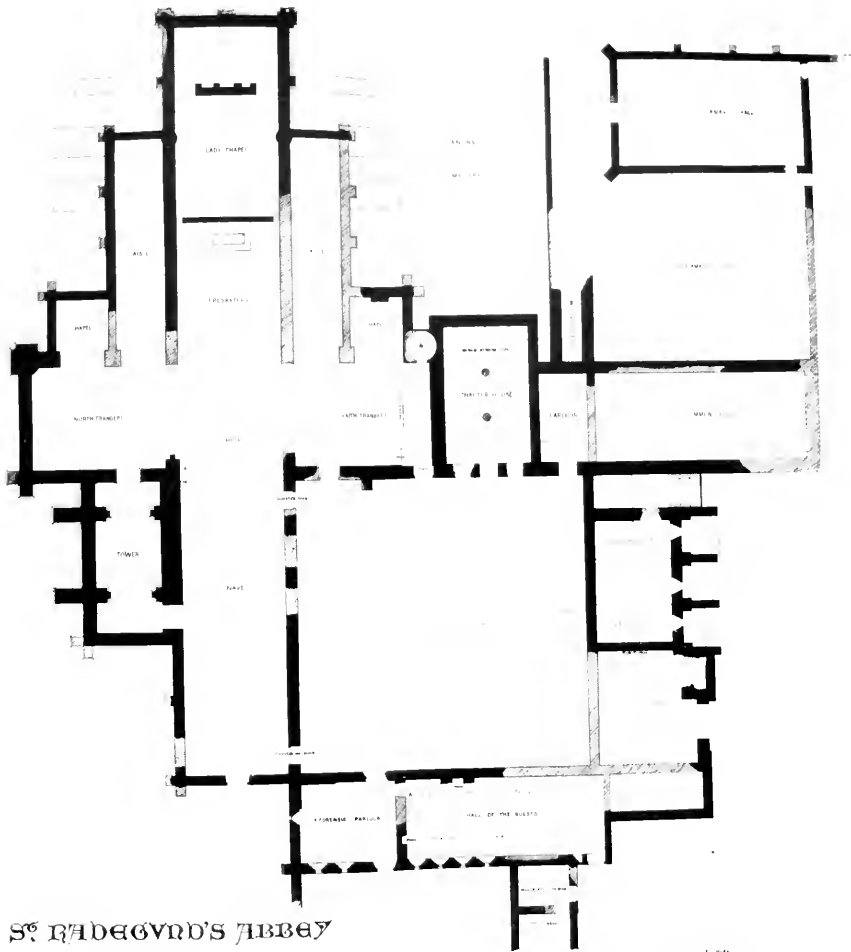
Archæological Society, operations were resumed, under Mr. Ussher's superintendence; the work undertaken being chiefly the clearance of the area of the church. Amongst the more important discoveries were the bases of the reredoses of the altar of our Lady and of the high altar; together with the base and part of the platform of the high altar itself. In the middle of the choir was also found the rough foundation of the base of a tomb; in all probability that of Thomas de Poynings, who, by will dated 6 Edw. III, directed his body to be buried in the Abbey of St. Radegund's, "*q'est de ma fundacion droit en my le coer derant le haut alter*;" and a tomb to be placed over his grave with the image of a knight thereon made of alabaster. John Criol of Lympe, by his will dated 1504, directs his body to be buried in this church, next to the sepulchre of Bertram de Criol, in the high chancel.

During both excavations numerous tiles and other ornamental details, such as mouldings, fragments of carved work, and portions of tombs, and marble shafts and capitals, were discovered; all of which are carefully preserved at the Abbey.

The whole of the existing buildings date from the foundation in 1191, and are of the earliest type of pointed architecture. Much of the work is exceedingly simple in design, and in some parts plain to a degree. There is also a marked absence of ornamental details, although the beautiful fragments discovered shew that some portions of the buildings, at any rate, were adorned with carved work. The walls are of flintwork with ashlar quoins. The jambs, etc., of windows, doors, and arches, are also of ashlar.

The ground-plan exhibits a long and narrow church, consisting of an eastern limb of six, with aisles of four, severies; north and south transepts, each of two severies, one severy opening into the choir aisle, the other into a square eastern chapel; and an aisleless nave of four severies, having on its north side a square tower with singular east and west adjuncts. On the south of the nave is the cloister quadrangle, with the chapter house, parlour, and common house on its eastern side; on the south the





ST. RADEGUND'S ABBEY
BENO



Handwritten notes:
 - North of the main building
 - West of the main building

refectory above an undercroft, and the kitchen, etc.; and on the west the cellarer's buildings of two stories. From this there extends westwards a long series of chambers, perhaps part of the accommodation for guests. The infirmary lies to the south-east.

Of the Abbey Church considerable remains exist. The nave walls, and the west and south walls of the transept are more or less entire, and the north tower with its wings is still standing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. The eastern limb was laid bare during the excavations.

The most singular feature about the church is the tower. Instead of being placed over the crossing or at the west end as is more usual, it stands on the north side of the nave, at a distance of six feet from the west wall of the transept. This peculiar position has a parallel in several Kentish churches, *e.g.*, Rochester Cathedral, Offham, Orpington, Thanington, Dartford, Chelsfield, Brookland, St. Mildred's in Canterbury, Godmersham; but a singularity here is the addition of a flanking wing on the east and west side.*

It is difficult to find a satisfactory reason to account for this; perhaps the builders adopted these means to mask the huge buttresses which were necessitated by the material—flint; or the lack of aisles to the nave rendered it desirable to provide a processional path through the basement.

In support of this latter theory it should be observed that the lowest stories of all three divisions were vaulted, and open into each other and into the nave and transept by arches, not doors, thus forming one continuous passage. It has been suggested that the entire block was also used for defensive purposes.

Owing to the destruction of the upper part of the tower, the three divisions are now all of equal height, but the unfortunate luxuriant growth of ivy with which the whole is mantled makes it impossible to say whether the side portions retain their original altitude, or nearly so, or

* The western tower of St. Nicholas Church, New Romney, has a low lean-to aisle on each side, but not of such importance as the wings here. See Mr. Scott Robertson's Paper in *Arch. Cant.*, XIII. Mr. Scott Robertson informs me that similar appendages are found on each side of Sandhurst tower.

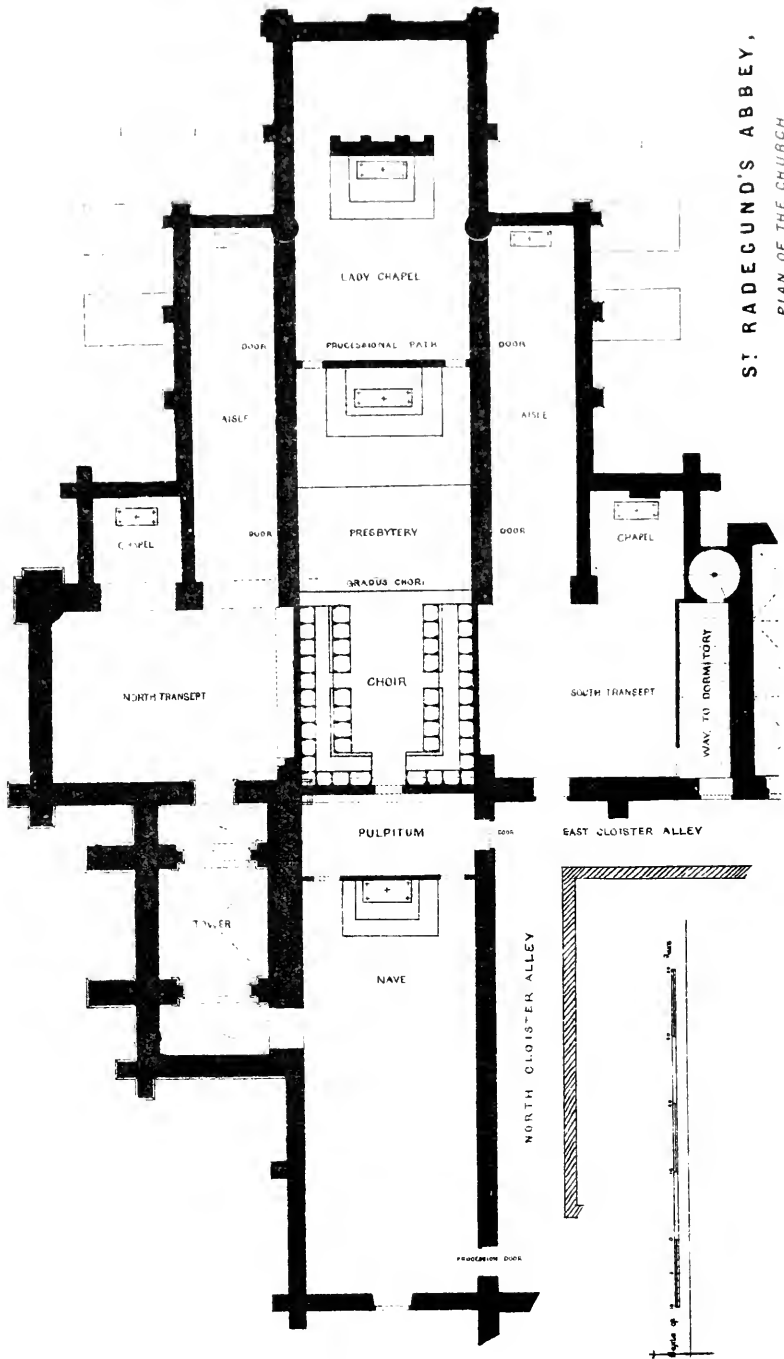
whether they were carried up to the same height as the central portion. The latter has the lower part of a window remaining on its northern summit, and the west wing has two blocked windows (visible internally) on its west side. Above the arch opening from the east wing into the transept is another of large size, now completely blocked, which may have been the west window of the transept before the wing was built. The openings visible on the north and south sides of the basement are comparatively modern, and did not exist originally.

It has been already stated that the lowest stories of the tower were vaulted, but there is no staircase giving access to the floor above,* and at first it is not apparent how it was reached. There is, however, a gap in the south wall at the first-floor level, which proves on examination to have been a doorway. Now this door can only have been reached in one way, namely from the *pulpitum*, or place from which the gospel was sung at the high mass on festivals, the staircase to which thus served a double purpose, as the ascent by which the gospeller and epistoler gained the loft, and the sacrist the tower to ring the bells.

The nave, as at Cokersand, Eggleston, Titchfield, Beauchief, and other Præmonstratensian abbeys, is without aisles. It has a west door, and the two usual doors opening into the cloister. The walls are now too much reduced in height to shew traces of the windows, but there must have been two on the north side and four on the south—these last sufficiently high up to clear the cloister roof—and probably a western triplet. In the middle of the north wall is a pointed arch (not a door) leading into the basement of the west wing of the tower.

The nave opened into the crossing by an arch, supported on short circular shafts ending in corbels at some height from the floor. It is evident, from this, that the two screens usual in our old collegiate and monastic churches existed here; the one, a solid structure of stone, beneath the arch of the crossing, against which the canons' stalls

* This is a point in favour of the tower being a defensive structure.



ST. RADEKUND'S ABBEY,
PLAN OF THE CHURCH



were returned; the other, some distance farther west against which was erected the rood altar between two doorways. These two screens were ordinarily distinct; the eastern one, the *pulpitum*, being provided with a loft, from which the gospel was sung, and on which the organs stood; the western one merely serving as the reredos to the nave altar. There are instances, however, where the whole space between the two screens appears to have been floored over, and from the existence of the upper door in the tower wall this seems to have been the plan adopted here. The cloister door, owing to the absence of aisles, must have opened into the space between the two screens.*

We now come to the eastern arm, and its ritual arrangements. The stalls probably occupied the space under the crossing; which would allow room for at least ten on each side, making, with three on either side the screen door, a total of twenty-six. At the east end of the stalls, beneath the arch, the *gradus chori* would be placed. Eastward of this, at a distance of thirty feet, our excavations disclosed the base of the reredos of the high altar. This base, which is constructed of well-built ashlar, is 1 ft. 3 in. broad, and extends to within 1 ft. 6 in. of the side walls. Originally, I think, it reached from wall to wall. Three feet distant from its western face is the base of the high altar itself, measuring 8 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. Doubtless the reredos was pierced with side doors, as at St. Albans and Winchester, opening into the Lady Chapel behind. The Lady Chapel was 47 ft. long, and extends from the high-altar reredos to the east end. It still retains the broad base of its altar reredos, the west face of which is distant 17 ft. from the wall.

The side walls of the presbytery appear to have been solid as at Rochester and St. Albans, with the *ostia presbyterii* in the most western severy. The Lady Chapel must also have had two side doors, opening into the aisles, to provide the usual processional path.

Outside the church, opposite each of the three buttresses

* To assist those who are not conversant with the arrangements of monastic churches, I have drawn a plan of the church of this Abbey, shewing the probable disposition of its principal fittings, etc., at the time of the Suppression.

between the last four severies, is to be seen a mass of masonry of extraordinary solidity.* These masses mark the position of six flying buttresses built, as at Rievaulx, to carry the thrust of the roof.

The aisles to the presbytery, the north transept, and transeptal chapels, do not present any remarkable features. The south transept, on the other hand, exhibits a most singular and, so far as I know, unique arrangement. It will be seen that the west wall has *two* doors, both communicating with the cloister. The northern one occurs at Torre, Bayham, Shap, and Dale—Præmonstratensian abbeys—and in most houses of Regular Canons;† the southern one, however, is not found elsewhere, and must therefore have been for some special purpose. Now it was generally considered necessary that the dormitory, when in its normal position over the eastern range of buildings, should be provided with two staircases; one leading directly into the church, to enable the canons to descend for the nocturnal offices; the other for ordinary use in the day-time, communicating with the cloister. In the south wall of the transept, at the level of the first floor, is an irregular opening which has been formed by tearing out the ashlar jambs of a doorway; and at the same floor line, extending along the wall the width of the transept, is a row of holes in which have rested the ends of wooden joists; but upon what did the opposite ends rest? In the west wall, 7 ft. 6 in. from the south-west angle, is one of the iron hooks from which a door has been hung, and in the south-east angle are the remains of an ample circular staircase, or vice, which was carried up to the roof of the transept, but has no doors opening out of its *south* side. From these *data* we are able to learn what the peculiar arrangement was, and what purpose it served. Across the south end of the transept was a screen or partition which carried a gallery. This gallery was reached by the circular stair, through upper and lower

* Only shewn in outline on the plan.

† This door is invariably found in monastic churches which are destitute of an aisle on the side of the nave adjoining the cloister, and was probably used to enable processions to pass down the cloister alley, through the western cloister door, and up the nave in the usual way. Other instances than those named above are Dorchester, Brinkburn, Bolton, and Newstead—all houses of Austin Canons, who frequently built churches with but one, or no aisles.

doors both in its *west* side, and had a door opening on to it from the room over the chapter house, which was either a part of the dormitory itself, or an intervening chamber also used as a passage. When the canons left their beds to go and say the night offices, they passed through this last-named door, along the gallery, down the staircase, and through a door in the screen to which the iron-hook belongs, into the church—returning to their beds by the same way. In the morning, when they had to descend into the cloister, they used the same gallery and staircase, but instead of passing into the church the southern of the two west doors of the transept admitted them into the eastern cloister-alley.

Immediately adjoining the transept is the chapter house, which was a fine apartment of three bays, 34 ft. by 21 ft., doubtless divided into two alleys by two piers supporting the vaulting.* The west and north walls are entire, but the others remain to the height of but a few feet. The doorway and its flanking windows are unfortunately blocked.

South of the chapter house is an apartment 22 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, which may have been the regular or common parlour, where conversation was allowed.†

Running southwards from this is the common house, which was provided with a fire-place; hence its other name—calefactory. As a modern kitchen and several cisterns encumber the site of this portion of the buildings, it is not possible to ascertain how it was reached from the cloister, what was its extent southwards, or whether the way to the “farmory” and cemetery led through it. For this latter purpose a slype is often provided, on either side of the chapter house, but though at first sight this seems to have been the case here, it was not really so, for there is no door in the east end of the parlour, and the two parallel walls which run eastwards from it evidently belong to the *necessarium*.‡

* This need not necessarily have been the case, but the existence of a wall above between the two eastern severies. seems to require a pier beneath to carry the weight. The chapter house at Dale was precisely similarly arranged.

† The statutes of the Præmonstratensian Order strictly enjoined silence in the church, cloister, refectory, and dormitory.

‡ Called the “Third dormitory” at Canterbury and the “Rere-dorter” at Westminster.

Over the whole of this eastern range the dormitory extended, communicating with the church and cloister by the gallery and stair at its north end. Some remains of its western windows may be seen over the chapter house and parlour. The space over the most eastern severy of the chapter house was divided off, by a wall, from the dormitory; and perhaps served as the muniment room and treasury.

At a distance of $47\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the east wall of the common house, and parallel with it, are the remains of the infirmary hall, which was a large apartment 47 ft. by 27 ft. This hall forms one side of a quadrangular court, of which the common house and *necessarium* formed the west and north sides. The south side was bounded by a wall, which perhaps had a pentice communicating with the common house. North of the infirmary was the canons' cemetery. Other portions of the infirmary, south of this hall, still await the spade and pick of the excavator.

The cloister quadrangle, 72 ft. 3 in. by 70 ft. 5 in., is nearly complete; the south-west angle being the only portion quite destroyed. The north wall has at present four openings, of which the most western is the procession door, and the most eastern the cloister door; the other two are recent gaps in the masonry, which ought to be filled up. The east wall is quite complete, and pierced by four doors; one into the transept; a second for the quasi-daystairs; a third into the chapter house, having a window on each side with marble jamb-shafts; and a fourth into the regular parlour. On the south side is what looks like a modern farm-house, with a very picturesque Elizabethan porch; but which, on examination, proves to be the refectory or fraternity. This very necessary apartment is, unlike the other buildings, raised upon an undercroft of four severies, which were vaulted with quadripartite groins, of which only the springers now remain. The easternmost severy is walled off, apparently to form a slype, but its entrances are now blocked. There is another curious feature about the refectory. While the undercroft is only 20 ft. wide, the apartment above it, which was the fraternity proper, was 24 ft. wide and extended for about 42 ft. from the west wall of the common house. The increased

width was gained by carrying the south wall upon arches, constructed between the buttresses, which have a projection at the base of 9 feet. The two middle severies extend yet farther south, to provide the necessary space for the refectory pulpit, from which the weekly *lector* read during meals. This appendage is I believe quite complete; but it cannot be made entirely visible without sweeping away several of the many partitions, which now block up the interior. The buttery and kitchen were placed at the west end of the frater, with an undercroft beneath, in continuation of the one still existing. This undercroft was most likely used as cellarage; hence its being provided with an entrance archway on its south side wide enough for carts to enter from the outer or base court. This part of the Abbey is unfortunately much destroyed, and it is difficult to say how the refectory and other buildings above the undercroft were approached. The west wall of the cloister is only standing for a portion of its length, but retains the lower courses of the jamb of a door opening into the western range of buildings.* With the exception of the south-east angle, this range is fairly complete on the ground floor. It is divided by a cross wall into two apartments. The north one is lighted by a single lancet in the north end, and two others on the west. There is also a doorway into the Abbey precinct, and another in the south wall into the southern apartment. This latter is twice as long as the other, its dimensions being 49 ft. by 19 ft. 9 in. In its east wall is a fire-place, and opposite this a row of four elegant lancets. These lancets are square-headed, but those of the north chamber are pointed. A most effective feature is the segmental rear-vault over each light. The windows were not glazed, but protected by iron bars, and furnished with shutters. Beyond the group of lancets is a considerable interval of blank wall;† then, quite in the angle, a doorway with a small spying-loop on the right. The north wall has the remains of a square almy or niche. The upper range, which I think was gained by a staircase in the south-

* This door appears to have been inserted by Simon Edolph in lieu of the Early English one.

† Caused by the western extension abutting here.

west chamber, is nearly all destroyed; its floor was supported by beams, not by groining. The north gable, however, remains, and portions of the west windows, which were pointed lancets. From the good character of the work in this block, as well as the existence of a fire-place and outer doors, it seems most reasonable to suppose we have here the cellarer's buildings; the larger apartment being the hall of the guests. The smaller room has been conjectured to be the forensic parlour.

Extending westwards, from the south end of this range, is a long series of small chambers. These may have formed part of the cellarer's lodgings for guests. Only a portion of this building has been excavated.

It only remains to mention in our survey the outer or base court. There are some fragments of buildings on the east side, but on the south we have a very perfect specimen of a tithe barn. This is, like the rest of the Abbey, of twelfth century date, with long narrow slits widely splayed within in its ends. The projecting entrance porch is in the middle of its north side, and has had a living room over it, with a fire-place, gained by a stair. The roof does not appear to be original.

There are also remains of two gatehouses. One stands a few paces to the north of the church and retains some traces of the almonry and porter's lodge. The other is placed south-east of the Abbey at a distance of about 200 yards.

The accompanying ground-plan was drawn by me from measurements taken during the progress of the excavations.

Dimensions of the Buildings.

Church—total interior length— $183\frac{3}{4}$ ft. \times $25\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; width across transept $98\frac{3}{4}$ ft.

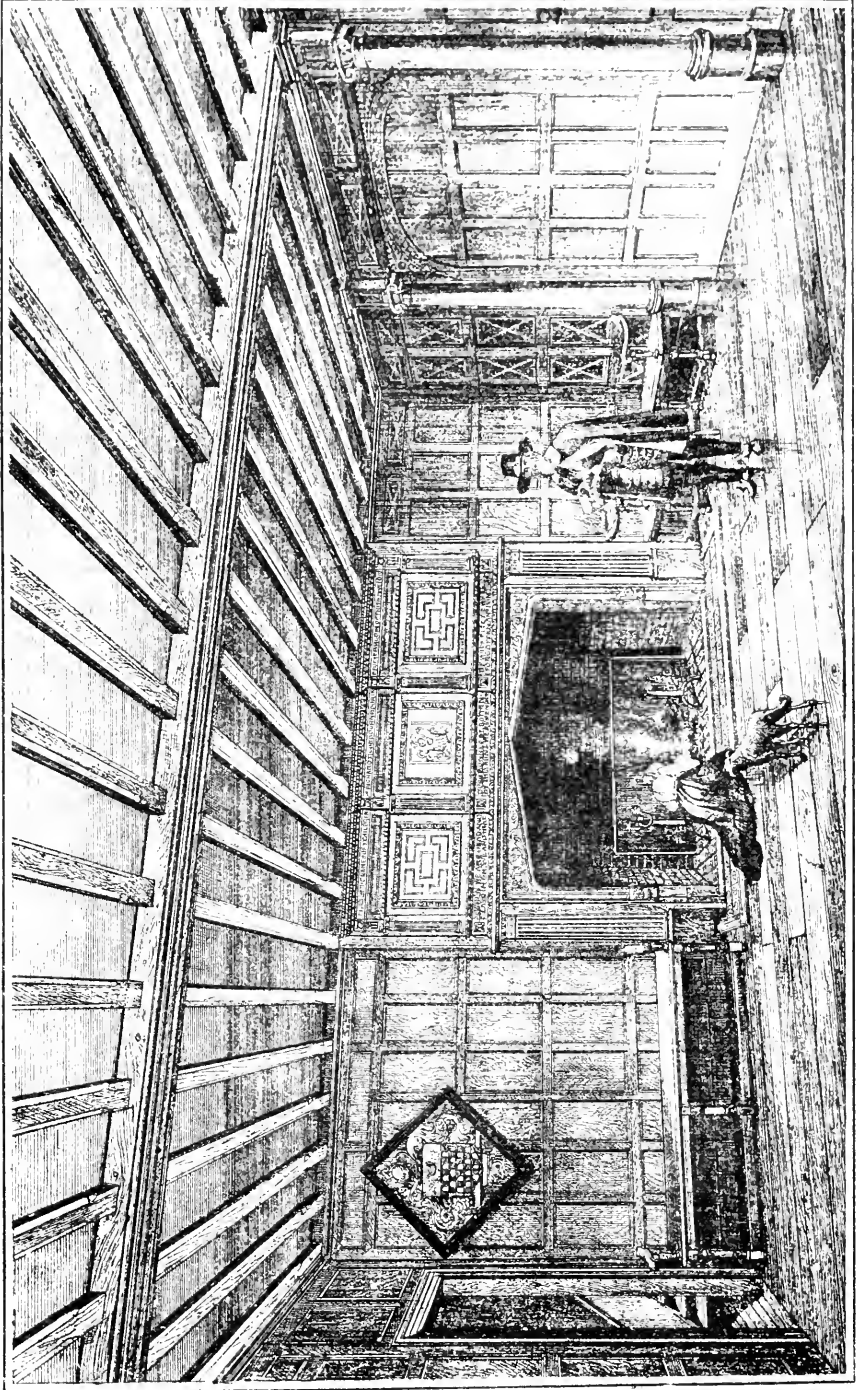
Cloister— $72\frac{1}{4}$ ft. \times $70\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Chapter House— 34 ft. \times 21 ft.

Parlour— 22 ft. \times 12 ft. Common House— $52\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \times 22 ft.

Cellarer's Buildings— 24 ft. \times $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and 49 ft. \times $19\frac{3}{4}$ ft.

Refectory— 42 ft. \times 24 ft. Infirmary Hall— 47 ft. \times 27 ft.

Infirmary Court— 54 ft. \times $46\frac{1}{2}$ ft.



INTERIOR OF THE HALL
GRIFFENDEN NEW, EDENBURGH. 1857.

W. & A. G. & Co. Lith. & Engrs. London.

RICHARD TICHBOURNE'S HOUSE OF CRIPPENDEN, IN COWDEN.

BY THE REV. W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE fine old mansion called Crippenden, or Crittenden,* in the parish of Cowden, was built by Mr. Richard Tichbourne, in 1607. The annexed view, of the interior of its panelled Hall, is reduced from an admirable drawing made by Mr. J. F. Wadmore, and kindly contributed by him to *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Over the mantelpiece there are two series of inscriptions. One, which ran closely beneath the cornice of the ceiling, is now imperfect; it commenced thus: "These be the names of y^e children of Richard Tichbourn, born before y^e building of this house, 1607" The names have disappeared. The other inscription runs immediately above the mantelsheff, and is arranged in double lines, regardless of the rhymes which ought to terminate each line.

{ WHEN WE ARE DEAD | AND
 { LAYD IN GRAVE | AND THAT
 { OURE BONNES BE ROTTEN |
 { BY THIS SHALL WE | REMEMBRED
 { BE | WHER ELSE WE WHER
 { FORGOTTEN | AN^o DOM. 1607.

Within the spandrels of the carved mantelpiece are the initials R. T. and D. T., for Richard Tichbourne and Dorothy his wife.

The fire-back was made at the Tichbournes' iron foundry here, during the lifetime of John Tichbourne (the father of Richard), whose initials appear upon it in the left-hand corner at the top, while the initials of Richard and Dorothy are twice repeated, in the corners at the bottom. A cannon, cast at the foundry of John Tichbourne, here, is still preserved on land adjacent to the Rectory.

Over the centre of the fireplace, is carved the armorial coat of

* Hasted, *History of Kent* (8vo ed.), iii., 206, says, "The Manor of St. John of Jerusalem . . . is now with the ancient mansion of *Crittenden*, in the possession of Mrs. Sophia Streatfeild, the widow of Thomas Streatfeild of Oxsted, Esq." The Post Office Directory of Kent for 1862 likewise spells this place *Crittenden*. On the Tithe Map of the parish, however, and on that of the Ordnance Survey, the name is spelt Crippenden. It may be identical with the Manor of Grippindenne which was purchased by Godfrey le Waleys in A.D. 1311. (*Arch. Cant.*, XI., 347.) Perhaps it came to Richard Martin as the portion of his wife, a Wallis; and passed with Martin's daughter to her husband, John Tichbourne of Edenbridge.

the Tichbourne family :—*Fair*, on a chief *or*, a crescent for difference. The same coat is emblazoned upon an escutcheon on the wall.

An offshoot of the ancient Hampshire family of Tichbourne settled in Edenbridge during, or soon after, the reign of Henry VI. One John Tichbourne then married the daughter and heir of Richard Martin* of Edenbridge; her mother was an heiress named Wallis. The sons issuing from this match (Morice, Nicholas, and Martin) quartered the arms of Martin (*argent*, a chevron *gules* between 3 talbots passant *sable*) and Wallis (*gules*, a fess *ermine*).† Crippenden had probably belonged to the heiress of Wallis.

Of the sons of Morice Tichbourne, Richard, the eldest, seems to have had no sons. He contributed £5 towards the royal loan levied for Henry VIII in 1542; and his daughters Margaret and Mary Tichbourne married Bertram Calthrop and Thomas Potter respectively. Richard Tichbourne's granddaughter, Dorothy Potter, became the wife of Sir John, son of Sir George Rivers, of Chafford.

John, a younger son of Morice Tichbourne, probably settled first at Cowden. At all events, his second son (likewise named John), who resided at Cowden, but was not buried there, was the father of Richard Tichbourne who built Crippenden House; and of Robert Tichbourne, of London, citizen and skinner, whose son, Sir Robert, became Lord Mayor in 1657.

The second John Tichbourne's elder brother (uncle of the builder of Crippenden) was named Morice after his grandfather. The pedigree of this Morice Tichbourne appears in the Herald's Visitation of 1574. The brothers Morice and John seem to have married sisters, Jane and Mary, daughters of Thomas Challoner of Lyndfield.

With courteous kindness, the Rev. R. A. Tindall, Rector of Cowden, has carefully copied from his parish registers every legible entry relating to the Tichbourne family.‡ Hence we know that

* Richard Martin was the son of Thomas Martin; and the nephew of John Martin, a Justice of the Common Pleas 1420-36. In Edenbridge Church a tomb commemorates both Richard Martin and his father.

† Harleian MS. 1548, fol. 123. On the tomb of Thomas Potter (ob. 1611) in Westerham Church, these quarterings of his wife, Mary Tichbourne, are impaled with the quartered coat of Potter.

‡ EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS OF COWDEN; WHICH COMMENCE IN A.D. 1566.

(Communicated by the Rev. R. Abbey Tindall.)

1567, baptized Robert Tichburne the 5 of October.
1569, baptized John Tichburne the 27 of November.

George Tichbourne, gentleman, a brother of John Tichbourne, was buried there in 1614; and that Robert, John, and Martin Tichbourne (younger brothers of the builder of Crippenden) were baptized there in 1567, 1569, and 1573 respectively.

The builder of Crippenden, Richard Tichbourne, was, no doubt, born before the year 1566, in which the registers commence. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Saxbie, and by her had ten children, five sons and five daughters. He lived until 1637, and was then buried at Cowden on the 18th of October. His wife did not long survive him; she was interred at Cowden on the 25th of April 1640.

Two of Richard Tichbourne's sons (John and Benjamin) died young, in 1605. Nine years later another son of his was likewise baptized John in 1614.

The eldest son Thomas, who was 25 years of age in 1619, was apprenticed to his uncle Robert, of London, citizen and skinner, on May 1, 1607; as Mr. Wadmore kindly informs me. He was buried at Cowden in 1642, and the register does not mention any wife or children of his.

1572, buried John Tichburne the 30 of March.

1573, baptized Martin Tichburne the 28 of June.

1592, baptized Friswid Tichburne 4 of Februarie.

1595, baptized Anne Tichburne the 10 of August.

1598, baptized Richard Tichburne the 9 of Aprill.

At the end of the entries for A.D. 1600 the register is signed by

RICHARD TICHBOURNE, }
JOHN KNIGHT, } Churchwardens.

1601, baptized Beniamin Tichburne the 29 of March.

1603, Dorothy the daughter of Rychard Tichborne was baptized the viijth day of January.

1605, Beniamyn the sonne of Rychard Tichborne gentle. was buryed the xxijth day of July.

1605, John the sonne of Rychard Tichborne gent. was buried the xiiijth day of August.

1607, Marie the daughter of Richard Tichborne gentleman was baptized the xxvijth day of September.

1611, baptized Joanna the daughter of Richard Tichborne gent. the ii of August.

1614, baptized John the sonne of Rychard Tichborne gent. the iij of July.

1614, buried George Tichborne gentlema' the 8th of September.

1616, Thomas Wickenden and Friswide Tichborne was married (*sic*) the xvijth day of December 1616.

1637, buried Richard Titchborne sen^r gent. October y^e 18th.

(Seven entries of baptisms in 1639 are illegible, also four entries in 1640.)

1640, buried Dorothy Titchbourne widd. y^e relic of Rich. Titchbourne sen. gent. Aprill y^e 25th.

1642, buried Thomas Titchborne gent. August y^e 22th.

1644, baptized Joanna y^e daugh. of Richard Tichborne gent. July 21th.

1644, baptized John y^e sonne of Jo. Titchborne gent. March y^e 6th.

1646, buryed frances y^e wife of Richard Titchbourne gent. Jan. 4th.

1648, buryed Richard Titchbourne gent. Nov. 21th.

The second son was named Richard, after his father. Born in April 1598, he married a lady whose christian name was Frances; and they had a daughter christened Joanna in 1644. His wife, however, died in 1646, and he himself was buried here in 1648.

The third surviving son of the builder of Crippenden was his youngest boy, John Tichbourne, whose son of the same name was baptized at Cowden in 1644-5.

Mr. Wadmore had believed that Sir Robert Tichbourne, who was Lord Mayor in 1657, had resided at Crippenden. The registers, however, and the pedigrees* make no mention of him whatever. At my suggestion, Mr. Wadmore has kindly made further search among the records of the Skinners' Company. The result shews that the Lord Mayor was a Londoner; not a Kentish man by birth. He was a nephew of the builder of Crippenden; being the son of Robert Tichbourne, of London, citizen and skinner. The future Lord Mayor was apprenticed, on the 4th October 1631, to Gilbert Ward, citizen and skinner.

Crippenden is now the property and the residence of John Thomas Morton, Esq.

It is remarkable that no mention is made of Crippenden, nor of the Tichbournes of Edenbridge and Cowden, by Philipot, nor by Harris in his *History of Kent*, nor by Hasted in the folio edition of his *History of Kent*. Only in the later, octavo, edition of his book does Hasted insert the short notice which I have quoted in a note at the beginning of this paper.

* Harleian MS. 1548, fol. 123, and Berry's *Genealogies of Kent*, p. 361.

ADISHAM CHURCH.

BY THE REV. H. MONTAGU VILLIERS.

THE history of Adisham dates back to A.D. 616, when we find that the Manor of Adisham or Edisham was given by Eadbald, King of Kent, son of King Ethelbert, to the Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, "ad cibum," free from all secular services and fiscal tribute except the well-known "trinoda necessitas," the exception usually made in all the Saxon grants of church lands. This explains the L. S. A. which frequently occurs in the grants made to the church of Canterbury, where, instead of enumerating the privileges and liberties intended to be granted, it was usual to insert the letters L. S. A., that is, "Libere Sicut Adisham."

The church itself is full of architectural interest. It is cruciform, with a central tower, and has been admirably restored in 1869 under the direction of William White, Esq., F.S.A.; and it may be here mentioned as of special interest to the Kent Archæological Society that their former Secretary, T. Godfrey Faussett, Esq., gave great attention to the work of restoration throughout its whole progress. A painted glass window has been placed to his memory in the chancel bearing the following inscription written by the Ven. Archdeacon Denison:—

"Thomæ G. Godfrey Faussett Cantuariensis A.M. Coll: Corp: Ch: Oxoniæ olim socii viri penitus exquisiti et perspecti ingenii qui pro suo erga christum amore, operi hujus domus renovandæ reficiendæ que, Sagaciter et diligenter incubuit Posuit Amicus MDCCCLXXVII."

The church is dedicated to the Holy Innocents, and one of the first features to attract attention is the fall from the west door to the first steps of the altar, the descent to the floor of the nave is by four steps; the floor itself then falls by a slight incline to the chancel, into which there is a further descent by two steps. It will be remembered perhaps by some how Durandus, speaking of churches so built, says that it was done "to denote the greater humility of the clergy:" in a more prosaic age we are inclined to attribute it to

such churches being, as is the case at Adisham, built on the slope of a hill, and following the natural fall of the ground.

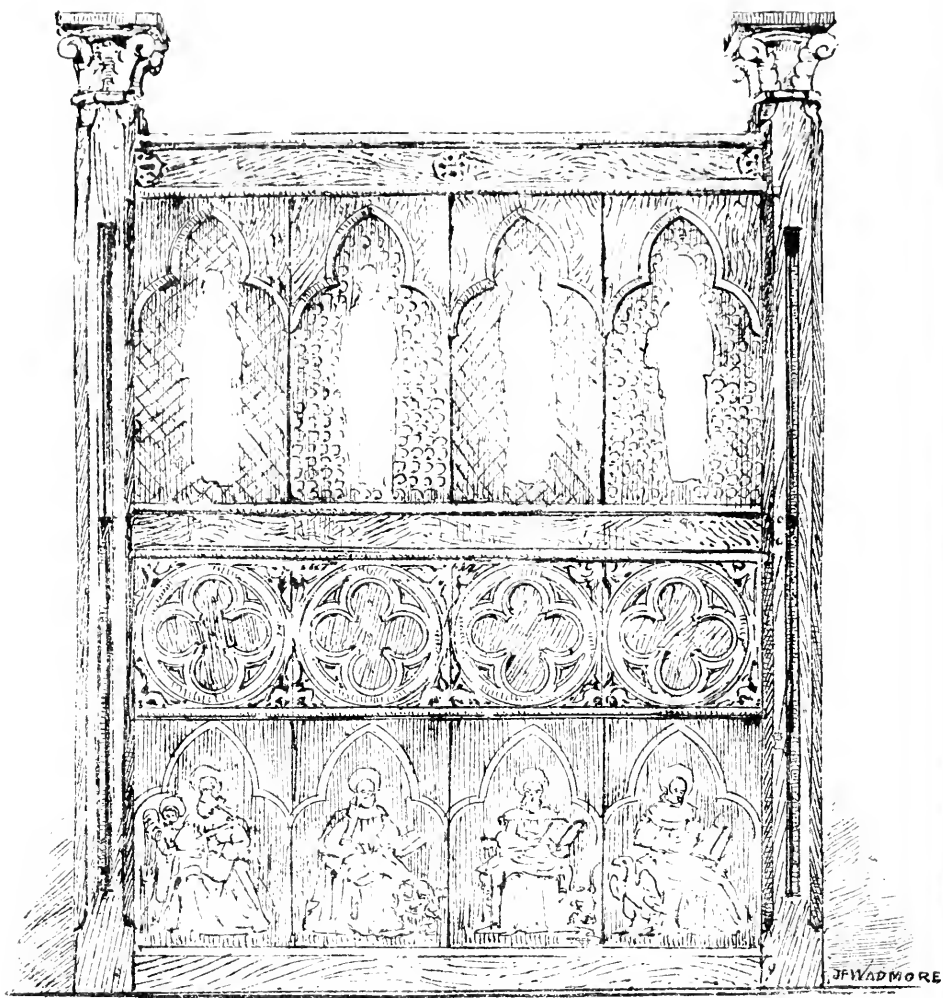
Examining the church more closely, we see at once traces of Norman work in the lower stage of the tower, and the north-west angle has the remains of an original vaulting shaft, the drip courses shewing the position of the roofs of the Norman church still remain beneath the present roofs. About A.D. 1160 the arches of the tower were rebuilt in a pointed form, with square soffites slightly recessed; the present nave was apparently built at the same time; then came the building of the chancel and of a north aisle parallel with the nave, which evidently gabelled over three early pointed windows in its east wall, and so included the space formerly occupied by the north transept of the Norman church. There were three lancet windows in the length of its north side wall, two of which remain.

To connect the nave with the north aisle there is a pointed arch with plain soffite and chamfered quoins, and over this is a small lancet window of a date slightly previous to the erection of this aisle, being then of course an external window. In the jambs of the window are two painted figures in frescoco—the one crowned, and with three arrows in his hand, is undoubtedly St. Edmund; the other represents a bishop in the act of blessing. The west wall of this aisle is abutting to the wall of the nave, shewing that the nave itself is of earlier date.

The chancel was built on a grand scale in the twelfth century and is very beautifully proportioned; it contains thirteen lancet windows, the triplet at the east end being graduated. All these windows are now filled with stained glass, the execution of which has been entrusted to Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake, and has been admirably carried out.*

The next change of importance was the rebuilding of the south transept in the thirteenth century, and the restoration of the north transept by cutting across the eastern half of the aisle already mentioned and throwing up its gable flush with the north wall, and the insertion of the lofty three-light traceried window in the place of the third lancet light. The history of this architectural change may be very distinctly read in the roof, the arrangement of which is very interesting. The south transept has a gabled projection on

* A very beautiful window, the work of the same firm, has also been placed in the nave to the memory of the late Lady Victoria Villiers, wife of the present Rector, and daughter of John first Lord Russell, "by two who loved her, and wish gratefully to acknowledge her gentle influence on their lives."



- OLD REREDOS -
AULISHAM Church KENT-2.

its eastern wall, forming internally a recess for an altar, near to which is a piscina richly moulded and cusped.

In the recess stands a very remarkable specimen of early mediæval wood-frame work ; it has two massive oak posts with carved tops, and these posts have been morticed in front as though to receive other frame work or a canopy. It was brought to this church from Canterbury Cathedral by Archdeacon Battely. In between the posts was a painting of the four Evangelists on a thin deal board, which on being removed revealed the original rich diaper work on which there had been evidently figures of the four Evangelists, which at some time had been chipped off, and the deal board and its paintings (now placed at the foot of the structure) fastened over the diaper background. This woodwork is undoubtedly amongst the oldest extant in England, and is of special interest to archaeologists. Before this recess is the stone coffin of Thomas de Upton, Rector in A.D. 1290 ; the brass has been removed, but the beautiful impression of the cross remains.

The western half of the north aisle is divided from its eastern half, which, as we have seen, has now become the north transept, by a skreen of timber framing which reaches to the height of the walls and then is carried up to support the roofs of aisle and transept at their intersection, the lower part being filled with panels and tracery. There is a doorway in the centre of this skreen, but no indication of its having been enclosed with doors.

In the fourteenth century the piers of the tower needed strengthening, they were accordingly under-pinned and partially rebuilt and supported by other massive piers, these were weathered into the form of buttresses, and a sub-arch of segmental pointed form was introduced beneath the old pointed arches to afford a counter thrust to the piers. The sub-arch between the tower and chancel was removed at the restoration in A.D. 1869, to the great improvement of the interior effect of the church.

At this period (fourteenth century) the old windows of the nave, except the one already spoken of which opens into the aisle, were taken out, and windows of the Decorated period were inserted, they were placed in somewhat different positions in the nave ; the stone work of the old south doorway inside and out was likewise removed, and the opening built up with flint ; the large west doorway was now made. In certain lights the outlines of the old windows and door may still be traced in the flint work. The cradling which supports the bell cage appears to be of the same date, blocking as it does

the small windows of the middle stage of the tower. An ugly upper stage, void of windows, was added to the tower several centuries later and surmounted by a battlemented parapet; on removing this to build the present pyramidal roof the rotten wall plates were found, shewing that such a roof had originally crowned the tower.

There are four bells, on three of them are inscribed the words, "Thomas Palmer made me Peter du Moulin D.D. Rector of Adisham 1670;" and on the fourth or large tenor bell is the following, "Magdalena nomen campana certe melodia."

The pavement at the time of restoration was in a very dilapidated condition, but the mediæval encaustic tiles scattered over the church have been collected, and sufficient were found to make up some very perfect patterns of the original design; they are now laid within the sanctuary. A few fragments of the old chancel skreen remained, and they have been carefully retained, the rest of the new skreen being worked up from what was left. The colour of the woodwork sufficiently indicates to the antiquary the old and the new work. A long account is given in Blomfield's 'History of the Martyrs' of a dispute between Mr. Bland, Rector of Adisham (afterwards burnt by Thornden, Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and Mr. Austen, churchwarden of Adisham in 1553, in which reference is made to part of the old skreen.

The old bench table is still found running round the walls of the nave, a seat of wood has been placed upon it, and it now serves as a bench for the children.

The font is the old Norman font of the original church; it is square and of simple form, with a central shaft and four pillars.

There are a few points of interest to be noted in the Registers. The baptismal registers begin in the year A.D. 1539, they are, however, copied by one William Smith to the year A.D. 1598, the copied pages being witnessed to by Jno. Oxenden.

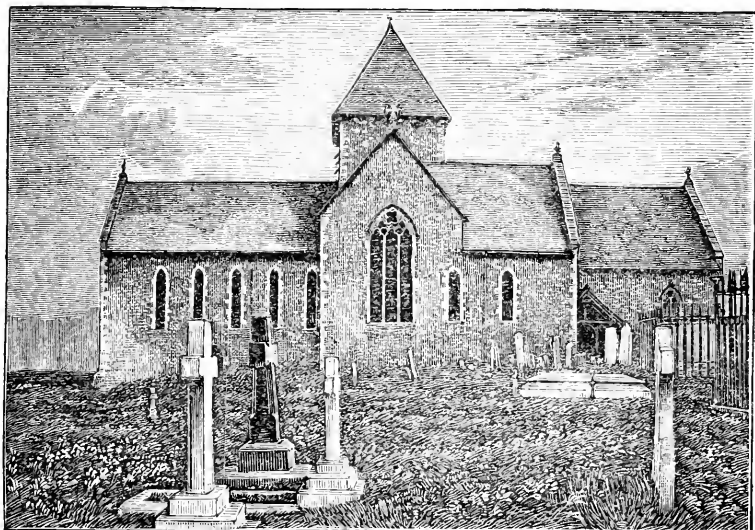
It is noted that in 1570 Valentine Austen "dyed of ye plage," and the same misfortune befell James Austen in 1572.

Against the year 1625 are found the words, "Anno primo regis Caroli quem Deus pro infinita sua elementia quam diutissime incolumem conservet ad ejus gloriam et ad hujus reipublicæ florentissime tutelam." A little later we read, "1660 May 29 King Charles the 2^d being happily returned to his rights Dr. Du Moulin restored the Rectory of Adisham to Dr. Oliver the true owner of the same." But on Oct. 20 "Dr. Oliver dyed at Oxford and Peter du Moulin

had the Rectory of Adisham cum Staple collated upon him by my Lord Grace of Canterbury Juxon.”

In the year A.D. 1588 there were in Adisham 116 communicants, *i.e.*, adults, above the age for confirmation, who were capable of receiving the Holy Communion; at the present time, A.D. 1881, the actual communicants number 168.

Perhaps I may conclude this short paper in the following words of a great preacher—words of practical import to archæologists. Speaking of just such noble churches as this which I have been describing he says: “We have not lost all while we have the buildings of our forefathers. Happy they who when they enter within their holy limits enter in heart into the court of heaven! and most unhappy who while they have eyes to admire, admire them only for their beauty’s sake and the skill they exhibit; who regard them as works of art only not fruits of grace, bow down before their material forms, instead of worshipping in spirit and in truth; count their stones and measure their spaces, but discern in them no tokens of the invisible, no canons of truth, no lessons of wisdom to guide them forward in the way heavenward.”



THE NORTH SIDE OF ADISHAM CHURCH.

FORTY RECTORS OF ADISHAM.*

BY THE REV. W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

- MASTER RICHARD was Rector in 1285 (Peckham's *Register*, 30).
 THOMAS DE UPTON, who held this benefice in 1288, was ordained priest at Croydon in March 1288-9 by Archbishop Peckham (*Register*, 135^a). One of the Prebendal Stalls at Wingham was conferred upon him in 1299, and he occupied it until 1311. He is buried in Adisham Church.
- RICHARD DE NORWICH was Rector in February 1349-50; when Archbishop Islip (*Register*, 12^a) gave him permission to celebrate divine worship in the Rector's Manse here. Perhaps the church was then under repair. In September 1356 the same Primate, at Tenham, issued a commission granting jurisdiction here to Ric. de Norwich and Master William Goudwyne "*juris peritus*" jointly and severally (*Register*, 127^b). He was presented to the Prebendal Stall or Canonry of Pedding at Wingham in 1352. King Edward III appointed him a Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1354, and Archdeacon of Norwich in 1355. He died in 1361.
- JOHN CODYNTON made his will in 1369, desiring to be buried in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr here. (Wittlesey's *Register*, 107^b.)
- RICHARD DE WARMINGTON, Canon of Chilton in Wingham College, whose will was proved in 1378, desired to be buried in the chancel here, next to the grave of Roger Dygge, who may have been a previous Rector. (Sudbury's *Register*, 100^b.)
- WILLIAM DAPAR was instituted, March 8, 1378-9, in succession to Warmington; but he, on the following day, effected an exchange with the Rector of Penshurst. He subsequently became Rector of St. Mary Moisy, Friday Street, London; and in 1386, Rector of Woodchurch.
- JOHN OVYNG, Rector of Penshurst, and Canon of Pedding at

* In 1292, the value of this benefice (with the chapelry of Staple) was 80 marks (£53 6s. 8d.) per annum. The valuation made in 1535 puts the tithes at £35 14s. 8d., and the rent of glebe at 8s. per annum; out of which income, £6 13s. 4d. per annum was paid to a priest serving at Staple; 26s. 8d. for proxies and synodes; and 20d. to the manor of Adisham for rent; leaving a net income of £28 1s. 0d. It was valued at £160 per annum in 1588, and in 1640; and at £500 in 1800. The tithes of Adisham were commuted at £719; and those of Staple at £592. The latter parish was made a separate benefice upon the death of Mr. Dickins in 1862.

Wingham, became Rector of Adisham March 9, 1378-9, by exchange. He had been Chantry Priest at Lukedale.

JOHN PROPHET, Chaplain to Archbishop Courtenay, occupied this benefice for four years, from 1382 to 1386; holding, also, a Prebendal Stall at Wingham. He became a Prebendary of Lincoln in 1387, and was preferred to the Rectory of Orpington in 1392, but vacated it for the Deanery of Hereford in 1393. Enjoying the favour of King Henry IV, he became a Secretary of State and a Prebendary of York both in (6 H. IV) 1404; and Prebendary of Leighton Buzzard at Lincoln in 1405. Henry V made him Keeper of the King's Privy Seal in 1411. In 1407 he was called to preside over York Cathedral; and while Dean of York he died, in 1416. A very fine monumental brass marks his grave, in the Church of Ringwood, Hants.

WILLIAM LYE, who was Rector of Hasely, in the diocese of Lincoln, obtained this benefice, May 20, 1386, by exchanging with Dr. Prophet. There is, however, another record of his institution in 1389, May 18. He held the Canonry and Prebendal Stall of Wimelingwold at Wingham. In December 1390, he exchanged that stall together with this benefice for the Rectory of Northfleet.

REGINALD DE COBHAM, one of the illustrious house of Cobham, became Rector, December 2, 1390, by exchange with Wm. Lye. He was a brother of Thomas de Cobham of Beluncle; of whose will, made in 1367, Reginald was an executor. He held the Rectory of Cowling* from 1364 to 1380 and probably longer. In 1377 he obtained, in Salisbury Cathedral, the Canonry and Prebendal Stall of Writtlyngton and Fordington. That dignity he exchanged in February 1378-9 for the Rectory of Northfleet, which in 1390 he exchanged for the Canonry of Wimelingwold at Wingham, and this rectory. He died in 1402; and over his grave, in the north aisle of Cobham Church, there is a monumental brass representing him in a processional cope standing upon a long-stemmed bracket.

JOHN BOLDE was instituted March 22, 1430-1, by Archbishop Chichele (189^b).

VINCENT CLEMENT, S.T.P., who was collated November 23, 1444, by Archbishop Stafford (81^a), held the benefice only a few years. He obtained the Prebendal Stall of Twitham at Wingham, which he held at his death in 1475. He likewise held Prebends at Hereford (1452), Lincoln (1452), and Lichfield (1458); and he was Archdeacon of Wilts, Winchester, and Huntingdon.

* Another Reginald de Cobham, son of Henry 1st Lord Cobham, was Rector of Cowling from 1318 to April 25, 1325, when he is said to have died (*Regist. Spirit. Roffen.*, F, folio 73^b). In October 1320 this Reginald was still a minor, under age, and only in subdeacon's orders. Possibly Reginald the Rector of Adisham was born after the death of the former Reginald Cobham.

WALTER ESTON died in 1456, holding this benefice.

DAVID BLODWELL (Licentiate in Laws) was instituted May 4, 1456, by Archbishop Bourchier (63^b), in succession to Eston.

WILLIAM SAUNDIR was Rector of Adisham when he died, in 1472. He held the Prebend of Chamberlain Wood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, from 1456 to 1472.

JOHN PARMENTER (Licentiate in Laws) was instituted March 19, 1472-3, by Archbishop Bourchier (107^b). He had been Rector of Newchurch until February 1472-3, and he held the Canonry of Twitham at Wingham for one month, June 26 to July 21, 1475. He died in 1501, and was buried at St. Alphege Church in Canterbury, of which he was then Rector. An inscription on brass commemorates him there.

DAVID WILLIAMS was Rector of Adisham when he died in 1491.

HENRY COWPER, Bachelor of Law, was collated here December 31, 1491, by Archbishop Morton (151^a). He obtained, in 1493, a Canonry at Wingham, but he died in 1500, holding this benefice.

ROBERT WOODWARD (Doctor in Decrees) was instituted September 9, 1500, by Archbishop Morton (168^b). During twenty-six years he held the Prebendal Stall of Retling at Wingham (1505-31), but he resigned this rectory in 1523, when a pension of £24 per annum, out of its proceeds, was reserved to him, for his life. It was paid by three of his successors. He was Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, from 1528 to 1533. While he was incumbent here, Archbishop Warham held his Visitation in 1511, when it was "presented" that the Lady Chancel was not tiled, and the *churchwardens* were directed to tile it. The churchyard walls needed repair, and a gutter spoiled a north wall of the church by its droppings.

THOMAS WELLES, S.T.P., Bishop of Sidon and Prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, was instituted December 7, 1523, by Archbishop Warham (385^a), whose chaplain he was, but he did not retain this benefice more than two years. A native of Hampshire, and a Wykehamist scholar, he became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1484. He entered St. Gregory's Priory at Canterbury, and as a Canon there he was ordained, in June 1490, by the Bishop of Ely. From 1499 to 1505, he held the Rectory of Heyford Warren. Before 1511, he became Prior of St. Gregory's, and, in 1515, Bishop of Sidon. In April 1508 he had entered on the Rectory of Chartham. He likewise occupied the post of Arch-presbyter in Ulcombe Church until he exchanged it in 1512, March 31, for a Canonry at South Malling. In 1514 he was admitted Vicar of Lydd; he also held the Rectory of Woodechurch. In 1522 he was Vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury.

JOHN ALESSE resigned the Rectory of Adisham in 1526.

ROBERT CHALNER (Doctor of Laws) was instituted March 29, 1526, by Archbishop Warham (390^b). He held the Prebendal Stall of Pedding at Wingham; and died in 1541.

JOHN BLAND, a Protestant martyr, succeeded Chalner. He held the Retling Canonry at Wingham from March 14, 1542-3; for which at the dissolution a pension of £6 13s. 4d. was awarded to him. Upon the accession of Queen Mary he was undisturbed here until the 3rd of September 1553, when John Austen took the top of the Communion Table off its tressels, and laid it aside on a chest, setting the tressels together. On the 26th of November Richard and Thomas Austen came to him after the Communion Service was ended, and charging him with having pulled down the altar of the church (in former years), and the tabernacle in which hung the rood, declared they would have Mass there next Sunday. Nothing of the kind, however, was done, until the 28th of December, the Feast of the Holy Innocents, and of the dedication of Adisham Church, when the Priest of Stodmarsh was intruded, to say Mass. The Rector, Bland, addressed the congregation at Sermon-time, standing in the chancel door (*i.e.* the door of the rood screen). After a considerable time, he was interrupted by the churchwarden and the constable, who shut him up in a side chapel until Mass was ended. Ultimately, sureties for Bland's abstinence from preaching and duty were taken; but at the end of February 1553-4, he was sent to Canterbury gaol, whence he was not permitted to be bailed until the 5th of May 1554. He was examined in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, as to his belief, (respecting the mode of Christ's presence in the Lord's Supper,) before Archdeacon Harpsfield and Commissary Collins, on the 18th and on the 21st of May; a multitude of people being present on the second day. At the Sessions, held in Cranbrook in July, Sir Thomas Moyle ordered him to be put in the stocks, and confined in Maidstone gaol. There he was imprisoned until February 1555, when he appeared in irons, at the Greenwich Assizes, before Sir John Baker, Mr. Petit, and Mr. Webb, who ordered him to be delivered to the Ordinary. He was therefore sent to Canterbury Castle until the 2nd of March 1554-5, when, in the Cathedral Chapter House, Justices Oxenden, Petit, Webb, and Hardres, presented him to the Bishop of Dover, Commissary Collins, and Mr. Mills, as one strongly suspected of heresy. Remitted to Westgate prison, he was again brought before the Ecclesiastical tribunal, in the Chapter House, in March and in June, until he and four others were finally condemned on the 25th of June 1555, and delivered to the secular arm for punishment as heretics. Accordingly, at Canterbury, on the 12th of July 1555, the Rector of Adisham was

burned at the stake. His prayer before his execution, and his letter to his father, narrating the whole of the sad proceedings against him, during 1554-5, are preserved in Fox's 'Acts and Monuments of the Church,' chapter xi.

RICHARD THORNEDEON, Bishop-suffragan of Dover, obtained the benefice from which Mr. Bland had been dragged to prison. He had been a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, receiving the tonsure in 1512. He received Subdeacon's Orders March 26, 1513. At the Dissolution he was appointed by Henry VIII, in 1542, to the First Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral, which he held as a Protestant Divine throughout the reign of Edward VI. On the accession of Queen Mary, his Protestantism evaporated, and he actively persecuted his former colleagues. In Canterbury Hall at Oxford he had filled the position of *Custos*, circa 1528. He was consecrated Bishop-suffragan of Dover in 1545, or 1546, and he secured the benefices of Tenterden (1550-5), Lydd, Wrotham (1546), Bishopsbourne (1546), Great Chart, and Adisham, the last five of which he held when he died in 1557-8.

WILLIAM DEACON, who had been Thorneidon's curate here, was collated March 12, 1557-8, by Archbishop Pole (76^b). He held this benefice for 21 years, but resigned it November 4th, 1579.

WILLIAM SMITH succeeded Deacon in 1579. In his time the Registers were fair-copied upon parchment, for the sixty years 1539-98. He vacated this benefice in 1602.

MARTIN FOTHERBY, a younger brother of Dean Fotherby, was collated January 24, 1602-3, by Archbishop Whitgift, whose chaplain and kinsman he was. He had been a Fellow of Trinity Coll., Camb., Vicar of Chislet 1592-4, Rector of St. Mary le Bow, London, 1594; Rector of Chartham 1596-1618; Canon of the Eleventh Prebendal Stall at Canterbury 1596-1618. He became Chaplain to James I, and was Bishop of Salisbury from 1618 to March 1619, when he died, and was buried in London at All Hallows, Lombard Street.

WALTER BALCANQUELL was presented to this benefice by King James I, and instituted by Archbishop Abbot (i., 435^a) October 7, 1618. In 1625 he entered in the Register a notice of the accession of Charles I, with a prayer for his long life and preservation for the glory of God. He was Rector of Kingstone 1632, as well as Master of the Savoy in London, and had been promoted in 1624-5 to the Deanery of Rochester, which he held together with these benefices. Ultimately he became Dean of Durham in 1639; and dying on Christmas-day 1645 was buried at Chirk.

JOHN OLIVER, D.D., who succeeded Dr. Balcanquell, became President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1644, whence he

was ejected in 1648. In 1660 he petitioned the House of Lords for restoration to it May 18, and for this rectory on June 20. The Parliamentary Committee of Religion on January 5, 1640-1, directed him and other Licensers of the Press to be summoned before them for licensing unorthodox books. Dispossessed by the Parliament, in 1643, he lived just long enough to see the Restoration both of Charles II and of his own benefice. In July 1660 he was made Dean of Worcester, but he died, at Oxford in October 1661.

PETER DU MOULIN (whose father of the same name was a French Refugee for the sake of religion, whom Archbishop Abbot collated to a Prebendal Stall at Canterbury) succeeded his father in the Fourth Prebend at Canterbury, and was instituted to the Rectory of Adisham in November 1661. It would seem to have happened, that when Dr. Oliver was dispossessed, in 1643, Dr. Du Moulin became minister here; although one Charles Nichols is mentioned by Lewis, as being dispossessed here in 1662. Du Moulin died in October 1684, and was buried at Canterbury Cathedral, where his wife Ann had been interred January 19, 1680. His curate, Mr. Robert Dalechampe, had been buried in the Cloisters there on the 11th January 1678.

JOHN BATTELY, S.T.P., who was born November 11, 1646, in the parish of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, and obtained a Fellowship in Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded Dr. Du Moulin here November 19, 1684. In 1688, on the 5th of November, he was collated to the First Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral; having previously been installed as Archdeacon of Canterbury on the 24th of March 1687-8. It is said that he brought from the Cathedral that Early English carved panelling which formerly constituted the reredos of the high altar in Adisham Church, but is now in the south transept. He died October 10, 1708, and was buried in the Cathedral on the 14th.

JOHN GREENE, S.T.P., held this benefice for eight or nine years from November 1708. He resigned it upon his promotion to the Rectory of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, in February 1717; whence he was preferred to the See of Norwich in 1721.

BALTHAZAR REGIS, S.T.P., was Rector of Adisham during forty years, from March 1717 to January 5, 1756-7. With this benefice he held the Rectory of Little Mongeham and a Canonry at Windsor.

FRANCIS WALWYN, S.T.P., 1756-7. He was educated at Maidstone, and from the grammar school there he obtained in March 1716-7 a Scholarship on Mr. Gunsley's Foundation at University College, Oxford. He became Rector of Great Mongeham, and was from 1745-57, Rector of St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, with which he held (1752-6) the

Vicarage of East Peckham. Upon his institution to Adisham he resigned East Peckham. He held the Seventh Prebend in Canterbury Cathedral from 1744 until his death on the 19th of May 1770. To Maidstone Church his body was carried for interment, and there his remains lie.

THE HON. JAMES CORNWALLIS held this benefice for five months, from May to October 1770, when he resigned it, and became a Prebendary of Westminster Abbey and Rector of Wrotham. He had held the benefices of Ickham (1769-78), and Boughton Malherb. He was appointed Dean of Canterbury in 1775; Bishop of Lichfield 1781; Dean of Windsor 1791-4; and he succeeded to the Earldom of Cornwallis in 1823.

JOHN LYNCH, LL.D., second and youngest son of the Dean of Canterbury, held this benefice for ten years 1771-81. When Dr. Richard Palmer resigned the Fifth Prebendal Stall at Canterbury in 1781, it was arranged that Dr. Lynch should have that stall, and that Dr. Palmer's son should have this benefice. Dr. Lynch, after he was a Canon, became likewise Archdeacon of Canterbury (1788-1803), and Rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. His elder brother, Sir William Lynch, K.B., was M.P. for Canterbury 1768, but died in 1785. Their mother was a daughter of Archbishop Wake.

JOHN PALMER, B.A. (who thus obtained the Rectory of Adisham through his father's resignation of a Canonry at Canterbury), was inducted on the 29th of April 1781, and held the benefice during many years.

W. W. DICKINS was Rector from 1818 to 1862.

HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, son of a late Bishop of Durham, was collated to this benefice in 1862, and held it until the end of 1881, when he was appointed Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

JAMES HASLEWOOD CARR, M.A., and formerly a Fellow, of the University of Durham, was collated to this rectory in December 1881. He had held the benefice of Broadstairs, in Thanet, from 1866 to 1881.

PATRICKSBOURNE CHURCH, AND BIFRONS.

BY THE REV. W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

PATRICKSBOURNE was inhabited at a very early period, quite as thickly as it now is. This fact is proved by the number of early graves discovered in an extensive Saxon cemetery on Patricksbourne Hill, within Bifrons Park. They were situated on the east side of the road from Bridge to Patricksbourne, not more than 200 yards distant from the great Roman road to Dover. By the favour of the late Marquess Conyngham the cemetery was explored under the auspices of the Kent Archaeological Society during the years 1866-8.*

The Says and the Cheney's were manorial lords here, from the twelfth century to the sixteenth; and the family of Isaak possessed the Hothe estate, here, during the fifteenth century. In 1450 both Sir John Cheney, and John Isaak "armiger, of Patrykesbourne," joined Jack Cade's insurrection.

A church existed here in A.D. 1086, when the Domesday Survey was taken; but this place was then called simply "Bourne." Almost every church was rebuilt after the twelfth century commenced; and the architectural details would lead us to believe that this church was rebuilt in the second half of that century. It is quite possible, however, that some of the earlier masonry may still remain, especially in the chancel.

Early in the thirteenth century half a knight's fee here was given to the Priory of Augustine Canons, at Beaulieu (*Bello Loco*) in the forest of Preaulx in Normandy. Two or three canons of that monastery, coming here to serve the church, formed a small cell of Augustine Canons, as an offshoot of their priory. Thus, in 1254, when an Aid was granted to King Henry III, the owners of one knight's fee here were registered upon the Aid Roll as "William de Say and the Canons of Patrikkesbourne."†

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, VI., 329; X., 298; XIII., 552.

† Agnes de Say carried half this knight's fee in dower to her husband Alexander Cheney. Subsequently the entire fee was held by William de Cheney and the Canons of Beaulieu, from Geoffrey de Say; and in 1347 the Aid

Four years later, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist A.D. 1258, a more convenient arrangement was made, by which this church was appropriated to the Priory of Merton in Surrey; so that from that time forward it was served either by canons of Merton, or by chaplains presented by their priory. The Priory of Beaulieu retained possession of the manor here until A.D. 1410, when that, likewise, was alienated to Merton Priory.

In 1317 the Latin form of the name Patricksbourne was written as "*Bourne Patricii.*" We may therefore infer that before this manor was given to Beaulieu Priory, its owner had borne the surname of Patrick. When Hasted says that the owner's name was John de Pratellis or Pratis, he may have mistaken the abbreviated form in which the true name was written.

THE TOWER, AND ITS NORMAN DOORWAY.

The most remarkable feature of this church is a richly moulded Norman doorway, by which it is entered, through the tower, in the middle of the south side of the nave aisle. It is one of the most richly moulded Norman doorways in Kent. Its archway is doubly recessed; with cylindrical shafts, having carved capitals, in each recess. The mouldings springing from these shafts are nicely carved; but the principal carving is lavished upon the hood-moulding above them, and on the tympanum below them. The tympanum shews our Lord in majesty; on His right hand are three figures, two of whom seem to be angels; the third, kneeling in the corner, does not appear to have wings. On our Lord's left hand, the figures are not easily distinguishable. Beneath our Lord and His attendants, there is a course of stone, carved with foliage and birdlike monsters.

The mouldings of the arch-hood are very elaborate, and are surrounded by an edge of dog-tooth ornament. In one moulding pairs of circles, linked together vertically, alternate with slanting bands, which may perhaps be supposed to bind them to the arch.

received from it is thus recorded: "De Roberto de Cheny. et Canonicis Prioratus de Bello Loco in manus Margarete de Bourne ex dimissione Regis existentis, xls."

The family of Bourne long retained property at Higham in Patricksbourne and at Beracre. In 1254 Thomas de Bourne held of William de Say, three-quarters of a knight's fee in Hegham; one quarter thereof lying at Beracre. Subsequently the same land was held of Geoffrey de Say, by John de Bourne and William de Hegham. In 1347 it had passed to the heirs of Sir Thomas de Bourne, jointly with James de Hegham.

In 1254 three ladies (*filie throne*) held of William de Say, one quarter of a fee in "Patrikesbourne." Probably they were Dionisia de Beracre and her sisters, who subsequently held half a fee in Beracre from Geoffrey de Say. In 1347 their land was held by John Petit and Richard de Beracre.

Above the whole archway rises a tall pointed canopy; within which is a round-headed niche, carved with the Agnus Dei or "Lamb and Flag." This design cannot well be of a date earlier than 1170; and it may be ten years later. The tower (of which it occupies the south wall) is oddly placed, and forms a porch in the middle of the south aisle, not projecting from it.* This tower opens to the nave, and to the south aisle, by pointed arches on the north and east, but by half of a round arch on the west.

In the tower hang three bells; one is ancient and inscribed "*Ave Maria gracia plena.*" Two bells were recast in 1674. The stone clock-face, now seen above the great doorway, was inserted by the present Marquess Conyngham, when he gave the clock. It is a reproduction of the original design, which was ancient.†

The small portion of south aisle which stands to the west of the tower, opens to the nave by a round-headed arch; and to the tower by half of a round arch.

The north aisle was added about 1824, when Mr. Hughes Hallett was the vicar. The windows, and the Norman north doorway were then removed from the original north wall to their present position in the north aisle. The arms of Fogge were formerly emblazoned in the westernmost window of the original north wall.

THE CHANCEL.

The chancel arch, which is of simple and massive design, and of horseshoe shape, is probably of earlier date than the great south doorway. Its cylindrical shafts are remarkably small and slight. The priest's door, south of the chancel, may also be of like earlier date. It has good mouldings, and is surmounted by a small statue, probably of St. Mary, the patron-saint of the church.

In the east wall of the chancel we see a triplet of Norman windows; the central one is higher than the others, and above it is

* Sir Gilbert Scott thought that this entrance was quite unique—a porch in a tower,—but Eythorne church tower is over the north porch. He considered that when the tower was built the porch here was allowed to remain, as it had done before; being too beautiful to be touched.

† Before the church was restored, two huge buttresses of brick, built to support the tower, hid much of the mouldings of the handsome doorway. With respect to the bells in the tower, the Rev. F. T. Vine has kindly copied for me the following extract from the parish registers:—

"The 20th Anno Domini 1674. Palmer at St. Dunstons in the suburbs of Canterbury cast anew *two of the three bells* belonging to Patricksborne Parish Church, in the Diocese of Canterbury. The third, or biggest, bell when cast anew weighed 529 q. The first, or least, bell when new cast weighed 333 q.

"JOHN MACKALLAR, Vicar of Patricksburne.

"CHRISTOPHER SYMPSON, sen^r. (a mayson.) ch. warden."

a marigold window of eight lights radiating from a central circle. There are two small un moulded Norman windows* in the north wall of the chancel; and two in its south wall. The eastern triplet was walled up until the church was restored in 1849, by Mr. Marshall, an architect in Canterbury, at Lady Conyngham's expense, when these three windows were filled with Flemish painted glass, of some antiquity. It had been collected on the Continent with much care, by the first Marchioness Conyngham. Mr. Marshall's restoration of the chancel was well spoken of by Sir Gilbert Scott, when he came in 1857 to restore the whole building.

The central scene in the eastern windows, representing the Virgin and Child, with shepherds adoring, is dated 1589. Beneath it is a representation of the Crucifixion. In the north window, of the triplet, the subject at the top is the Transfiguration of our Lord. Below it is the Crucifixion, dated, apparently, 1532, with two figures, one bearing a flagon, the other a chalice (?). Underneath that scene, Samson's exploit with the jawbone of an ass appears; upon this subject the date 1538 is placed.

In the south window of the triplet, the subject at the top is dated 1602; beneath it, appears the scene of our Lord's agony in the garden, dated 1589. Below that, David is seen, rescuing his sheep from a lion.

There are in the chancel two aumbries or lockers, and a remarkable piscina. The arch above the piscina is surmounted by a mutilated triangular pediment or canopy of the thirteenth century.

At the south-west angle of the chancel there is a "squint," or hagioscope, by which persons sitting in the south aisle could see the elevation of the host at the high altar.

The floor of the chancel is paved with red and yellow tiles, some of which bear the family crest of Lord Conyngham.

Beneath is the family vault of the Conynghams. The first and second Marquess and Marchioness Conyngham are here buried.

The tablets commemorating them are thus inscribed:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Henry Marquess Conyngham Earl

* The subjects delineated in the glass of the easternmost windows (given by the Marchioness Conyngham in 1849) are:—

In the north wall nearest the east end.	{	Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Christ blessing little children. Christ raising the widow's son.
In the south wall nearest the east end.	{	The flight into Egypt. The Saviour in the Temple at twelve years. The raising of Jairus' daughter.

of Mountcharles Viscount Slane and Baron Minster of Minster Abbey in this county K.P. G.C.H. Born December xxvi MDCCCLXVI. Died December xxviii MDCCCXXXII.

“ Elizabeth Marchioness Conyngham Wife of Henry First Marquess Conyngham. Born March xxix MDCCCLXX. Died October xi MDCCCXXI.

“ Sacred to the Memory of Francis Nathaniel 2nd Marquis Conyngham, Knight of St Patrick, Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight of the Tower & Sword of Spain, Privy Councillor, Major General in the Army, Formerly M.P. for Donegal, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1823-6, Lord of the Treasury 1827-30, Postmaster General 1834-5, and Lord Chamberlain to King William the Fourth and Queen Victoria 1835-9. Born June 11th 1799. Died July 17th 1876.

“ Sacred to the Memory of Jane Marchioness Conyngham, wife of Francis Nathaniel, 2nd Marquis Conyngham, 2nd Daughter of Henry 1st Marquis of Anglesey. Born Oct 13th 1798. Died June 28th 1876.”

Notices of other tablets, commemorating members of this family, will be found on a subsequent page.

THE BIFRONS CHAPEL.

In the south chapel (now fitted up as the Bifrons pew), the south window was filled with Flemish glass by the first Marchioness Conyngham. The oldest portion, dated 1550, represents some personage bearing a flag. Another scene, the descent from the cross, bears the date 1589. Four other subjects, executed in a brownish neutral tint, are dated 1670.

The monuments within the church chiefly commemorate the owners of BIFRONS, a mansion which was first built by John Bargrave, eldest brother of Isaac Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury. Their family had been settled for many years in the adjoining parish of Bridge, which is appended as a chapelry to that of Patricksbourne. The Bridge Register spells their name as Bargar; and so does the Register of the Cathedral in 1626 and 1628. Thus the name may be derived from a manor, in Bridge parish, called Baracre, Beracre or Bargar. The Dean's baptism is thus recorded in the Bridge Register: “ 1580, Isacke Bargar was baptized the 12 daye of June anno supra.” To this entry a note has been subsequently appended: “ Afterwards Deane of Canterbury.”

The Patricksbourne Register records the marriage of his sister

to the Rector of Betteshanger, who afterwards became Dean of Canterbury: "1604, 4 October, M^r John Boyes clerk and M^{rs} Angell Bargar virgine." She was buried in the Cathedral, Nov. 13, 1645, having for twenty years survived her husband Dean Boys, who died Sept. 30, 1625. She had the comfort of remaining at the Deanery during most of her widowhood, her brother having succeeded to her husband as Dean. He, however, died in January 1643, two years before his sister. In the previous August, Dean Bargrave had been seized by the Parliamentary forces, and was in prison for three weeks. This treatment seems to have affected his health so much that he died within six months after it.

An epitaph in this church records that in the Civil War the Bargrave family, whose ashes are scattered over the whole of the little south chapel, stood and fell with the royal cause of Charles I. It commemorates John Bargrave, the builder of Bifrons, and his wife, with their son Robert Bargrave and his wife. They lie buried beneath a stone which was placed in the floor of this south chapel, in 1663, by John Bargrave, son and heir of Robert.* This young owner of Bifrons (John Bargrave) had been compelled, by his circumstances, to sell the house and estate to Sir Arthur Slingsby in the previous year, 1662. The inscription on the stone was composed by the young squire's uncle, the Rev. John Bargrave, son of the builder of Bifrons, a prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Harbledown 1660-70, and rector of Pluckley 1662-76.† The wording and arrangement of the epitaph is unique and very quaint. Its author died in 1680.

Against the south wall there is a tablet commemorating John

* In the chancel of Bridge Church hangs a portrait of another Robert Bargrave who died in 1649, aged 65. He was a brother of the Dean of Canterbury.

† The epitaph alluded to is as follows:—

Per totum hoc sacellum sparsa est	{	Generosa Bargraviana terra
Cujus familiæ armiger & Johannes Bifrontis Conditor Et Hæres ejus Robertus sub hoc Marmore una cum uxoribus	}	jacent
Bello civili ex p'tibus regiis Stetit et cecidit familia	}	Amen
Lugens Scripsit filius Et Frater Johan.	}	eccles x ^{ti} Cant Præb
Johan Hæres a ruinis In ruinas lapidem posuit	}	An. D. M. DCLXIII.

A pedigree of the family is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, IV., 252.

Taylor, Esq.,* who purchased Bifrons in 1694, and raised a beautiful garden there. Born in 1655, he died in 1729. By his wife Olive Tempest, who died in April, 1716, in her 60th year, and was buried here before him, he had ten children. Of them four sons and four daughters alone survived their father. Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Durham; and upon her monument, in this church, are her arms:—*argent* a bend *sable* between six martlets. The Taylor family bore, *gules* three roses *argent*; a chief *vair*. In the year 1757 the Rev. Bryan Faussett, visiting Patricksbourne Church, noticed in the south window of the Bifrons Chapel these two coats impaled. That coloured glass has disappeared.

The eldest son Dr. Brooke Taylor, F.R.S., author of a treatise on *Lineal Perspective*, died two years after his father, and was buried in London. His wife Elizabeth Sawbridge of Olantigh, was buried here in 1729; his only daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Sir William Young, Bart.

Of Mr. John Taylor's daughters, three are commemorated here; Margaret, who died in 1738; Olive, wife of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. John Bowtell; and Mary, who lived to the age of 91, and then died unmarried in 1771. This long-lived lady had in 1753 the right of presentation to the vicarage of Patricksbourne. Her brother Herbert, the owner of Bifrons, was then rector of Hunton, and of St. Alphage, Canterbury. Him she presented to this vicarage also; and thus the Rev. Herbert Taylor, who married Mary a daughter of Dr. Wake, prebendary of Canterbury, became vicar of Patricks-

* The tablet to John Taylor bears the following inscription:—

In this vault lies John Taylor
 who was born Dec. 7, 1665 and died
 Ap. 4, 1729. survived by 8 of his children
i. e. 4 sons & 4 daughters.
 He purchased an estate in this Parish Sep.
 29, 1694. Afterwards another in Bridge
 and when he had improved them and raised
 a beautiful garden to Bifrons he settled
 the whole upon his family.
 He gave several ornaments of value to
 the Church, was a strict œconomist, a just
 Dealer, & a friend to the poor.
 His eldest son Brook LL.D. & F.R.S.
 dying in London Nov. 29, 1731, was buried
 in St. Anne's Churchyard by his own order.
 A gentleman of Learning, great ingenuity,
 and endowed with many valuable qualities
 both natural & acquired, which
 made him highly esteemed by those that knew him
 particularly the virtuosi
 and his death much lamented.
 He left no issue male.

bourne for ten years. Dying in 1763, aged 51, he left two sons. Herbert, the eldest, presented his brother, the Rev. Edward Taylor, rector of Ruckinge, then aged 29, to this benefice. The new squire, however, did not enjoy his estate for more than four years. Herbert Taylor died in 1767, and then for a second time one person became both squire and vicar. Succeeding to the Bifrons estate at the age of 33, the Rev. Edward Taylor enjoyed it and this benefice for a quarter of a century. He entirely rebuilt the house at Bifrons, upon a new site, close to the old one. His building is the present house, but its exterior has been eased, and it has been otherwise altered.

The sons left by this vicar and squire of Patricksbourne reflected much credit and honour upon their father's training. The eldest son, Edward Taylor, Esq., became a Member of Parliament. He selected the Rev. Wm. Toke to succeed his father in the vicarage.

The Right Honourable Sir Brook Taylor, K.G. II., another son of the parson-squire, became well known as Private Secretary of Lord Grenville, and a member of the King's Privy Council. He died in 1846, aged 69, and was buried here, as a tablet to his memory informs us.

Better known perhaps than either the Member of Parliament or the Privy Councillor, was another brother, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor. Having been Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York, he became Private Secretary to King George III., and in old age was Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park.

Another brother is commemorated in the following epitaph, here:—"Sacred to the Memory of Captain Bridges Watkinson Taylor, of the Royal Navy (fifth son of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Bifrons), born Sept. 25th, 1777.

"He served with distinguished zeal and credit from the early age of 15 years with little interval till the period of his death, which was caused by the upsetting of his boat off Brindisi in the Adriatic, on the 24th February 1814, whilst he was in the command of his Majesty's ship *Apollo*, and forwarding measures for a projected attack upon the island of Corfu, then in the possession of the French.

"He was not less conspicuous for the active and gallant manner in which he discharged his duty to his king and country, than for kindness of heart, benevolence of disposition, exemplary and un-

affected piety, and it is remarkable that his meritorious and useful career was closed by a fatal accident from which, under Providence, he had, at the risk of his own life, rescued at various periods of his service three of his fellow-creatures.

“He had the honour of sharing in the glory of the victories of the 1st June 1794, and of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798. On the 18th of the same month, when Lieutenant on board the *Leander* of 50 guns, he was wounded and taken prisoner in a hard-contested action between that ship and the French ship *Génévent* of 74 guns.

“In proof of the esteem and affection borne to his memory by the officers of the *Apollo*, they have erected a monument to him in the church of Portsmouth.

“This tablet is placed here by his surviving brothers and sisters in testimony of their attachment to a most affectionate and most beloved brother.”

Monumental inscriptions here likewise commemorate John Denne, of Patricksbourne Court Lodge, who died in 1690, aged 71, and his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1680, aged 52; also Elizabeth, wife of their son Thomas Denne, of Brabourne Court Lodge, sole child of John and Ann Alleyan of Stowting. She died in 1701, aged 21. Also Daniel, another son of John and Elizabeth Denne, who died Sept. 18th 1702, aged 39 years. From him descended the Dennes of Winchelsea and Lydd.

THE VICARS OF PATRICKSBOURNE.

On the 13th of Nov. 1303, Archbishop Winchelsea admitted to the cure of the parish church *Adam de Eyton*, a canon of Merton Priory;* and another of these canons, Brother *Peter de Fodryngehe*, was similarly admitted to the same cure in October 1307. The title of Vicar is first used in the record of the admission of *William de Eyton*, by Archbishop Reynolds (Reg. 20^b), on the 1st of June 1317. The Registers mention no other vicar until the end of December 1349, when Archbishop Islip (Reg. 250^a) instituted *Simon de Hithe*, who retained this benefice for nearly twenty-three years, and then by exchange took the adjoining vicarage of Bekesbourne. His successor, *William Wygge*, instituted in October 1372, was followed by *John Scaldewell*, who in Feb. 1379-80 (Sudbury's Reg., 130^b) exchanged with the rector of Baketon, Sussex, *John Gobet*.

Eight years later Gobet, in Feb. 1387-8, exchanged with the

* Winchelsea's Register, 293^a.

chaplain of Eastbridge Hospital, *Robert atte Church* (Courtenay's Reg., 268^b). *John Touker* was instituted by Archbishop Arundel (Reg. i. 277^b) on the 7th of July 1401; and the same Primate admitted *William Lattyr* to the vicarage on the 3rd of December 1409 (Reg. ii., 56^a). During the fifteenth century the institutions of several vicars seem to have escaped record. One *William Kyndegett* was succeeded by *Robert Mendon*, who was admitted by Archbishop Chichele (Reg. 211^b) on the 16th of August 1436. The next vicar whose name has come down to us is *Nicholas Corall*, who resigned, and was followed by *Patrick Cruys*. Archbishop Bourghier admitted him on the 20th of July 1455. He died soon, and was succeeded by *John Clerk* on the 19th of May 1459 (Reg. 76^a).

Within a year, a chaplain named *William Flete* followed him (April 14, 1460), being presented by Archbishop Bourghier, through lapse of the patronage to him (77^a). Flete resigned during the same year, and *Laurence Yerdherst*, who was instituted on the 30th of November 1460 (79^b), held the benefice for nearly six years. For what reason we cannot ascertain, but the fact is recorded that Yerdherst was deprived; and in his place *John Loughton* was instituted July 28, 1466 (93^b). Death carried off the new vicar within eight months, so that *Wm. Preston* succeeded him on the 26th of March 1467 (96^a). Preston resigned, and then *Walter Walsh* was admitted to the benefice on the 23rd of Nov. 1470 (103^a). He died within six months, and into his place came *William Dardes* on the 14th of July 1471 (104^a). Dardes held the vicarage for nearly nine years. Upon his death *Walter Bristow* was instituted on the 29th of May 1480 (125).

Cardinal Morton instituted *Malcolm Ramsey*, M.A., on the 7th of August 1494, but others must have held the benefice during that century, whose names are not recorded. Very few incumbents retain a living for so long a period as Ramsey did. He died in 1538, having been vicar of Patricksbourne for forty-four years, and was buried in the chancel of Bridge Church. A memorial of him is carved in relief on the south wall of that chancel.

All these vicars (save one) had been presented to the benefice by the Prior and Convent of Merton in Surrey, but, during Ramsey's long incumbency, the Priory sold or otherwise alienated the next presentation to one John Bowle. Accordingly, on the death of Ramsey, Mr. Bowle presented to this vicarage a chaplain named *John Grene*, who was instituted by Archbishop Cranmer

(365^a) on the 5th of July 1538, after the Priory of Merton had been dissolved.

The new vicar Grene died after he had enjoyed his preferment little more than three years. Then Sir Thomas Cheney, who had obtained those lands which Merton Priory held here, adjacent to his own, exercised the right of patronage and presented *John Shawe*, who was instituted on the 24th of March 1541-2 by Archbishop Cranmer (380^a). On the death of Shawe in 1546, Sir Thos. Cheney, K.G., presented *Wm. Noles* or *Nowell*, who was instituted on the 1st of May (Cranmer's Reg., 400^a). At that period a fatality seemed to attach to the place. Nowell died within five years, and his successor *John Fysshier* was admitted to the benefice on the 6th of January 1550-1 (Cranmer's Reg., 413^b). On the death of *Richard Fountayne*, a new patron, named William Partherych, presented *Robert Rawson* to the vicarage, in December 1589; and afterwards *John White*, also, in May 1594. Edward Partridge was the patron in 1640.

After *James Coleby* (1644); *James Shipton* (1659); and *John Fige*, who was presented by Arnold Braems in Feb. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$, and died in 1667, we find *John Mackallar* holding the vicarage for thirty-one years, from Nov. 7, 1667, to Jan. 27, 1698-99, when he died. Among the Archiepiscopal archives at Lambeth there is a petition from thirty-three parishioners of Patricksbourne, including the two churchwardens, John Andrews and John Dutton, in May 1695, against Mr. Mackallar's oppression, vexations, misdemeanours, and miscarriages. In the forefront stand disputes about tithes left long unsettled, and then overcharged. The vicar's absence, for some weeks from Patricksbourne, and for eight weeks from Bridge (January to March 1694-5), is likewise mentioned. The petitioners allege that he sometimes sat while reading prayers and preaching. They say that he detained the offertory amounting to about £1 per annum, pretending that he himself was "the poor." Also that he neglected to pay his proportion of the poor rates and the King's taxes. The tenour of the petition evinces much petty irritation about trivial matters, but we can readily account for it when we remember that Mr. Mackallar had then been vicar for twenty-eight years, and was evidently getting old and infirm. He lived four years longer. In his earlier years he had been active and useful, as many entries in the Registers testify. His successor *Dr. John Bowtell*, who was presented to the living by Margaret, widow of Walter Braems, held this benefice for the long period of fifty-five years; from

February 1693 to January 1753. He was likewise rector of Staplehurst. His wife Olive, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., rests beside him, here, beneath a tomb in Patricksbourne churchyard. During one entire century there were but three incumbents of Patricksbourne. After Dr. Bowtell's death, his brother-in-law, *Mr. Herbert Taylor* held the benefice for ten years; and that gentleman's son, *Edward Taylor*, occupied it for thirty-five years. Thus, three vicars, alone, enjoyed this living during the very long period of one hundred years. The *Rev. William Toke* was instituted in May 1799. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Wm. Payler*, who held the benefice until 1813; and after him it was occupied by the *Rev. Charles Hughes-Hallett* 1813-46; and the *Rev. John Stevenson, D.D.*, 1846-74; whose successor, the *Rev. Francis Thomas Vine*, is the present Vicar.

During the incumbency of Mr. Mackallar, some curious entries were made in the Registers; they have been kindly copied, for me, by Mr. Vine, who has likewise sent to me the following notes of monumental tablets omitted above:—

On a tablet in the Bifrons Chapel.

In memory of Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, R.N., M.P. for the County Clare, who died in Scotland September 14th, 1881, aged 48 years. He served in the Royal Navy in the Baltic and Black Seas, and at the bombardment of Bomarsund and Sebastopol, and received two medals and the order of the Medjidie. Erected by his brother the Marquis Conyngham. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." John vi. 37.

There is also a tablet to the memory of two sisters of Francis Nathaniel 2nd Marquis Conyngham; namely, Elizabeth Henrietta, married to the Earl of Aboyne, died August 24, 1839; and Harriet Maria, married to Sir William Somerville, Bart., died Dec. 3, 1843.

There are also tablets erected to the memory of the *Rev. Charles Hughes-Hallett* of Higham, formerly vicar of the parish; also that of his wife and other members of his family.

FROM THE REGISTERS.

A stranger, being an antient man, a supposed Papist by his Rosary, Beads and Crucifix, who died at Higham Farm, was buried in woollen only. As the affidavit doth appear on the 5 November A.D. 1678.

A memorandum that John Mackallar, vicar and minister of Patricksbourne, did cause some ash trees to be planted in the churchyard of Patricksbourne on Dec. 19, 1668. At the same time, or two or three days before that, was two very old rotten ash trees taken down.

A Memorial, viz. :—

That John Mackallar, Vicar of Bridge, Kent, notified on November the 30th An^o 1681 to Richard Poore, ch: warden of the same, that no affidavit was brought (within the time limited) that the body of Sir Arnold Bræms, Kt., interred November the 21st inst., in the east chancel of the Church of Bridge, was wrapped in woollen only according to the statute made and provided.

An account how the fifty shillings (being the one moiety of the forfeiture

for burying Sir Arnold Brœms in linnen) was distributed to the poor of the chapelry of Bridge.

[Here follow the names of recipients.]

The other moiety of the forfeiture being due to the minister (as the most proper informer) was remitted by me, Jo : Mackallar.

RICHARD P'GOORE and JOHN ELDRID, ch : wardens.

A similar memorial was made in 1685 respecting the burial of Richard Spaine, of Canterbury.

In perpetuum rei Memoriam.

Anno Domini 1681.

Sir Arnold Brœms, Kt. (born in Dover and baptized, as in the register of St. Mary's in that town doth appear, October the 3rd An. Dom. 1602), departed this life in his mansion house, called Blackmansbury *alias* Bridge Place, on Sunday morning, ten o'clock, November the 13th, Anno Domini 1681, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried on the one and twentieth of the same month in the east chancel of the chapel of Bridge, close to the tomb which he in his life erected there in memory of his two deceased ladies.

In the Bridge Register occurs this entry :—

John Levingston, a private soldier in Major General Jeffery's Regiment of Foot (No. 14), who was accidentally killed by a bread or forage waggon, belonging to the camp at Barham Down, going over his body, whereby he was crushed to death, was buried Aug. 17, 1760.

BRIEFS.

From the end of Patricksbourne General Register Book.

(Communicated to me by the Rev. F. T. VINE.)

An account of the almes and charitable benevolence of the householders, servants, strangers, and others inhabiting in the parrish or mother church of Patricksbourne, in the deanery of Bridge, and diocese of Canterbury, collected at several times in March, April, May, An^o 1671, towards the raising of £30,000 (as it was represented to a Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council) for the redemption of a very great number of their fellow Christians and countrymen from that miserable Turkish and inhuman slavery and bondage they now groan under.

Collected..... £2 7s.

An account of the names of the persons inhabiting in the parish of St. Mary, Patricksbourne, in the deanery of Bridge and diocese of Canterbury, as also of the sums of money which they have subscribed and contributed (in December An^o Dom. 1678) towards the rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London,

Collected £1 10s.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1670.	For loss by fire (£400) of Cliff in Kent	1	6
	ditto (£950) Laysdowne in Kent	5	0
	ditto (£2600) at Thetford in Norfolk.....	1	4
	ditto (£500) at Paddington, Middlesex.....		10
	ditto (£400) at Gt. Chart in Kent	2	2½
1671.	For loss by fire (£6770) at Isleham in Cambridgesh.	2	2
	ditto (£774 14s.) at Ripley in Surrey		9
	For the redemption of William Masey and John Jessup from slavery in Sally, collected	1	2
1672.	For loss by fire (£2946) at Luton in Bedfordshire, collected	2	0
1673.	For loss by fire (£695 7s. 3d.) Stoake next Guildford, Surry	1	0
	ditto (£659) at Ham in Surry		10
	ditto (£425) at Westbeer in Kent (Parsonage House)	1	0

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1673.	For loss by fire (£11,488 2s. 6d.) at Russell St., Covent Garden	3	1½
1674.	For loss by fire (£1080) at Heston in Middlesex	1	¾
	ditto (£1481) at St. Margaret's at Cliffe, collected.....	1	7
	ditto (£1159 5s.) at Littleton in Middlesex, collected...	4	
	ditto (£70,000) by Mathew Sheppard, John Tunn, Genen, Edward Proben, refiners of sugar and bakers of the City of London, collected	1	6½
	ditto (£309 0s. 2d.) at Nettlestead, Kent	11	
	For loss (£3920 11s.) by firing the parish church of Bemenden, with several houses adjacent, in the county of Kent by lightning	2	2
	ditto (£13,633 9s. 9d.) at Fordingbridge, Southampton	4	4
	ditto (£7756) at Neither Wallopp, Southampton	5	6
	ditto (£25,355 5s.) St. Katherine high ye Tower London	2	8
1675.	For loss by fire (£165) at Otford in Kent	1	10
	ditto (£1948) at Redborne in Hertford.....	3	0
	For repair of Oswestree in Salop	1	6
	ditto Wolverhampton and Milldenhall.....	8	10

An accompt of the almes and charitable benevolence of ye householders, servants, and strangers, &c., inhabiting in the parish of St. Mary Patrixbourne, in ye deanry of Bridge, and diocess of Canterbury, collected from house to house (according to his Majesties Letters Patent) by the minister and churchwardens at several times in ye months of September and October, A.D. 1680, towards the redemption of their fellow Christians and countrymen from that miserable Turkish cruel and inhuman slavery and bondage they now groan under,

Collected..... £2 10s.

An accompt of ye charitable contribution of the inhabitants of Patrikesbourne, in Kent (upon his Majesty's Letters Patent) for and towards the repair of ye great parish church of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford.

Feb. 24, 1682, collected 18s. 5d.

Three separate entries, dated respectively Feb. 24, 1682, Aug. 5, 1686, and Nov. 5, 1688, record the collection of moneys towards the relief of the poor persecuted Protestants of France (according to his Majesties Letters Patent) there collected from house to house, altogether a total of £7 8s. 9½d.

A collection of £3 15s. 8d. for and towards the relief of the poor Irish Protestants,

1694.	For loss by fire (£1799) at Churchill in Oxon.		
	ditto (£1650) at Ellesworth, Cambridgesh.		
	ditto (£5470) at Chagford in Devonshire.		
	ditto (£3600) at Ludbury in Hereford.		
	ditto (£6000) at Bruridg, Widdington and Chibborn, Northumberland.		
	ditto (£5240) at Havant, Southampton.		
	ditto (£900) at Dennis Gunton in Norfolk.		
	ditto (£2950) at Wooler in Northumberland,		
	ditto (£2450) at Lambeth, near the saw mill.		
	ditto (£19,000) at the city of York.		
	ditto (£4390) at Chester, a church.		
	ditto (£4590) at Netherhavon and Fiddleton.		
	ditto (£1500) at Yalding in Kent.		

Collected in May 1695 for the borough of Warwick, in the county of Warwick, a loss by fire in the said towne of Warwick amounting to £90,600 and upwards, besides goods of trade and household goods not included in the said sum, which said fire was on Wednesday the 5th day of September last past (or 1694).

Collected £1 1s. 5d.

1697. For loss by fire (£400) at Twyford in Southampton.
ditto (£1560) at Broughton in Hampshire.
ditto (£3900) at Gillingham in Dorsetshire.
ditto (£4990) at St. Olave, Southwark.
ditto (£2170) at Wisbeach, Ely.

From the last leaves of Bridge Register.

1678. An account of a collection towards the relief of poor sufferers in the parishes of St. Saviour's and St. Thomas, in the borough of Southwark, in which parishes were consumed by fire on the 26th of May 1676, the houses and habitations of above 500 families, together with great breaches and damages to the church of St. Saviour's, with the loss of the free school and school house. The total amounted to £84,375 13s.

Collected 12s. 8d.

	<i>s. d.</i>
1664. Great Grimsby, Line., for a harbour	0 7
of West Kirby in Worcester	1 0
Barham, Kent.....	1 0
? 1694. Chigford	2 0
1663. Cromer Church, Norfolk	2 2
1664. Laurence Holden, of Clacton, Essex	1 7
1666. Est Hendred	0 5
1664. [John] Rodolph Zeller and Isaac [Aimé] delegates of the Reformed Church of Strasburg in Alsatia	2 0
1669. For loss by fire at Bradmoor in Devon.	
Memorandum that 2s. 6d. which was collected in Bridge Church for Michael Fowler, of Great Chart, in Kent, his loss of £400 by fire was paid by Richard Castle, churchwarden, ignorantly to two men, who collected it fraudulently.	
1676. Towards the loss of £2000 by the fall of Newent church Gloucester.	
For loss by fire (£1567 5s. 9d.) at Topsham in Devon.	
ditto (£7450) at Watton in Norfolk.	
1677. For loss by fire (£152,008 4s. 6d.) at Northampton.	
ditto (£13,342 5s.) at Cottenham in Cambridge.	
1678. For loss by fire at Blandford-forum in Dorset.	
ditto (£822) at Rickmansworth in Hertford.	
ditto (£23,677) at Wem in Salop.	
ditto (£1046) at Harlington in Middlesex.	
1679. For loss by fire (£2000) at Bermondsey in Surrey.	
ditto (£1292) at Lugarshall, <i>alias</i> Lurgishall, in Wilts.	
1680. For loss by fire (£469 7s.) at Amphill in Bedfordshire.	
1678. For rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral in London.	
1680. For redemption of Christians from Turkish slavery.	
1681. For loss by fire (£660) at Horsham, St. Faith's, in Norfolk.	
ditto (£2251 19s. 6d.) at East Budley in Devon.	
ditto (£770 4s. 4d.) at East Peckham in Kent.	
1682. For loss by fire (£19,443) at East Dearsham in Norfolk.	
ditto (£1865 19s.) at Dugford in Cambridgeshire.	
ditto (£2176 16s.) at Bishton in Stafford.	
For repair of parish church of St. Alban's.	
For persecuted Protestants of France.	
1683. For loss by fire (£6786) at Caistor in Lincoln.	
ditto (£2600) at Diershall, London.	
ditto (£5135) at Windsor in Bucks.	
ditto (£6150) at Presteigne in Radnor.	
ditto (£1276) at Preston Candover in Southampton.	
ditto (£1149) at Hansworth in Yorkshire.	
ditto (£9263) at Collumpton in Devon.	
ditto (£1330) at Ensham in Oxford.	
ditto (£4799) at St. Katherine's, London.	
ditto (£1100) at Stoke by Clare in Suffolk.	

- For loss by inundation (£718) at Braintford, Middlesex.
1684. For loss by fire (£56,316) at Wapping in Middlesex.
ditto (£7222) at Chanel Row.
ditto (£963) at Bassingborn, Cambridgeshire.
- By inundation (£1200) at Runswick in Yorkshire.
1685. For loss by fire (£2395) at Cawston in Norfolk.
ditto (£2405) at Alrewas in Stafford.
ditto (£1449) at Sarsden in Oxford.
ditto (£1780) at Ely, St. Mary's.
ditto (£1529) at Shaxby in York.
1686. For loss by fire (£13,864) at Beaminster in Dorset.
ditto (£2010) at Staverton in Northampton.
ditto (£2495) at Market Deeping in Lincolnshire.
ditto (£2023) at Sirkling-hall in York.
ditto (£16,300) at Kirksanton in Cumberland.
ditto (£1332) at Allfriston in Sussex.
ditto (£16,053) at Bullford in Wilts.
- Collection for relief of the French Protestants.
For loss by fire (£8939) at Whitechappel and Stepney near ye Hermitage.
ditto (£616) at Merriton in Salop.
1687. Loss (£1118) by fall of the steeple of Eynsbury in Hunt.
Loss by inundation (£16,300) at Kirksanton in Cumberland.
Loss by fire (£1118) at Stanton in Suffolk.
1688. Collection for the relief of persecuted French Protestants.
1689. Collection for the relief of poor Irish Protestants.
1691. For loss by fire (£29,898) at Bungay in Suffolk.
ditto (£11,072) at St. Ives, Huntingdon.
ditto (£24,000) at New Alresford in Hampshire.
1692. For loss by fire at East Smithfield in Middlesex.
ditto at Southwark.
ditto at Stafford.
ditto at Bishops Lavington in Wilts.
1692. For loss by fire at Morpeth in Northumberland.
ditto at Thirsk in ye North Riding of York.
ditto at Tunbridge Wells.
ditto at Hedon in Yorkshire.

Collection in the month of May 1695, for ye borough of Warwick in the county of Warwick, a loss by fire, in ye said towne of Warwick, amounting unto £90,600 and upwards, besides goods of trade and household goods not included in the said sums, which said fire was on the Wednesday ye fifth day of September last year (in 1694).

Collected..... 6s. 10d.

1696. For loss by fire at the hospital of Trinity House in Kingston upon Hull.

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES OF FAVERSHAM,
A.D. 1304-24.

BY FRANCIS F. GIRAUD (TOWN CLERK).

Six documents are printed in the following pages. They are:—

No. 1. "*Compotus*" from 30 Nov. 1304 to 1 Aug. 1305 (33 and 34 Ed. I). Since the publication of a portion of these Accounts in the Tenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, a more complete statement of them has been found amongst the Records of the Town of Faversham, embodying the items set forth in Vol. X., pp. 222 to 227, and containing others also.

No. 2. *Arrears of Tallage*, 20 Nov. 1321 (15 Ed. II). This list contains the names of seventy-three persons, twenty-four of whom appear to derive their names from places of which some may be still identified in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

No. 3. "*Compotus*" of *Tallage made in July 1322* (16 Ed. II). This Tallage was applied to the service of shipping, due from Faversham as being within the liberties of the Cinque Ports; to gifts to the Lord Warden on his visiting the town; and to the cost of litigation.

No. 4. *Arrears of the last-mentioned Tallage*. This also contains seventy-three names, but some few are illegible.

No. 5. *Arrears of Fine made in April 1323* (16 Ed. II). This list has twenty-four names, and a sum (illegible) assessed on the King's Mill belonging to the Manor of Faversham.

No. 6. *Arrears of Tallage made August 1324* (18 Ed. II). This contains 103 names. It will be observed

that the Abbot and the Almoner of Faversham are jointly charged.

The Accounts in No. 1 (*Comptus*, 1304-5) are fairly copied on three annexed slips of parchment, and seem to have been written shortly after those already published. A copy of them is now given, omitting the items between 1 Dec. 1304 and 22 July 1305 already printed, except a few which in the later copy have been made more intelligible.

A writ of *capias* was issued against Thomas Everard¹¹ (the Mayor), Robert Dod,¹³ Nicolas de Brenle,¹² John de Wen, Walter Bealde,¹⁸ Simon Baldok,²¹ Nicolas Yue, Wolmer le Bealde,¹⁸ John de Wingham, Walter de Upmanton,¹⁰ Stephen ate Melle,⁵¹ Walter le Marischal,² Stephen Glanvyle,²⁶ Thomas de Upmanton¹⁰ (son of Walter), William Blakeman, Thomas de Copeton,⁴⁶ Walter Ostreman,³⁵ John Homan, Adam Shipman,²⁵ Hamo Dagh,³⁸ and Alfred Dagh³⁸ to appear on the morrow of S. John the Baptist, and answer Philip de Jutebergh on a plea of trespass. Some of the expenses in connection with this Action are set forth in the items contained in Vol. X., p. 226, and are not now reprinted.

A writ of *distringas* and *capias*, dated 2 June 33 Ed. I, and attested by R. de Brabazoun¹⁶ at Westminster, was issued in the same suit, against some of the same persons, together with Henry Andreu,⁶¹ Thomas Oystreman,³⁵ and John son of Walter de Upmantone.¹⁰ An action was also proceeding against the men of Faversham, at the suit of the Abbot of the Monastery of S. Saviour, Lords of the Manor of Faversham, on account of refusal to observe manorial customs and services. The defendants were required to appear and shew cause at Westminster by two of their number. The Barons of the Cinque Ports thereupon petitioned the King, and pleaded their Charters, which exempted them from pleading elsewhere than at Shepwey. The Abbot afterwards issued a writ against Thomas de Basinge,¹⁹ Thomas de Everinge,⁶⁵ Roger Orre,¹ Henry Blobbere,²⁷ Wolmer Bealde,¹⁸ Alfred Dagh,³⁸ John de Selling, Stephen de Molesse,⁴² and Simon Baldok²¹ for removing chattels which he had distrained. At length the disputes appear to have been terminated by a

release, dated 13 Dec. 1310, of certain manorial customs in consideration of £10 annual rent payable to the Abbot and convent half-yearly.

FRANCIS F. GIRAUD.

No. 1.

Computus Rogeri Orre,¹ Maioris de Faversham, a festo Sti. Andree Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi xxxiiij usque ad festum ad vineula Sti. Petri proximum sequens.

Idem respondet de xlj s. x d. ob. receptis a Waltero Marischal² de arrearagio compoti tempore maioratus sui. Et de x s. ix d. receptis de arrearagio quos predictus Walterus² dicto Rogero¹ liberavit ut patet per eedulam appendentem.

Item respondet de lxxiiij li. xvj s. ix d. ob. de tallagio facto die Jovis proxima post festum beati Thome martiris anno supradicto.

Summa lxxvij li. ix s. v d.

Inde Expensæ.

In j equo locato ad opus Rogeri Orre¹ versus Cantuariam in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Jude ad loquendum cum Roberto de Stureye³ iiij d. Item in j equo locato ad opus ejusdem Rogeri versus Cantuariam in die beate Katerine ad loquendum cum Constabulario⁴ una cum ballivo⁵ iiij d. et in expensis eiusdem Rogeri ibidem tunc ij d.

Item dedit cuidam Nuncio de Seacarii⁶ in festo sancte Lucie virginis iij d. Item in expensis circa recordum faciendum inter Adam Shipman²⁵ et Rogerum ate Dounc⁷ in percamenno vino et aliis iiij d. (*Here follow items printed in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' Vol. X., pp. 222, 223.*)

Item in expensis Ballivi et Maioris apud Nyeweton propter returnum brevium Vicecomitis Kaucie⁸ die martis proxima ante festum Sti. Vincentii martiris viij d. (*Other items printed in Vol. X., p. 223, follow here.*)

Item in vj millibus allecum emptis xxiiij s.; et pro portagio earum j d. ob.; de quibus millibus iij millia missa fuerunt Constabulario apud London' in navicula Johannis Note²⁴ et mille dabatur W. Bernefeld⁹ et mille Willelmo de Hokimere.*

Item allocatos Gilberto le Northeren⁶⁵ de tallagio per assentum xij Juratorum xij d.*

Item in expensis clerici magistri Johannis de Cham⁶⁹ v d. ob.*

Item solutam Johanni de Tilton servienti pro stipendio suo j marcæ.*

Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die lune in septimana Pasche x d., una eum equo suo locato.

Summa xxiiiiij li. iiij s. x d. q^a.

† Item allocatos Waltero de Upmanton¹⁰ de tallagio suo x s. quos idem Walterus solvit Galfrido de Hertpol. Item in expensis Roberti de

* Other items printed in Vol. X., p. 224, follow here.

† Other-items printed in Vol. X., p. 225.

Stureye, Thome Everard,¹¹ Rogeri Orre, Nicholai de Brenle,¹² Walteri Mareschal,² Roberti Dod,¹³ Thome filii eiusdem, Rogeri Batekok,¹⁴ Lawrencei le Heare,¹⁵ Willelmi le Carpenter,⁵² et heredis Rogeri Pelliparii, apud London, a dominica in quindena Pasche per j mensem et duos dies sequentes vj li. viij s. ix d. Item in exenniis missis dominis Rogero le Brabason,¹⁶ et Gilberto de Robery,¹⁶ xxviij s. iij d. ob. q^a.*

Item liberatos cuidam homini deferenti quamdam litteram apud Dovor' dominica proxima post festum Sti. Johannis ante Portam Latinam iij d.*

Item in expensis Andree de Batlescombe¹⁷ per Walterum Bealde¹⁸ vij d. Item liberatos Johanni de Basinge¹⁹ Ballivo ward' castri Dovor' per manibus Johannis de Upmanton xl d., et garconi suo vj d., et in vino pro eodem j d. ob.

Item solutos pro j pare sotularum ad opus filii Rogeri Pelliparii cum fuit versus London iij d.

Item datam Willelmo de Bernefeld die veneris proxima ante festum Nativitatis Sti. Johannis Baptiste pro brevibus retornandis prout ordinatum fuit per consilium ville j marcan.

Summa xxv li. xvij s. viij d. q^a.†

Item allocatos Roberto Dod pro Stephano Glanvyle²⁶ iij s. vj d.†

Item in percamento empto pro rotulo faciendo et litteris transcribendis j d. ob.†

Item allocatos Henrico Hereword²⁰ pro j sacho²⁹ detento per ministros domini principis apud Osprenge vj d. Item Stephano le Mellere⁵¹ pro eodem vj d. Item in stipendio maioris pro anno xl s.

Item remanent in arrearagio xxxix s. v d. ob.

Summa iij li. v d. ob.

SUMMA SUMMARUM iij^{xx} li. ij d. ob. q^a.

Et sic exedit summa expensarum summam receptorum ls. ix d. ob.

Memorandum quod iste comptus redditus fuit in domo Roberti Dod die lune proxima ante festum Sti. Valentini anno regni regis Edwardi xxxv^o coram Thoma Everard tunc Ballivo, Roberto Dod, Waltero Mareschal, Jacobo de Brenle, Nicholao Yue, Wolmero Bealde, Simone Baldok,²¹ Tristrammo le Goldfynch,²² Jacobo le Chapman, Andrea Mercator, Willelmo Fynghe, Laurencio le Heare,¹⁵ Henrico le Blobbere,²⁷ Ricardo le Foghelere, Johanne Dreyland,²³ Roberto Tinctor, et Johanne Goldwyne²⁸ clerico.

(2nd Membrane.)

Memorandum quod Johannes Goldwyne debet maiori xj d., et W. Bil. ij d., et W. Mareschal, apud London x d.

Expense facte de tallagio facto in crastino decollationis Sti. Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi xxxiiij^o per manibus Rogeri Orre tunc maioris.

Solutos marischallo mensurarum domini regis xl s., de fine³⁰ facta anno regni regis Edwardi xxx^o.

Item solutos eodem marischallo pro hominibus Dovor' xvj s. x d.

Item in cc. melvellis emptis a Nicholao Yue iij li. xvj s. de quibus

* Other items printed in Vol. X., p. 225.

† Other items printed in Vol. X., p. 226.

misso (*sic*) custodi quinque Portuum iij quartarii, et domino Johanni de Northewol³¹ tunc Vicecomiti Kancie iij quartarii, et Willelmo de Bernefeld j quartarius, et Roberto de Stureye j quartarius. In dicto melvello londando j *d.* In denario dei⁷⁵ pro dicto melvello emendo j *d.*

Item in j quartario melvellorum empto et misso Waltero de Horsele,³² et Willelmo de Okyntore vij s. vj *d.* In londagio et portagio eiusdem j *d.* In salo ad idem j *d.* Item in cariagio melvellorum ad Dovor et Herton iij s.

Item in expensis apud Sandwys videlicet Ballivi, maioris, Johannis de Upmanton, die Jovis proxima ante festum Assumptionis beate Marie ij s. iij *d. ob.*, et pro ij equis locatis xvj *d.* Item in expensis Ballivi, Maioris, Roberti Dod, et Walteri Bealde apud Cantuariam die sabbati in vigilia Assumptionis beate Marie xiiij *d.*, et pro equis eorum xvj *d.*

Item solutas domino Roberto de Burghersshe x li. die lune in vigilia Sti. Bartholomei.

Summa xvij li. viij s. ix d. ob.

c. Item in expensis maioris et Walteri Mareschal apud Cantuariam die Sti. Bartholomei et in vino pro Edmundo de Passele,³³ Roberto de Stureye, et Thoma Dod ix *d.*, et pro equis locatis viij *d.*

Item in expensis eorumdem ibidem die Jovis proxima post dictum festum j *d. ob. q^a.*, et pro equis eorumdem viij *d.*

Item in expensis maioris Walteri Mareschal et Walteri Bealde apud Cantuariam die sabbati proxima post festum Sti. Bartholomei commorando ibidem per j noctem ij s. iij *d.* et pro equis xij *d.*

a. Item allocatos Walteri Bealde pro diversis expensis apud Cantuariam, Bobbinge, Patricksbourne et alibi v s. ix *d. ob.*

b. Item in expensis Ballivi, Maioris, Roberti Dod, Walteri Mareschal, Walteri Bealde, et aliorum, apud Cantuariam diebus Mercurii, Jovis, et Veneris, proximis ante festum Sti. Bartholomei dimidium marce preterea equos; et pro equo maioris per predictos dies xij *d.*

Item in expensis die martis proxima post festum decollationis Sti. Johannis scilicet maioris apud Cantuariam iiij *d.* et pro equo iiij *d.*

Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die Jovis proxima post dictum festum v *d.* et pro equo iiij *d.*; eodem die pro transcribendis billis ij *d.* pro hominibus Sti. Augustini. Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam dominica proxima ante festum Nativitatis beate Marie v *d.*, et pro equo iiij *d.*

Item traditos magistro Johanni Everard ad impetrandum breve dedimus potestatem vj *d.*

Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die Veneris proxima post festum Nativitatis beate Marie j *d. ob.* et pro equo iiij *d.*

Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die Martis in festo exaltationis Ste. crucis, et diebus Mercurii, Jovis, et Veneris proximo (*sic*) sequentibus iij s. vj *d.* una cum equis locatis. Item datos Ade de Rodewelle clerico domini Willelmi de Bereford³⁴ xl *d.*

Item Willelmo de Wytefeld armigero eiusdem domini Willelmi xl *d.*

Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die dominica proxima ante festum Sti. Mathei apostoli die lune in vigilia et martis in festo eiusdem xj *d.* una cum equo locato.

Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die Veneris proxima post festum Sti. Mathei apostoli vj *d. ob.*, et pro equo locato iij *d. ob.* Item datos nunciis de Dovor' deferentibus litteras pro auro Regine dominica proxima ante festum Sti. Michaelis iij *d.* Item pro cera per Jacobum de Brenle *ob.*

Item liberatos Stephano Glanvyle ad expensas suas versus Dovor' ad petendum breve de ballivo per custodem liberandum x *d.*; et pro equo suo locato vij *d.*

Item in expensis apud London' scilicet Roberti de Stureye, Thome Dod, et maioris, incipientibus die martis proxima ante festum Sti. Michaelis per xj dies sequentes iij *li.* xvij *s.* vj *d. ob.*; una cum vino misso domino Willelmo de Beresford, et brevibus impetrandis ut patet per quandam cedulam, et ista fiebatur ad loquendum cum predicto domino Willelmo de Beresford super illis que locuta fuerunt eidem apud Cantuariam.

Item solutos pro quadam misericordia apud Boelande pro maiore, scilicet quia occupatus communibus negociis, et non potuit venire coram escahetore domini Regis, prout summonitus fuit vj *d.*

Item in expensis Thome Everard, Walteri Mareschal, R. Dod, S. Baldok, Jacobi Mercatoris, Walteri Bealde, T. Aurifabri, S. Glanvyle, W. Ostreman,³⁵ et R. Orre, apud London' a die lune proxima post festum Sti. Deonisii commorando ibidem super placitum quidem eorum per quindenam, et quidem per vij septimanis et in exenniis scilicet ulnis et aliis et in stipendio servientis curie, et in expensis factis per eos per plures vias xx *li.* vij *s.* vij *d. ob. q^a.*, ut patet per j cedulam. Item allocatos Waltero Bealde pro j creko communi ad ignem emendum ij *d.* Item in expensis Maioris versus Dovor' ad loquendum cum Constabulario die (*sic*) martis et mercurii proxima post festum Sti. Nicholai iij *s.*; et pro equo suo locato vij *d.*

Item in j equo locato pro maiore versus Oluesbocton ad loquendum cum dicto domino Roberto die martis proxima post festum conceptionis beate Marie iij *d.*, et eodem die liberatos Robulard eonti apud Dovor' iij *d.* Item dat' Thome de Basinge pro labore suo et expensis pro distrinxionibus quas Abbas ceperat liberandum die sabbati proxima ante festum Beati Thome apostoli xl *d.*; et servienti suo vj *d.*, et garconi suo ij *d.*, et in vino pro eisdem ij *d.*

Item in j equo pro maiore versus Cantuariam in vigilia beati Thome apostoli ad loquendum cum constabulario et vicecomite Kancie iij *d.* Item in expensis maioris apud Cantuariam die beate Thome martiris ad loquendum cum Constabulario et Roberto de Stureye, vij *d. ob.*, et pro equo suo locato iij *d.*

Item in j equo locato pro maiore versus Oluesbocton (*Boughton Aluph*) in crastino circumcisionis domini iij *d.*

Summa xxvij li. xiiij s. vij d. q^a.

Item solutos pro auro regine de fine millium marcarum pro quindena⁷⁹ quinq; portuum vij *li.* vij *s.* ij *d.*

Item in expensis hominis deferentis dictos denarios apud

London iij s. Item in factura cuiusdam scripti facti Nicholao de Brenle pro dictis denariis iij *d. ob.* Item liberatos Thome Everard ad expensas suas versus Dovor' ad loquendum cum Constabulario pro predictis denariis xij *d.* Item liberatos David eonti versus London pro sotulariis vj *d.*, et pro expensis suis iij *d.* Item liberatos Waltero Bealde ad inquirendum ubi custos esset et ad loquendum cum ipso pro predictis denariis ij s. Item datos Thome de Basinge Ballivo Ward Dovor' quum veniebat ad faciendas distrinxiones pro predictis denariis ut supersederet iij s., et garconi suo vj *d.* Item liberatos Stephano Glanvyle ad expensas suas versus Brodhelle pro vinis promissis domino principi ij s. viij *d.* omnia ista fiebant per Jacobum de Brenle, dum mane fuit apud London.

Summa viij li. xvj d. ob.

Item datos garconibus Willelmi de Bernefeld⁹ et Elyc clerici die lune proxima post festum Epiphanye domini vj *d.* Item in expensis pro Thoma le Forster dominica proxima post festum Sti. Vincentii martiris vij *d. ob.*, per visum Thome Everard et N. de Brenle.

Item in expensis Maioris et Stephani Glanvyle et garconis eorum versus London' eondo commorando et redeondo a die Martis proxima post festum conversionis Sti. Pauli videlicet in expensis dicti Stephani per xv dies et in expensis predicti maioris per xix dies una cum exenniis ibidem missis et una cum expensis factis pro Nicholao Yue et Roberto Brembel⁵³ et aliis pro consuetudinibus ab eis rogatis et in expensis pro denariis domini Regis solvendis xxxix s. x *d. ob.* ut plenius patet per j cedula.

Item solutos Roberto de Stureye de pensione sua de termino Sti. Michaelis ij marcas.

Item solutos domino Roberto de Wardelby de pensione sua de termino predicto xx s.

Item solutos Edmundo de Passele de pensione de predicto termino Nativitatis domini xx s.

Item solutos apud London' ad complendam solutionem xx li. domini Regis de termino Sti. Michaelis lv s. ij *d.*

Item in iiij millibus allecum emptis et missis vicecomiti Kancie xxv s. et pro portagio earundem j *d.*

Item allocatos Alicie Seman⁴⁸ pro locatione domus eiusdem³⁷ de terminis Sti. Michaelis et Nativitate domini xl *d.*

Item in expensis maioris versus Wy in festo Sti. Gregorii ad loquendum cum domino Constabulario vij *d. ob.*, cum equo locato. Item in expensis Ballivi et maioris versus Hethe, ad audiendum ibidem mandatum domini Regis et ad alia negocia cum Constabulario expedita die lune, martis et mercurii proximis post festum Sti. Gregorii ij s. xj *d.*, et pro equis eorum locatis xvj *d.*

Summa ix li. xvj s. j d. ob.

Item solutos Galfrido Dagb³⁸ de denariis quos maior recepit ab eo apud London de ordeo ibi vendendo per eundem Galfridum iiij li. iij s. j *d. ob.* Item in percameno empto pro rotulo compoti j *d. ob.*

Item allocatos Roberto Dod de expensis factis apud Cantuariam die sabbati proxima ante festum Sti. Bartholomei in piscem mulett' xvj *d.* Item ibidem in vigilia Sti. Bartholomei in allece v *d.*; in equis locatis pro eodem per vj vices apud Cantuariam ij s.

Item allocatos eidem pro j equo ad opus Nicholai de Brenle versus Dovor per ij vices xvj *d.*

Item datos Thome de Basinge ballivo Ward pro distrinxionibus liberandis die Jovis in vigilia Annunciationis domine iij *s.*, et servienti suo vj *d.*

Item datos cuidam adferenti litteras a custode die sabbati proxima post festum Sti. Ambrosii ij *d.*

Item in expensis Roberti Dod et maioris apud Hethe diebus mercurii et Jovis proximis post clausum Pasche ad audiendum ibidem mandatum domini Regis xij *d.*, et pro equis eorum locatis ij *s.*

Item datos cuidam Nuncio adferenti litteras de servicio domini Regis dominica proxima ante festum Sti. Elphegi ij *d.* Item in expensis maioris et Nicholai de Brenle¹² versus Brodhelle die dominica et lune proximis ante festum Sti. Elphegi pro servicio domini Regis xx *d.*, et pro equis eorum locatis ij *s.* Item datos Nuncio domini Regis adferenti litteras de servicio domini Regis die mercurii proxima post festum Sti. Elphegi iij *d.*

Summa c s. iij *d.*

SUMMA SUMMARUM lxix *li.* xij *d.* ob. 9^a. Item iij *d.*

Item pro misericordia dimidinum marce et pro W. Ostreman v *d.* Item in ij copis vise' emptis ad equos constabularii die Jovis proxima post festum Sti. Elphegi xij *d.*

No. 2.

Arreragia de tallagio facto die lune in festo Sti. Edmundi confessoris Anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xv^o et de aliis tallagiis precedentibus.

Reginald le Perker	iiij <i>d.</i>	Gilbertus de Brenle	xxij <i>d.</i>
Joh'es ate Welle	iiij <i>d.</i>	Thom' Sutor	iiij <i>d.</i>
Thom. Mayde	vj <i>d.</i>	Reginald Sutte.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Relicta Wil'mi ate Gate	x <i>d.</i>	Will'us. de Cantuar ⁴⁹	
Robtus. Pin		Hamo Dagb	iiij <i>s.</i>
Adam Sheawere	ij <i>d.</i>	Matild' de Dovo ⁵⁰	viiij <i>s.</i>
Johes. Seriant	iiij <i>d.</i>	Julyana Gravene ⁴¹	ij <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i>
Laur' le Heare	iiij <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i>	Barth'us de Sutton	iiij <i>s.</i> xj <i>d.</i>
Adam Shipman	ij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>	d'ns Robtus. Bil	xviiij <i>d.</i>
Relicta Henr' Blobber'	xviiij <i>d.</i>	Will'us Gyulph	ix <i>d.</i>
Alanus Dagb ³⁸	xij <i>d.</i>	Will'ns Warde	iiij <i>d.</i>
Vicar' de Faversham ⁷⁰	xl <i>d.</i>	Walt' Bealde ¹⁸	xij <i>d.</i>
Osttus. le Ropere	iiij <i>d.</i>	Hamo de Molesse ⁴²	xij <i>d.</i>
Thom' de Brenle ¹²	vj <i>d.</i>	Adam Forbisseur	iiij <i>d.</i>
Robtus. Goldfinch ²²	iiij <i>d.</i>	Chicheli Politt	xij <i>d.</i>
heredes Simo'is Baldok ²¹	iiij <i>d.</i>	Will'us Scarregge	viiij <i>d.</i>
Robtus. le Hert ³⁹	1 <i>s.</i>	Lecia Baldok ²¹	xij <i>d.</i>
Joh'es Dokyn	xij <i>d.</i>	Henr' Cope	viiij <i>d.</i>
Walt' ate Rye	viiij <i>d.</i>	Relicta Not	xiiij <i>d.</i>
Steph'us de Upmanton ¹⁰	xxiiij <i>s.</i>	Philippus Sutor	viiij <i>d.</i>
Stephus. Yue	xviiij <i>d.</i>	Petr' ate Wode ⁷¹	
Thom' de Sendeheauede	xij <i>d.</i>	Thom' ate Stapele ⁴³	viiij <i>d.</i>
Robtus. de Crescebrok	ij <i>s.</i>	Alicia Batekoc	iiij <i>s.</i> v <i>d.</i>
Relicta Fort	iiij <i>d.</i>	Philipp' de Grenhamme	xx <i>d.</i>
Joh'es Seman ⁴⁸	iiij <i>d.</i>	Relicta Chubbe	ij <i>s.</i>
Rie'us Mas.	x <i>d.</i>	Will'us de Badelesmer ⁴⁴	xij <i>d.</i>
Johes. Godard	viiij <i>d.</i>	Walt' Strood	ij <i>d.</i>
Johes. de Makenhaude ⁴⁰	xl <i>d.</i>	deonisia de Stopesdone ⁴⁵	viiij <i>d.</i>

Willus. Damage	iiij <i>d.</i>	Thom' de Copetone ⁴⁶	vij <i>d.</i>
Brom robyn	vij <i>d.</i>	Relicta Joh'is de London'	vij <i>d.</i>
Jacobus de Brenle	xvj s. iiij <i>d.</i>	Stathius Triturator	xv <i>d.</i>

In dorso.

heredes Joh'is Hyman . . . xv s. viij <i>d.</i>		heredes Joh'is de Bronston ⁴⁷	xij <i>d.</i>
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OSPRENGE.

magr' dom' Dei ⁶²	iiij s. v <i>d.</i>	Johes. le Rok	xij <i>d.</i>
Ric'us Poteman	xxij <i>d.</i>	Hamo Asketyn	xij <i>d.</i>
Joh'es Relftre	ij s. vij <i>d.</i>	Ric'us ate Sindane ⁵⁴	iiij <i>d.</i>
Joh'es Seriant junior	vij <i>d.</i>	Frater Robti. Lullo	vij <i>d.</i>
Robtus. de l'opindane	vij <i>d.</i>		

SUMMA ix *lib.* ix s. j *d.*

No. 3.

Compotus Johannis Goldwyne de tallagio facto pro servicio domini Regis die Lune proxima post festum translationis Beati Thome martiris anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto decimo, tempore Roberti le Hert tune maioris.

Arreragia.—Idem respondet de vij *li.* xj *d.* q.^a de arreragiis temporum preecedentium.

Et de xxi *li.* xvij *s.* de tallagio supradicto. Et de iiij *s.* iiij *d.* receptis a Ricardo Gravene ad denarium solutum domino Priore die

Et de vij *s.* ix *d.* de Laurencio Tannatore⁵⁵ de tallagio facto die martis proxima ante festum Sti. Augustini in anno quinto decimo de quo Robertus de Silgrave⁵⁶ collector.

Et de xl *d.* receptis de Roberto Dod nomine Johannis le Wronghe⁵⁷ de tallagio predicto.

Et de dimidia marca recepta de magistro domus Dei⁶² tallagii predicti tallagio facto die martis predicta.

Summa totalis receptorum xxix *li.* xix *s.* j *d.* ob.

EXPENSAS:—liberatos Johanni le Barbour juniore⁵⁸ ad expensas suas versus Sandwyceum ad sciendum qualiter homines eiusdem ville se habebant pro servicio domini Regis faciendo ij *s.* per manus Johannis Seman.

Item solutos Petro Hanyn⁵⁹ iiij *s.* iiij *d.* sibi a retro de fara Scothie precepto maioris &c. per visum Roberti de Silegrave.

Item solutos Thome Dagh in vigilia Apostolorum Petri et Pauli xij *s.* vij *d.* per tall que continet xlij *s.*

Item solutos Thome Celrer pro j unalo et j virga ad batellum vij *s.* vj *d.* precepto maioris. Item solutos pro j remige ad batellum vj *d.*

Item solutos Thome Bealde ij *s.* vj *d.* precepto maioris et per j tall' que attinet xix *s.* vj *d.* Item datos euendam nuncio adherenti litteram a Willelmo Le Ron⁶⁰ propter denarios sibi promissos iiij *d.* Item solutos Waltero Copyn pro posto'e cordar' ad navem xij *d.*

Summa xxix *s.* viij *d.*

Item solutos Thome Dagh dominica proxima post festum Translationis beati Thome martiris iiij *li.* v *s.* vj *d.* per visum maioris ad expensas nautarum.

Item solutos Roberto Dod pro eiser' ab eo sumpto ad navem versus Skothiam xxxvij *s.* per visum maioris. Item in j exennio misso domino Nicholao de Cryel Constabulario in Abbathiam die veneris

proxima ante festum beate Margarete in pane xvij *d.*, in vino ij *s.* ij *d. ob.*

Item datos cuidam Cartario ducenti victualia usque la shore iij *d.*

Item datos duobus nunciis domini Regis die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Petri ad vincula vj *d.* ex loculo Roberti de Silegrave. Item misso Willelmo le Rou per parvum Johannem die veneris proxima ante predictum festum xx *s.*

Item liberatos dicto Johanni pro expensis suis deferenti predictos denarios ad Dovor' iij *d.* Item datos cuidam nuncio Domini Regis adferenti breve propter grossor'⁶⁰ die sabbati proxima ante festum Sti. Petri ad vincula vj *d.* in jantaculo eiusdem ad tabernam ij *d. ob.* precepto maioris.

Item in j exennio misso domino Nicholao de Criol⁴ in Abbathiam die sabbati in crastino sancti salvatoris in pane xij *d.* in vino xx *d.* Item datos cuidam nuncio domini Regis adferenti breve domini Regis propter grossor' ad festum decollationis Sancti Johannis vj *d.*

Item liberatos Waltero Marischal et Stephano ate Melle pro expensis suis coram Archiepiscopo apud Cantuariam die veneris proxima ante festum Sti. Martini ij *s.* Item in uno exennio misso domino Nicholao de Cryel constabulario die lune proxima ante festum Sti. Edmundi Regis ad domum Nicholai de Brenle in pane xij *d.*, in vino xx *d.*

Item in expensis Willelmi le Barber versus Sandwycum ad sciendum qualiter naute se habebant versus flotam xx *d.* Item datos cuidam Massatori de Dovor' vj *d.* per maiorem.

Item solutos Abbati de Faversham de termino Sti. Michaelis *c. s.*
Summa xij li. xvij s. j d.

Item in nave La Barge ducenda ex marisco usque ad Warvam iij *d.* Item liberatos Willelmo Le Barber servienti ad unam tunicam *v. s.* precepto maioris.

Item datos cuidam nuncio de Dovor adferenti transcriptum breve domini Regis quod passagium melius custodietur⁶³ die Lune proxima ante festum Sti. Petri in cathedra vj *d.*

Item in cera empta ad sigillandam litteram ad dominum Regem propter Petrum Hany et alios j *d.*

Item datos cuidam nuncio domini Regis adferenti breve domini Regis die lune proximo post festum Sti. Gregorii quod haberemus duos homines coram ipso domino Rege vj *d.*

Item datos ij nunciis domini Regis die martis proximo post dictum festum ij *d.* Item liberatos Johanni Wade ad expensas suas versus Sandwycum ad sciendum diem quando homines de Sandwyc transiret versus dominum Regem apud York iij *d.* Item liberatos Henrico Andren⁶¹ et Ade Shipman ad expensas suas versus dominum Regem apud York die veneris proximo ante dominicam Palmarum lx *s.* Item datos cuidam nuncio adferenti breve domini Regis propter pacem inter dominum Regem et Flandriam in vigilia Pasehe vj *d.* Item datos ij nunciis domini Regis dominica Pasehe iij *d.*

Item datos nuncio domini Regis adferenti breve domini Regis die lune in festo Sti. Ambrosii quod haberemus duos homines apud London coram domino Rege vj *d.* Item liberatos Ricardo le

Taylur die sabbati proximo post dictum festum pro expensis suis et Roberti de Silegrave versus London et ibidem x s.

Item in stipendio Johannis Goldwyne clerici a festo Nativitatis Sti. Johannis Baptiste usque in idem festum per annum xxvjs. viij d. et ejusdem Johannis a festo Nativitatis Sti. Johannis Baptiste usque in festum Nativitatis domini j marcam.

Item allocatos Thome de Brenle pro denariis solutis apud Jerne-
muwe vs. xd. ob.

Summa vj li. iiij s. ij d. ob.

Summa omnium expensarum et liberatorum xx li. x s. xj d. ob.

Summa omnium arreragiorum xiiij li. xj s. iiij d.

SUMMA SUMMARUM omnium expensarum et liberatorum et arreragiorum xxxiiij li. ij s. iiij d. ob.

Et sic remanet communitas in debito Johannis Goldwyne²⁸ clerici de isto compoto iiij li. iiij s. ij d.

Memorandum quod iste compotus redditus fuit coram Henrico Andreu maiore, Robto le Hert, Robto de Silegrave, Ricardo Gravene, Johanne de Wyngham, Roberto de Crossebrok, Ricardo le Tayleir, Thoma Batekoe, Ricardo Dreyland, Philippo Note, et aliis, die veneris proxima ante festum Sti. Gregorii anno Regis predicti xvij^o.

No. 4.

Arreragia de tallagio facto die lune proximo post festum translationis beate Thome Martiris anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xvj^o.

heredes Willi. ate —	ix d.	Joh'es de Upmanton ¹⁰ iiij s. ix d. ob. q ^a	
Willus. Kelle	ij s.	Will'us Chandeler	iiij d.
heredes Johis. Brest	vj d.	Ric'us le Taylur	x d. ob.
Robtus. l'in	ij s. iiij d. ob. q ^a	Osbtus. Seman ⁴⁸	vj d.
heredes Rog'i Orre ¹	xvij d. ob. q ^a	Hamo Dagh ³⁸	xv d.
Vicar' de Faversham ⁷⁰	xij d.	Thom' Cherlman	ij d.
Will'us de Dovor ⁵⁰	vj d.	Matild' de Dovor ⁵⁰	xij d.
Petr' de Capella ⁶⁴	xij d.	Juliana Fineghe	vj d.
Andr' Mercator.	j d. ob.	Rog' de Brunston	xxj d.
Will'us Pate	iiij d.	Ric'us ate Lavende	iiij d.
Walt' Mareschal ²	xxj d.	Bartholomeus de Suttone	iiij d.
Mabilia Bealde ¹⁸	iiij d.	Joh'es le Taylur	iiij d.
heredes Walteri de Upmanton ¹⁰	vj d.	Jaket de Makenhauede	vj d.
Relicta Ric'i. Hockele	iiij d.	Gylbod Noreys	iiij d.
Joh'es Weliwer	xij d.	Steph'us Lynethe	v d. q ^a
heredes Thome Everard ¹¹	vj d.	Thom' Tegulator	ix d.
Johes. Jokyn	di' marc'	Cecilia Wlobestu' et parecnar' sui	v d.
Rad'us Note ²⁴	vj d.	Petr' Seman	ij s. vj d.
heredes Simo'is Baldok ²¹	xxj d.	Relicta Robti. Chinalor	iiij d.
Joh'es le Barbour ⁶⁸	xvij d.	Robtus. Brembel	ix d.
Steph'us de Upmanton ¹⁰	iiij s.	Will'us Grenehelde	vj d.
Thom. et Ric'us Bealde ¹⁸	ix d.	Johes. Brembel	vj d.
Robtus. de Cressebrok	iiij s. vj d.	Agnus maneus juxta domum	
heredes Steph'i Everard ¹¹	xij d.	Robti. Dod	ij d.
Simon ate Stocke	ij d.	Walt' Bealde	vij d. ob.
Lenerd de Stapeya ⁷³	iiij d.	Ric'us Haroward	iiij s. iiij d.
Thom' Dagh ³⁸	xxj d.	Hugo Skot	iiij d. ob.
Petr' Hanyn ⁵⁹	vj d.	Allanus ate Forde	di' marc'
Gilbtus. de Brenle ¹²	iiij d.	heredes Robti. le Rewe	vj d.
Ric'us Digon	iiij d.	Alicia Batekoc	iiij s. iiij d.

Thom' Batekoe	xij <i>d.</i>	Adam de Broctone	iiij <i>d.</i>
Will'us Corcour	iiij <i>d.</i>	Will'us ———	xij <i>d.</i>
Emma ate Pirye ⁷¹	iiij <i>d.</i>	Walt'us ———	vj <i>d.</i>
Philippus de Grenleve	vj <i>d.</i>	Osbertus ———	iiij <i>d. ob.</i>

In dorso.

heredes	vj <i>s.</i>	mag'r ———	ij <i>s. j d.</i>
.	ij <i>d. q^a</i>	Johes ———	ix <i>d.</i>
heredes	vj <i>d.</i>	Math'us ———	
		SUMMA iiij <i>li. iiij s. iiij d.</i>	

No. 5.

Arreragia de fine facta coram marischal domini Regis die sabbti proximo post festum Sti. Ambrosii anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xvj.

Rob'tus Goldfinch	iiij <i>d.</i>	Rob'tus Dod	vj <i>d.</i>
Simon Sikoe	viiij <i>d.</i>	Joh'es Frere junior	iiij <i>d.</i>
Magera de Breule	j <i>d.</i>	Henr' Frere senior	iiij <i>d.</i>
Andr' Mercator	vj <i>d.</i>	Matild' de Dovor	xij <i>d.</i>
Joh'es de Makenhaude	vj <i>d.</i>	Joh'es Dreylund	xviiij <i>d.</i>
Joh'es de Wynehelse	iiij <i>d.</i>	Thom' Batekoe	vj <i>d.</i>
Steph'us de Upmanton	xviiij <i>d.</i>	Joh'es Gylward	
Thom' de	vj <i>d.</i>	Allanus ate Forde	vj <i>d.</i>
.	vj <i>d.</i>	Steph'us ate Wode	xij <i>d.</i>
Will'us ate Forstall	vj <i>d.</i>	Kyngesmelle ⁶⁷	
Rog' de Bromston	vj <i>d.</i>	Laur' Tannator	iiij <i>d.</i>
Will'us de Chollok	vj <i>d.</i>	Mabel de Brokedele ⁷⁵	iiij <i>d.</i>
Will'us de Grenelhele	iiij <i>d.</i>	SUMMA xiiij <i>s. ix d.</i>	

Summa de arreragiis Johannis Goldwyne de uno tallagio de anno xv^o, et de anno xvj^o, de duobus tallagiis: et de arreragiis de fine domini Regis de anno xvj^o que continet xiiij *li. xviiij s. x d. q^a.*

Item de tallagio Thome Daghe anno xviiij^o que continet vij *li. vij s.*

Summa summarum xx *li. xix s. v d. q^a* preter arreragia Ricardi de Gravene.

Summa de arreragiis Johannis Gromer' de fine domini Regis anno decimo nono et continet xxv *s. j d.*

Summa de Arerag' Ricardi de Gravene anno xvj^o et continet x *li. vij s. iiij d.*

No. 6.

Arreragia tallagii facti die lune proximo post festum Sti. Bartholomei anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi octavo decimo; tempore tunc Maioris Ricardi de Gravene, per dominum Robertum de Kandale militem, et constabularium castri Dovor', custodemque quinque portuum, electi et coram ipso pro domino Rege jurati; et per dictum maiorem et communitatem Thomas Daghe electus dictum tallagium colligendum, que capiendum compotum eisdem reddendum.

Abbas de Faversham	} xiiij <i>s. vj d.</i>	Rob'tus Pyn	ix <i>s. v d. ob. q^a</i>
Elemosinar' de Faversham		hered' Rog'i Urre	iiij <i>s. ix d. ob.</i>
Will'us Coneyre ⁷⁶	iiij <i>d.</i>	Adam Schipman	xx <i>d.</i>
Petr' Schipman	ix <i>d.</i>	hered. Thome Hanyn	iiij <i>d.</i>

Walt'us Poynaunt	x d.
Thom. Celner	xij d.
Rog's Upeknynne	ij d.
Will'us de Creaston	ij d.
Note Fordyng	ij d.
Adam Page	j d. ob.
Henr' ate Forde	iiij d.
Relicta Rob'ti Carpenter	iiij d.
Juliana de Capella ⁶⁴	iiij s. vj d.
Thom' de Brenle	xviiij d.
Johanna Mareschal	vj d.
hered. Walt' i Mareschal	iiij d.
Will's le Carpenter	v s.
Mabella Bealde	iiij d.
Relicta Ric' i Hokkele	iiij d.
Steph's de Makenhande	vj s. viij d.
Et pro tenemento	vj d.
Rob'tus le Hert	xl s. q ^{ss} t
Her. Thome Everard	vj s.
Emma Dikyn	vj s. viij d.
hered' Simonis Baldok	ix d.
Steph'n de Upmanton	vij s. iiij d. ob.
Thom' Beal le	ix d.
Ric's Bealde	xij d.
Hered' Steph' i Everard	x s.
Petr' Hanyn	vj d.
Gilb'tus le Bray	iiij d.
Thom' de Stokis	ij d.
Gilb'tus de Brenle	xviiij d.
Et de gracia sua	vj s. viij d.
promiss' coram maiore e vicario de Faversham et ceteris fide dignis Summa iiij li. vij s. iiij d. q ^a	
Hered. Joh's de Upman- ton	iiij s. ix d. ob. q ^a
Ric'us le Tayllour	v s. x d. ob.

Osebertus Seman	vj d.
Henr' Andren	ij s. vj d.
Will'us Tannator	ij d.
Joh's Poynaunt	j d. ob.
Arnoldus Faber	j d. ob.
Will's Owwyne	iiij d.
Berth's de Suttone	xv d.
Joh'es Taylour	iiij d.
Simon le Webbe	iiij d.
Thom' Eyolf	iiij d.
Joh's le Wronge	ij s. iiij d.
Matild's Lynche	iiij d.
Rob'tus Lulle	xij d. ob. q ^a
Steph'us Lynche	v d. q ^a
Thom. le Teghelere	vj d.
Rob'tus Niele	iiij d.
Will'us Hottewelle	iiij d.
Hered. Joh'is le Reade	iiij d.
Celestris Blobber' et parcenar' sui	vj s.
Emma Sudelewis	iiij d.
Will's de Ikham	iiij d.
Relicta Steph' i Caldclot.	j d. ob.
Edmundus de Horapoldre	ij d.
Joh's de Moles-he capellanus	vj d.
Robtus. de Selgrave	xij s. vj d.
Joh's Johnet	j d. ob.
Joh's Godyer	vj d.
Rob't Dod	xiiij s.
Matild' de Dovor	xviiij d.
Relicta Joh'is Dreilond	iiij s.
Joh's de Berewell	iiij d.
Ric'us Foghelere	xx d.
Relicta Tristramm' Aurifabri	iiij d.
Joh's Corcour	iiij d.
Allanus ate Forde	x s.
Rob'tus Morecok	iiij d. ob.
Summa iiij li. viij s. viij d. ob. q ^a .	

In dorso.

.	d.
.	vj d.
Adam —	xviiij d. ob.
Rob'tus le Hert ⁵⁹	vj d.
Will'us —	iiij d.
Philippus de Grenhamme	vj d.
Will's Syon	xij d.
Edmundus Carnifex	iiij d.
Jacobus de Brenle ⁶²	vs. x d.

Rog's Tanoige	iiij d.
Thom' —	xv d.
Margaret' de Yoklete ⁷⁷	ij s. iiij d.
Statius Triturator	iiij d.
Hered' Joh'is Homan	vj s. vj d.
hered' Joh's de Creaton'	xij d.
Alicia Scoshis	ix d. ob. q ^a
Her' Joh'is de Bronston ⁴⁷	vj d.
Summa xxvj s. ij d.	

OSPRENGE.

Magister domus Dei de Os- prenge	vj s. ix d.
Ric'us Poteman	iiij d.
—	ix d.
hered. Joh'is Ledel	xvj d. ob.
Matheus Carnifex	iiij d.
Adam Caperoun	iiij d.

Michael de Brokedale	vj d.
Ric'us Asketyne	iiij d.
Joh's Rener	iiij d.
Henr' Longestep	iiij d.
Joh's Seriaunt senior	iiij d.
Joh's le Rok	xij d.

Summa xij s. vj d.

SUMMA SUMMARUM totius argeragii ix li. xiiij s. viij d.

NOTES.

- (1) *Roger Orr.* See *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., p. 227 (a).
- (2) *Walter Marischal.* See *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. X., p. 230 (t). Johanna and the heirs of Walter are mentioned in the arrears of tallage of 18 Ed. II. Dionis Merchalis is named in a list of brewers at Faversham, in a tallage of 1 Ed. III.
- (3) *Robert de Sturey* received from the men of Faversham an annual pension for his help. Geoffrey de Sturey was a Juror on Inquests held by the Sheriff of Kent and bailiffs of Canterbury, 35 Hen. III. Rich^d de Sturey was Member of Parliament for Salop 23 Ed. I., and for Shrewsbury 29 Ed. I. and 6 Ed. II. Henry de Sturey was Member of Parliament for Canterbury, and John de Sturey was Member for Barnstaple, 15 Ed. II. Sir Thomas Sturey possessed the manor of Lee from the time of Rich^d II. until the reign of Hen. VI. (*Arch. Cant.*, II., pp. 303, 304; Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, i., p. 64; *Parliamentary Return*, 1878.)
- (4) *Constabularius.* Sir Robert de Burghersshe was Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, 29, 30, 31, 33, and 34 Ed. I. He is described in one of the Faversham Records as Lieutenant of Sir Step. de Pencester, Constable and Warden in 25 Ed. I. He summoned Jeffery Bocton, Abbot of Faversham, to appear at Shipwey and answer for trespasses committed. As the Abbot declined to attend, he was arrested and sent to Dover Castle. The Archbishop thereupon cited the Warden in his ecclesiastical court, and on Sir Robert refusing to plead he was condemned. The King, however, compelled the Archbishop to reverse his sentence. Bartholomew, son of Sir Robert, lived at Plumstead. He was knighted at the taking of Caerlaverock in 1300, and was Warden of the Ports in the 1st, 23rd, and 28th of Ed. III. Another Robert de Burghersshe appears to have succeeded Edmund of Woodstock as Warden, 4 Ed. III. *Sir Robert de Kendale* is named in the Faversham tallage arrears as Warden and Constable, 18 Ed. II. *Sir Nicholas de Crial* was Constable, 16 Ed. II. In 19 Ed. II. he was appointed Admiral from the Thames westward, with orders to prevent all suspected persons from sailing out of the kingdom. While the Queen was preparing to land, the fleet sailed to the westward and took 170 sail from the French, and brought them safe into harbour. (Furley's *Weald of Kent*, ii., pt. 1, p. 227; *Hist. MSS. Commission*, IV, *Rep.*, p. 425 b.; *Knocker's Court of Shipwey*, pp. 109 to 112.)
- (5) *Balticus.* See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 228 (g). Wm. de Chepstedde was bailiff in 1292; Wm. de Makenhaude in 1295; Thomas Everard 1306; Walter le Osterman before 1306; and Stephen de la Dane in 1321.
- (6) *Nuncio de Scaccarii.* See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 228 (b).
- (7) *Roger ate Doune.* The name of Roger ate Doune does not appear amongst those of inhabitants of Faversham. In 1227 Hamon de la Downe had land in or near Yalding. He also held Downe Court in Lenham, as half a knight's fee; as did Lawrence heir of Robert de la Downe, 20 Ed. III. John Downe lived there, and died possessed 6 Ed. IV. and left issue, by his wife Isabella, two sons, John and Thomas. Thomas and Gilbert ate Doune were Jurors on an inquest as to lands of Robert de Sevantz, 33 Hen. III. Robert ate Doune held half a knight's fee in Lenham, 38 Hen. III. John ate Doune was Member of Parliament for Seaford, 19 Ed. II. Downe Court Manor in Downe parish belonged, in the reigns of Ed. I. and II., to Rich^d de Downe, who, with his wife Margery, was buried in the chancel of Downe Church. The family was extinct there before the middle of Edward III.'s reign. In 20 Ed. III., John, son of John de la Doune, paid aid at making the Black Prince a knight, for the 10th of a knight's fee in Byerlynges. (Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, i., p. 116, ii., pp. 200, 374, 449; *Arch. Cant.*, II., p. 297, XII., p. 232.)
- (8) *Viccomes Kancia.* Warretius de Valoignes, who had possessions at Newington near Hythe, was Sheriff, 32 and 33 Ed. I. (to Mich. 1304); and he was succeeded by John de Northwode, who held office for two years in 34 and 35 Ed. I.
- (9) *W. Bernefeld.* William Bernefeld was *locum tenens* of the Constable of Dover Castle. In the Weald of Kent there are the hundreds of Great or East Barnfield, and Little or West Barnfield.

(10) *De Upmanton*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 229 (*p*). Walter, and his two sons, Thomas and John, are mentioned in the Writs of 1305; Stephen and John, and the heirs of Walter, are named in the arrears of the tallage of 1322; and Stephen, and the heirs of John, in the arrears of the tallage of 1321. The wife of Stephen is described as a brewer in a tallage of 1327. Stephen was Mayor in 1313. John was defendant in a fine of lands in Davington, Murston, Luddenham, Stone, and Hernhill, 6 Ed. II. Alice, John, and Richard are mentioned in an Inquest as to the Kentish rebellion in 1382. There is a hamlet in Bexley parish called Upton. The Manor of Sibbertswold has also been known as Upton Wood: a farm called Upton is in the borough of Felderland, and parish of Wrold.

(11) *Everard*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 229 (*n*). Thomas Everard was bailiff of Faversham, 35 Ed. I. Stephen, and Johanna his wife, and Stephen their son, were plaintiffs in a fine of land in Norton and Buckland, 2 Ed. II.; Thomas, son of Thomas, and Johanna were plaintiffs in a fine of lands in Davington, Murston, Luddenham, Stone, and Hernhill, 6 Ed. II. Margaret, daughter of Thomas, was defendant in a fine of messuage, land, and rents in Davington, Murston, Luddenham, Faversham, and Stone; and Johanna, widow of Thomas, was wife of Walter Copyn, 7 Ed. II. Thomas was charged for the half of "Kynges mille," in Faversham, in a tallage, 1 Ed. III. Thomas was Member of Parliament for Canterbury, 2 Ed. III.; Edmund, for Somerset, 31 Ed. I.; 6 and 7 Ed. II.; and John for Rochester, 4 Hen. VI. (*Arch. Cant.*, XI., pp. 317, 356; XII., p. 298. *Parliamentary Return*, 1878.)

(12) *De Brenle*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 231 (*c*), where the name is misspelt "Brenle." Nicholas is mentioned in Computus of 33 Ed. I., and 16 Ed. II.; James in Computus of 33 Ed. I., tallage arrears of 15 and 18 Ed. II.; Thomas and Gilbert, in Computus of 16 Ed. II., and tallage arrears of 15 and 18 Ed. II.; and Magera, in Computus of 16 Ed. II. Nicholas was a Jurat in 1292; and James was Mayor in 1303. Thomas is named in a tallage at Faversham, 1 Ed. III., as a taverner. Henry and Lawrence were named in an Inquest as to the Kentish rebellion in 1381. Brenley, in the neighbouring parish of Boughton-under-Blean, gave name to a family, one of whom, Sir Lawrence de Brenley, flourished there in the reign of Ed. I., and in his descendants it continued, till one of them sold it to John Roper, who died in 1489. (Hasted's *Hist. Kent*, iii., p. 2; *Arch. Cant.*, III., p. 89.)

(13) *Dod*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 228 (*j*). Robert, and Tho^s his son, are mentioned in the Computus of 33 Ed. I., and Robert alone in Computus 16 Ed. II., and tallage arrears 16 and 18 Ed. II. In the seventh year of Ed. II., Thomas, of Faversham, Johanna, his wife, and John, his son, were plaintiffs, and Robert Dod, of Faversham, and Simon de Chilton, chaplain, defendants, in a fine of a messuage and thirty-six acres in Faversham: Robert Dod, and Thomas, his son, were plaintiffs in a fine of land in Ospringe; Robert was plaintiff, and Thomas defendant, in a fine of land in Ospringe, Faversham, and Preston. In a tallage at Faversham, 1 Ed. III., the wife of Rob. Dod is charged in the list of brewers. Galfrid Dod was Member of Parliament for Warwick Borough, in 1314; and Roger for New Romney, in 1378. Lady de Roos, John Dode, John Fleming, and their coparceners, paid aid for one knight's fee, in 20 Ed. III., which Rich^d de Chilham before held in Witherling, in Moldash parish. Robert Dode was seised of Southouse, in Selling, 4 Eliz. (*Arch. Cant.*, XII., pp. 293, 295, 300; Hasted's *Hist. Kent*, iii., pp. 24, 144; *Parliamentary Return*, 1878.)

(14) *Butcock*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 231 (*f*). Roger and Thomas are mentioned in Computus of 33 Ed. I.; Thomas, in tallage arrears, of 16 Ed. II.; and Alicia, in tallage arrears, of 15 and 16 Ed. II.; Elena, Alicia, and the wife of Thomas are charged as brewers in a tallage, 1 Ed. III.

(15) *Le Heave*. Walter le Heave was Juror in an Inquest as to land in Dene, 37 Hen. III. (*Arch. Cant.*, II., p. 310.)

(16) *Roger le Brabazon* and *Gilbert de Robury* were Judges at Westminster.

(17) *Andrew de Battlescombe*. Andrew does not appear as an inhabitant of Faversham. William was a Juror in an extent of the lands of the Earl of Albermarle, in Kent, 44 Hen. III. Thomas was Member of Parliament for

Rochester, 26 Ed. I., and Robert 29, 33, 34 Ed. I., 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 14 Ed. II. (*Arch. Cant.*, III., p. 219; *Parliamentary Return*, 1878.)

(18) *Bealde*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 231 (*g*). Walter was a Jurat of Faversham, in 1292. He is mentioned in the *Computus* of 33 Ed. I., and tallage arrears of 15 Ed. II. Wolner is named in the *Computus* of 33 Ed. I.; Thomas in the *computus* and tallage arrears of 16 and 18 Ed. II.; Mabilia and Richard in the tallage arrears of 16 and 18 Ed. II.; and Rich^d amongst the tipplers in a tallage 1 Ed. III. In 1534, Tho^s Bealde, of Godmersham, died, seised of Rhodes Court, in Selling, leaving issue by Godleafe, his wife, two daughters, to whom he devised that Manor in tail general. (Hasted's *Hist. Kent*, iii., p. 24.)

(19) *De Basinge*. John and Thomas are described in the *Computus* of 33 Ed. I. as bailiffs of the Guard of Dover Castle. John de Basinge was M.P. for Southampton county 5 Ed. II.; William de Basinge, of Kennardington, was knighted at Caerlaverock in 1300; was Sheriff of Kent 7 Ed. II.; M.P. for Kent 8 Ed. II., and died in that year, leaving Margaret his widow, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Normanville. Through her he became entitled to the Manor of Kennardington and a large inheritance in Rutlandshire. He was descended from Solomon de Basinge, Sheriff of London, in the last year of King John, and from Adam de Basinge, Lord Mayor of London, 36 Hen. III., on the site of whose house Blackwell Hall was afterwards built, and from whom the adjoining street and Ward were called Basinghall Street and Basing Ward. Several Basings were afterwards Sheriffs of London. Sir Tho^s, son of Sir William and Margaret, died 23 Ed. III. He left a son, John, then eight years old, who was afterwards knighted, and died 7 Rich. II., leaving a son, Thomas, who died without issue. Sir John de Basing, his uncle, succeeded to his inheritance, and died, 24 Hen. VI., without issue. Alice Marworth, his sister, then became entitled. (Hasted's *Hist. Kent*, i., cviii; iii., 115, 116.)

(20) *Hereword*. Henry Hereword is mentioned in the *Computus* of 33 Ed. I.; and Rich^d. Hereword in the tallage arrears of 16 Ed. II.; the wife of Richard, in a list of brewers, in a tallage of 1 Ed. III. Rich. Hereword held one quarter of a knight's fee in Barfreston, 38 Hen. III. William was owner of land in Eastling, 46 Hen. III. John was M.P. for Arundel, 30 Ed. I. Wm. Hereword, knt., was M.P. for Devon, 14 Ed. II., and Wm. was M.P. for Cornwall, 17 Ed. II. Thomas was Mayor of Faversham in 1473. (*Arch. Cant.*, III., p. 252; XI., p. 210; *Parliamentary Return*, 1878.)

(21) *Baldok*. Simon is named, with other townsmen, as defendant in a writ of *Capias*, at the suit of Philip de Jutebergh, 2 June, 33 Ed. I.; in the *Computus* of 33 Ed. I.; in a writ at the suit of the Abbot of Faversham, 16 June, 34 Ed. I., for removing chattels which the Abbot had distrained; the heirs of Simon are referred to in the tallage arrears, 15, 16, and 18 Ed. II.; and Lecia, in the tallage arrears of 15 Ed. II.

(22) *Goldpinch*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 228 (*i*).

(23) *Dreylund*. The family of Dreylund, or Dryland, held an important position in the town and neighbourhood of Faversham, and resided at Cooks-ditch, in Faversham, from the time of Ed. III. until the reign of Hen. VII. Wynand de Dryland was Rector of Snodland, in 1295. Robert Dreyland held a tenement in Sheldwich, 1305. John is mentioned in the *Computus* of 33 Ed. I., and the fine arrears of 16 Ed. II.; and his widow in the tallage arrears of 18 Ed. II. Richard is named in the *Computus* of 16 Ed. II. John was M.P. for Kent in 1425. James Dryland was of Davington; he possessed Royton manor in Lenham in the reign of Hen. VI. His daughter and sole heiress, Constance, married, 1st, Sir Thomas Walsingham, 2ndly, John Grene, Esq. By her first marriage, she had three sons and one daughter. She died in 1476. In 1486, Robert Drilond, gent., and John Drilond of London, draper, with other feoffees, granted in pursuance of the will of James Drilond deceased a rent-charge of 6s. 8d., out of lands in Davington, Preston, Ospringe, Oare, Stone, Luddenham, and Faversham, to be bestowed by the Churchwardens of Faversham on the annual obit and commemoration of James Drilond. Richard Dryland lies buried, with Catherine his wife (daughter of Sir Maurice Brune, knt.), in St. George's Church, Botolph Lane, London. He died 1487. In 5 Hen. VIII., Reginald Dryland married Christian, daughter and coheir of

George Haut of Pluckley, and widow of John Dering. He died 23 Hen. VII. William Dryland, 21 Hen. VII., died seised of 144 acres in Faversham and Preston; and Richard and Matthew were his sons and heirs. Richd. Dryland, serr., was Mayor of Faversham in 1515, 1519, 1524, 1531; Richard in 1532-3-4, 1541-2-3; John in 1553; John, junr., in 1555.

(24) *Note*. John is mentioned in the Computus of 33 Ed. I.; Philip in the Computus of 16 Ed. II.; Ralph in the tallage arrears of 16 Ed. II.; the widow of Ralph, and the wife of Philip, as brewers, in a tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(25) *Shipman*. Adam is named in the Computus of 33 Ed. I., the tallage arrears of 15 Ed. II., the Computus of 16 Ed. II., and the tallage arrears of 18 Ed. II. Peter is named in the tallage arrears of 18 Ed. II., and his wife is mentioned, as a brewer, in a tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(26) *Stephen Glanvyle*. His wife Mabilia is named as plaintiff in an action of trespass at Faversham, 31 Ed. I.

(27) *Le Blobbere*. Henry is mentioned in the Computus of 33 Ed. I.; his widow, in the tallage arrears of 15 Ed. II.; Celestris in the tallage arrears of 18 Ed. II.; and the wife of Robert, as a brewer, in tallage of 1 Ed. III.; Lawrence was one of the assessors of the tallage, 1 Ed. III.

(28) *Goldwyne*. John is named as Town Clerk in a Computus of 33 Ed. I., and of 16 Ed. II.; his widow is mentioned amongst the brewers, and Galfrid amongst the tipplers, in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.; Walter was a Juror in an Inquest as to the land of the King's Hospital at Ospringe, 36 Hen. III. Gilbert and John were together Members of Parliament for Rochester, 17 Ed. II.; and Gilbert alone was Member in 1 and 4 Ed. III.

(29) *Pro j saccho*. This word is partly obliterated by damp. It probably means a sack of corn, appropriated by the Purveyors of the Prince, during his stay at the Maison Dieu, at Ospringe.

(*) *Finis facta Anno Regni Regis Edwardi xxx^o*. The following appears to be the record of the Fine here referred to:—Barones de Faveresham finem fecerunt cum Rege coram venerabili patre W. Coventrie et Lychfield Episcopo Thesaurario Regis pro quingentas marcas pro carta Regis habenda de diversis libertatibus per Regem concessis et pro perdonatione amerciamenorum in que inciderunt coram Rege et coram Roberto de Burghers-h custode quinque portuum et etiam pro perdonatione transgressionum per ipsos R. factarum occasione quarundam libertatum regalium quas sibi presumptuose usurpabant unde solverunt in Garderola Regis Johanni de Drogenesford Custodi eiusdem Garderole centum marcas et de residuis quadringentis marcis solvent ad saecularium Regis in festo pasche anno domini m^occciiij viginti libras et in festo Sti. Michaelis proximo sequenti viginti libras et sic de anno in annum ad eosdem terminos quadraginta libras quousque predictae quadringente marce Regi ibidem persolvantur Teste Rege apud Westm. xv die Novembris anno regni Regis Edwardi xxx^o.

(31) *Dns. Johannes de Northewod*. See "On the brass of Sir John de Northewode and Lady in Minster Church, Sheppey." *Arch. Cant.*, IX., p. 148.

(32) *Walter de Horsele*. Walter de Horsele was clerk of the Sheriff of Kent. Richard de Horseley was M.P. for Northumberland, from 28 Ed. I. to 10 Ed. II.

(33) *Edmund de Passele*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 231 (*gh*). Edmund de Passele, afterwards, became a Baron of the Exchequer. He was plaintiff in a fine of land and rent in Mittele and Old Romney, 7 Ed. II.; Robert de Passele was M.P. for Sussex 23 and 28 Ed. I.

(34) *Dns. W^m de Bereford*. Rich^d de Bereford, clerk, was Lord Treasurer, 34 Ed. I. One William Bereford became possessed of Sutton Manor, in Borden parish, 10 Ed. IV. (*Hasted's Hist. Kent.*, ii., p. 565.)

(35) *Walter Ostreman*. Walter Ostreman was Town Sergeant and one of the Keepers of the Market, 32 Ed. I. Matilda is mentioned in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(36) *Dns. Robertus de Wardelby*. By indenture, dated at Faversham, on Saturday next after the Feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, the Mayor and Barons of Faversham, for his counsel and assistance against their adversaries, bound themselves to pay Sir Robert de Wardelby 40s. per annum, by equal half-yearly instalments, at Michaelmas and Easter.

(37) *Domus Alice Seman*. Pleas were held in the house of the heirs of Simon Seman and also in the market and in the churchyard of Faversham, in 31 Ed. I.

(38) *Dagh*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 229 (*b*). Hamo is named in Computus 33 Ed. I., and in tallage arrears 15 and 16 Ed. II.; Galfrid, in Computus 33 Ed. I.; Alanus, in tallage arrears 15 Ed. II.; Thomas, in Computus, and in tallage arrears, 16 Ed. II.

(39) *Le Hert*. Robert le Hert was Mayor in 1323 and 1327, and was charged in a tallage of 1 Ed. III, in respect of half of Kings mill, in Faversham. One Rich^d le Hert was M.P. for Lewes, 5 Ed. II.

(40) *De Makenhaude*. The manor of Macknade is in the adjoining parish of Preston. William de Makenhaude was bailiff of Faversham in 21 Ed. I.; John is mentioned in the tallage arrears 15 Ed. II., fine arrears 16 Ed. II., and tallage 1 Ed. III.; Jaket, in tallage arrears 16 Ed. II.; Stephen, in tallage arrears 18 Ed. II. In 26 Ed. III, William was released, by the Mayor and Commons of Faversham, from payment of tallages during his life. In 15 Rich. II., William de Makenade had a grant from Tho^s Chicche of 20^s rent out of a messuage in the Woolmarket at Faversham.

(41) *De Gravene*. Gravene is the name of an adjoining parish and manor. John de Gravene, described as one of the Jurats of Faversham in 21 Ed. I., was grantee, in 23 Ed. I., of a messuage in Church Lane, near the cemetery of the Blessed Mary at Faversham. In 24 Ed. I., the title of Richard, son of John, to a house in Faversham, was acknowledged in Halimot, before Nicholas de Dovor, steward, Walter Marchal, mayor, 12 jurats, and others of the Commons then present. Juliana de Gravene is named in the tallage arrears, 15 Ed. II.; Rich^d., in the Computus of 16 Ed. II.; and the wives of Thos. and Richard are taxed, as brewers, in the tallage of 1 Ed. III. Rich^d was witness to a grant of land in Faversham, 16 Rich. II.

(42) *De Molasse*. Molash is a parish adjoining Chilham.

(43) *Ate Stapele*. Staple Street is in the neighbouring parish of Hernhill.

(44) *De Badlesmer*. Badlesmere, a neighbouring parish and manor.

(45) *De Stopesdone*. Stuppington, formerly esteemed a manor, is in the neighbouring parish of Norton. Dionesia de Stopesdone is named in the tallage arrears, 15 Ed. II.; and Henry Stopyndene, in tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(46) *De Copcton*. Copton is the principal manor in the adjoining parish of Preston.

(47) *De Bronston*. Brinnyston is a borough in the manor of Faversham. The heirs of John de Bronston are referred to in tallage arrears, 15 and 18 Ed. II. Roger is named in the tallage and fine arrears, 16 Ed. II.; and his widow is charged, with the brewers, in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(48) *Seman*. Pleas were held in the house of the heirs of Simon, 31 Ed. I. Alice and the heirs of Simon are mentioned in the Computus 33 Ed. I.; John in the tallage arrears 15 Ed. II., and Computus 16 Ed. II.; Osbert and Peter in tallage arrears, 16 Ed. II.; Osbert in tallage arrears, 18 Ed. II. The wives of Osbert and Peter occur amongst the brewers, in tallage 1 Ed. III.

(49) *De Cantuaria*. In 23 Ed. I., William de Cantuaria and Godelend his wife, daughter of Thos. le Draper, sold a messuage in Church Lane, Faversham, to John de Gravene. Wm. de Cantuaria is named in the tallage arrears, 15 Ed. II.

(50) *De Doror*. Nicholas de Dovor was Steward of Faversham, 21 Ed. I. In the pleadings at Faversham, 31 Ed. I., is the following:—Memo^d quod die martis proximo post festum Sti. Laurencii, Gilbertus de Dovor venit coram Maiore ballivo et Juratis et dixit quod homines de Calleys ipsum ceperunt in nave sua per costeram Anglie ex opposito de Drewelle et ipsum duxerunt usque Calleys et ibidem ipsum imprisonaverunt et bona et catalla sua per diversas particulas ad valentiam xliij librarum x solidorum et viij denariorum ceperunt et asportaverunt et adhuc eadem bona injuste ei detinent ad dampnum suum xx marcarum et hoc probavit super sancta evangelia una cum comprobatoribus subscriptis videlicet per Stephanum filium Stephani le Taylur, Gilbertum Hughelot, Willclmum de Herteye, Willclmum Hughelyn, et Simonem de Tenham, qui omnes una cum predicto Gilberto sacramenta prestiterunt. In 34 Ed. I., this Gilbert, described as a Baron of Faversham, gave to John le Packer,

a baron of Sandwich, a general power of attorney to recover his goods and debts, etc. Wm., brother of Gilbert, is mentioned in pleadings at Faversham, 32 Ed. I., and in tallage arrears, 16 Ed. II. Matilda is mentioned in the tallage arrears, 15, 16, and 18 Ed. II., and fine arrears 16 Ed. II., and the wife of William is taxed, amongst the brewers, in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.

(51) *Ate Melle*. See *Arch. Cant.*, X., p. 228 (*h*).

(52) *Le Carpenter*. William is named in the Computus 33 Ed. I., and tallage arrears 18 Ed. II.; and amongst the "Potiatrices" in the tallage of 1 Ed. III.; Robert, in pleadings 32 Ed. I.; and his widow, in the tallage arrears, 18 Ed. II.

(53) *Brembel*. Robert is named in Computus, 33 Ed. I.; Robert and John in tallage arrears, 16 Ed. II.; and amongst the sellers of fish in tallage, 1 Ed. III.

(54) *Rich^d ate Sindane*. Sindane, now called Syndale, is a valley in the adjoining parish of Ospringe.

(55) *Tannator*. Laurence is mentioned in the Computus and fine arrears, 16 Ed. II., and amongst the Tanners in tallage, 1 Ed. III.; his wife is in the list of brewers, 1 Ed. III. William is mentioned in the tallage arrears, 18 Ed. II.; Robert amongst the tanners, and his wife with the brewers, in tallage 1 Ed. III.; and John amongst the tanners, 1 Ed. III. Eight persons were taxed as tanners in that year.

(56) *De Silgrave*. Selgrave is a manor and borough in the adjoining parishes of Preston and Sheldwich. Robert was collector of the tallage, 15 Ed. II.; and is named in tallage arrears, 18 Ed. II. John is named, with the butchers, in tallage 1 Ed. III.

(57) *Le Wronghe*. John is mentioned in Computus of 16 Ed. II.; John and Robert, butchers, in tallage 1 Ed. III.

(58) *Le Barber*. William is named in the Computus of 16 Ed. II.; and William, senr., amongst the "Potiatrices," in the tallage, 1 Ed. III. John, junr., is mentioned in the Computus 16 Ed. II.; and John in the tallage arrears, 16 Ed. II.

(59) *Hanyu*. Peter is mentioned in the Computus 16 Ed. II., and tallage arrears of 16 and 18 Ed. II.; Peter, and Elena his wife, were plaintiffs in a fine in the Halimot Court, at Faversham, 15 Ed. II., of 3s. 4½d. rent, from two messuages of Robert le Deghere in Faversham. The widow of Peter is charged, with the brewers, in the tallage of 1 Ed. III. The heirs of Thomas are referred to in the tallage arrears, 18 Ed. II.

(60) *Wm. le Rou*. Wm. le Rou, Clerk of Dover Castle, on 18 Oct. 15 Ed. II., acknowledged receipt of 23s. 11d. from the Mayor and Barons of Faversham, for their contingent due to the Lord Warden.

(61) *Henry Andreu*. Henry Andreu was defendant in an action at suit of Philip de Jutebergh, 33 Ed. I.; he is named in the Computus 16 Ed. II., and tallage arrears 18 Ed. II. He was Mayor in 1324.

(62) *Domus Dei*. The Domus Dei, or Maison Dieu, in Ospringe, partly within the municipal limits of Faversham, was founded by Hen. III. It consisted of a Master, three regular and two secular clergy of the Order of the Holy Cross. The house contained a "Camera Regis," and had, attached to the foundation, a hospital for lepers. The remains of the buildings, facing the London road or Watling street, are separated by a mill stream. A modern water-mill marks the site of one evidently standing there in the reign of Ed. I.

(63) *Transcriptum breve dñi R. qd. passagium melius custodietur*. As leurs chers confreres conbarons & amys. A meyre & as barons de Fievershum le meyre & les barons de Dovor salut & fraternelles amistez Cheres siens le mandement nostre seign^r le Roy qⁱ dieu gard avoins reseu en cete forme. Edward par la grace de Dieu roy Dengleterre seigneur Dirlaund & Ducks Daquitaine a noz chers & foiaux meyre & barons de nostre port de Dovre salut par ceo que nous avoins entendu par gentz dignes de foi que plusors maltesours de diverses terres malvoillantz a nous & a vous & a tut nostre roialme se souint issutz sur mer en grant flote de navie par faut a nous & a nostre poeple & as marcheantz venauntz une victailles der' nostre roialme en eide & confort de nous & de vous & de nostre dit poeple les maly qu preront enennablement queles choses nous ne p'roms si come ne devons souffrir pour qe nous avoins que chescun de noz cynk

portz & totes les gentz des villes des havenes sur les costeres de la meer en nostre roialme sauntz depla facent adrester & apparailler totes leur nefes que sont es dites havenes ouc double eskipesonn bone sufficiaunce & defensable & mander quere les autres ou que eles soient & en mesme la manere les apparailler si que eles soient prestes a sigler quele heure qils soient sur ceo garitez de par nous par noz amirails a ce depute vous par onis come ceux des queux nous nous fioins especialment en amiste & chargeins sur la foi & la ligeaunce a vous nous devetz & sur vous porrez forfans dev's nous vie' & member femme enfauntz terres & tenementz biens & chateux que venes cetes lettres totes autres choses lessees fates adrester totes voz nefes qore sont en ditz portz & hastinement quere totes les autres ou qu' eles soient & en la manere sudite apparaler sauntz endi' apescher ou autre chose en mound si q'eles suffissamment eskipees soient preestes si come nous entendoins q' eles sont par les autres maumementz que nous en avoins cinz ces eures a vous maumdez quele heure bien amez Robt. Bataille nostre Amirail vous fera'savoir dep' no' & adouqes aillent issi alforcees pour retenir la malice de noz ditz & pour eux damager a tut votre poer a la defense & sauverte de nostre roialme & de notre poeple & de vous & de noz subgitz & amys dit port soit contrariaunt ou rebel a ce faire ou daler en afforcement des dites nefes nous voloins & mandoms qil soit par vous en tiele manere chastiez en corps & en chateux q' autres puissent prendre ensauple & se chastier par lui car nous bionis estroctement prendre a vous si defaute en aveigne que dieu defende Et voloins que quant nule uef sera prise sur meer ele soit menee a la tere saine & sauue oe les gentz leurz trouvez & sauvement gardetz tanque homme sache queux & doinet ils soient pour eschure les mals qui purroint par cas avenir legerement en tien point as noz & a noz amis Et quant ceste besoigne sera ocleyde de dieu bien exploites nous voloins que vous vous freetz par lavis de notre dit amirail vers les parties deflote a damager noz enemys illoeqes par totes les voies qu' entre vous saneretz & p'retz. Et ce en nule manere ne lessez sur les charges sus-dites donn' souz notre prive seal a Everwyk le jour de maii lan de notre regne quinzisime cest commandement veullez acomplir de tout votre poer & facez apparailler hastinement quatre nefes. A dieu que vous gare par le porteur de cetes no' entierement votre volente sanz deslay.

(64) *De Capella.* Gilbert was one of twelve Jurats of Faversham, 21 Ed. I. Peter is named in the tallage arrears, 16 Ed. II.; and Juliana, in the tallage arrears, 18 Ed. II.; and in the tallage of 1 Ed. III. she is charged as one of the "Potiatrices."

(65) *De Everinge.* Thomas was defendant in an action at the suit of the Abbot of Faversham for removing distrained chattels, 33 Ed. I. In 38 Hen. III., the heirs of Henry de Everinge held one Knight's fee in Everinge, of the barony de Albrincis, in Folkestone Hundred. (*Arch. Cant.*, XII., p. 215.)

(66) *De Selling.* In 8 John, Simon, son of Nicholas, acknowledged to his brother Ralph lands in Faversham and Selling. In 33 Ed. I., John was defendant, at suit of the Abbot of Faversham, for removing distrained chattels. In 3 Ed. II., John, son of John, and Ralph and Richard, his brothers, were plaintiffs in a fine of a message, land, and rents in Selling, Sheldwich, and Badlesmere; and in 6 Ed. II., John was defendant in a fine of a message and land in Selling. (*Arch. Cant.*, IV., p. 308; XI., pp. 331, 350.)

(67) *Kyngesmill.* A mill and manor belonging to the Abbey of Faversham. The manor formerly extended over several houses in West Street, East Street, and Abbey Street. The mill was in Tanner Street, over a stream, and in the reign of Henry VI. the Abbot held his prison there.

(68) *Le Northeren.* Gilbert is named in Compotus 33 Ed. I. In 31 Ed. I. he was sued at Faversham by Matthew le Wellse, butcher, for five pigs, which the wife of Gilbert had sold him for ten shillings; and he was also sued by Walter Bealde, for 5s. 6d., which he had kept back from him for two years.

(69) *De Cham.* John de Campania, of the neighbouring parish of Newnham, with other nobles, was summoned to the Coronation of Ed. II. John de Chaumpaigne was M.P. for Oxford City 8 and 9 Ed. II., and for Southampton county 10 and 12 Ed. II.

(70) *Vicar' de Faversham.* Robert de Honiton was appointed Vicar in 1305, and was succeeded by Richard Wokesbrigg.

(71) *Ate Wode*. Peter is named in tallage arrears 15 Ed. II. ; Stephen in fine arrears 16 Ed. II. Thomas de Wode was juror in an Inquest as to a tenement in Ospringe. 20 Hen. III.

(72) *Walter Copyn*. In 7 Ed. II. Walter Copyn and Joanna, his wife (formerly wife of Thomas Everard), were defendants in a fine of lands and rents in Davington, Murston, Luddenham, and Stone. (*Arch. Cant.*, XII., p. 298.)

(73) *De Scapeya*. The isle of Sheppey.

(74) *Ate Pirye*. Perry Court is an estate and reputed manor in Preston next Faversham. In 2 John, Rich^d de Pirie acknowledged half a yoke of land in Pirie to Reginald de Faversham and Gloria, his wife, for which acknowledgment they granted it to Ranulf, his son. Wm. de Pirye held a Knight's fee at Buckland, in Faversham Hundred. 38 Hen. III. (*Arch. Cant.*, II., p. 254 ; XII., p. 218.)

(75) *De Brokedele*. Brogdale is a farm in Ospringe. Robert de Brokedele is named in Pleadings at Faversham, 31 Ed. I. ; Mabel in fine arrears, 16 Ed. II. ; and Michael in tallage arrears. 18 Ed. II.

(76) *Coneyire*. On a creek in the Teynham marshes is a quay called Conyer.

(77) *De Yoklete*. Yorkletts is a farm in Hernhill.

(78) *Denarius Dei*. Earnest money given and received by parties to contracts. The penny was so called because it was bestowed on the church or on the poor.

(79) *Quindena*. Fifteenth, so called because it amounted to a fifteenth part of the sum at which the town was valued.

(80) *Breve propter grossor*. This may refer to the crime of "engrossing," which consisted in obtaining and holding large quantities of corn or other dead victuals with intent to sell them at unreasonable prices. See Blackstone's "Commentaries," iv. 160.

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BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

COMPILED BY W. TARBUTT.

THE accounts of the churchwardens of Cranbrook contain a very full list of the sums collected, upon no less than 550 Briefs, from A.D. 1652 to 1780. As it may be of use to put the details upon record, I have epitomised them from the Parish Books. The first notice of money collected by a Brief is thus recorded:—

“1652. Paid* to Daniel Pierce for having a brief to gather, being driven out of Ireland, his loss being £1000=£600,† by the advice of the minister, 5s.”

The majority of these Briefs, however, were issued to assist those who had suffered losses by fires.

List of Persons and Places for which Collections were made in the Church or Parish of Cranbrook.

	£	s.	d.
1659.			
Jonathan Taylor of St. Bride's, London, and divers others.....	1		4
June 12. Reginald Bexter of Ightham in Kent	15		7½
Aug. Inhabitants of Southwold, Suffolk.....	1	17	5
1660.			
Sep. 9. Inhabitants of Fakenham, Norfolk	8		4½
Sep. 16. Inhabitants of Wapping in the parish of Whitechapel	16		10
Nov. 25. Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew by Exchange, London	1	10	4½
Dec. 9. Inhabitants of St. Margaret, Westminster...	13		6½
Jan. Inhabitants of Milton Abbas, Dorset.....	1	4	4½
Mar. 10. Inhabitants of East Haybourne, Berks.....	14		7¼
1661.			
Mar. 30. Inhabitants of a town in Somersetshire.....	1	6	2½
April 14. Inhabitants of Chertsey, Surrey	10		4
June 9. Inhabitants of Scarborough, Yorks, where churches of St. Mary and St. Thomas were much injured	16		3
July 28. Inhabitants of Elemeley Castle, Worcester	12		6

* By the churchwardens.

† i.e. £1600.

	£	s.	d.
Aug. 11. Inhabitants of Pontefract, Yorks.....	12		7
Aug. 25. Christopher Spice and John Simmonds of Wateringbury in Kent	10		1
Katherine Dawkes of Dover (shipwreck) ...	6		
Sep. 1. Phillip Dandulo (<i>A Mahometan Turk</i>)	6		
Sep. 22. The Church of Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire...	5		
Sep. 22. Inhabitants of Great Drayton	6		
Sep. 22. Rich ^d Dutton, Esq., of Chester.....	5		
Oct. 6. Inhabitants of Bridgnorth, Salop.....	7		1
Oct. 6. Inhabitants of Buckingham	6		
1662. Sam ^l Mereday of Mortlake in Surrey.....	8		3
May 4. Henry Beckley of Heston in Middlesex. husbandman	3		5
May 4. Rose Wallis, widow, of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford	3		
May 4. John Casyer, tallow chandler, of Ryarsh in Kent	3		
June 8. Henry Harrison (shipwrecked) on a Voyage from Portugal	4		3
June 8. Inhabitants of Sowerby in Thirsk, Yorks ...	3		
June 8. Priscilla Fielder of Dartford in Kent.....	2		
June 15. Inhabitants of Watchet in Somersetshire, for houses destroyed by tempestuous seas	2		6
July 27. Mayor and Jurats of Gravesend for repair of the church.....	6		5
1663. Church and Pews of Cromer, Norfolk	12		
1664. Will ^m Hamwell, mariner, in the county of Middlesex, for loss by Sea	5		
Sandwickham Serland John Joan, shopkeepers, Withiham, Sussex	12		8½
Aug. 7. Tho ^s Burchett, butcher, Weybridge, Surrey	7		9
Oct. 23. Inhabitants of Fordingbridge, Southampton	4		9
Oct. 23. Lawrence Holden of Clacton in Essex.....	3		
Oct. 23. For the Reformed Church of Strasburgh in Germany	11		7½*
Thomas Weller received of Tho ^s Boorman, sexton, for six briefs as follows:—			
1665. April 29. For Withiham in Sussex	5		
Robert Ensdel	2		
No particulars	2		6
	2		6
	3		
	5		6
July 10. John Trimmer of Wareborne [received by Tho ^s Hogben]	2		
Dec. 16. For five briefs [received by John Mosman]	14		6

* Received by John Playle, deputy.

208 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

	£	s.	d.
1666.			
June 1. East Hendred, Berks [received by W ^m Ansty]	3		
1668.			
Nov. 8. Inhabitants of Newport, Salop [received by John Sharpe, constable]	1		1
Dec. 6. Will ^m Hollands, sen ^r (poor and almost blind)	1	5	8
1669.			
Aug. 29. For redemption of captives in Turkish slavery [received by Jno. Bodham]	19		2
Oct. 10. Inhabitants of Thetford, Norfolk [received by Jonah Fuller, constable]	11		6
1670.			
July For Cliff in Kent	9		
July Marshall Fowler of Great Chart in Kent ...	5		2
Aug. 28. A town in Cambridgeshire	8		
Aug. 28. For redemption of 6 persons in slavery	4		
Aug. 28. The town of Ripley [received by John Mosman]	4		3
Nov. 13. A town in Huntingdonshire	6		11
1670.			
Feb. 26. The charitable contributions of the parishioners of Cranbrook upon His Majesty's brief for raising thirty thousand pounds in order to the ransoming of English captives out of Turkish slavery	14	1	10*
Signed, Chas. Buck, Vicar.			
„ Alexander Groombridge } Churchwardens.			
„ Isaac Walter }			
1671.			
Mar. 26. Four persons of Ashford [received by Jonah Fuller]	5		8
July 23. For repair of the Parish Church of Waltham, Essex	8		
July 23. For Meere in Wiltshire	8		5½
Nov. 26. A parish in Oxford	11		
1672.			
June 16. Persons in a sugar house, Allhallows, London	1	9	6
Sep. 15. A town in Bedfordshire	10		
Sep. 15. Mary Pearson of Nettlested, Kent	10		
1673.			
April 20. Heston in Middlesex	9		
April 20. A tallow chandler of Guildford, Surrey	5		
April 20. Tho ^s Cox of Kingston upon Thames	5		
April 20. The inhabitants of Fordingbridge	14		6
Sep. 28. The parish church of West Beere	10		

* At this collection the name of every contributor is recorded; there are two hundred and seventy-five persons in this list. The Lady Roberts gave twenty shillings, and Mr. Charles Buck, Vicar, ten shillings; Willm. Butcher, gent., ten shillings; three persons 5s. each, one 4s., one 3s. 6d., two 3s. each, fifteen 2s. 6d. each, four 2s. each, nine 1s. 6d. each, eighty-two 1s. each, one hundred and one 6d. each. The remaining fifty-five in smaller sums, but only one person gave so small a sum as *one* penny.

	£	s.	d.
Sep. 28. Tho ^s Gibbon of St. Margaret at Cliffe	8	1	½
Jan. 4. Nether Wallop near Southampton	6		
Jan. 4. Edmund Singer of Littleton, Middlesex	4		
Jan. 4. For losses occasioned by a fire which began at the house called the Theatre Royal, near Russell Street, in the parish of St. Martin's in the field, London.....	4	1	
1674.			
Oct. 1. For St. Catherine's	14	10	½
Nov. 1. Inhabitants of Redborne in Hertfordshire ...	10		
1675.			
April 18. Rob ^t Butler of Hawkhurst	17	10	
Aug. 29. Inhabitants of a town in Norfolk	14	3	
1676.			
July 30. For rebuilding Oswestree church in Salop ...	7		
July 30. For rebuilding a church in Gloucestershire	7	7	
1677.			
Aug. 12. Inhabitants of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire	9	11	
Aug. 12. Inhabitants of Topham, Devonshire	9	3	½
Aug. 26. A distressed Protestant Minister of the Gospel, a native of Hungary.....	17	5	½
Mar. 10. A town in Buckinghamshire.....	12	1	
1678.			
Sep. 15. Inhabitants of St. Mary Magdalene, Ber- mondsey	6	6	
Sep. 15. Wem in Salop	12		
1679.			
Sep. 28. Repairing the church of Windlesham in Surrey	9	6	
Sep. 28. Inhabitants of Ampthill, Beds	5	6	
Oct. 29. The collection made in the town of Cranbrook towards rebuilding the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London.....	3	8	2*
1680.			
Oct. 10. The charitable collection made in the parish of Cranbrook towards the redemption of English captives out of Turkish Slavery upon his Majesty brief set forth for that purpose.....	8	16	†
Jan. Inhabitants of East Dereham, Norfolk	2	16	
1681.			
July 31. Inhabitants of a town in Cambridgeshire ...	9	9	
July 31. William Durrant and John Hayman of East Peckham	10		

* At this collection there were thirty-nine contributors. The Lady Roberts twenty shillings. Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart., 10s.; Mr. Chas. Buck, Vicar, 10s.; the rest in small sums, none less than 4d. each.

† At this collection there were one hundred and forty-four contributors. Mr. John Cook 21s. 6d., Chas. Cook 10s., the Lady Roberts 10s., Sir Thos. Roberts 10s., Mr. Chas. Buck, Vicar, 10s.; six persons gave 5s. each; the remainder in small sums from 2s. 6d. each down to 2d., none less.

	£	s.	d.
1682.			
April 23. The Collection made in the parish of Cranbrook, upon his Majesty's brief for the relief of French Protestants	7	13	5*
June 18. Divers inhabitants of a town in Staffordshire	6	11	
June 18. An innkeeper and other inhabitants at Stafford, in Staffordshire	6	10	
July 16. For repair of the Parish Church of St. Albans	10		
July 30. Inhabitants of a town in Lincolnshire.....	16	2	½
Aug. 27. A parish in the borough of Southwark	15	4	
Sep. 27. Inhabitants of Colompton in Devonshire ...	16	2	
1683.			
July 19. Inhabitants of St. Catherine, near the Tower of London	1	5	
Aug. 12. Inhabitants of Eusham, Oxfordshire.....	17	8	
Aug. 12. Inhabitants of Stoke, Suffolk.....	17	8	
Feb. 25. The Collection for the fire at Wapping	4	16	8†
1684.			
April 16. The Collection made upon his Majesty's brief for the fire at Newmarket.....	2	6	2‡
May 11. A town in Cambridgeshire.....	6	11	
May 11. The Church and Vicarage House of a parish near Southampton	10	0	
July 13. Inhabitants of a town in Devonshire.....	10	½	
July 13. The town of Russwick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire	11		
Sep. 21. To rebuild the Church of Portsmouth	14	4	½
Sep. 21. Inhabitants of a town in Nottinghamshire ...	10		
Oct. 19. Chanwell Row, St. Margaret's, Westminster	11		
Oct. 19. Inhabitants of the town of Brentford suffering loss by the overflow of the river there	7	7	
1685.			
May 10. Inhabitants of a town in Oxfordshire	7	1	½
May 10. Inhabitants of a town in Staffordshire	8		
May 31. Inhabitants of a town in Dorsetshire	12		
May 31. Inhabitants of a town in Lincolnshire (Market Deeping)	6		
May 31. Inhabitants of a town in Northamptonshire	6		
Aug. 30. Inhabitants of Bulford in Wiltshire	10		
Aug. 30. Inhabitants of a parish in Ely	10	6	

* There were thirty-five persons contributed at this collection. Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart., 40s.; Lady Roberts, 21s. 6d.; Mr. Edmund Trench, 21s. 6d.; Mr. Thos. Brand, 20s.; Mr. Chas. Buck, Vicar, 10s.; three at 5s. each; the rest in small sums, none less than 4d.

† There are no less than one hundred and ninety-two contributors recorded for this collection. Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart., 5s.; Mr. Edmund French, 2s. 6d.; Widow Hovenden, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bridgett Rolfe, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Ann Sharp, 2s.; no other contributor above 1s.; and the far greater portion only 6d. and less.

‡ At this collection eighty-one names are recorded. Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart., 5s.; Mr. Chas. Buck, Vicar, 2s. 6d.; and Abraham Walter, 2s. 6d.; no other contributor above 1s.; and by far the largest number 6d. and less.

	£	s.	d.
Sep. 20. Inhabitants of a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire		10	
Sep. 20. Inhabitants of Alfriston, Sussex		11	10
1686.			
May 9. A collection made in the parish of Cranbrook for the relief of the French Protestants	5	12	6*
July 25. Inhabitants of Kirksanton, in Cumberland, where sand stopped up the river, and 300 acres were overflowed.....		14	2
July 25. Inhabitants of Secklinghall in Yorkshire.....		10	
Sep. 5. Inhabitants of Stanton in Suffolk.....		7	6
Sep. 5. For rebuilding the steeple of the Church of Eynsbury, in Huntingdonshire, which fell down.....			8
1687.			
June 19. Inhabitants of Merriton, Salop.....		11	3
[Date not recorded but I think in this year.]			
Another collection for the French Protestants	8	18	2†
1689.			
July 14. Collected for the relief of present sufferings of the Irish Protestants	21	17	10
1690.			
April 12. Poor people of Bungay in Suffolk.....	3	10	6
April 26. Poor people of a town in Hampshire	1	14	6
Sep. 28. Collected for relief of Irish Protestants	7	12	6
Nov. 16. Poor people of East Smithfield, London		19	
Nov. 30. Poor people of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire ...		12	10
Dec. 14. Poor people of Bishop Lavington, in Wiltshire		14	6
Dec. 14. Poor people of Stafford, in Staffordshire.....		7	
Dec. 31. Poor people of St. George's in the Borough, Southwark	2	13	1
Mar. 22. Poor people of Morpeth in Northumberland		15	10
1691.			
Sep. 25. Poor persons at Teignmouth and Sheldon in Devonshire	3	11	
Oct. 4. John Clopton of Norwich		15	2
Oct. 4. Poor persons of Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.....		9	2
Mar. 20. Poor persons of Bealt, Brecon		16	2

* There were one hundred and eleven contributors to this collection. Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart., 20s. Three friends at the mansion 5s. each, and the maid-servants collected 2s.; Mr. Chas. Buck, Vicar, 5s. The rest in small sums from 2s. 6d. down to 2d.

† At this collection sixty-five names are recorded. Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart., 43s. Three friends at the mansion 10s. each. Mr. John Cook, 20s.; Mr. Chas. Buck, Vicar, 10s.; six contributors 5s. each. The rest from 2s. 6d. down to 2d. each.

212 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

	£	s.	d.
1692.			
Mar. 27. Poor persons of a town in Yorkshire	10	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
July 17. Poor persons of Havant in Southampton ...	13		
Dec. 4. Poor persons of Ledbury in Herefordshire ...	8		
Jan. 22. Poor persons of several places in Northumber- land damaged by fire and by the French	11	3	
Feb. 12. Poor persons of Elseworth in Cambridgeshire	8	2	
1693.			
April 16. Poor persons at a saw mill yard in Lambeth	9	4	
July 9. Poor persons of Churchill, in Oxfordshire ...	12	4	
Aug. 6. Poor persons of Dennis Gunton, in Norfolk	11	4	
Jan. 7. Poor persons of Wooler, in Northumberland	9	9	
1694.			
May 27. Poor persons at Yalding	7	9	
June 23. Collected for relief of French Protestants...	4	3	
Sep. 30. For rebuilding the Church of St. Bridget in Chester.....	10	7	
1695.			
Mar. 31. Poor sufferers by fire at Warwick.....	5		
1704.			
Mar. 3. Poor persons of South Moulton	7	6	
1705.			
April 29. For the Church at Menshall	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Sep. 16. John Bainton	9	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Sep. 30. Beverley Church.....	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb. 10. Sam ^l Allin	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Mar. 17. All Saints Church, Oxford.....	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
1706.			
May 12. Bradmoor Bridge	6	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
June 23. Chatteris, Isle of Ely	6	$10\frac{1}{4}$	
Aug. 4. St. Saviour's, Southwark	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Oct. 13. Morgan's Lane, Southwark	10	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
1707.			
[N.B.—From A.D. 1707 to 1727 the entries are <i>extremely curt.</i>]			
May 29. Touches, loss by fire	6	8	
June 8. Shireland	5	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
June 29. Spilsby	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
July 20. North Marston Bridge	8		
Aug. 10. Littleport, Isle of Ely	8	4	
Dec. 14. Haviltree	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Dec. 21. Dursby Church	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Dec. 28. Oxford Church	7	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Feb. 22. Sufferers from fire in Charles Street, West- minster.....	9	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Feb. 29. Southampton	9	9	
1708.			
May 17. Lisbourne in Ireland	4	8	3
July 7. Bewdley	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
July 11. Dorney.....	7	3	
Oct. 10. Persons at Alconbury, Huntingdonshire.....	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

	£	s.	d.
June 6. Great Yarmouth		6	13 ³ / ₄
June 13. Shadwell		8	1
June 20. Wincanton		9	4 ¹ / ₂
June 27. The Protestant Church in the Dutchy of Berg		1	4
Mar. 13. The Parish Church of Brenchley		9	2 ³ / ₄
1709.			
April 12. Cannongate, Edinburgh.....	1	19	4
May 29. St. Mary, Redcliffe Church, Bristol.....		11	7 ¹ / ₂
July 10. Harley Bridge		7	7
Aug. 28. Llanvilling		8	¹ / ₄
Sep. 18. Market Rayson		10	8 ¹ / ₂
Oct. 18* For the suffering inhabitants of <i>The Palatine</i>		12	11 ¹ / ₂
Oct. 22. Stock		7	7
Oct. 22. Holt Market	1	5	10 ¹ / ₂
Nov. 1. Stroud	1	15	1
1710.			
April 16. Mittan		7	8 ¹ / ₂
June 18. Ashton Super Mersey.....		7	8 ¹ / ₄
Sep. 17. Stockton Church.....		8	3 ¹ / ₂
Sep. 24. Northfleet and Durant [Darenth]		7	6 ¹ / ₂
Oct. 8. Rotherhithe Wall		5	6
Nov. 19. Clusson St. Peter's Church		7	4
Feb. 4. Twyford		6	¹ / ₄
Feb. 18. Ensham		5	11
Feb. 25. Cardigan Church		4	8
Mar. 11. On Hangley.....		3	
Mar. 11. Rotherhithe Church		6	
1711.			
May 3. Cockermonth Church.....		9	
July 8. St. Mary's Church, Colchester	11	11	3 ³ / ₄
July 15. Loss by fire at Edinburgh		6	4
Aug. 12. Wishen Church and Steeple		8	2 ¹ / ₂
Aug. 19. St. Helen <i>alias</i> Edington		6	6 ¹ / ₂
Sep. 9. Cha ^s Empson		10	7
Feb. 17. Woolwich Church		10	¹ / ₄
Mar. 16. Longmelford Church		6	4 ³ / ₄
1712.			
Mar. 30. Fadmore and Market Poyson		5	11 ³ / ₄
June 2. Little Brickhill		5	4 ¹ / ₂
July 5. White Church.....	15	10	
Aug. 10. Clement's Church		6	4
Aug. 24. Thames Street		7	7 ¹ / ₂
Sep. 14. West Tilbury Church.....		4	13 ³ / ₄
Sep. 28. Rich ^d Salter.....		4	5
Jan. 21. Alderly Church		3	9
Feb. 22. Coleorton Church		4	4 ³ / ₄
Mar. 22. Pensford Church.....		3	9

* And following days.

214 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

	£	s.	d.
1713.			
Mar. 27. Battle Bridge	13	11	
June 6. Burton Church	9	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
July 18. Southwell Church	9	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
July 26. Woodham Ferrers Church.....	6		
Aug. 9. Will ^m Adams	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sep. 6. Rudgley	6	11	
Sep. 27. Warmingham Church.....	2	7	$\frac{3}{4}$
Dec. 27. Leighton Church.....	3	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Jan. 17. St. Mary Church.....	5	1	
Feb. 28. Qualford Church.....	2	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 21. St. Margaret at Cliffe Church	3	3	
1714.			
April 4. Witheridge and Chilton.....	2	10	$\frac{1}{4}$
April 18. Sheepwash Church.....	3	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
1715.			
Jan. 22. Dryneton and Slimbridge	3	6	
Feb. 5. Blimhill Church	1	6	$\frac{1}{3}$
Feb. 12. Rentford in Suffolk	3	2	
July 10. St. Giles' Church, Newcastle-under-Line ...	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
July 24. St. Peter's Church, Chester	7		
Sep. 4. St. Mary's Church	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
1716.			
Mar. 25. Mitcham and Lithwood	3	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
April 15. Walkerwith and Eldersham	2	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
May 6. Liverpool.....	5	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
May 13. John Aron?	4	8	$\frac{1}{4}$
June 3. New Church, Sunderland	2	7	
June 16. Cowkeepers	16	3	
Oct. 28. Upton and Tenipsford	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 18. Thames Street.....	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 9. Burton.....	1	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
Jan. 13. Spalding	8	7	
Feb. 16. Chetmarsh and Ryton	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 10. Ridgmont.....	3	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
1717.			
April 28. Ottery St. Mary	4	5	$\frac{1}{4}$
May 12. Houndsditch	4	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
June 21. The Reformed Church of Poland.....	9	1	
1727. [N.B.—No record of Briefs between 1717 and 1727.]			
May 14. Littleport, Cambs., and Baddeley, Cheshire A Brief for Cranbrook Church, but never read [here].	8	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
July 16. Gibson Church, Leicestershire	5	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
July 30. St. Peter's Church, Oxford	5	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 27. Stamford, Lincolnshire	7	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Jan. 14. Barden Joyce Church.....	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 17. Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
1728.			
Mar. 28. Collected from house to house for Alecester Church, Warwickshire	14	9	

	£	s.	d.
June 23. Collected from house to house for St. John, Wapping	1	4	11
July 21. Hinton in the Hedges, Northamptonshire ...	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 11. Yarme Church, Yorkshire	5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sep. 29. Trinity Church, Chester	4		8
Oct. 20. Gravesend (estimated loss by fire £21,232) collected from house to house	5		6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 19. St. Hylda's Chapel, Durham	5		8
Feb. 9. Branston Church, Rutlandshire	6		4
Mar. 9. Whitegate Church, Chester	4		7
1729.			
Mar. 30. St. Swithen Church, Worcester	5		9
April 13. St. Andrew's <i>Harbour</i> , Scotland	10		1
May 19. Fulborne, Cambridgeshire	5		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 15. Rickingham and Batesdale in Suffolk	6		
July 20. Napston Church, Warwickshire	7		3
Aug. 17. Tamworth Church, Warwickshire	7		4
Sep. 28. Collected from house to house for Stilton, Huntingdonshire	1	7	4
Oct. 19. Pershore Church, Worcestershire	5	10	$\frac{1}{4}$
Nov. 9. St. John Baptist Church, Gloucester	5		7
Nov. 30. Melbourne, Cambridgeshire	7		
Feb. 8. Horneck and Wheelock in Middlesex and Chester	5		1
Mar. 8. Worthenbury Church, Flintshire	3		6
Estimated Loss or Cost.			
1730.	£		
May 31. 1207 Bearly, Warwickshire	5		8
June 19. 2685 Wroot, Lincolnshire (inundated) ...	5		8
July 26. 1220 Repair of Chapel at Bilston, Staffordshire	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 30. 3424 Hinckley, Leicestershire	7	10	
Sep. 20. 1325 Colnbrook Chapel, Buckinghamshire	6		2
Oct. 10. 4766 St. Michael's Church, Southampton ...	7		
Jan. 17. 1100 Landdullwas Church, Denbigh	5		
Jan. 30. 1016 Yarborough, Lincolnshire	5		5
Feb. 28. 1112 Kidderminster, Worcestershire	4		10
1731.			
Mar. 28. 1461 Ouston Church, Ebor	4		9
April 25. 1186 Denbigh Chapel, Denbighshire	4		6
June 20. Frigh Church, Derbyshire	7		2
July 11. Mistly Church, Essex	6		2
July 25. Landaff Cathedral, Glamorganshire .	8		
Aug. 8. Tetbury Church, Gloucestershire ...	7		
Aug. 29. Broughton Sulney Church, Nottinghamshire	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sep. 26. Endsham Church, Worcestershire ...	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 10. Wiersdale Chapel, Lancaster	5		

216 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

		Estimated Loss or Cost.		£	s.	d.
		£				
Nov. 19.	6787	Newton Castle, Sturminster, Dorsetshire			6	
Dec. 12.	1249	All Saints Church, Sussex		5	3	
Jan. 9.	2697	Bozeat, Northamptonshire		7		
Feb. 13.	1085	Wooton under Edge, Gloucestershire 1732.		5	3	
Mar. 25.	1009	Calcott, Gloucestershire		6	6	
June 11.	1269	Maunton, Rutlandshire		5	6	
June 25.	1147	Draycott Church, Staffordshire		6	6	
July 16.	1417	Newbold upon Avon, Warwickshire.		6	3	
July 30.	11776	Ramsey, Huntingdonshire	2	2	8	
Aug. 27.	2000	Stowerbridge Church, Worcestershire		8	5½	
Sep. 24.	1100	Abbey Lanor Church, Cumberland...		7	9	
Oct. 8.	1006	Bishop Norton Church, Lincolnshire				
Oct. 20.	1369	Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire...		5	8	
Nov. 19.	1201	Well Church, Lincolnshire		3	6	
Dec. 10.	1293	North Stonham, Southampton.....		5	2	
Dec. 31.	1500	Austerfield, Yorkshire		5	2	
Jan. 14.	1053	Wood Plumpton, Lancashire		4		
Feb. 11.	2097	Dudley Church, Worcestershire		4	2	
1748.						
June 28.	3555	Wellington Church, Salop	1	2	9*	
Aug. 25.	1145	Snareston Chapel, Leicester		3	10	
Oct. 3.	1335	Weyhill, Southampton		17	8*	
Oct. 9.	1246	Woodplumpton Chapel, Lancaster ...		4	2	
1749. [N.B.—No record of Briefs between 1732 and 1748.]						
June 18.	1177	Berkley Church, Gloucestershire ...		3	2½	
July 9.	1442	Chadsley Corbett, Worcestershire ...		6	4¼	
Sep. 10.	1366	Sutton Coldfield and Benbrook, Warwickshire		9	8	
Oct. 8.	1006	Denbigh, Denbighshire.....		4	6	
1750.						
May 13.	1014	Bishop Thornton, Yorkshire; Audlem, Cheshire; and Adlington, Lancaster		4	10¼	
June 24.	1392	Hanley Chapel, Yorkshire		5	1½	
July 15.	1076	St. Nicholas Church, Warwick		4	6	
July 29.	1135	Hatton Grafton and Saxton, Yorkshire		6	3¾	
Aug. 26.	1681	Kelvedon Hatch Church, Essex		5	5¼	
Oct. 4.	1625	Rebuilding of Sterrington Church, Sussex.....	1	6	1*	
Dec. 17.	4228†	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey ...		14	2*	
Jan. 13.	1036	Thurston and Harden, Yorkshire ...		8	3	
1753.						
Jan. 21.	1530	Greasly Church, Notts.....		4	6	
Feb. 1.	1060	Seighford Church, Staffordshire		6	2	

* Collected from house to house.

† The loss was occasioned by a great storm of hail.

		Estimated Loss or Cost.		£	s.	d.
Mar. 4.	1115	Effingham Church, Surrey		5	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 25.	1200	Fordyke Chapel, Lincolnshire.....		5	6	
May 13.	1050	Rauville and Dawlish in Southampton 1754.		5	1	
June 16.	1135	Addington Church, Yorkshire.....		5	2	
July 14.	1030	Rushock Church, Worcestershire ...		6	2	
July 28.	1057	Flocton Chapel, Yorkshire		3	4	
Aug. 18.	1032	Newborough Chapel, Staffordshire...		5	3	
Sep. 8.	1066	Hale Chapel, Lancaster		5	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Oct. 20.	1145	Ampleforth, Sussex		9		
1755.						
Jan. 19.	1070	Dorsington Church, Gloucestershire		5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb. 16.	1650	Harbourne Church, Staffordshire ...		4	8	
Mar. 16.	1145	Marsden Chapel, Yorkshire.....		5	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
April 13.	1030	Coppult Chapel, Lancaster		7	1	
May 11.	1120	Kingston Church, Derbyshire.....		6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
June 15.	1030	Newnham Church, Gloucestershire		5	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
July 13.	1170	Gorton Chapel, Lancaster		5	11	
Aug. 10.	1030	Rastack Chapel, Yorkshire		6	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Sep. 22.	11890	Hindon, Wiltshire	3	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Nov. 9.	1320	Ruthin Church, Denbighshire		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
1756.						
Jan. 25.	1020	Morton Church, Nottingham		3	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Feb. 15.	1248	Robert Town, Yorkshire ; Holbeton, Devonshire		8	4	
Mar. 28.	1195	Hemsley, Yorkshire		7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
April 25.	2250	Penton Meavesey, Southampton ...	1	6	4	
July 11.	1023	Lightliffe Chapel, Yorkshire		7	1	
Aug. 22.	1004	Heathfield Church, Sussex		4	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Sep. 12.	1130	Prief Church, Shropshire		6	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Sep. 26.	1420	Clunn Church, Shropshire		5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Oct. 25.	2212	Newenden and Rolvenden in Kent and in Sussex	2	19	3	
1757.						
June 19.	1053	Ellenhall Church, Staffordshire		7	2	
July 14.	1005	Corely Church, Shropshire		5	3	
Aug. 14.	1040	Wallaza Church, Chester.....		5	7	
Sep. 18.	1271	Dwygyfylehi Church, Carnarvon- shire		4	9	
Oct. 25.	2250	Fortifications at Brighthelmstone, Sussex		15	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
1758.						
Jan. 8.	1169	North Hayling, Southampton.....		8	8	
Feb. 19.	1439	Knockin, Salop.....		7	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
April 9.	1012	Wick and Monk Sherborne, in Berk- shire and Southampton		7	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Aug. 13.	1049	Anstey Church, Warwick		7	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Aug. 20.	1062	Woodbridge Church, Shropshire ...		5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Aug. 27.	1180	Wellington Church, Staffordshire ...		7	$2\frac{1}{4}$	

218 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

		Estimated Loss or Cost.		£	s.	d.
		£				
Sep. 10.	1069	Stoke Talmic Church, Oxfordshire...		7	4	
Sep. 17.	1220	Edgware Church, Middlesex		6	3	
Sep. 27.	1147	Brinkworth Church, Wiltshire; Can- ford Church, Dorsetshire	10	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	15. 1107	Dorchester, Dorsetshire; Temple Farm, Staffordshire; Earith, Huntingdonshire	10	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1759.						
Jan. 14.	1160	Acton Church, Chester.....		4	9	
Feb. 11.	1131	Norbury Church, Staffordshire.....		6	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Mar. 18.	1066	Sulcoates Church, Yorkshire		5	8	
April 8.	2776	St. Warburg Church, Bristol		9	7	
April 22.	1326	Wapping, Middlesex		7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
May 22.	1376	Andirly Church, Lincolnshire.....		7	4	
June 17.	1162	Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$		
July 15.	1257	Windlebury Church, Oxfordshire ...		9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Aug. 19.	1089	Tadcaster Church, Yorkshire		9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Sep. 9.	1077*	Iping Church, Sussex	10	$5\frac{1}{4}$		
Oct. 2.	1231*	Chalk Church, Kent.....		17	8	
Oct. 22.	3100	For the Church in the kingdom of Wesphalia	1	19	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Nov. 25.	1058	Sandford Mills in Berkshire and Southampton.....		5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
1760.						
Feb. 24.	1088	Landfair, Montgomery		6	10	
Mar. 23.	1086	Bryon Egley Church, Denbighshire		4	8	
April 13.	1254	Wroxeter Church, Shropshire.....		6	11	
April 27.	1200	Eastwood Church, Nottinghamshire		6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
June 8.	1110	Stokeferry Church, Norfolk		5	11	
July 13.	1198	Bunhill Row, Middlesex; North- sway, Southampton	10	11		
Aug. 10.	1200	Kingswood, Wiltshire		7	10	
Sep. 28.	1183	Trowlesworth Church, Leicestershire		5	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Sep. 14.	1122	St. Peter's Church, Wallingford, Berks		7	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Oct. 19.	1042	Orton Church, Leicestershire		5	2	
1761.						
Feb. 18.	1333	Standford in the Vale, Berkshire ...		8	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Mar. 8.	1151	Bengeworth, Worcestershire; Fear- by, Yorkshire.....		7	4	
Mar. 29.	1016	Warden Church, Northumberland...		5	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
April 12.	4293	Haddenham, Bucks	2	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1764.						
Nov. 18.	12798	Damage done in Kent by a hailstorm	5	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1765.						
Feb. 10.	1077	Penn Church, Staffordshire.....		4	4	
Mar. 17.	1373	Leytham Church, Lancaster		6	1	
April 21.	1446	Collingbourne and Abbotsford		8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	

* Loss by fire.

		Estimated Loss or Cost.		£	s.	d.
June 9.	1119	Claybrook Church, Leicestershire ...		6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
May 19.	1500	Halghton, Flintshire		8	10	
June 30.	1030	Yorkshire (hailstorm)		8	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
July 14.	1205	Chalton Church, Northumberland (hailstorm)		5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Aug. 11.	7040	Berkshire (hailstorm)		10	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Sep. 8.	1786	Sankey Chapel, Lancaster		5	8	
Sep. 29.	1125	Tudely Church, Kent	1	5	10	
Oct. 20.	1022	Hampshire (hailstorm)		8	6	
Nov. 23.	1635	Alne Church, Yorkshire		5	5	
1766.						
Jan. 26.	1000	Lullington Church, Derbyshire		4	1	
Feb. 16.	1102	Croft Church, Leicestershire		4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
Mar. 16.	1200	Randwick Church, Gloucestershire...		6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
April 13.	1348	Alston Church, Cumberland		6	8	
June 8.	2271	St. Martin's Church, Worcester.....		6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
June 22.	1441	Doddleston Church, Chester		5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
July 13.	1121	High Offley Church, Staffordshire...		7	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
July 27.	1270	L. Pendegle Church, Denbighshire...		6		
Aug. 10.	1070	Kilby Church, Leicestershire		4	3	
Sep. 21.	1020	Dewsbury Church, Yorkshire.....		5	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
Aug. 31.	1043	Kirby Church, Lancaster.....		4	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Oct. 12.	1036	Bransby Church, Yorkshire.....		4	1	
Nov. 19.	S7580	Fire at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, America	5	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Dec. 14.	1165	Thursfield Chapel, Staffordshire		3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
1767.						
Mar. S.	1009	Brinkburn Chapel, Northumberland		4	6	
April 12.	1025	Aberavon Church, Glamorganshire...		5	2	
	1019	East Haddon Church, Northampton- shire		5	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
	1236	Carwin Church, Merionethshire.....		5	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	1048	Wiltshire and Yorkshire (hailstorm)		8	3	
	1332	Todmorden Chapel, Lancaster.....		4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
	1190	Kimberton Church, Salop		5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
	7617	Heytesbury, Wiltshire.....	1	14	9	
1768.						
June 12.	1517	Llanyny Church, Denbighshire		3	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
July 10.	1566	Warwickshire (hailstorm)		9	3	
July 31.	2402	Cromer Church, Norfolk		6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Aug. 28.	1028	Tixall Church, Staffordshire		5	2	
Sep. 25.		Vaudois Protestants in Piedmont and Savoy	3	18	9	
Oct. 23.	1145	Easington Church, Yorkshire		4	5	
1769.						
Jan. S.	1108	Sheepey Magna Church, Leicester ...		3	4	
Feb. 19.	1125	Bullwill Church, Nottinghamshire...		3	9	
Mar. 16.	3554	Yorkshire Inundations	1	16	0	
April 9.	1076	Market Bosworth Church, Leicestersh.		4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

220 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

Estimated Loss or Cost.			£	s.	d.
		£			
April 16.	1050	Nugerly Church, Buckinghamshire...	5	7	$\frac{1}{4}$
April 30.	1525	Sufferers from Fire in Oxfordshire...	5	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
June 11.	900	Honiton, Devonshire	7	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
July 16.	1105	Lanymonedely Church, Merioneth- shire	4	3	
Aug. 20.	1549	Llangower Church, Merionethshire	5	9	$\frac{3}{4}$
Sep. 10.	1453	Llandrillo Church, Merionethshire...	4	8	
Oct. 8.	1164	Clynog Church, Carnarvonshire	3	7	$\frac{3}{4}$
Oct. 15.	1063	Malmsbury Chapel, Lancaster	4	6	$\frac{1}{4}$
1770.					
Aug. 12.	1135	Farnham Church, Yorkshire	3	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
Aug. 26.	1050	Lindale Church, Lancaster	7		
Sep. 16.	906	Imber and Wakefield, Yorkshire ...	7	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sep. 30.	1010	Shenton Church, Leicestershire	5	7	
Oct. 14.	1354	Nonmonkton, Yorkshire	5	9	$\frac{3}{4}$
Oct. 28.	1005	Llanferres Church, Denbighshire ...	3	11	$\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 9.	1027	Higglewaite Church, Leicestershire...	5	1	
1771					
Feb. 24.	1053	Pannal Church, Yorkshire	4	2	
Mar. 19.	1130	Ewhurst Church, Sussex	12	3	
April 14.	1232	Kinnerly Church, Salop	3	7	
Dec. 22.	1039	Tilehurst Church, Berkshire	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
1772					
Feb. 23.	1074	Besley Chapel, Cheshire	3	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 29.	1005	Lupley Church and Chapel of Ease, Staffordshire	3	6	
April 26.	1347	Inundations at Melverly and Shra- wardine, Salop	5	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
May 10.	1009	Broughton Astley Church, Leicester- shire	3	11	$\frac{3}{4}$
Nov. 22.	1194	Chapelthorpe, Yorkshire	3	6	
1773.					
Jan. 24.	1092	Kimcote Church, Leicestershire.....	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 28.	1000	St. Peter's Church, Cambridgeshire...	4	9	$\frac{3}{4}$
April 25.	1013	Leire Church, Leicestershire.....	4	1	
June 13.	2185	St. Alphege Church, London Wall, Middlesex	10	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
July 11.	1087	Tweedmouth Chapel, Durham	4	10	
Sep. 5.	1157	Warehorne Church, Kent	18	2	
Sep. 12.	1033	Sharnford Church, Leicestershire ...	3	9	
Sep. 26.	1256	St. Lawrence Church, Ayot, Hert- fordshire	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 10.	1449	Hastingdon Chapel, Lancaster	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nov 28.	1030	St. Peter's Church, Wallingford, Berks	4	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
1774.					
Feb. 20.	1055	Ryther Church, Yorkshire	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 13.	1028	Birkley and Appleton Churches.....	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
April 10.	1050	Gratwick Church, Staffordshire	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$

Estimated Loss or Cost.			£	s.	d.
			£	s.	d.
April 21.	3572	Battersea Church, Surrey	1	2	7½
Aug. 14.	1005	St. German's Chapel, Denbighshire...	4	11½	
Aug. 28.	1490	Madely Church, Staffordshire	3		½
Sep. 25.	1030	King's Norton Church and Whithal Chapel, Worcestershire		2	2
July 17.	1024	Nantlyn Church, Denbighshire		3	8½
Oct. 31.	1650	Billericay Chapel, Essex	16		3
1775.					
July 2.	5175	West Wycombe, Bucks. (hailstorm)	2	8	1
Aug. 13.	1904	Herefordshire (hailstorm)	10		4¾
Oct. 8.	1218	Barby Chapel, Yorkshire		5	4½
Oct. 29.	1017	Bradshaw Chapel, Lancaster		4	6
1776.					
Feb. 11.	1052	Chalton Church, Salop		3	7½
Mar. 10.	1020	Thornhill Church, Yorkshire		4	3
April 21.	1322	Edenfield Chapel, Lancaster		3	10
May 12.	1328	Stony Stratford Church, Bucking- hamshire		3	10
July 23.	1508	Long Ditton Church, Surrey	17		2
July 14.	1030	Betters Gwerfil Goch Church, Me- rionethshire		3	
Aug. 11.	1019	Broom Church, Staffordshire		3	2¼
Sep. 28.	1019	East Shilton Church, Leicestershire		3	
Sep. 29.	1121	Ipstones Church, Staffordshire		3	7
Oct. 20.	1612	Lainsaintfraid Glyn Geiriog Church, Denbighshire.....			
Dec. 15.	1362	St. Nicholas Church, Borough of Warwick		4	5
1777.					
Mar. 9.	506	Westmorland.....		5	10
April 13.	1061	Thurlaston Church, Leicestershire ...		3	4
May 11.	4040	Savoy, Middlesex	1	5	6½
June 22.	1438	Butterton Church, Staffordshire ...		3	3½
July 27.	1293	Holmfirth Chapel, Yorkshire		3	6
Aug. 10.	1068	Westward Church.....		2	8½
Aug. 31.	1006	Horwich Chapel, Lancaster.....		3	11½
Sep. 21.	1100	Rowley Regis Church, Staffordshire		2	10
Oct. 12.	1788	Waterfall Church, Staffordshire.....		3	2½
Dec. 14.	1262	Tardebigg Church, Warwickshire ...		2	6¾
1778.					
Mar. 15.	1513	Hamley Green Chapel, Staffordshire		2	1½
May 10.	2030	Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire	1	2	11
June 21.	3089	St. Mary's Church, Staffordshire ...		18	
Aug. 16.	1001	Orleton Chapel, Worcestershire.....		2	3½
Sep. 27.	1026	South Reston Church, Lincolnshire		2	1
Oct. 26.	4322	Kirkburton, Yorkshire (inundation)	1	2	2
1779.					
Feb. 14.	696	Easingwold, Yorkshire; Gnosall, Staffordshire		5	6

222 BRIEFS IN THE PARISH OF CRANBROOK.

		Estimated Loss or Cost.			
		£	£	s.	d.
Mar. 14.	1028	Kirkhallam Church, Derbyshire.....	2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
April 18.	1662	Wheldrake Church, East Riding of Yorkshire	2	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
May 19.	1450	Ashley Church, Staffordshire	4	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 22.	1600	St. Nicholas Church, Harwich	2	6	
Oct. 17.	2129	West Malling Church, Kent	15	7	*
Oct. 26.		On His Majesty's Letter for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	3	17	7
1780.					
Feb. 21.	1040	Silston Chapel, Northampton	2	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mar. 19.	1133	Stapenhill Church, Derbyshire	3	7	
April 23.	830	Honiton, Devonshire	10	1	
June 1.	2690	Wandsworth Church, Surrey	9	7	*

Summary of the foregoing 550 Briefs.

	£	s.	d.
For losses by fire at various places	122	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
For losses by fire at Gravesend	5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
For losses by fire at Montreal, America	5	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
For repairing and rebuilding various churches	65	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
For rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral (1679)	3	8	2
For rebuilding Cannongate, Edinburgh (1709)	1	19	4
For Protestants in Ireland and the Continent.....	79	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
For redemption of captives in Turkish slavery	24	1	
For Philip Dandulo, a Turk (1661)		6	
For an Hungarian being a Gospel Minister	17	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
For a poor and almost blind man	1	5	8
For the cowkeepers' brief		16	3
For fortifications at Brighton, in 1757		15	$\frac{1}{2}$
For the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts ...	3	17	7
For inundations at various places	4	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
For hailstorms at various places	5	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For hailstorms in Kent 1764	5	14	$\frac{1}{2}$
For purposes not specified (in various places)	35	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
For shipwrecked mariners		4	3

Total (fully equivalent to £1000 of our money) ... £366 17

* Collected from house to house.

WILLS AND OTHER RECORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF HODSOLL.

BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

WILL OF JOHN HODSOLL; PROVED 14 $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.

*Register of Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Somerset House),
'Luffnam,' 2.*

“IN DEI NOMINE AMEN—Ego Johannes Hodesole, xxvij^o die mensis Januarii anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxij, sanus mente, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. *In primis* lego animam meam deo, beate Marie et omnibus sanctis ejus, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia de Assche coram cruce ibidem. *Item* lego summo altari ibidem pro paruis decimis oblitis, et ad rogandum pro anima mea, vj s. et viij d. *Item* lego lumini beate Marie ad emendum vnam vaccam ad manutenendum lumine predictum x s. *Item* lego ad manutenendum le Trendil ibidem x s. *Item* lego lumini ardenti coram cruce ibidem ad emendum vnam vaccam x s. *Item* lego lumini sancti Nicholai ibidem iij s. iij d. *Item* lego operi ecclesie de Kemsyngge xij s. iij d. *Item* lego summo altari pro paruis decimie (*sic*) oblitis xl d. *Item* lumini beate Marie ibidem xl d. *Item* summo altari de Stansted' iij s. iij d. *Item* lumini coram cruce ibidem iij s. iij d. *Item* lumini beate Marie ibidem iij s. iij d. *Item* operi ejusdem ecclesie xl s. *Item* cuilibet filiolorum et filio-
larum meorum xij d. *Item* lego fratribus Carmelitis de Aylsforde ad celebrandum pro anima mea Trintallium sancti Gregorii sin', fraude et decepcione pro anno post obitum meum, xij s. iij d., et dimidium quarterium frumenti. *Item* lego Capellano ydoneo, seu Capellanis, ad celebrandum pro anima mea et amicorum meorum, in ecclesia de Assche, per duos annos, xx *marcas*. *Item* Willelmo Cogger', seruienti meo, x s., (et) vnam togam nigram. *Item* Willelmo Cotyer' vnam togam veterem. *Item* Johanni Hewe, seruienti meo, xl d., et vnam togam nigram. *Item* lego in expensis meis funeralibus et Trigintalibus x *libras*. *Item* lego pauperibus venientibus ad elemosinam in diebus funeralibus et trigintalibus, et aliis elemosinis, vij *marcas*. *Item* lego ad distribuendum inter famulos meos, secundum discrecionem executorum meorum, xx s. *Item* lego Johanni Yedeley xij s. iij d. *Residuum* vero omnium bonorum non legatorum, debitis meis primitus persolutis, si quid fuerit tunc remanens, do et lego et assigno Margarete vxori mee et Willelmo filio meo, ut ipsi equaliter participant inter eos; et eundem Willelmum et Thomam Barbour facio executores meos in premissis, et eidem Thome lego pro labore suo xij s. iij d. In cujus rei testi-

monium sigillum meum presenti vltime Voluntati mee est appensum. Datum die et anno domini supradictis.

“*Probatum* fuit presens testamentum coram Magistro Johanne Lyndefeld', Commissario etc., xx die februarii anno domini supradicto et commissa est administracio bonorum etc., Executoribus in prefato testamento nominatis. Et consequenter, videlicet xx die Marci anno vt supra, acquietati fuerunt Executores, etc.”

WILL OF WILLIAM HODSOLL; DATED 1455.

Register of Consistory Court of Rochester, Book 2, folio xxxj.

(In Latin.)

Dated 8 Oct. 1455. “Ego Willelmus Hodesole”—To be buried in the Church of St. Nicholas, Rochester—to Thomas Hodesole my son—Joan my wife.

WILL OF WILLIAM HODSOLL, OF ASH; DATED 1499.

Register of Consistory Court of Rochester, Book 6, fo. 122^b.

Abstract of Testament, which is in Latin:—6 July 1499—I William Hodsoll of Asch'. To be buried in the churchyard. Ysabell' my wife.

Signed: “Willelmus Hodsoll, Laberour.”

“This is the last Wyll' of me William Hodsoll, of and vpon the disposicione of my landes and tenementes in the parish', of Asch or els where: *ffirst* I wul þ' Isabell my wyfe have the ocupacoñ of my howsyng', & landes ther to belongyng', as longe as she leuyth sole wydow.”—“John Hodsoll my yongyst sone” to have a crofte of four acres called Chalke, in Asch, “late purchasid' of Master Wombewell', and 40 s. in money of Thomas & Wylliam his brederyñ” at age of eighteen years. “Also I wull' þ' Thomas & Wylliam my soñes occupie my place & lande yf my wyfe Isabell' goo owte of them.” Either to be other's heir. “Also I wul neyther of them sell' the tenementes & landes aboueseyde to no persone but lle [*i.e.* “one lie,” equivalent to “only”] to his breder.”

(*No probate clause.*)

WILL OF THOMAS HODSOLL, OF ASH; PROVED 1537.

Register of Consistory Court of Rochester, Book 9, fo. 240^b.

“Thomas Hodsoll', of Assche.” Dated 29 July 1536. “I Thomas Hodsoll', of Assche”—To be buried in churchyard of Assche. “William my soñ”—“Joone my daughter”—“Christian my daughter.” *Probate granted 2 June 1537.*

WILL OF WILLIAM HODSOLL, OF DENTON; PROVED 1550.

Miscellaneous Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Rochester.

Original Will (? or copy for registration) endorsed:—“Testamentum Willelmi Hadsoll, de Dentoñ.”—*Probate granted 19 Dec. 1550.*

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"I Wyllyam Hudsoll"—"my brother Jemes Fremle"—to "my brother Tomas Hudsoll—xx s." Mentions "my Lady Browke"—"Wyllyam Dall to receive my wagys for the halffe yere, the whyche ys iiij *li.* xj s., and whythe yt to paye my skores & detes."

Dated "Thurdaye (*i.e.* 3) of October" A^o 4 Edw. VI.

WILL OF JOHN HODSOLL, OF WEST MALLING; DATED 1556.

Register of Consistory Court of Rochester, Book 12, fo. lxxvii (modern pencil fo. 69f).

Dated 3 Dec. 1556. "I John Hodsele [above this is written: "Hodsoll"], of West Malling—To be buried in the churchyard of West Malling. "Item I will that John Hodsoll my eldest son shall have *vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.*, to be payed to him at the age of xviiij. Item I will y^t William Hodsoll my son shall have *vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.* leke wise at th'age of xviiij, and every one to be others heyre."

"Alice my doughter" at age of 18, or marriage, to have *3l. 6 s. 8 d.*

"Jone my doughter" " " " "

"Elsabeth my doughter" " " " "

"Margaret my doughter" " " " "

The child that his wife goeth w^t all, if a man childe, to have *6l. 13 s. 4 d.* If it be a mayd, *3l. 6 s. 8 d.* at age of 18, or marriage.

"Alice my wif" sole executrix.

Probate granted 21 Jan. 155...

WILL OF WILLIAM HODSOLL, OF ASH; DATED 1616.

Rochester Court. Original Will (! or copy for registration)—three sheets, the last damaged.

Dated 30 Sept. 1616. "I William Hodsoll th'elder, of Ashe neere Kingsd . . . , in the County of Kent, gentleman"—"Item I give vnto Ellenor my wyfe one Annuityve or yearly rente of fiftye poundes"—"yssuynge & goinge out of my Mannor of Sou . . . , & out of all the landes, tenementes & hereditamentes thervnto belong" *etc., etc.*

"Item I give vnto my sayd wyfe the summe of twenty seven poundes two shillinges & sixpence w^{ch} her sonne M^r Richard Parker dooth owe vnto me, to bee payd to her by the sayd Richard"—Gives to his wife, *inter alia*, "my ridinge nagge or geldinge & y^e ridinge furniture w^{ch} my sayd wyfe doth vse when shee rydeth or iornyth abroad." She to board his "some William." Gives to his "sonne John" 300*l.* upon condition that, at or on the Feast of St. Michael 1618, he makes release by sufficient conveyance to said "sonne William" of all right and title "of & in all my Mannors, messuages" *etc.*—"my sonne Hewe" to have 300*l.* at or on 29 Sept. 1620. Executor to pay "my sayd sonne Henry" 10*l.* a year upon his making similar release to "my sayd sonne William"—"his sisters here vndernamed"—(*much of it is gone*)—"my daughter Hester," at age of 24—"Ellenor" 100*l.*, at age of 20—daughter, at age of 24.

WILL OF THOMAS HODSOLL ; DATED 1665.

Peculiars of London, Shoreham and Croydon, Register Book of Wills proved between 1664 and 1680, folio 24.

Dated 26 March A^o 17 Chas. II., and A.D. 1665. "I Thomas Hadsall, of Ightham," co. Kent, "shearman,"—to "Maundy Hadsall my brother" 5*l.*—to "francis Hadsall my brother" 10*l.*—to "John Hadsall my brother" 10*l.*, at age of 21—to "Maxfeild Hadsall my brother" 10*l.*, at age of 21. "Item I will and give vnto Henry Hadsall, of Soan street, in the parish of Seale, my kinsman, five pounds"—"Henry Munck my brother in law"—Residue of goods, etc., to "William Hadsall and Henry Hadsall my brothers equally betweene them"—and he makes them his executors.

Probate granted to William Hadsall and Henry Hadsall, the executors, on 19 April, 1665.

WILL OF ELIZABETH HODSOLL, WIDOW ; PROVED 1671.

Peculiars of London, Shoreham and Croydon, Register Book of Wills proved between 1664 and 1680, folio 311^b.

"I Elizabeth Hodsoll, of the parish of Stansted, in the county of Kent, widdow, and relict of William Hodsoll, of South Ash, in the parish of Peters Ash, in the said county, gent."—to my four daughters Ellen, Anne, Susan and Margaritt Hodson (*sic*), six months after my decease—Susan married to Richard Wodden, yeoman, and living in the parish of Ash—"my house called Bakers wherein I now dwell"—"my neice Anne Gratwicke the daughter of my brother Richard Gratwicke"—my son in law M^r John Gossage, of Plumsted—my sisters Tecta Challener and Jane Burtchar—"my youngest sonne William Hodsoll"—my sonn Edmund Hodsoll (makes him her executor). Dated 6 April 1671.

Probate granted to Edmund Hodsoll, son and executor, on 10 July 1676.

WILL OF HENRY HODSOLL, OF SHIPBOURN ; PROVED 1700.

Register of Consistory Court of Rochester, Book 27, fo. 176.

Dated 1 Dec. A^o 11 Wm. III., and A.D. 1699. Henry Hodsoll, of Shipborn, yeoman. His land at Ivy Hatch, in the parish of Ightham,—his son John Hodsoll to have it—"my second son William Hodsoll"—wife Mary Hodsoll to have possessions in Addington and Ryarsh for her life, then to go to his son Thomas Hodsoll. Residue of goods, chattels, etc., to "my third son Henry Hodsoll" whom he appoints his executor.

Probate granted 24 June 1700 to Henry Hodsoll, son and executor.

WILL OF CAPTAIN JAMES HODSOLL ; PROVED 17^o₁₆.

Register of Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Somerset House), 'Smith,' 68.

"I Cap^t James Hodsoll, commander of Her Majesties Ship

Squirrell,"—"unto my loveing brother M^r Henry Hodsoll" 100 *l.* within six months after payment of wages etc.;—"unto my loveing brother M^r Thomas Hodsoll" 100 *l.*, as above;—"unto my loveing sister M^{rs} Mary Hodsoll, wife to my brother M^r James Ax" 100 *l.*, as above;—"unto my loveing sister Madam Ann Hodsoll, wife to Captain William Passenger" 100 *l.*, as above;—"unto my nephews John and Edmond Hodsoll, sons to my brother M^r Edmond Hodsoll deceased," 50 *l.* each, at age of 21;—"unto my nephew James Hodsoll, son to my brother M^r William Hodsoll deceased, all such wages and table money as shall become due to him for the time he shall be with me as a Voluntier in her Majesties Shipp *Squirrill* aforesaid;"—"unto my loveing brother M^r John Baynard, husband to my sister M^{rs} Jane Hodsoll, all the remainder of my wages and money," as above.

Dated 23 January 1709 (*i.e.* 17^o/₉); probate granted 18 March 1709 (*i.e.* 17^o/₉).

WILL OF EDMUND HODSOLL, GENT., OF ST. MARY CRAY;
PROVED 1711.

Register of Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Somerset House), 'Young,' 186.

"I Edmund Hodsoll, of Saint Mary Cray, in the county of Kent, gentleman, being aged, but of a sound and disposing mind and memory"—"my loving wife Elizabeth, whom I doe make and ordaine full and sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament"—"my three daughters Hellena, Mary and Jane Hodsoll"—"my four daughters Hellena, Mary, Elizabeth and Jane"—"my son John Hodsoll"—"all that my message, ffarme and lands, being about fifty acres, now in the occupation of Thomas Carrier, which I formerly purchased of M^r Alexander Haddon the younger, scituate and being in Saint Mary Craye aforesaid, being about fifty acres of land and orcharding"—"my message, ffarme and lands called Bakers, lying in Stansted, in the said county."—"Item I doe give and devise vnto my said son John Hodsoll all my goods that shall be in his chambers in Cliffords Inne, in London"—"my good friend and kinsman Thomas Gratwick, esquire"—"Item I do give to every one of my said four daughters Hellena, Mary, Elizabeth and Jane, the sume of six hundred pounds a peice of lawfull money, to be paid to them severally by my said executrix within three months next after my decease"—"vnto my sister Susan Woodden"—"vnto my three nephews Samuel Atwood, clerke, John Hodsoll, of South Ash, gent., and William Hodsoll, goldsmith, brother of the said John Hodsoll"—"vnto my said sister Woodden, and to her daughter Susan Woodden"—"vnto my cousin Gratwick, esquire,"—Dated 28 Sept. 1710.

Probate granted 25 Sept. 1711 to Elizabeth Hodsoll, relict and executrix.

WILL OF MAXFIELD HODSOLL, OF WROTHAM; PROVED 1712.

Peculiaris of London, Shoreham and Croydon, Register No. 5.

Dated 10 Aug. A^o 9 Anne, and A.D. 1710. "I Maxfield Hodsoll, of Wrotham," co. Kent, "yeoman,"—"my eldest daughter Jane, now wife of David Polley, of Willmington," co. Kent,—“my second daughter Mary, wife of Phillip fuller, of frinsbury,”—"my youngest daughter Hannah, wife of William Wimble, of Chatham," co. Kent,—Contract of marriage "between me and my loving wife Mary Seale"—“John Gramsdén, of East Malling,” co. Kent, "ffather of my said loving wife."—"Item I give and devise unto my sonn Maxfeild Hodsoll all my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, whatsoever and wheresoever."

Probate granted to Maxfeild Hodsoll, son and executor, 17 Dec. 1712.

GRANT OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE EFFECTS OF JOHN HODSOLL, GENT., OF ST. MARY CRAY; DATED 1719.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Somerset House), Administration Act Book, August 1719.

The 4th day administration of the effects of John Hodsoll, late of St. Mary Cray, co. Kent, bachelor, deceased, granted to his only sister Helena Hodsoll.

EXTRACT FROM DEED BY WHICH THE HODSOLLS GRANTED A LEASE OF 2000 YEARS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN IGHITHAM; DATED 1788.

(The above Deed is the property of Mr. John Hodsoll, of Salt-pans, in the Isle of Grean.)

"THIS INDENTURE made the twenty eighth day of March in the twenty eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third" *etc.*, "And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, BETWEEN John Hodsoll, of Hadlow, in the county of Kent, yeoman, William Hodsoll, of Hadlow aforesaid, yeoman, Maxfield Hodsoll, of Braisted, in the said county of Kent, yeoman, and Easton Hodsoll, of Kentish Town, in the county of Middlesex, officer of Exeise (which said John Hodsoll, William Hodsoll, Maxfield Hodsoll, and Easton Hodsoll, were the four Brothers and co-heirs in Gavelkind, for Gavelkind lands used in the said county of Kent, of Henry Hodsoll their late Brother deceased, who died a Batchelor, and intestate, and which said John Hodsoll, William Hodsoll, Maxfield Hodsoll, and Easton Hodsoll, were the five Sons and co-heirs in Gavelkind, as aforesaid, of Henry Hodsoll, late of Hadlow aforesaid, ffarmer, their late ffather deceased) of the one part," *etc., etc.*

Consistory Court of Rochester, Administration Act Book, July 1791.

Hodsoll, formerly Tassell, Frances.

The 21st day administration of the effects of Frances Hodsoll, formerly of Town Malling, co. Kent, spinster, but late of Hadlow, same county, deceased, granted to William Hodsoll her lawful husband. Sworn under 5 l.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

COLLINS, BILLS AND ANSWERS BEFORE 1714, No. 140.

MICHAELMAS 1658, HODSOLL *versus* FRENCH.

Bill of Complaint, dated 2 May 1657.

“To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the greate Seale of England.

“In most Humble manner Complaining doe shew vnto your good Lordships your daly poore distressed Orat. William Hodsoll and Thomas Hodsoll two of y^c eldest sonnes and coheirs in Gauelkinde according to y^c Custome of Kent of William Hodsoll, late of Ightham in y^c said Countie of Kent, gentlem., and of Jane his wife, as well on their owne behalves as on the parte and behafe of Manly, ffancis, Henry, John and Maxfeild Hodsoll, five more of y^c sonnes and coheirs in Gauellkinde of them y^c said William and Jane, beeing yett vnder y^c age of 21 yeares, and to w^{ch} five the said William and Thomas are Gardivus specially admitted that whereas Thomas Hodsoll late of Ightham aforesaid, your Oratours Grandefather about 16 or 17 yeares agoe was lawfully seized in his demesne as of fee of and in a certaine Capitall Messuage or Tenements wth y^c appurtenance called Georges and of and in 60 aeres of lande meadow pasture and woodgrounde therevnto beeloning and therewth vsually occupied and enjoyed of y^c cleare yearely vallue of 40*li*. a yeare, besides all charges, scituate lying and beeing in Ightham aforesaid, and beeing soe seized as aforesaid and wanting money to supply his necessity did repaire vnto one Anthony Hobbes of Orpington in the said Countie of Kent gen^l” etc.

“The joyunct and severall Answwes of Anne French, widdowe, and ffancis french the younger, by ffancis french th^lelder, guardian to ffancis the younger, *defendants* to the bill of Complainge of William Hodsoll and Thomas Hodsoll in their owne behalves *complainants*, as well as Mandy, ffancis, Henry, John and Maxfeild Hodsoll, by their guardians, *complainants*.”

“theis *defendants*”—“say, that they doe beleive that Thomas Hodsoll, late of Ightham in the county of Kent, gent., meneioned in the said bill of Complainge to be the *complainants*’ grandfater, was in his life time, that is to say, about twenty and nyne yeare since, seized in his demesne, as of fee simple, or of some other estate of inheritance, of and in one messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, called or knowne by the name of Georgies, scituate, lying and being at Heavy Hatch in the said parische of Ightham; and of and in two barnes, one gatehowse, one malthowse, and other buildings and edifices to the said messuage or tenement belonging, and reputed parte or parcell thereof; and alsoe of and in fower orchards and twelve parcells of land and wood conteining in them all by estimacion fforty aeres more or lesse to the said

message or tenement nere adjoyneing and lyeing, and being together in Ightham aforesaid; and alsoe of and in one other barne called flurnmichers [*should be "flurnmichers"*], with the appurtenances, scituat and being in Ightham aforesaid, over against the aforesaid message; and of and in one herbe garden and two parcell of land conteneing by estimacion seaven acres, more or lesse, lyeing together in Ightham aforesaid; and alsoe of and in six other severall parcell of land and wood called or knowne by the names of Peckham, Broomes, and Dichers, or by what other name or names they or any of them are, or have bine called or knowne, conteneing in the whole, by estimacion, twenty and fower acres, Which said premisses or parte thereof theis *defendants* take to be the message, lands, and premisses mencioned in the said bill of Complainte, And being thereof soe seized, the said Thomas Hodsall, as theis *defendants* beleive, and soe hope to prove, did, by the name of Thomas Hodsall, of Ightham, in the county of Kent, gent., and Dorothy his wife, by their deed dated the sixteenth of October in the flifthe yeare of the reigne of our late soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles over England etc., for the consideracion of one hundred and flower score pounds of lawfull money of England, to them in hand by Anthony Hobbs of Ightham aforesaid, gent., well and truely paied, Did alsoe give, grante, bargaine, and sell unto the said Anthony Hobbs the said message, landes, and premisses, and the revercion and revercions, remainder and remainders of all and every the said premisses and of every part and parcell thereof. To have and to hold the said mes-sage," etc., "unto the said Anthony Hobbs, his heirs and assignes," etc., "for ever, With a Provisoe therein conteneid, that if the said Thomas Hodsall, his heires, executors or administrators, or any of them should well and truely content and pay, or cause to be paied unto the said Anthony Hobbs, his heirs," etc., "At or in the then dwellinghouse of the said Thomas Hodsall, scituat in Ightham aforesaid, the full sume of one hundred flouer score fouertene pounds and eight shillings of lawfull Englishe mony on the eighteenth day of October which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and thirtey, that then the said Indenture of bargaine and sale, guifte, and graunte should be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, with divers others covenants therein conteneid (as) more at lardge may appeare, And doe beleive that within some short time after the making of the said Conveyance be the said Thomas Hodsall dyed, haveing yssue of his body, as theis *defendants* are informed, at the tyme of his decease, William Hodsall, the *complainants'* ffather, whoe was his eldest sonne, and Stephen Hodsall and Henry Hodsall, unto whome the equitie of redemption did perteyne as being brothers, and heires in Gavelkinde unto the said Thomas Hodsall their late ffather. And theis *defendants* doe further say, that they doe beleive that the *complainants'* ffather was lefte in debt by the *complainants'* grandffather, and that be the said William Hodsall could not tell well howe to redeeme the said message and lands; and haveing, as theis *defendants* verily beleive, about the time of his ffather's decease, marryed with one of the daughters of Henry Maundy the elder, of Sundrishe, in the said county, yoman, with whome he had, as these *defendants* beleive, a good furtune, And the said Henry Maundy finding the said message, landes, and premisses, ingaged and forfeited, did, as theis *defendants* have heard, paie in the monyes due unto the said Anthony Hobbs, And thereuppon, as theis *defendants* beleive, the said William Hodsall and Anthony Hobbs, by their Conveyance good in Lawe, bearing date the ffirst day of October in the tenth yeare of the raigne of our late soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles over England etc., by the name of William Hodsall, of Ightham, in the county of Kent, gent., and Anthony Hobbs, of Bromely, in the said county, gent., thereby reciteing that for and in consideration of the sume of three hundred and thirtey poundes of lawfull Englishe mony," etc., "payed by the said Henry Maundy the elder and Henry Maundy his sonne, that is to say, one hundred and flower score poundes thereof to the said Anthony Hobbs, and the residue thereof to the said William Hodsall, the receipt whereof they did thereby acknowledge, Did grant, alyene, sell, encoffe, and confirme unto the said Henry Maundy the elder and Henry Maundy his sonne, their heires and assignes the said message, lands, and premisses, To have and to hold the said

message or tenement lands, and premisses, with the appurtenances, unto the said Henry Maundy the elder and Henry Maundy his sonne, their heires and assignes for ever, With divers other Covenants therein contained (as), reference being thereunto had, more at lardge may appeare. Which said deed soe made as aforesaid by the *complainants* father and the said Anthony Hobbs was an absolute conveyance and had noe Provisoe or condicion for redempcion of the premisses on the payment of any sume or sunes of money whatsoever, neither doth it thereby appeare that it should be void upon the payment of the said sume of three hundred and thirty pounds, with damage for forbearance, and theis *defendants* further say that they have heard that the said Henry Maundy the elder, soone after the said deed was soe made as aforesaid, dyed. And that the said Henry Maundy the younger him survived, by reason whereof, as theis *defendants* are informed, the said Henry Maundy the younger became wholly estated in the said premisses, and he being soe seized did, as it is related, and as they hope to prove, procure the said Stephen Hodsall and Henry Hodsall, the two younger sonns of the said Thomas Hodsall, by their deed Poll bearing date the seaventeenth day of Aprill in the three and twentieth yeare of the said late King Charles etc., to graunte and release all their estate, tytle, interest, use, possession, power, possibilitie of redempcion, condicion, property, claime, and demaund, whatsoever, which they had or could claime in the said message and lands." etc. . . And theis *defendants* further say that they have bine informed that the said William Hodsall did much ymportune the said Henry french to lend him three hundred pounds, and for security thereof he would procure the said Henry Maundy to convey parte of the said premisses unto him the said Henry french; upon which ymportunity he condiscended. And thereupon it was agreed that a conveyance to be executed by fyne should be made of all the said premisses, and parte thereof should be lymitted to the said Henry french and his heires, and the other parte thereof should be settled on the said William Hodsall and Jane his wife, as hereafter is expressed. And for that purpose an Indenture tripartite, bearing date the third day of May in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty and seven, and made betwene the said Henry Maundy and Anne his wife, the said Anthony Hobbs, by the name of Anthony Hobbs, of Orpington, in the said county, gent., and Anne his wife, of the first parte, and the said William Hodsall and Jane his wife of the second parte, and the said Henry french this *defendante* Annes husband of the third parte, thereby reciteing that in consideration of the sume of three hundred pounds of lawfull mony of England payed by this *defendante* Annes husband according as therein is appointed it should be payed for the setting of a competent joynture of some parte of the landes on the said Jane the wife of the said William Hodsall, And for other consideracions therein expressed, all the said parties did graunte, bargaine, sell, enfeoffe, and confirme unto the said Henry french his heires and assignes All the said premisses soe first granted unto the said Anthony Hobbs, To have and to hold the said message, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premisses, with the appurtenances, unto the said Henry french his heires and assignes. To the severall uses, intents, and purposes in the said deed and hereafter expressed, that is to say, Of, for and concerninge the said barne called ffirmingers barne, and all those seaven peices or parcells of land, meddowe, and pasture called ffirmingers, Beards, Ditchers, and the fouer Peckhams Broomes, conteneing by estimation three and thirty acres. To the only propper use and behoofe of the said William Hodsall and Jane his wife for and during the terme of their two naturall lives and the life of the longest liver of them, for the joynture of the said Jane and in satisfacion of her dower, And from and after their deceases to the only propper use and behoofe of the right heires of the said William Hodsall for ever, which are the *complainants* as these *defendants* take it. And of, for, and concerninge the said message or tenement, with the appurtenances, called Georgies, to, geather with the malthouse, gatehouse, workhouse, barne, stable, outhouses, edifices, and buildings thereunto belonging, And also two yards, one garden, and two orchards, thereunto adjoyneing and apperteineing, conteneing by estimation about two acres. And likewise all those foresaid eight severall peices or parcells of land, meadowe, pasture, and woodground, commonly called Marfeild, the

Old Hopgarden, Greate Castles, Litle Castles, Sandfeild, Sandfeild Wood, Newland Bottomes, and Highfeild, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, lyeing and being together at or neere Ivy Hatch aforesaid, in the occupacion of William Love and William Hodsall, conteineing by estimacion about two and forty acres, sometimes one Christopher Pelsantes, beinge parte of the lands formerly ingaged to the said Anthony Hobbs. To the only proper use and behoofe of the said Henry ffrench and of his heires and assignees for ever. With a Provisoe therein conteined with this further lymittacion, power of redempcion and resuminge the said message and last mencioned premisses To the said William Hodsall and his heires, on payament of fower hundred and five pounds therein expressed, and it was covenanted, granted, concluded, condiscended, and fully agreed by and betwenee all the said parties to the said Deed, for themselves respectively, and for their severall and respective heires, that if the said William Hodsall, his heires, executors," *etc.*, " should, and did well and truly pay, or caused to be paid unto the said Henry ffrench, his executors, administrators, or assignees the sume of fower hundred and five pounds of lawfull Englishe mony, At or in the then dwelling house of the said Henry ffrench scituat in Wrotham aforesaid in manner followinge, that is to say, one and twenty pounds parcell thereof on the ffourth day of May which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred forty and eight; other one and twenty pounds parcell thereof on the ffourth day of May which was in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty and nyne; other one and twenty pounds thereof on the ffourth day of May which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and one; and three hundred twenty and one pounds, residue thereof, upon the ffourth day of May which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and two, without fraude or covyn. That then and from thenceforth the uses before therein lymitted to the said Henry ffrench, his heires and assignees," *etc.*, " should cease and determine," *etc.*, " But if default should happen to [be] made in the payment of the said fower hundred and five pounds or any parte or parcell thereof according to the respective times and place before lymitted, That then the said last mencioned Deed and all further assurances therein to be had, made, or executed, of, for, or concerning the said message," *etc.*, " should be and enure to the only proper use and behoofe of the said Henry ffrench," *etc.*, " with a covenant therein to leavy a fyne, and another covenant therein that the said William Hodsall and his heires should and might have, receive, and take the rents, yssues and proffitts of the said message," *etc.*, " untill defaulte should be made of or in the payment of the mony mencioned in the Provisoe aforesaid, or some part thereof, and noe longer," *etc.*, " and theis *defendants* say that they doe belcive that a fyne was sued forth in execucion of the said Deed. All which said mencioned Deeds and Conveyances this *defendante* Anne ffrench hath in her hands and custody, which she keepeth for defence of her tittle," *etc.*, " Which said premisses soe settled upon the said Henry ffrench are not worth twenty pounds by the yeare above all chardges and reprizes, neither can they let the same at that rate, And therefore doe deny that the same is worth forty pounds by the yeare as is surmised. And theis *defendants* doe further say that according to the Agreement the said William Hodsall did enjoy the proffitts of the premisses soe settled on the said Henry ffrench for security of the said three hundred pounds as aforesaid for the space of two yeares, and never made payment of the said one and twenty pounds by the yeare according to the Provisoe in the said Deed, wherby the lands became forfeited unto the said Henry ffrench, and the said William Hodsall became truly indebted unto the said Henry ffrench in the full sume of three hundred fforty and two pounds, which he the said Henry much pressed to have paid him in, as this *defendante* Anne hath often heard him say. And for asmuch as that the said William Hodsall much about the same time dyed, and that there was noe freinds which the widdowe could gaine to redeme the same, and in respect that the houses and buildings much fell to decay, and were a great parte thereof readdy to dropp downe, the said Henry ffrench was forced to enter into the said message and

premisses, and after he had recovered the possession thereof, he did, as they have heard, proffer the same to severall tenants and [n]one would meddle therewith, or give him above sixteene pounds per annum for the same unlesse he would first put the same in repaire, to his greate damage, in respect whereof he was forced to fall to repairing of the same houses and m[an]t-houses being then very and fallen much to decay in the tumber worke and other works," *etc.*, "And theis *defendants* doe denie y^t the said Henry french, to their knowledges, in his life time did fell downe anie tumber which grew on the premisses." "And theis *defendants* further say, that the said Henry, being so seized as aforesaid, about July in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and two he made his Will in writinge, and thereby he gave [the] said mortgaged message, lands and premisses to this *defendant* Anne for and during the terme of her widowhood. And after her decease or marriage he gave the same unto this other *defendant* Francis french for ever; and shortly after he dyed soe seized as aforesaid; after whose decease this *defendant* Anne entred into the said message, lands and premisses, and hath ever since enjoyed the same, and hath received the rents and proffitts thereof" *etc.*

Sworn 18 June, 1657.

(A true copy by me, James Greenstreet, this 30th of October, 1879.)

REYNARDSON BILLS AND ANSWERS BEFORE 1714, No. 43.

MICHAELMAS AND HILARY 1669, HODSOLL *versus* MANDY.

(*Bill of Complaint.*)

" 4 die Novembris 1669. To the Right Hon^{ble} S^r Orlando Bridgman, Knight and Barronet, Lord Keeper of the Greater Seale.

"In most humble manner complayning, Doe shewe vnto your Honor your daily Orators Francis Hodsoll, of Ightham, in the County of Kent, yeoman, and Maxfeild Hodsoll, of Shippborne, in the County aforesaid, yeoman, that whereas Gyles Mandy, late of Ightham aforesaid, yeoman, was in his lyfetye (that is to saye) aboute the moneth of March in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and six, as he pretended, lawfully seized in his demeane, as of free, of and in All that message or tenement, with the barnes, stables, outhouses and appurtenances thereto belonging, comonly called by the name of Splaines Greene, seituat, standing, lying and being in the Parish of fletching in the County of Sussex,"—"And of and in all those seaven peices or parcells of lands, meadowe, pasture and woodgrounde, with the appurtenances, with the said message or tenement vsually held, occupied or enjoyed, comonly called Inholmes Hyfesses and Stroade Crofts, conteyned together eleven acres more or lesse, lying and being in fletching aforesaid"—"And of and in all those three other peices or parcells of land, with their appurtenances, comonly called Worgers, conteyning by estimation ten acres, in fletching aforesaid,"—"being alltogether of the cleare yearely value of twenty pounds or thereabouts And he the said Gyles Mandy, being soe thereof seized, for good and valuable Consideration, by his Indenture beareing date the sixth day of March in the said yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and six, and by fyne therevpon had and leyed, Did graunte, bargain and sell all and singular the premisses, with their appurtenances, vnto your said Orator Maxfeild Hodsoll, and to John Hodsoll his brother, and their heires, To the only vse and behoefe of your said Orator Maxfeild, and his brother John, and of their heires and assignes forever, as in and by the said Indenture and fyne vpon Record, relation being respectively therevnto had, it doth and may appeare. And your said Orators doe further shew that there was greake kindness betweene him the said Gyles Mandy and your said Orators and the said John Hodsoll in regarde he the said Gyles was owne brother to Jane Hodsoll mother of your said Orators and of the said John Hodsoll, and therevpon your said Orators did lende diverse considerable sumes of mony to him the said Gyles Mandy, to supply his occasions, amounting in the

whole to sixty pounds, or thereabouts, and he the said Gyles did faithfully promise to pay the same vnto your said Orators about May was two yeares last past, and att or aboute the moneth of May one thousand six hundred sixty and seaven he the said John Hodsall, for good and valuable considerations, by his Deed of feoffment duely executed, Did grante vnto your said Orator francis, and his heires, his moyety parte or purpartye of all and singuler the premisses To the only vse of your said Orator francis, and of his heires fforever. wherevppon your said Orator did both enter into all and singuler the premisses, and for some tyme did peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy the same as Tennants in Comon, and of all right ought still to holde and enjoye the same. But nowe soe it is, may it please your Honour, the said Giles Mandy being lately dead, Anne Mandy, the widdowe and reliefe of the said Gyles Mandy, combining and confederating herselfe with Edward Mandy her sonne howe to defeatue your said Orators not only of all and singuler the said message, lands, tenements and hereditaments, but alsoe of the said sume of sixty pounds lente to the said Gyles Mandy as aforesaid, havinge possessed themselves of all the Deeds and writings belonginge to the premisses, and of all the Deeds and writings of him the said Gyles Mandy, and of all the goods and chattells of him the said Gyles Mandy, they the said Anne Mandy and Edward Mandy have lately entred into all and singuler the premisses, and have made diverse secreett (*sic*) conveyances of the premisses to persons vnknowne to your said Orators, whose names, as discovered, your said Orators humbly prayeth may be here inserted, and they made parties to this Bill, And doe give it out in speeches, sometimes that the said Gyles Mandy longe time before he sold the premisses to your said Orator Maxfeild and to the said John Hodsall, either before or after his marriage with her the said Anne Mandy, did settle all or the greatest parte of the premisses vppon her the said Anne for her Joyature, and that by vertue of such settlement she holdeth the premisses : And at other times that he the said Gyles, by some Conveyance duly executed, longe time before your said Orator Maxfeild's tytle did first accrewe to any parte of the premisses, Did intaile all or the greatest parte of the premisses vppon him the said Edward Mandy his sonne, but that your said Orator shall never see howe the same are settled, doe what he can, or words to the same effecte : And at other times they the said confederates doe give it out in speeches that he the said Gyles Mandy did make some Will, and give all or the most parte of his personall Estate to them or some one of them, but they the said confederates doe refuse to prove any Will, or to shew any Will to your said Orator, or confesse by what tytle they, or any one of them, doe clayme the personall Estate of him the said Gyles Mandy ; in tender consideration of the premisses and for that your said Orator(s) have noe way to discover." etc.

The defendants Anne Mandy and Edward Mandy in their Answer, exhibited 8 Nov. 1669, say that Giles Mandy made his Will on or about 24 July 1668, which was duly proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by said Anne his sole executrix. Also that, by his deed Dated 22 Oct. A^o 22 Chas. I, in consideration of a marriage to be solemnised between him and the said Anne, he enfeoffed Thomas Alcock and Thomas Gilham of the properties in question, to be to her use after his decease, by way of jointure, for the term of her life,

EXTRACTS FROM TAX ROLLS.

Lay Subsidies, Kent, No. 124-187, A^o 15 Hen. VIII.

Membrane 8 dorse, under " *Asshe and Rydley* " :—
Thomas Hodsold', in goodes xl s. ; (*tax*) xij d.

No. 124-223. *Ann.* 31-32 *Hen. VIII* (a record in very fine condition throughout).

Under " *Cheremyng* " :—
Johñ Hodsall', in moveables xx li. ; whereof due this yere x s.

No. 125-275, *Ann.* 34-35 *Hen.* VIII.

Under " *Chevenyuge* " :—
Johannes Hodsall, pro bonis *iiij s.*; (*tax*) *iiij d.* No Hodsolls at *Kemsing*.

No. 125-282, *Ann.* 34-35 *Hen.* VIII.

Under " *Asshe* " :—Thomas Hodsall, in landes *xl s.*; (*tax*) *iiij d.*

No. 126-393, *A^o 6 Elizabeth* (a record in fine condition throughout).
No Hodsolls at *Kemsing* or *Chevenyuge*.

No. 126-424, *A^o 13 Elizabeth*.

Under " *Stansted* " :—John Hodsoll, in landes *v li*.
No Hodsolls given under " *Ightam*."

No. 126-425, *A^o 13 Elizabeth* (a record in very fine condition throughout).

Under " *Ash cum Ridley* " :—
William Hodsall, in landes *x li* :* (*tax*) *xiiij s. iiij d.*

No. 127-522, *A^o 39 Elizabeth*.

No Hodsolls given under either " *Stansted* " or " *Ightam*."

No. 127-569, *A^o 7 James I.*

Under " *Ightam* " :—Thomas Hodsall, *la. iiij li*.
No Hodsolls given under " *Stansted*."

No. 127-572, *A^o 19 James I.*

Under " *Stansted* " :—John Hodsoll, *la. xls*.

Under " *Ightam* " :—Thomas Hodsoll, *la. iiij li*.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

PARISH REGISTERS OF ASH-BY-WROTHAM, KENT.

Copies of the Registers of Baptisms of the Hodsoll family at Ash.

William, the son of William Hodsoll, was bap. 27 July, 1588.
Margaret, the daughter of William Hodsoll, was bap. 26 July, 1590.
John, son of William Hodsoll, bap. 9 April, 1592.
Ann, the daughter of William Hodsoll, was bap. 30 May, 1592.
Henry, son of William Hodsoll, was bap. on the 1st of November, 1596.
Helenor (?), daughter of William Hodsoll, bap. 20 November, 1598.
William, sonne of M^r William Hodsoll, was bap. 25 November, 1617.
Elizabeth, daughter of M^r William Hodsoll, bap. 24 October, 1619.
John, son of M^r William Hodsoll, was bap. 31 March, 1622.
Ellenor, daughter of M^r William Hodsoll, bap. 9 September, 1630.
Jane, daughter of M^r William Hodsoll, bap. 25 April, 1633.
William, son of M^r William & Elizabeth Hodsoll, bap. 9 January, 1642.

On the dorse :—

Copies of the Registers of Marriages in the Hodsoll family at Ash.

William Pooock (?) & Elizabeth Hodsoll married *y^e* (no date, but between 1578 and 1589).
John Miller & Anne Hodsoll married 14 February, 1613.
Anthony (?) King & Ellen Hodsoll married 30 October, 1626.

Copies of Burials of the Hodsoll family at Ash.

Thomas Hodsoll buried 17 August, 1553.

* The highest assessment in the parish.

William Hodsoll buried y^e xxix day of December, 1586.
 M^r William Hodsoll was buried 5 October, 1616.
 M^{rs} Hester Hodsoll was buried 14 February, 1623.
 M^{rs} Ellenor Hodsoll, widdowe, was buried 29 July, 1631.
 Parnell (?), the wife of Mr. Hennery Hodsoll, was buried 5 May, 1655.

Written under the Baptisms:—"I certify that the above, as well as the entries on the other side, are true and correct copies from the ancient Register Book of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of the Parish of Ash, Kent.

(Signed) "R. Salwey" [the Rector].

PARISH REGISTERS OF HADLOW, KENT.

1707. Tho^s, son of Henry Hadsel, bap. 25 June.
 1708. John Hadsells, son of Henry, bap. 9 Nov.
 1711. Ruben, son of Henry Hadsoul, bap. 1 Jan.
 1714. Tho^s, son of Henry Hadsal, bap. 5 May.
 1733. John, son of Henry Hadsol, bap. 11 Sep.
 1739. John, son of Henry Hodsol, bap. 10 Sep.
 1741. Tho^s, son of Henry Hadsel, bap. 30 March.
 1743. Mary, dau. of Henry Hadsel, bap. 8 July.
 1744. Henry, son of Henry Hadsel, bap. 27 Aug.
 1747. William, son of Henry Hadsel, bap. 8 Jan.
 1751. Tho^s, son of Henry Hadsel, bap. 27 Dec.
 1730. Tho^s, son of Henry Hadsell, buried 9 Nov.
 1733. Margaret, wife of Henry Hadsol jun^r, buried 21 Sep.
 .. John, son of Henry Hadsol jun^r, buried 21 Sep.
 1739. Elizabeth Hadsol buried 9 Oct.
 1741. Ann Hadsol buried 30 May.
 1747. Henry Hadsoll buried 1 Oct.

PARISH REGISTERS OF IGHITHAM, KENT.

(*Extracted, and communicated, by Chas. Marfield Hodsoll, Esq.*)

1602. John, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, bap. 29 day of June.
 1604. Anne, dau. of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. 25 day of March.
 1605. Thomas, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. 2 March.
 1607. Henry, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. 14 day of Feb.
 1609. William, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. 26 day of March.
 1611. Stephen, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. 26 day of March.
 1612. Henry, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. the 13 day of July.
 1614. Elizabeth, dau. of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., bap. 19 day of Feb.
 1621. Sarah Hodsoll married John Greenhead 12 Feb.
 1624. John, son of Tho^s Hodsoll, gent., buried 1 Jan.
 1662. Maundy Hodsoll married Elizabeth Taylor 4 Dec.
 1664, or 3. Tho^s, son of William Hodsoll, born 11 Jan., bap. 26 Jan.
 1665. Tho^s Hodsoll buried 4 April.
 1666. Francis, son of William & Martha Hodsoll, born 27 Feb.
 1672. Jane Hodsoll buried May 1.
 .. Jane Hodsoll buried Oct. 9.
 1673. Henry, son of Henry & Maria Hodsoll, born 27 Oct., bap. 1 Nov.
 1676. fear God flinch, *alias* Hodsoll, sepulta 6 Feb.
 1632. William, son of William Hodsoll, gent., bap. April 2.
 1633. Tho^s, son of William Hodsoll, bap. 20 March.
 1631. Tho^s Hodsoll, householder, buried 17 May.
 1636. Maundy, son of W^m & Jane Hodsoll, bap. 18 July.
 1646. Musgraue [above this is written : "alias Maxfield"]. fil' William Hadsoll & vx. Jane, bap. Mar. 21.
 1700. June 12, Henry Hodsoll buried.
 1701, July 23, Mary, dau. of John & Eliz. Hodsoll, bap.

(From 1705 to 1710 there are no entries of any kind, and only *burials* from 1710 to 1724.)

- 1711, Sep. 28. William Hodsall, of Plaxtoll, buried.
 1712, Sep. 20. Maxfield Hodsall buried.
 .. Mar. 2, Elizabeth Hodsall buried.
 1715, May 4, Jane Hodsall buried.
 1718, Sep. 12, Mary Hodsall buried.
 1720, Oct. 14. Mary Hodsall buried.
 1721, Nov. 10. Mandy Hodsall buried.
 1728, May 15. Mary Hodsoll, of Plaxtol, widow, buried.
 1729, June 17. Francis Hodsoll buried.
 1735, Nov. 7. Maxfield Hadsoll, of Plaxtol, buried.
 1736, Jan. 11, Edmund Hodsoll, of Plaxtol, buried.
 1741, Dec. 21, William Hodsoll, of Plaxtol, buried.
 1742, June 13. John Hodsoll buried.
 1745, Sep. 13. Urban Hodsoll buried in linnen; penalty paid Nov. 12.
 1746, Jan. 22, Elizabeth Hodsoll, widow, buried.
 1754, Nov. 9. Maxfield Hodsoll buried in linnen.
 1755, Feb. 22. M^{rs} Hodsoll, widow, buried.
 1767, Aug. 6. William Hodsoll buried.

PARISH REGISTERS OF PLAXTOL,* BY WROTHAM, KENT.

- 1650, July 3, Anne, the wife of Thomas Hadsell, was buried.
 1652, Oct. 16. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hadsell, was buried.
 1653, Jan. 6. Thomas Hadsell & Anne Monke were married.
 .. Dec. 27. Winnifred, the daughter of Thomas Hadsell, was baptized.
 1699, Oct. 15, Martha, y^e child of Will: & Mary Hadsoll, baptized.
 1700, Nov. 22, Thomas Hadsoll, widower, buried.
 1700-1, Jan. 23, Thomas Hadsoll & Chatherine Baldwin was marry'd.
 1701-2, Mary, daughter of Tho^s & Katherine Hadsoll, baptiz'd Aug. 10.
 1704, May 15, Mary Hadsoll bury'd.
 1706, Jan. (?) 16. Thomas, son of Thomas & Katherine Hadsoll, baptiz'd.
 1711, Jan. 30, John, son of Thomas & Katherine Hodsoll, baptiz'd.
 Jan. 15, 1716-7, Kathrine, daughter of Tho^s & Kathrine Hodsoll, baptized.
 Mar. 5. 1718-9. Maxfield, son of Maxfield & Isabella Hodsoll, baptized.
 Mar. 19, 1720. Edmund, son of Maxfield & Isabella Hodsoll, was baptized.
 Feb. 26, 1722, one Will. Hodsoll, together with other inhabitants of Plaxtoll, appears to have subscribed his assent to the request of certain Parishioners "that they may have leave to dig and build a burying vault in the Chapell of Plaxtoll" &c.
 Oct. 8, 1723, Orbine, son of Maxfield & Isabel Hodsoll, baptized.
 Sep. 16, 1729, Tho. Hodsoll, buried; the Affid. from M^r Leigh.
 1740, May 30, Ann, daughter of Ruben & Ann Hadsell, baptized.
 1741, Jan. 8, Cathrine, wife of Tho^s Hodsoll, buried; the Affidavit from M^r Francis, Curate of Shibourn.

PARISH REGISTERS OF SHIPBOURN, KENT.

- 1667, Henry Hodsoll & Mary Wood, of Seale, married, by licence from Tunbridge. 26 Nov.
 1668, John, son of Henry Hodsoll of Fairlawn, bap. 7 Sep.
 1671, William, son of Henry Hodsoll, bap. 16 April.
 1673, Henry, son of Henry Hadsell, bap. 1 Nov.
 1680, John Collins & Winyfrite Hadsall married 1 Jan.
 1684, Tho^s, son of Henry & Mary Hodsall, bap. 31 Dec.
 1700, John Hodsoll & Elizabeth Jefferys married 27 Oct.†

* The Rev. Mr. Tait, in his letter to J. H. Hodsoll, Esq., dated 2 Feb., 1878, says the search was made from 1648 (their earliest date) to 1760.

† On reference to the Rev. A. P. Wharton, he confirmed the accuracy of this entry by letter.—J. G., 8 March, 1878.

- 1701, William, son of Henry & Eliz. Hodsoll, bap. & buried 4 Oct.
 1702, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry & Eliz. Hadsoll, bap. 30 Dec.
 1703, Mary, dau. of Henry & Eliz. Hadsoll, bap. 22 Dec.
 1705, Henry, son of Henry & Eliz. Hadsoll, bap. 3 July.
 1707, Tho^s,* son of Henry Hadsol, of Hadlow, buried 25 Oct.
 1719, John Hadsell buried 27 Sep.

PARISH REGISTERS OF WROTHAM, KENT.

- 1572, Alice Hodsoll married John Skinner May 18.
 1573, Sibell Hodsoll married Tho^s Borman Feb. 20.
 1606, Hodsoll—Mother—buried Sep. 8.
 1611, Hodsoll—Marg^t—dau. of Tho^s, bap. 30 Jan.
 1640, Hodson (*sic*)—Thomas—married Ann Moyse 2 Feb.
 1676, Hodsall—bap. Jane, dau. of Maxfield, Sep. 10 & Nov. 21 (? *born* Sep. 10).
 1674, W^m Hodsoll, at Plaxtol, married Jane Woodgate Oct. 29.
 1714, August 12, Henry, the son of Reuben Hodsoll & Mary his wife, was baptised.
 12 June 1764—Be it known to All whom it may concern, that upon looking back to the Entry of the Baptism of Ann Hodsoll as it is written in this Book on the 2nd Day of October 1745, we whose names are hereunder written, have found a mistake made in the christian name of the mother of the said Ann Hodsoll, and do therefore testify from our personal knowledge of the Family of the said Ann Hodsoll that the christian name of the mother of the said Ann Hodsoll, who is now living at Wrotham and is the widow of Tho^s Hodsoll, is not Jane, as is there entered by mistake, but Barbara, and that the entry sh^d have been in this Form: Oct. 2, 1745, Ann, the daughter of Tho^s Hodsoll and of Barbara his wife, was baptized: and that the said Barbara Hodsoll is the mother also of Sarah Hodsoll, whose Baptism was afterwards rightly entered on the 26th of July 1747.

John Potter, Rector and Vicar of Wrotham.
 Tho^s Barnett, Curate of Wrotham.
 Tho^s Fulljames, Churchwarden.

- 1756, March 21, Isaac, son of Reuben Hodsoll & Mary his wife, was baptised.
 1784, March 14, Henry, son of Ann & Henry Hodsoll baptised.
 1786, April 23, William, son of Henry Hodsoll & Ann his wife, baptised.
 1788, June 1, Thomas, son of Henry Hodsoll & Ann his wife, baptised.
 .. Nov. 9, James, son of Maxfield Hodsoll & Sarah his wife, baptised.
 1814, Baptisms, April 18, born May 13, 1813, James Hacket, son—parents' names, James & Caroline Hodsoll.

ABSTRACTS OF KENT FINAL CONCORDS.

Easter 20 Jas. I.—Between John Hodsoll, gent., *plaintiff*, and Thomas Hodsoll, gent., and Dorothy his wife *deforciant*s, of 20 acr. land and 2 acr. wood, with appurts., in Stansted. The *defts.* receive £41.

Easter 7 Chas. I.—Betw. William Hodsoll, gent., *plt.*, and John Hodsoll and Sarah his wife *defts.*, in respect of property in Stansted. The *defts.* receive £100.

Hilary 22 and 23 Chas. II.—Edmund Hodsoll and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, in respect of property in Kingsdowne, Ash-next-Ridley and St. Mary Cray. They receive £120.

Hilary 29 and 30 Chas. II.—Betw. Robert Saunders junior, gent., *plt.*, and John Hodsoll, gent., and Mary his wife, and Edmund Hodsoll, gent., *defts.*, of

* See "Tho^s, son of Henry Hadsel, bap. 25 June 1707," in *Hadlow Parish Register*.

the Manor of South Ashe, with appurts., and 2 messuages, 4 barns, 2 stables, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 300 aer. land, 24 aer. meadow, 50 aer. pasture, 50 aer. wood, and 38s. rent, with appurts., in Ashe, Stansted, Kemsing, and Seale. The *defts.* receive £500.

Michaelmas 4 Wm. and Mary.—Betw. Henry Hodsoll *plt.*, and Francis Hodsoll and Katherine his wife *defts.*, of 1 barn and 8 aer. land, with appurts., in Igham. The *defts.* receive £60.

Easter 8 Wm. III.—Betw. Frances Carl, widow, *plt.*, and Robert Hodsoll and Sara his wife *defts.*, in respect of property in Sittingborne and Milton alias Middleton. The *defts.* receive £100.

Trinity 13 Wm. III.—Betw. Israel Spencer *plt.*, and Jeremiah Hodsoll *deft.*, in respect of property in the parishes of Murston and Newington-next-Sittingborne. The *deft.* receives £100.

Easter 2 Anne.—Ambrose Browne, esq., and Hester Hodsoll, widow, *defts.*, in respect of property in Brenchley, Marden, Maidstone, and Tonbridge. They receive £100.

Easter 3 Anne.—Betw. William Thisleton *plt.*, and Henry Hodsoll and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, in respect of property in Darenth and Stone-next-Dartford. The *defts.* receive £60.

Michaelmas 5 Anne.—Betw. Maxvile Hodsoll junior, William Crittall, and John Athefold, *plts.*, and Maxvile Hodsoll senior and Mary his wife, George Crittall and Ellen his wife, and William Athefold and Bridget his wife, *defts.*, in respect of property in Shipborne, Ridley, Sundrish, and Deale. The *defts.* receive £100.

Easter 10 Anne.—Betw. William Furner, gent., *plt.*, and Maxfeild Hodsoll and Mary his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 barn, 1 stable, 2 gardens, 1 orchard, 2 aer. land, 5 aer. meadow, and 2 aer. pasture, with appurts., in Plaxtool, in the parish of Wrotham. The *defts.* receive £60.

Trinity 11 Anne.—Betw. Ann Dubois, widow, *plt.*, and John-Boucher Hodsoll, gent., *deft.*, of 2 mess., 2 barns, 1 stable, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 40 aer. land, 3 aer. meadow, 6 aer. pasture, 4 aer. wood, and common of pasture for all manner of beasts, with appurts., in the parishes of East Farleigh and Loose. The *deft.* receives £100.

Easter 5 Geo. I.—Betw. Thomas Hodsoll and Thomas Rogers *plts.*, and Maxfeild Hodsoll and Isabella his wife, John Reeve and Mary his wife, and George Reeve, *defts.*, in respect of property in Addington, Ryarsh, and Meopham. The *defts.* receive £60.

Easter 13 Geo. I.—Betw. John Cox, gent., *plt.*, and Thomas Hodsoll and Sarah his wife *defts.*, in respect of property in Ash-next-Ridley, and Fawkham. The *defts.* receive £60.

Trinity 3 and 4 Geo. II.—John Hodsoll and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Piper and Sarah his wife, John Morris and Mary his wife, and Reginald Crast and Elizabeth, his wife, *defts.*, in respect of property in Igham, Otford, Sevenoake, and Wrotham. They receive £200.

Michaelmas 6 Geo. III.—Betw. John Taylor, gent., *plt.*, and Thomas Hodsoll and Mary his wife *defts.*, in respect of property in Ash-next-Ridley and Fawkham. The *defts.* receive £60.

Michaelmas 10 Geo. III.—Betw. William Hodsoll, gent., *plt.*, and Barbara Hodsoll, widow, Edward Brownson and Rebecca his wife, William Stevenson and Ann his wife, and Sarah Hodsoll, spinster, *defts.*, of a moiety of the Manor of South Ash, with the appurts., and of a moiety of 4 mess., 8 barns, 8 stables, 8 gardens, 4 orchards, 370 aer. land, 10 aer. meadow, 20 aer. pasture, and 55 aer. wood, also common of pasture for all cattle, with the appurts., in Ash-next-Ridley, Kingsdown, Stansted, Wrotham, and Kemsing. The *defts.* receive £320.

Trinity 18 Geo. III.—Betw. Thomas Hodsoll *plt.*, and James Hodsoll and Ann his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 4 aer. land, 4 aer. meadow, 5 aer. pasture, and 2 aer. wood, also of common of pasture for all manner of cattle, with the appurts., in Sevenoaks and Chevening. The *defts.* receive £60.

MISCELLANEA.

Inscription on gravestone in Hadlow churchyard, communicated to me 31 May, 1876, by J. H. Hodsoll, Esq., of Loose Court.

"Here lieth the body of Reuben Hodsoll, of the parish of Wrotham, who departed this life 30 Dec^r 1791, aged 80 years;

"Also of Ann his wife, daughter of Rob^t & Ann Barr of this parish, who departed this life May 27, 1741, in the 25th year of her age, leaving one daughter, Ann."

In Wrotham churchyard are inscriptions to "Mary, wife of Reuben Hodsoll, died 29th Jan^y 1783, aged 67 years;" and to "Maxfield Hodsoll, born 11th Jan^y 1751, died 21st July 1837."

In Ightham churchyard (Feb. 1878).—A tomb with the Hodsoll coat of arms upon it, and thus much of the inscription just decipherable: "Maxfield Hodsoll, aged 49: left issue 3 sons, Maxfield, Edmund, & Urbane: M^{rs} Isabell Hodsoll, wife of Maxfield, died 1755, aged 62." Also, on one side this inscription: "Here lies the body of Edmund, second son of Maxfield Hodsoll;" and, on the other side, this: "Here also lieth the body of Urbane Hodsoll."

Copied from fly-leaf of a book (? Family Bible) in the possession (as I am informed) of Mr. Edwin Watson, principal water-bailiff of Rochester.

Ann Hodsoll, daughter of Jno. Hodsoll & Martha Hodsoll his wife, was born Dec. 29, 1780, on Sunday.

John Hodsoll, son of Jno. & Martha Hodsoll, was born June 6, 1785. He departed this life Feb. 15, 1788.

Henry Hodsoll, son of Jno. & Martha Hodsoll, was born March 30, 1787. He departed this life May 9, 1787.

Mary Hodsoll, daughter of Jno. & Martha Hodsoll, was born on Good Friday, March 21, 1788.

Elizabeth Hodsoll, daughter of Jno. & Martha Hodsoll, was born May 22, 1790, on Saturday.

John Hodsoll, son of John & Martha Hodsoll, was born June 11, 1792, on Monday.

M.H.H.N. died June 27, 1837. [I don't know what this last entry means—J.G.]

De Banco Roll. Easter Term, 19 Edw. III, membrane 107 dorso.—Kent, To wit, "Oto de Grandissono," by his Attorney, versus Roger, son of Clement de Hodesole, and Thomas brother of the said Roger, respecting fee of said Otho at Esshe next fraukham. (See Lay Subsidy Rolls, Kent N^o 123-14, A^o 12 Edw. III, membrane 21. Hundred of "Alkestane."—"Thome de Hodesole. iiij s.; Clem. de Hodesole, viij s.")

Close Roll, A^o 1 Hen. IV, part 1, membrane 15 dorso.—19 Feb., Peter Pound, citizen and coppersmith, of London, summoned to answer to John Odeshole executor of the Testament of John Chipstede, of Sele, and to William Champneys and Joan his wife, co-executrix with the aforesaid John Odeshole of the Testament aforesaid.

KENT FINES, EDWARD II.*

523. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 10—Betw. Alexander Cokyn, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Henry de Chilleham and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of a rent of 9 quarters of barley, with appurts., in Canterbury and the suburbs of said City. Henry and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Alexander; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

524. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 10—Betw. Constance atte Sole *plt.*, and John de Boxle and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 pool, and 1 rood of mead., with appurts., in Maydenestane. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Constance; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

525. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 10—Betw. Thomas, son of Jordan le ffeure, *plt.*, and Jordan le ffeure *deft.*, of 1 mess., 26 acr. land, and 8 acr. wood, with appurts., in Breynchesle. Jordan admits it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

526. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 10—Betw. Agnes, dau. of Simon le Wealdish', *plt.*, and John Deyuile and Leticia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John and Leticia admit it to be the Right of Agnes; and, for themselves and the heirs of Leticia, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

527. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 10—Betw. Matilda, dau. of Robert de Ry, *plt.*, and Robert de Ry, of Stokebery, *deft.*, of 2 mess., and 9½ acr. land, with appurts., in Stokebery. Right of Matilda, who, for the admission, grants to Robert for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Matilda and to her heirs, quit of the heirs of Robert.

528. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 10—Betw. John de Chaldane and Agatha his wife *plts.*, and John de Childemelle, senior, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 33 acr. land, 2½*d.* rent, rent of 1 bushel of barley, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Patrikkesburne. Right of Johanna; for which admission John de Childemelle and Johanna grant (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to John de Chaldane and Agatha and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after their deaths to

* Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 320.

revert to John de Childemelle and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna, quit of other heirs of John de Chaldane and Agatha.

529. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 10—Betw. Clement le Chaundeler, of Rochester, and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and John Peuerel, of Eylesford, and Auicia his wife *defts.*, of 3 shops, and 1 toft, with appurts., except 18 feet of land in length and 12 feet of land in breadth, in Rochester. John and Auicia admit it to be the Right of Clement; and, for themselves and the heirs of Auicia, grant to Clement and Isabella and to the heirs of Clement, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

530. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 10—Betw. John Belamy *plt.*, and Peter Belamy *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, and 6 acr. wood, with appurts., in Edelmesbrigg'. Peter admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100*l.* for the concession.

531. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. John de Hertlepeshelle and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Roger, Vicar of the Church of Borden', *deft.*, of 3 mess., 6 acr. land, and 1 rood of wood, with appurts., in Newenton'. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to John and Agnes and to the heirs of Agnes.

532. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. William le Reuere, of Estmallyng, *plt.*, and John Caremer, of Eylesford', and Lucia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 35 acr. land, 30 acr. wood, and 3*s.* 6*d.* rent, with appurts., in Pepingebery and Teudele. John and Lucia admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Lucia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

533. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 10—Betw. Robert le Doust *plt.*, and Richard le Bret and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 5 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. of pasture, with appurts., in Badelesmere and Molesse. Richard and Alice admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

534. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 10—Betw. William Martyn, of Iuecherche, *plt.*, and William Hamon, of Newe-cherche, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3½ acr. land, with appurts., in the Vill of Iuecherche. William H. and Agnes admit it to be the Right of William M.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

535. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. William de Dane and Johanna his wife (by Nicholas Kempe in place of Johanna) *plts.*, and John, son of Adam del Pette, and Alianora his wife, and Adam, son of John le Coliere, and Elena his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Bakehild'. The deforciantes admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora and Elena, grant to William and Johanna and to the heirs of William, and receive 100s. for the concession.

536. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 10—Betw. Edmund Cok and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and William de Clopphom *deft.*, of 1 mess., 17 acr. land, 2 acr. mead., and 3 acr. wood, with appurts., in Lenham. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Edmund and Isabella and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Edmund.

537. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. John le Breton', of Maydenestane, *plt.*, and William Sywate, of Bradested', and Michael Colyn, of Maydenestane, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 200 acr. land, 50 acr. pasture, 32 acr. wood, and 43s. rent, with appurts., in Bradestede, and Heure. William and Michael admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of William, grant to him and to his heirs. For which concession John, for himself and his heirs, grants to William an annuity of 10 *marks* for his life, with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After the death of William, John and his heirs to be quit of the payment of said annuity.

538. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. Simon atte Noke and Alice his wife (by Henry Sturreye in place of Alice) *plts.*, and Roger, Vicar of the Church of Bordenne, *deft.*, of 4 mess., 4 gardens, 76 acr. land, 4 acr. mead., 6 acr. wood, and rent of 23 quarters of barley, with appurts., in Newenton' next Sidingburn'. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to Simon and Alice and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Simon.

539. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. William de Tytynden' and Margeria his wife (by Richard de Chelsesfeld' in place of Margeria) *plts.*, and Salomon de Bokelond', of Staple, and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 14½ acr. land, with appurts., in Merton', Northbourn', and Waldwarshare. Salomon and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cecilia, grant to William and Margeria and to the heirs of William, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

540. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. John de Hertlepeshell' and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Roger, Vicar of the Church of Bordenne, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 20 acr. land, with appurts., in Hertlepe, Newenton', and Vpchirche. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to John and Agnes and to the heirs of John.

541. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. Thomas Perot *plt.*, and Thomas Schrinkling' and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 12 acr. land, 2 acr. wood, and 5s. rent, with appurts., in Estrye and Nonyngton'. Thomas S. and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Thomas P. ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

542. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 10—Betw. Ranulph Miles, of London, *plt.*, and John Heued', of Greenwich, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Greenwich ("Grenewyco"). John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Ranulph ; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 60s. for the concession.

543. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 10—Betw. John de Aldlose and Matilda his wife, and John son of Godfrey Aleyn, *plts.*, and Edmund de Passeleye *deft.*, of 7 *marks* rent, with appurts., in Bilsinton'. Right of Edmund, who, for the admission, grants to the deforciant during the lives of Matilda and John son of Godfrey, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After the deaths of Matilda and John son of Godfrey, to revert to Edmund and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Matilda and John son of Godfrey.

Endorsed :—" Godfrey Aleyn asserts his claim."

544. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 10—Betw. William Gylemyrn, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Thomas, son of Stephen Haekyn, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of William ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

545. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 10—Betw. William de Welles, of Sandwich, *plt.*, and William de Grofherst and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 12 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Wodenesbergh' and Estri. Right of William de G. ; for which admission William de G. and Johanna, for themselves and the heirs of William, grant to William de W. and to his heirs.

546. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw.

Master Edmund de Newenton' *plt.*, and John, son of Thomas Digge, of Berham, *deft.*, of 3 mess., 28 aer. [? land], 4 aer. past., 13 aer. wood, 31s. 6½*d.* rent, and rent of 5 quarters of barley, 1 quarter of oats, 2 cocks, 22 hens and 25 eggs, with appurts., in Bobbyng', Iwede, and Newenton' next M[iddel]ton'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Master Edmund for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Master Edmund.

547. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Semannus de Stone *plt.*, and John Hungekyn, of Herietsham, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 2 aer. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Boklonde. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Semannus; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

548. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Ralph de Dytton' senior and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Johanna, dau. of Ralph de Dytton', *deft.*, of two parts of the Manor of Offeham, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of Offeham. Johanna dau. of Ralph admits it to be the Right of Ralph; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to Ralph and Johanna his wife and to the heirs of Ralph, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

549. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 11—Betw. Henry With *plt.*, and John de Rale and Robergia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 140 aer. land, 12 aer. mead., 10 aer. wood, and 10s. rent, with appurts., in La Leye, Penshurst, Speltherst', and Tonebrugg'. John and Robergia admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Robergia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

550. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 11—Betw. Michael le Bakere *plt.*, and Robert le Criour and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Tanynton'. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Michael; and, for themselves and the heirs of Robert, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

551. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Robert Ylger, Pelter (? *Currier*),* of London, *plt.*, and William de Blakstan *deft.*, of 1 mess., 21 aer. land, and 2 aer. mead., with appurts., in Westgreneweche. William admits it to be the Right

* "Pelterer, or preparer of pelts or skins, see Pelter."—Glossary to *Liber Albus*.

of Robert ; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

552. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Hamo Caluel *plt.*, and Thomas de Sullebiry and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Estgrenewych'. Thomas and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Hamo ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

553. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. John le Mareschal, of Maydenstan, *plt.*, and John de Boxle, of Maydenstan, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. John de B. and Agnes admit it to be the Right of John le M. ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

554. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Johanna, who was the wife of Geoffrey de la Hewette, *plt.*, and William le Carpenter, of Codham, and Amicia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 180 acr. land, 19 acr. wood, and 13s. 4*d.* rent, with appurts., in Chelesfeld'. William and Amicia admit it to be the Right of Johanna ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Amicia, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 100*l.* for the concession.

555. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 11—Betw. Henry, son of Nicholas Aucher, and Isabella, dau. of Henry Alard' of Wynchelse (by Martin German guardian of Isabella), *plts.*, and Robert, son of John Alard', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 500 acr. land, 100 acr. mead., 100 acr. wood, and 52s. 5*d.* rent, with appurts., in Newendenn'. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Isabella and to his heirs by her ; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Henry.

556. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Richard de Mareys and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and John de Cattesfeld', chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 1 acr. mead., 3 acr. wood, and 5s. rent, with appurts., in Heriettesham. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Margaret and to his heirs by her ; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Juliana Waleys and to the heirs of her body ; but if none, then after her death to remain to the right heirs of Richard.

557. At Westminster, St. Michael in three weeks A° 11—Betw. John de Suthbere *plt.*, and Henry de Suthbere *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 160 acr. land, with appurts., in the Parish of St. Margaret atte Clyue. Henry admits it to be the Right of John ; and, for himself

and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs. For which concession John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Henry for his life an annuity of 50s., with liberty to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear. After the death of Henry, John and his heirs to be quit of the payment of said annuity.

558. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Thomas de Shoppesole and Amy his wife (by William de Langeleye in place of Amy) *plts.*, and John le Tyghelere and Elicia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. John and Elicia admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Elicia, grant to Thomas and Amy and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive 100s. for the concession.

559. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Robert de Cylegraue, of ffaueresham, *plt.*, and Richard Ine, of Stalesfeld', and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, and 3 acr. wood, with appurts., in Stalesfeld'. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Isabella for their lives, to hold of Robert and his heirs by service of four quarters of barley. After their deaths to revert to Robert and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Richard and Isabella.

560. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 11—Betw. William, son of William Elys, *plt.*, and Peter de Kyngesfeld' and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acr. land, with appurts., in Wyuelesbergh'. Peter and Matilda admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

561. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 11—Betw. John Sayer and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Henry le fforester and Sibilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 7 acr. land, with appurts., in Netlestede. Henry and Sibilla admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Henry, grant to John and Alice and to the heirs of John, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

562. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° [11]—Betw. [Margaret] [? who was the wife of de] Basinges *plt.*, and John, son of William Godefray, and Stephen de Oteryngdene *defts.*, of 3 mess., 4 carucates of land, and 60 acr. wood, with appurts., in Kenardyn-ton', Werehorne, Apeltre, Stone, Seynte Marie Cherche, Bilsinton', Rokynge, Natindou', Boctone, and Elmele. Right of John, for which admission John and Stephen grant to Margaret for life, with remainder after her death to Ralph, son of William de

Basinges, and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to Thomas his brother and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to Reginald his brother and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to Edmund his brother and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to William his brother and to the heirs of his body ; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Margaret.

563. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Semannus de Stone *plt.*, and John Bisshop' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 acr. and a moiety of 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Boklund'. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Semannus ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

564. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 11—Betw. Semannus de Stone *plt.*, and William Tronere and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Boklonde. William and Beatrix admit it to be the Right of Semannus ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Beatrix, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

565. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. Thomas Godyn, of Stalesfeld', *plt.*, and William de Bentele and Anabilla his wife *defts.*, of 12 acr. land, 15*d.* rent, the 5th part of 1 mess., and a moiety of 1 acr. of wood, with appurts., in Stalesfeld'. William and Anabilla admit it to be the Right of Thomas ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Anabilla, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

566. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 11—Betw. Adam Atteгоре and Alianora his wife *plts.*, and John Botun *deft.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. land, 6s. rent, and rent of 4 hens, with appurts., in Sidyngebourne, Middelton', and Moriston'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Adam and to his heirs.

567. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 11—Betw. Henry Pynewiggell' *plt.*, and Henry Stulloc' and Alice his wife, and William de Patiuden' and Cecilia his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Middelton'. The deforciant's admit it to be the Right of Henry P. ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice and Cecilia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

568. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. John Pycas, of Northflete, *plt.*, and Thomas le Corueyser and Mabilla his

wife *defts.*, of 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Northflete. Thomas and Mabilla admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Mabilla, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

569. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. Ralph, son of John de Cobeham, of Westerham, *plt.*, and John Charles *deft.*, of 1 mess., 43½ acr. land, 4½ acr. mead., 40s. rent, and pasturage for 8 oxen, with appurts., in Derteford', Wilmyngton', and Creyford', which Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Charles senior, holds for her life. John admits it to be the Right of Ralph; and, for himself and his heirs, grants that the aforesaid tenements and pasturage which Elizabeth holds for life of the inheritance of John, and which after her death to him and to his heirs reverts, shall after her death remain to Ralph and to his heirs. John receives 100 *marks* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of Elizabeth, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to Ralph.

570. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. Moises de Herlakyndenn' *plt.*, and William de Herlakyndenn' and Amanda his wife *defts.*, of 14 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Werhorn' and Orlaweston'. William and Amanda admit it to be the Right of Moises; and, for themselves and the heirs of Amanda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

571. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. John atte Knolle, of Aldynton', and Agnes his wife (by Richard de Chelsesfeld' in place of Agnes) *plts.*, and Stephen de la Dane *deft.*, of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, 5 acr. mead., 70 acr. past., and 5 acr. wood, with appurts., in Aldynton' next Hethe. Right of Stephen, who, for the admission, grants to John and Agnes and to the heirs of John.

572. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. Margeria, who was the wife of Richard Swyft', *plt.*, and Hugh de Cantebriigg' and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. Hugh and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Margeria; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

573. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. John Petyt and Elena his wife *plts.*, and John Jordan and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. and 3 roods of land, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Bobbyng', and Newenton' next Sydyngbourne. John Jordan and Alice admit it to be the Right of Elena; and,

for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to John Petyt and Elena and to the heirs of Elena, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

574. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 11—Betw. Gilbert le Rede and Juliana his wife *plts.*, and Michael le Vannere and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1 acr. land, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. Michael and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Gilbert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Gilbert and Juliana and to the heirs of Gilbert, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

575. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 11—Betw. Ralph Barry and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and William, son of Robert de Weldysh', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 3 gardens, 102 acr. land, 12 acr. mead., and 3 acr. wood, with appurts., in Rluendenne. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Ralph and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Ralph.

Endorsed :—"Isabeila, daughter of Henry Alard', and Johanna her sister, and Robert, son of John Alard', assert their claim etc."

576. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. William, son of Thomas de Sheluinge, and Beatrix his wife *plts.*, and Roger, son of Roger de Reyhamme, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 90 acr. land, 67 acr. marsh, 17s. rent, and rent of 2 hens and 2 quarters of barley, with appurts., in the Vill of St. Nicholas in the Isle of Thanet. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to William and Beatrix and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

577. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. Peter de Herlyngge, of London, *plts.*, and Andrew de Sechford' and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 2 tofts, 60 acr. land, and 13s. 4d. rent, with appurts., in Orpyngton', and St. Mary Creye. Andrew and Sara admit it to be the Right of Peter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Andrew, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 60*l.* for the concession.

578. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. Gilbert de Brenle *plts.*, and John le Heyward', of Osprenge, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 5½ acr. land, with appurts., in Osprenge. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Gilbert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

579. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. Robert

de Sharstede *plt.*, and Henry Legat and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Norton' next Newenham. Henry and Juliana admit it to be the right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

580. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. Thomas de Shamelesforde and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Benedictus de Shamelesforde and Ada his wife *defts.*, of 14½ acr. land, and 3½ acr. mead., with appurts., in Chartham. Benedictus and Ada admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Benedictus, grant to Thomas and Margeria and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

581. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. Richard, son of Fulk Payforer, and Juliana his wife *plts.*, and John, son of Gilbert de Holegh', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 150 acr. land, 36 acr. wood, 79s. rent, and rent of 8 hens, with appurts., in Lenham, Herietesham, Wychelinge, and Dodinton'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Juliana and to the heirs of Richard.

582. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. John de Hertlepeshell' *plt.*, and John Petit and Elena his wife *defts.*, of 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Newenton' and Bobbingg'. John P. and Elena admit it to be the Right of John de H.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Elena, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive for the remission etc. 100s.

583. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. John, son of Stephen Gerard', *plt.*, and Henry de Valoins and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, 12 acr. past., 10 acr. wood, 24s. rent, and rent of 200 eggs, 32 hens, and 1 ploughshare, with appurts., in Suthleghe, and Elmstede. Henry and Margeria admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive for the remission etc. 100 *marks*.

584. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 11—Betw. William de Boxle, of Maydenstan, *plt.*, and Bartholomew le Coupere, of Maydenstan, and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. Bartholomew and Sara admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Bartholomew, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

585. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 11—Betw. Robert de Stanygraue junior and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John

de Derby, chaplain, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 256 acr. land, 36 acr. mead., 14 acr. wood, 26s. rent, and rent of 4 cocks, 26 hens, and 180 eggs, with appurts., in Stapelherst', Bocton' Anulphi, and Magna Chert. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Johanna and to the heirs of the body of Robert; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

586. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 11—Betw. Elias, son of William Ine, of Hothfeld', *plt.*, and John de Guston', of Westwelle, and Mabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 27 acr. and 3 roods of land, and 2 acr. and 1 rood of mead., with appurts., in Hothfeld'. Right of Mabilla; for which admission John and Mabilla grant to Elias for life; with remainder after his death to Johanna de Aylesmersh' for life; with remainder after her death to Master Thomas de Esthale and to his heirs.

587. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 11—Betw. Stephen le Noble *plt.*, and John le Mounsh' senior and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 6 acr. land, with appurts., in Hoo St. Werburga. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

588. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 11—Betw. Stephen de Oxtegh' and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and John Poteuel and Elena his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Essh' next Sandwich. John and Elena admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for themselves and the heirs of Elena, grant to Stephen and Matilda and to the heirs of Stephen, and receive 4 *marks* for the concession.

589. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 11—Betw. Walter de la Sale, of Estbarblenge, *plt.*, and Robert le Sauser, of London, and Roesia his wife *defts.*, of 30 acr. land, 4½ acr. wood, 20s. rent, and a moiety of 1 mess. and 1 garden, with appurts., in Estbarblenge next Maydestan. Robert and Roesia admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Roesia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

590. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 11—Betw. John de Dene and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and John Hereward', of Delebregge, *deft.*, of 32 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., and 5 acr. wood, with appurts., in Littlebourne and Delebregge. John H. admits it to be the Right of Johanna; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John de D. and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

591. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 11—Betw.

Henry de Grofhirst' and Richard his brother *płts.*, and John de Lenham *deft.*, of the Manor of Leneshothe, with appurts., and 23s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 11 hens, with appurts., in Horsmunden', which Robert le Gegge holds for the term of three years. Right of John, who, for the admission, for himself and his heirs, grants that the aforesaid tenements which said Robert holds for three years of the inheritance of John, and which at the expiration of aforesaid term to him and to his heirs reverts, shall at the expiration of said term remain to Henry and Richard and to the heirs of Henry.

592. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 11—Betw. John le Veel and Johanna his wife, and Winant son of said John le Veel, *płts.*, and John de Triple *deft.*, of the Manor of Snodelond', with appurts. And afterwards in the Quinzaine of Easter A° 12 Edw. II (subsequent to decease of said John le Veel)—Betw. aforesaid Johanna and Winant and John de Triple, of said Manor, with appurts. John le Veel had admitted it to be the Right of John de Triple, who, for the admission, granted to John le Veel and Johanna for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to aforesaid Winant and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Winant to remain to John his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid John le Veel.

Endorsed:—"John, son of John le Veel senior, asserts his claim etc."

593. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 12—Betw. Simon Galiot *płt.*, and Henry de frithindenne and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Lyde. Henry and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cecilia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10l. for the concession.

594. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Robert de Selegraue *płt.*, and William de Kynguslonde *deft.*, of 22 acr. land, with appurts., in Trulegh'. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to William for his life by service of [?one] quarter of barley per annum at the Feast of the Nativity of the Lord. After his death to remain to John son of said William for life, to hold of Robert and his heirs by like service. And after the death of John to revert to Robert and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of William and John.

595. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Martin A° 12—Betw.

John de Lewes, clerk, *plt.*, and John de Boudon' and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. and 3½ roods of land, 7*d.* rent, and rent of 2 hens, with appurts., in Nonyngton' next Wengeham. Right of John de B.; for which admission John and Johanna grant to John de L. for life; with remainder after his death to Robert Albon for life. And after the decease of Robert to remain to John Benet, of Brightelmeston', and to his heirs.

596. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. Thomas, son of Robert Dod, of ffauersham, and Johanna his wife (by John Pryket in place of said Johanna) *plts.*, and John, son of Richard de Grauene, *deft.*, of the Manor of Grauene, with appurts. John admits it to be the Right of Thomas, and two parts renders to Thomas and Johanna in Court, to hold to them and to the heirs of Thomas. Moreover John, for himself and his heirs, grants that the third part of aforesaid Manor which Robert atte Berton' and Matilda his wife hold, as of the dowry of said Matilda, of the inheritance of John, and which after her death to him and to his heirs reverts, shall after her death remain to Thomas and Johanna and to the heirs of Thomas. John receives 100 *marks* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of Robert and Matilda, who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to Thomas and Johanna.

597. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 12—Betw. Simon Bertelot', of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Thomas de Couebrok' and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 10 acr. land, 20 acr. past., 4 acr. wood, 2*s.* 6*d.* rent, and rent of 1½ cocks and 2 hens, with appurts., in Hakyntone, and the suburbs of Canterbury. Thomas and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

598. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 12—Betw. William de Cheuenyng' and Johanna his wife (by Robert Malemayns in place of said Johanna) *plts.*, and Matilda, who was the wife of Hamo de Hirst, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 180 acr. land, 10 acr. mead., 100 acr. past., 60 acr. wood, and 20*s.* rent, with appurts., in Cheuenyng'. Right of Matilda, who, for the admission, grants to William and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

599. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 12—Betw. William de Wyke *plt.*, and Walter de Dunre and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., 2 tofts, 162 acr. and 3 roods of land, and 7 acr. and 3 roods of wood, with appurts., in Wymelyngwelde.

Walter and Margeria admit the aforesaid moiety, with appurts., to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

600. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. John Petit *plt.*, and John de Hertlepeshelle and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Newenton' next Sidyngburn'. John de H. and Agnes admit it to be the Right of John P.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive for the remission etc. 10 *marks*.

601. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. Richard Murimuth' and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Robert de Aestede and Milicent his wife *defts.*, of 8 aer. land, with appurts., in Elham. Robert and Milicent admit it to be the Right of Richard; and Robert, for himself and his heirs, grants to Richard and Alice and to the heirs of Richard. Robert and Milicent receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

602. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 12—Betw. Roger de Eggerindenn' and Johanna his daughter *plts.*, and Hamo de Remenale, Parson of the Church of Pette, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 97 aer. land, 8 aer. mead., 8 aer. wood, 3*4s.* 4*d.* rent, and rent of 2 capons, 22 hens, and 85 eggs, with appurts., in Westwell', and Hotfelde. Right of Hamo, who, for the admission, grants to Roger and Johanna and to the heirs of Johanna.

603. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. John Gerard and Lucia his wife *plts.*, and John de Pette, of Bakechilde, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 aer. land, 30 aer. pasture, 10 aer. wood, 26*s.* 8*d.* rent, and rent of 2 cocks, 30 hens, 200 eggs, and 1 ploughshare, with appurts., in Elmestede. Right of John de P., who, for the admission, grants to John G. and Lucia and to the heirs of John.

604. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. Margeria, daughter of Thomas atte Crouche, *plt.*, and Andrew le Bakere, of ffolkestan, and Loretta his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Andrew and Loretta admit it to be the Right of Margeria; and Andrew, for himself and his heirs, grants to Margeria and to her heirs. Andrew and Loretta receive for the concession 100*s.*

605. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. Henry Godybour and Alice his wife *plts.*, and John Godybour *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 8 aer. land, with appurts., in Tanyntone and Melton'. Henry and Alice admit it to be the Right of John; and, for them-

selves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

606. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. Hamo Colebraund, of Romenal, *plt.*, and John Stroutard and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 garden, 100 acr. land, 5 acr. mead., 18 acr. wood, 13*s.* 7*d.* rent, and rent of 1 cock and 5 hens, with appurts., in Shaddokesherst. John and Alianora admit it to be the Right of Hamo; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 200 *marks* for the concession.

607. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 12—Betw. Walter le Wyse, of Gillingham, *plt.*, and John, son of David de Sleyhelle, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 12 acr. land, 13 acr. pasture, 7*s.* rent, and rent of 1 cock and 7 hens, with appurts., in Vpcherche. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

608. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 12—Betw. John de Northwod' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Master Henry de Northwod' *deft.*, of the Manors of Thornham and Bengbery, with appurts. Right of Master Henry, who, for the admission, grants to John and Johanna and to the heirs of John.

609. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 12—Betw. John, son of Roger de Heggham, *plt.*, and Master Henry, son of Roger de Northwode, *deft.*, of the Manor of Swanton', with appurts. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Master Henry for life. After his death to remain to Raulina, who was the wife of Roger de Heggham, and to Johanna daughter of said Raulina, and to the heirs of Raulina.

610. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 12—Betw. Robert, son of Nicholas Alderman, and John, son of Annora de Ofne, *plts.*, and John, son of Walter de Ofne, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 42 acr. land, with appurts., in Sellyngge, and Bokton'-under-Bleen. Right of John son of Walter, who, for the admission, grants to Robert for life, with remainder after his death to John son of Annora, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of Robert.

611. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 12—Betw. Thomas de Boywyk' *plt.*, and Master Adam Murimouth' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 carucate of land, 16 acr. wood, 30*s.* rent, and rent of 50 hens, with appurts., in Elham. Thomas admits it to be the Right

of Master Adam ; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

612. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 12—Betw. John le Barbour, of Bissopesgate, *plt.*, and Robert Terry and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 5 aer. land, and 1 aer. wood, with appurts., in Chartham. Robert and Beatrix admit it to be Right of John ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Beatrix, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

613. At Westminster, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 12—Betw. Master Henry, son of Roger de Northwode, *plt.*, and Raulina, who was the wife of Roger de Heggham, *deft.*, of the Manor of Herboldoune, with appurts. Right of Raulina, who, for the admission, grants to Master Henry for life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Raulina and to her heirs, quit of the heirs of Master Henry.

614. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 12—Betw. Richard, son of Richard Judelyn, *plt.*, and William, son of Ralph de Easwole, and Clemencia his wife *defts.*, of 12 aer. land, and 7 aer. and 1 rood of pasture, with appurts., in Berefreyston'. William and Clemencia admit it to be the Right of Richard ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Clemencia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

615. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 12—Betw. Thomas de Birston' *plt.*, and Thomas de Caumull' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mill, with appurts., in Huntynghon'. Thomas de C. and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas de B. ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

616. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. Roger le Barbour, of Canterbury, and Henry son of John de Douorr', *plts.*, and Bertinus de Welmeston' *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 18 aer. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Wengham. Bertinus admits it to be the Right of Roger ; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Roger and Henry and to the heirs of Roger, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

617. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. John de Peddyng' and Constance his wife *plts.*, and Walter Daulard' and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 5 aer. and 1½ roods of land, 1 rood of wood, 20*d.* rent, rent of 2 hens, and a moiety of 1 aer. of mead., and 1 aer. of turf, and the fourth part of 1 mess., with appurts., in Esshe, and Staple next Wengeham. Walter and Margeria, for

themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to John and Constance and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John. Walter and Margeria receive for the concession 20 *marks*.

618. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. Stephen de Ypmanton' *plt.*, and John Weliver and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 7 aer. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Sellyng' next Seldwych'. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs. John and Agnes receive for the concession 10 *marks*.

619. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. Clement Hampoller *plt.*, and Nicholas Roalf' and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 2 aer. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Patrikesburn' and Bregge. Nicholas and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Clement; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

620. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. Robert fferthyng' *plt.*, and William le Gardynner and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1½ aer. land, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

621. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. Henry Nasard and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and John Denery, clerk, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, 200 aer. land, 100 aer. pasture, and 120 aer. wood, with appurts., in Bredeherst', Lydesynge, and Gillyngeham. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Isabella for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John their son and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to Ralph his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Ralph to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Henry.

622. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. William, son of Henry Beneyt, and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and William Sharp *deft.*, of 1 mess., 3 gardens, 18 aer. and 1 rood of land, 1 aer. and 1 rood of wood, and 14 aer. marsh, with appurts., in Halghesto next Sydingburn'. Right of William S., who, for the admission, grants to William, son of Henry, and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Johanna.

623. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 12—Betw. John de Lewes, clerk, *plt.*, and Philip de Wyke and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 20 aer. land, 8½*d.* rent, and the third part of 1 mess., with

appurts., in Nonynton' next Wyngelham. Right of Matilda; for which admission Philip and Matilda, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to John for his life, with remainder after his death to Robert Albon for his life; and after the death of Robert to remain to John Beneyt, of Brightelmeston', and to his heirs.

624. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 12—Betw. William, son of John de Ore, and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and William de Bothmeshelle and Peter de Pekham *defts.*, of 2 mess., 160 acr. land, 6 acr. mead., 400 acr. past., 10 acr. wood, 30s. rent, rent of 18 quarters of barley, 50 hens, and 50 eggs, and a moiety of 1 mill, with appurts., in Middelton', Menstre, Shepeye, and Newynton' next Middelton'. Right of William de B.; for which admission William de B. and Peter grant to William son of John, and to Margaret and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William son of John.

625. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Michael de Chepstede and Mabilla his wife *plts.*, and John, son of William de Sutton', and Agatha his wife *defts.*, of 36 acr. land, 1½ acr. wood, 4s. 2¼*d.* rent, and rent of 7 hens, 1 capon, 1 cock, and 70 eggs, with appurts., in Kyngesdoune next ffrenyngham. John and Agatha admit it to be the Right of Michael; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agatha, grant to Michael and Mabilla and to the heirs of Michael, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

626A. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Thomas de Banquell' *plt.*, and William de Brampton' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 21 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Dentlyngg'. William and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

626B. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. William de Ho and Juliana his wife *plts.*, and John le Litletannere, of Maydenstan, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 9 acr. land, with appurts., in Est Mallynge. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of William; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to William and Juliana and to the heirs of William; for which concession John and Alice receive 10 *marks*.

627. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Simon de Haulo and Elizabeth his wife (by Walter Beuyn in the place of Elizabeth) *plts.*, and James de Horle, Parson of the Church of Little Cherd', and John Abel, Parson of the Church of Waldwarshare, *defts.*, of the Manor of Est Lenham, with appurts.

Right of James ; for which admission he and John grant to Simon and Elizabeth and to his heirs by her ; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Simon.

628. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Andrew Swyft, Vicar of the Church of Woteringebury, *plt.*, and Henry de Leibourn' and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, of 3 mess., 3 mills, 742 acr. land, 36 acr. mead, 150 acr. past., 103 acr. wood, 127. 18s. 11¼d. rent, rent of 5 ploughs, 16 cocks, 102 hens, 800 eggs, and pasturage for 700 sheep, with appurts., in Woteringebury, Ealdinge, Mereworth', Peeham, and Chatham. Right of Andrew, who, for the admission, grants to Henry for his life with remainder after his death to Juliana daughter of said Henry and Elizabeth, for her life. And after the death of Juliana to remain to the right heirs of Henry.

629. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Simon Potyn, of Rochester, *plt.*, and John Godwyne, of Rochester, and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Rochester. John and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Simon ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

630. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Edmund de Passeley and Margaret his wife, and Edmund their son (by Durandus de Widmarpol in place of Margaret, and Robert de Hall', guardian of said Edmund son of Edmund, in his stead), *plts.*, and John, son of William Godefrey, and Stephen de Oteryngeden', *defts.*, of the Manor of Theuegate in Smeth', with appurts., and 1 mess., 1 mill, and 150 acr. land, with appurts., in Smeth', Braburn', and Aldinton'. Right of John ; for which admission John and Stephen grant the mill and two parts of the Manor and mess., with appurts., to Edmund and Margaret, and Edmund son of said Edmund, and to the heirs of Edmund (senior) by Margaret. Moreover John and Stephen grant that the land and third part of the Manor and mess., with appurts., which Amicia de Greley holds for her life in dower of the inheritance of John, and which after her death to John and Stephen and to the heirs of John reverts, shall after her death remain to Edmund de Passeley, Margaret, and Edmund son of said Edmund, and to the heirs of Edmund de Passeley (senior). If it happen that Edmund de P. die without heirs by Margaret, then after their deaths and the death of Edmund their son to remain to the right heirs of Edmund de Passeley (senior). This agreement was made in the

presence of Amicia, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to Edmund de P. and Margaret, and Edmund their son.

631. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. John de Barneule senior *plt.*, and John de Barneule junior *deft.*, of 1 mess., 38 aer. land, 6 aer. mead., and 4 aer. past., with appurts., in Wykham Brewose. Right of John de B. junior, who, for the admission, grants to John de B. senior for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to John de B. junior and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John de B. senior.

632. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Alice de Columbariis *plt.*, and Master William de Chelesfelde *deft.*, of the Manor of Peneshurst, with appurts., and the advowson of the Chapel of said Manor. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Alice for her life, with remainder after her death to Stephen her son for his life. And after the death of Stephen to remain to Thomas his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of Alice.

633. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Lucia, who was the wife of John de Metyngham, *plt.*, and John, son of William del Pre junior, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 10 aer. land, and 4s. rent, with appurts., in Vpmonyngham. John admits it to be the Right of Lucia; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to her and to her heirs. For which concession Lucia, for herself and her heirs, grants to John for his life an annuity of 60s., with liberly to distrain should the same be at any time in arrear.

634. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Richard atte Sole *plt.*, and Richard de Pullethorne and Johanna his wife, and James de Gatton' and Agnes his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. The deforciantis admit it to be the Right of Richard atte Sole; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna and Agnes, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive for the remission etc. 20 *marks*.

635. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Simon Scot, of Romenc, *plt.*, and Robert le Pere and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 4 aer. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Romenal'. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

636. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 12—Betw. Simon Potyn, of Rochester, *plt.*, and Walter Bretouu, of Rochester, and Maria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Rochester.

Walter and Maria admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Maria, grant to him and to his heirs; and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

637. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Raulina (*Raclina*) de Heggtham *plt.*, and Roger le Gnat' and felicia his wife *defts.*, of 17 acr. land, with appurts., in Mapelescomp'. Roger and felicia admit it to be the Right of Raulina; and Roger, for himself and his heirs, grants to her and to her heirs; for which concession Roger and felicia receive 20 *marks*.

638. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. Robert de Selegraue *plt.*, and John de Cornhelle, of Stalusfeld', *deft.*, of 40 acr. land, with appurts., in Stalusfeld'. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to John for his life by service of 12 quarters of barley at the Feast of the Nativity of the Lord. After his death to revert to Robert and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John.

639. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 12—Betw. John de la More *plt.*, and Henry Pauye and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 12 acr. land, with appurts., in Cyppenham. Henry and Margaret admit it to be the Right of John; and Henry, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs; for which concession Henry and Margaret receive 10*l*.

640. (Much of the bottom torn away. A note in pencil on the margin, by the Record Office officials, says: "Found amongst Kent Edw. II. A° 9 to 12." It commences without any list of Justices or date)—Betw. Walter Drew and Robert de London', Parson of the Church of Littleton' Drew, *plts.*, and William de Middelhope *deft.*, of 14 mess., 14 virgates of land, 40 acr. mead., and 6*s*. rent, with appurts., in Surinden'. William admits the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., to be Right of Walter, of which Walter and Robert have 1 mess., 4½ virgates of land, and 19 acr. mead., with appurts., of the gift of aforesaid William. And for this admission Walter and Robert grant to William for his life the said mess., 4½ virgates of land, and 19 acr. mead., with appurts., together with all services of Geoffrey Seman and his heirs. Moreover Walter and Robert, for themselves and the heirs of Walter, grant that that 1 mess., 1 virgate of land, and 2 acr. mead., with appurts., which Adam Acreman and Edith his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., 1 virgate of land, and 2 acr. of mead., with appurts., which Roger le Rede and Edith his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., 1 virgate of land, and 2 acr. mead., with appurts., which

Robert Trendeloue and Edith his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., 1 aer. mead., and a moiety of 1 virgate of land, with appurts., which Alice Colier holds for her life; also that 1 mess., 2 aer. mead., and a moiety of 1 virgate of land, with appurts., which Henry Hogges and Edith his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 aer. mead., and moiety of 1 mess. and 1 virgate of land, with appurts., which John Norreys and Alice his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., 1 virgate of land, and 2 aer. mead., with appurts., which John Bachelor and Isabella his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., 1 aer. mead., and a moiety of 1 virgate of land, with appurts., which John Waryn and Emma his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., and 1 aer. mead., with appurts., which William Handsex and Johanna his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess., 1 aer. mead., and a moiety of 1 aer. of land, with appurts., which Adam Shereue and Alice his wife, (and) John Pa[u]y and Alice his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess.,, with appurts., which Thomas Dun and Alice his wife hold for their lives; also that 1 mess.,, with appurts., which [Richard] Wayfer', and William his brother, and Katherine sister of said Richard hold for their lives; also [that] aer. mead., with appurts., which William Hasard' holds for his life, of the inheritance of aforesaid Walter [the day of the making of this agreement], and which after the decease of said Adam and Edith his wife, Roger and Edith his wife, [Robert and Edith his wife, Alice Colier], Henry and Edith his wife, John and Alice his wife, John Bachelor and Isabella, John [Waryn and Emma his wife, William Handsex and Johanna his wife, Adam S]hereue and Alice his wife, John Pauty and Alice his wife, Thomas and Alice his wife, [Richard Wayfer, and William his brother, and Katherine sister of said Richard, and William Hasard,] to the aforesaid Walter and Robert and to the heirs of Walter revert, shall—after the deaths of the said [Adam and Edith his wife, Roger and Edith] his wife, Robert and Edith his wife, Alice Colier, Henry and Edith his wife, John [and Alice his wife, John Bachelor and] Isabella, John Waryn and Emma, William and Johanna, Adam Shereue and Alice his wife, John [Pauty and Alice his wife, Thomas and Alice] his wife, Richard, and William his brother, and Katherine, and William—remain instead to aforesaid William de [Middelhope for his life], with remainder after his decease to [Thomas] [and Elizabeth] his [wife] and to the heirs of the bodies of said Thomas and Elizabeth. And if it happen that

Thomas and Elizabeth die without [heirs of their bodies, then after] their deaths to remain to the right [heirs of] At the bottom is :— in Quinzaine of Hilary. And Walter and Robert have in their stead William Peritay ; and William has in his stead William de Routon.

641. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 13—Betw. Robert, son of James de Reynham, *plt.*, and Richard le Wrenek', of Ledis, and Willelma his wife *defts.*, of 3 mess., and 6 aer. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Maydenstan. Richard and Willelma admit it to be the Right of Robert ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Willelma, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

642. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 13—Betw. Nicholas de Criel, Chivaler, *plt.*, and John le Coupere and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 12 aer. land, with appurts., in Shorham. John and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Nicholas ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

643. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 13—Betw. John, son of William Elys, of Demecherche, *plt.*, and Walter le Wred' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 7 aer. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Demecherche. Walter and Alice admit it to be the Right of John ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

644. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 13—Betw. John Petit and Elena his wife *plts.*, and John, son of Robert le Bakere, and Emma his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Newenton' next Sydyngburn'. John, son of Robert, and Emma admit it to be the Right of Elena ; and, for themselves and the heirs of Emma, grant to John Petit and Elena and to the heirs of said Elena, and receive 100s. for the concession.

645. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 13—Betw. Thomas, son of Thomas le Blake, of Gren, and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Walter Richard', of Gren, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 10 aer. land, and 80 aer. marsh, with appurts., in Gren. Right of Walter, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Johanna and to his heirs by her ; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Thomas.

646. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 13—Betw. Robert le Wynetere and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Master Walter de Stone *deft.*, of 14 aer. and 3 roods of land, 1 aer. and

1 rood of mead., 4s. 6½*d.* rent, and two parts of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenestan and Boxele, which John Makehayt and Margaret his wife hold for the life of said Margaret. Master Walter admits it to be the Right of Alice; and, for himself and his heirs, grants that the said tenements, with appurts., which John and Margaret hold for the life of said Margaret of the inheritance of Master Walter, and which after her death to him and to his heirs revert, shall remain instead to Robert and Alice and to the heirs of Alice. Master Walter receives for the concession 100 *marks*. This agreement was made in the presence of John and Margaret, who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to Robert and Alice.

Endorsed:—"William, son of Osbert Wakerild, and William and John brothers of said William son of Osbert, assert their claim."

647. At York, St. Michael in one month A° 13—Betw. William de Pesendenne and Juliana his wife (by William de Lang[ele] in place of Juliana) *plts.*, and Robert Curteys *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 60 aer. land, with appurts., in Ebbe, Stone, Wytriceheshamme, and Wyghtuecheshamme. Right of Robert, who, for the admission, grants to William and Juliana and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

648. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. Roger le Bakere, of Cheryngge, and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and William de Benynden' *deft.*, of 2 mess., 28 aer. land, and 8 aer. wood, with appurts., in Cheryngge and Stalesfelde. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Roger and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Roger.

649. At York, St. Michael in one month A° 13—Betw. Richard de Ifeld' and Sara his wife *plts.*, and John de Carleton', Parson of the Church of Notstede, *deft.*, of 180 aer. land, 12 aer. wood, and two parts of 1 mess. and of 1 mill, with appurts., in Northflete. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Richard and Sara, and to the heirs of Richard.

650. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. Thomas de Luda *plt.*, and William Passemer and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of six parts of a moiety of 1 mill, with appurts., in Derteford'. William and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

651. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. Henry de Brutone and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Thomas de Somersete,

chaplain, *deft.*, of 2 mess., 20 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., and 6 acr. wood, with appurts., in Sevenok' and Cheuenygg' (*sic*). Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Margeria and to the heirs of Henry.

652. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. Geoffrey de Say and Idonia his wife (by Peter Rys in their stead) *plts.*, and John Olyuer' and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mill and 1 acr. mead., with appurts., in Reyeresshe. John and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of Geoffrey; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Geoffrey and Idonia and to the heirs of Geoffrey; for which concession John and Cecilia receive 100s.

653. At York, St. Michael in one month A° 13—Betw. Margeria Langere *plt.*, and Richard de Pypelpenne *deft.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in St. Mary Creye. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Margeria for her life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After her death to remain, by like service, to Matilda daughter of Gilbert Langere, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after her death to revert to Richard and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Margeria and Matilda.

654. At York, Octave of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. Geoffrey de Say and Idonia his wife (by Peter Rys in their stead) *plts.*, and Philip de Pouenesshe and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mill and 1 acr. mead., with appurts., in Reyeresshe. Philip and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Geoffrey; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to Geoffrey and Idonia and to the heirs of Geoffrey, and receive 100s. for the concession.

655. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. John Hayroun and Juliana his wife (by Henry de Sturreye in place of Juliana) *plts.*, and Thomas Kyng' and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Preston' next Wengeham. Thomas and Margaret admit it to be the Right of John; and Thomas, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and Juliana and to the heirs of John; for which concession Thomas and Margaret receive 100s.

656. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 13—Betw. Thomas, son of John ffromond, of La Goldhull' of Haudlo, senior, *plt.*, and John ffromond, of Goldhull' of Haudlo, senior, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 13 acr. mead., 4s. rent, and 1 weir in the water of Knokewere, with appurts., in Haudlo. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to John for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Thomas and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of John.

657. At York, St. Michael in one month A^o 13—Betw. Thomas de Rokesle and Alice his wife, and Richard, son of John de Rokesle (by Hugh le Barber in place of said Alice and Richard), *plts.*, and Henry de Northwode *deft.*, of 1 mess., 160 aer. land, 16 aer. mead., 30 aer. wood, 108 aer. past., and 60s. rent, with appurts., in Cheryngge. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Alice and to the heirs of the body of said Thomas. And if it happen that Thomas die without heirs of his body, then after the deaths of Thomas and Alice to remain to aforesaid Richard and to his heirs.

658. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A^o 13—Betw. Peter le Bolynger, of Canterbury (by Richard de Chelesfeld' in his stead), *plt.*, and Adam Hurel, of Canterbury, and Gerarda his wife *defts.*, of the fourth part of 3 aer. of meadow 1 mill and fifth part of 1 mill, with appurts., in Hakinton', and Westgate next Canterbury. Adam and Gerarda admit the aforesaid fourth part, with appurts., to be the Right of Peter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Gerarda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

659. At York, St. Michael in one month A^o 13—Betw. John de Boudon' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Philip de Wyk' and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of the third part of the Manors of Siberdeswyld' and Eyghthorne, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor of Eyghthorne. Right of Matilda; for which admission Philip and Matilda grant to John and Johanna and to the heirs of John.

660. At York, St. Michael in one month A^o 13—[Betw. John de] Sterre, and Thomas, Robert, and Nicholas, his sons, and Nicholaa daughter of said John, *plts.*, and Thomas de ffulham and Richard de Isslep' *defts.*, of land, and 5 aer. wood, with appurts., in Plumstede and Lesens (? *Lesnes*). Thomas de F. and Richard grant to John for his life, with remainder after his death to Thomas his son and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to remain to aforesaid Robert and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Robert to remain to aforesaid Nicholas and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Nicholas to remain to aforesaid Nicholaa and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after the death of Nicholaa to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid John. Thomas de ffulham and Richard receive for the concession *marks*.

661. At York, Quinzaine of St. Martin A^o 13—Betw. John de

Hastinges and Juliana his wife (by Robert de Lalleford' in place of John, and by the same Robert as guardian of Juliana) *plts.*, and Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Lucy, and Katerina his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Newynton', with appurts. Right of Geoffrey; for which admission Geoffrey and Katerina grant (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to John and Juliana and to his heirs male by her; but if none, then after their deaths to revert to Geoffrey and Katerina and to the heirs of Geoffrey, quit of other heirs of John and Juliana.

662. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 13—Betw. Thomas, son of Robert Dod, of ffaueresham, *pllt.*, and John de Bery and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 18 acr. land, 60 acr. past., and the third part of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent, with appurts., in Sesaltre. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

663. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 13—Betw. Adam de Brokkescumbe and Cecilia his wife *plts.*, and William de Swanton', Parson of the Church of Cherring', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 150 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., 24 acr. wood, 12*s.* rent, and rent of 28 hens and 60 eggs, with appurts., in Eggerton, Bocton' Malherbe, and Cherring'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Adam and Cecilia for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John their son and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to Roger his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Roger to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Adam.

664. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. Thomas, son of John Loterych', *pllt.*, and William le L[en?]* and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 40 acr. land, with appurts., in Seynte Maryeherehe next Romenal. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40*s.* for the concession.

665. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. Durandus de Wydmerpol *pllt.*, and Stephen de la Dane and Isabella his wife (by John Priket in place of Isabella) *defts.*, of 1 mess., 85 acr. land, and 40 acr. past., with appurts., in Petham and Waltham. Right of Durandus, who, for the admission, grants to Stephen and

* Just traces of "en" (or "eu") where the file has gone through.

Isabella and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Stephen.

666. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. Stephen de la Dane and Isabella his wife (by John Preket in place of Isabella) *plts.*, and John Pope, of Petham, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 8½ acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. of wood, with appurts., in Petham. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Stephen and Isabella and to the heirs of Stephen; for which concession John and Alice receive 100s.

667. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. Alan Tor *plt.*, and Thomas Say and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 7 acr. land, with appurts., in Rokyngge. Thomas and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Alan; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

668. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. John Tanceray and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Walter de Shorne and John de Sancto Nicholao, of the Isle of Thanet, *defts.*, of the Manor of Betlessangre next Northbourn', with appurts., and the advowson of the Churches of Betlessangre and Brerefreyston'. Right of Walter; for which admission Walter and John de Sancto Nicholao grant to John Tanceray and Alice for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to John de Marny and Johanna his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John Tanceray.

669. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. Richard la Veille *plt.*, and John de Haudlo and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 40 acr. land, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. Right of Matilda; for which admission John and Matilda, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to Richard for life, by the service of one *mark* per annum. After his death to revert to John and Matilda and to the heirs of Matilda, quit of the heirs of Richard.

670. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. John de Boklond' and Johanna his wife (by Walter de Neuill' in place of Johanna) *plts.*, and Edmund Polle *deft.*, of the Manor of Boklond', with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor. Right of Edmund, who, for the admission, grants to John and Johanna and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Laurence son of said John and to his heirs.

671. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. Thomas de Dels *plt.*, and Henry de Burn' and Eglina his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 203 acr. land, 9½ acr. mead., 117 acr. past., 55 acr.

wood, 77s. 11d. rent, and rent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of barley, 21 quarters of oats, 10 pounds of cheese, 18 cocks, and 100 hens, with appurts., in Bisshoppisburn', Kyngeston', Bereham, Bregge, Patrikesburn', Welle, Littleburne, Sheldon', Dele, Monyngham, Werchorn', and Rokynge. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to Henry and Eglina and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to George de Burn' and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of George to remain to John his brother for his life, with remainder after his death to the right heirs of aforesaid Henry.

Endorsed:—"John de Bourn', Parson of the Church of Snergate, asserts his claim, etc."

672. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 14—Betw. Thomas de Delce and George de Burn' *plts.*, and Henry de Burn' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 114 acr. land, 6 acr. wood, 16s. 7½d. rent, and rent of 4 quarters and 6 bushels of barley, 2 quarters of oats, 1 cock, 23 hens, and 180 eggs, with appurts., in Dodynton', Tenham, Milstede, and Oteringgedene. Right of Henry, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas for his life, to hold of Henry and his heirs by service of 6 marks per annum. After the death of Thomas to remain (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to aforesaid George and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of George to remain (by like service) to John his brother for his life, with reversion after his death to aforesaid Henry and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of aforesaid Thomas, George, and John.

Endorsed:—"John de Bourn', Parson of the Church of Snergate, asserts his claim, etc."

673. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord A° 14—Betw. Thomas Poucyn *plt.*, and William de Wilmyntone *deft.*, of 1 mess., 25 acr. land, 3 acr. mead., 16 acr. past., 16 acr. wood, 16s. rent, and rent of 2 cocks and 10 hens, with appurts., in Chistelet. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to William for his life, by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to aforesaid Thomas and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of William.

674. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 14—Betw. Martin Erchebaud *plt.*, and Juliana, who was the wife of William de Leyburn', *deft.*, of 2 gardens, 52 acr. land, 100 acr. marsh, and 5 marks rent, with appurts., in Wykham Brewose, Vill of St. Laurence, St. John in Thanet, Vppechirche, Eylmerstone, Ouereponde, and Elham. Right of Martin, who, for the admission, grants to Juliana

for her life, with remainder after her death to John de Hastynges and Juliana his wife and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Juliana who was the wife of William de Leyburn'.

675. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 14—Betw. Richard de Wyghtricheshamme and Isabella his wife, and James son of said Richard (by Stephen Donet in place of Isabella and James) *plts.*, and Thomas de Capella *deft.*, of 2 mess., 3 tofts, 1 garden, 160 acr. land, 30 acr. wood, 120 acr. marsh, 34s. 0½*d.* rent, and rent of 12 hens, and 60 eggs, 2 pounds of pepper and 2½ pounds of cummin,* with appurts., in Wyghtricheshamme. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to Richard, Isabella, and James, and to the heirs of the body of James. And if it happen that James die without heirs of his body, then after the deaths of Richard, Isabella, and James, to remain to the right heirs of said Richard.

676. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 14—Betw. Martin Erehebaud' *plt.*, and Johanna, who was the wife of William de Leyburn', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 272½ acr. land, 20 acr. mead., and 44 acr. wood, with appurts., in Bocton' Malerbe, and Eiar-ton' (*i.e.* Ejar-ton or Egerton). Right of Martin, who, for the admission, grants to Juliana for her life, with remainder after her death to John de Hastynges and Juliana his wife and to the heirs of said John.

677. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 14—Betw. John de Musewell' and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and ffeicia Somery *deft.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, 1 acr. mead., 11 acr. wood, 17 acr. heath, and a moiety of 2 mills, with appurts., in Vlecumbe and Herietisham. Right of ffeicia, who, for the admission, grants to John and Isabella, and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of said John.

678. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. Robert Lapyn and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Peter Grubbe and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 acr. of land, with appurts., in Hakyn-ton'. Peter and Johanna his wife admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Peter, remit and quitclaim to Robert and Johanna his wife and to the heirs of Robert, and receive for the remission etc. 40s.

679. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. Thomas Goldyng' and Godeleua his wife *plts.*, and Adam, son of Walter atte Ware, and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and

* The herb and seed called "cummin."

10 aer. land, with appurts., in Reculure. Adam and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to Thomas and Godeleua and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

680. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. Henry de Babbynge *plt.*, and Richard Hauteyn and Leticia his wife *defts.*, of 4 aer. land, with appurts., in Natyndon' next Canterbury. Richard and Leticia admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Leticia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

681. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. John atte Halle, of La Newehethe, and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and John le Ken, of Newehethe, and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1 toft, with appurts., in East Mallingge. John le Ken and Beatrix admit it to be the Right of John atte Halle; and John le K., for himself and his heirs, grants to John atte H. and Margeria and to the heirs of said John; for which concession John le K. and Beatrix receive 10 *marks*.

682. At Westminster, Octave of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. Simou Potyn, of Rochester, *plt.*, and Walter Breton' and Maria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Rochester. Walter and Maria admit it to be the Right of Simon; and, for themselves and the heirs of Maria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

683. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 14—Betw. John Lucas, of Eynesford', senior, *plt.*, and John Jour and Beatrix his wife *defts.*, of 18 aer. land, with appurts., in Eynesford'. John and Beatrix admit it to be the Right of John L.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Beatrix, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

684. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 14—Betw. Geoffrey, Parson of the Church of Codeham, and William de Torryng', chaplain, *plts.*, and Geoffrey de Say and Idonia his wife (by Peter Rys in place of Idonia) *defts.*, of the Mauor of West-grenewych', with appurts. Right of Geoffrey the Parson, and William, who, for the admission, grant to Geoffrey de Say and Idonia for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Say, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Say, to remain to Roger brother of Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Say, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Roger to remain

to Ralph his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Ralph to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Geoffrey de Say.

685. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 14—Betw. Walter de Huntynghfeld' and Johanna his wife, and John their son (by Nicholas de Rysyng in place of said Johanna, and by the same Nicholas, guardian of said John, in his stead), *plts.*, and Richard le Walshe *deft.*, of the Manor of West Wykham, with appurts., and the advowson of the Church of said Manor. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants to Walter and Johanna and John and to the heirs male of the body of John; but if none, then after the deaths of Walter, Johanna, and John to remain to the right heirs of Walter.

686. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. John, son of Adam le Mareschal, of Middelton', and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Henry de Mottene *deft.*, of 3 mess., 23 acr. land, and pasturage for one horse and two cows, with appurts., in Middelton' and Bobbyng'. Henry admits it to be the Right of John, as that which he and Margeria receive in Court to hold to them and to the heirs of John. Henry receives for the admission etc. 20 *marks*.

687. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 14—Betw. Andrew de Suakston' and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Walter de ffrendesbery and Emma his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenestan. Walter and Emma admit it to be the Right of Andrew; and Walter, for himself and his heirs, grants to Andrew and Johanna and to the heirs of Andrew; for which concession Walter and Emma receive 20 *marks*.

688. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 14—Betw. Robert le ffrensh' *plt.*, and Thomas Smyth' and Dionisia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Aldynton' next Smethe. Thomas and Dionisia admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Dionisia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

689. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 14—Betw. Walter, son of William Vppehelle, of Wy, *plt.*, and John, son of Roger Heyward', of Wy, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 13 acr. land, and 2 acr. mead., with appurts., in Kenynton'. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Walter; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs; for which concession John and Alice receive 20 *marks*.

690. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 14—Betw.

Robert Allard' *plt.*, and John le Joygnour, of London, and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 1 mill, with appurts., in Westgrenewych'. John and Juliana admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

691. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 14—Betw. Nicholas le Bret', of Romenal, and Agnes his wife (by Henry de Stureye in their stead) *plts.*, and Thomas Snellyng' and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Lide. Thomas and Alice admit it to be the Right of Agnes; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to Nicholas and Agnes and to the heirs of Agnes, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

692. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. Thomas de Ispannia, of London, *plt.*, and Stephen le Beck and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 40 acr. land, and rent of 6 bushels of barley, with appurts., in Bereham and Deringgeston'. Stephen and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and Stephen, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs; for which concession Stephen and Johanna receive 40 *marks*.

693. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 14—Betw. John de Toppesfeld' *plt.*, and Robert Barun, of Suthflete, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. land, and 12*d.* rent, with appurts., in Loudesdon' and Cobham. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

694. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. Nicholas Malmeyns and Alice his wife *plts.*, and Roger Buttetourt' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 2 carucates of land, 6 acr. mead., 60 acr. wood, 10 *marks* rent, and rent of 100 hens and 500 eggs, with appurts., in ffrenyngham, Drent' (read "Darent'"), Suthflete, Stone, Holyrode, Shanecuntewelle, and ffaukeham, and of the advowson of a moiety of the Church of aforesaid Vill of ffaukeham. Right of Roger, who, for the admission, grants to Nicholas and Alice for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Thomas, son of said Nicholas, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to remain to John his brother, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Nicholas.

Endorsed:—"Sara, daughter of William de ffaukham, asserts her claim."

695. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw.

Thomas, son of Richard de Grauene, *plt.*, and Thomas, son of Robert Dod, of ffauersham, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 70 acr. land, 2s. rent, and rent of 3 quarters of barley, with appurts., in Harnhulle, Godeneston', Lodenham, and ffauersham. Thomas son of Robert grants (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Thomas son of Richard, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to revert to Thomas son of Robert, and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Thomas son of Richard. Thomas son of Robert receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

696. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. William de Bywyndle and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Nicholas de Mordon', Parson of the Church of St. Nicholas of Saundreston', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 30 acr. land, and 1 acr. mead., with appurts., in Leuesham. Right of Nicholas, who, for the admission, grants to William and Isabella and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to Thomas son of John de ffoxle, and to John son of said Thomas, and to the heirs of said John (son of Thomas).

697. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. Thomas Jordan, of Maydenestan, *plt.*, and Thomas de Husk' and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Maydenestan. Thomas de H. and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Thomas J.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

698. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. John de Cerne junior and Margaret, daughter of John de Leenham, (by William de Perret in their stead) *plts.*, and Margaret de Leenham *deft.*, of the Manor of Case, with appurts. Margaret de Leenham admits it to be the Right of John; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to John and Margaret and to the heirs of John, and receives 100*l.* for the concession.

699. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. John Parker, *plt.*, and John Strutard' and Alianora his wife *defts.*, of 5 acr. land, 20s. 5¼*l.* rent, and rent of 10 hens and 60 eggs, with appurts., in Wereborne and Orlauston'. John S. and Alianora admit it to be the Right of John P.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alianora, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

700. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. Paganus Godwyn and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Arnaldus atte Meuth' and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 10 acr. land, with appurts., in Seuenak'. Arnaldus and Johanna admit it to be the Right of

Paganus; and Arnaldus, for himself and his heirs, grants to Paganus and Agnes and to the heirs of Paganus; for which concession Arnaldus and Johanna receive 10 *marks*.

701. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. Richard Morecok', Ralph Morecok', and John Morecok', *plts.*, and William Morecok' *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 16 aer. land, with appurts., in Mereworth'. Right of Ralph; for which admission Richard, Ralph and John grant to William for his life, to hold of them and of the heirs of Ralph by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist. After his death to revert to Richard, Ralph and John and to the heirs of Ralph, quit of the heirs of William.

702. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. John Simond', of Clyue, *plt.*, and Walter de Crowlonde and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 6 aer. land, and the third part of 1 aer. of mead. and of 20 aer. marsh, with appurts., in Clyue and ffrendesbery. Walter and Agnes admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

703. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. Nicholas de Bello Loco *plt.*, and Master John de Wynchelse, Parson of the Church of Northflete, and Simon his brother *defts.*, of 1 mess., 88 aer. land, 1½ aer. mead., 2 aer. wood, 4½ aer. marsh, and 8s. rent, with appurts., in Northflete. Right of Nicholas, who, for the admission, grants to Master John and Simon for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Martin Seriant' (*Serjan'*) and Margeria his wife, and to the heirs of said Martin.

Endorsed:—"Katerina atte Nobright' and Stephen her son assert their claim."

704. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. Thomas Colpeper and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Richard de Headen' and John Colpeper *defts.*, of 2 mess., 2 mills, 405 aer. land, 20 aer. mead., 60 aer. past., 80 aer. wood, and 20s. rent, with appurts., in Peapymbery, Thonebregg', and Teudele. Right of John; for which admission Richard and John grant to Thomas and Margeria for their lives, with remainder after their deaths to Walter their son, and to the heirs male of his body; but if none, then after the death of Walter to remain to John his brother and to the heirs male of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to Richard his brother and to the heirs male of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Thomas.

705. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 14—Betw. John de Graue *plt.*, and Adam Cundy and Constance his wife *defts.*, of 8½ acr. land, with appurts., in Lytlebourne. Adam and Constance admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Constance, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

706. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 14—Betw. William de Wenderton' and Cecilia his wife *plts.*, and Walter de Kemeseye, of Wengham, *deft.*, of 40 acr. land, and the third part of 1 mess. and 3*s.* 3¼*d.* rent, and rent of 25 eggs, with appurts., in Adesham. Right of Walter, who, for the admission, grants to William and Cecilia and to his heirs male by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of William.

707. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 14—Betw. Robert Wateuyle *plt.*, and John le Mareschal, of Lesnes, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3½ acr. land, with appurts., in Lesnes. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

708. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 14—Betw. John, son of Richard Bonho, *plt.*, and William Lytekyn and Rosa his wife *defts.*, of 15 acr. land, with appurts., in Bonyngton'. William and Rosa admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Rosa, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

709. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 14—Betw. Richard Chareman *plt.*, and John Chareman and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 carueate of land, 12 acr. mead., 40 acr. past., 15 acr. wood, 26*s.* 8*d.* rent, and rent of 2 pounds of wax and 3 pounds of pepper, with appurts., in Westerham. Right of Richard, who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at Nativity of St. John Baptist) to John and Johanna and to the heirs of the body of Johanna; but if none, then after the deaths of John and Johanna to remain to John son of Adam Chareman senior, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John son of Adam to revert to aforesaid Richard and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Johanna, and John son of Adam.

710. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 14—Betw. John de Boycote, of Vleombe, and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and John le Knyght', of Vleombe, junior, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 88 acr. land, 7 acr. mead., 7 acr. wood, and a moiety of 1 mill, with appurts., in

Vleombe and Hedecron. Right of John le K., who, for the admission, grants to John de B. and Agnes and to the heirs of said John.

711. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 14—Betw. John atte Loft, of Bexle, *plt.*, and Robert Aunsel and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 6½ acr. land, with appurts., in Bexle. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

712. At Westminster, St. Michael in 3 weeks A° 14—Betw. Thomas de Enybrok' and Alianora his wife *plts.*, and William Baudethoun *deft.*, of 1 mess., 176 acr. land, 16 acr. wood, 52s. rent, and rent of 5 cocks, 57 hens, and 350 eggs, with appurts., in Swynefeld' next Douorr'. William grants to Thomas and Alianora and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Alianora. William receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

713. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 15—Betw. Master Richard de Gloucestre *plt.*, and Richard Malemeyns, of Berkyng', and Edith his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 80 acr. land, 35s. 2d. rent, and rent of 10 hens, and 100 eggs, with appurts., in Wolewych'. Right of Richard M.; for which admission he and Edith grant to Master Richard for his life, with remainder after his death to John, Parson of the Church of Herdyngton', Adam son of Katerina de Sancto Albano, and Nicholas brother of the said Adam, and to the heirs of the body of said Nicholas; but if none, then after the death of Nicholas to remain to Richard his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to John his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to Margeria daughter of John de Gloucestre, and to her heirs.

714. At York, Quinzaine of Easter A° 15—Betw. William Symund', of Clyue, and Rosa daughter of Henry Stouhard', *plts.*, and Henry Stouhard', of Hegham, and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 2 tofts, 13 acr. 3 roods and 7 parts of 1 rood of land, 4½ acr. mead., and 3½ acr. marsh, with appurts., in Hegham and Clyue. Right of Henry; for which admission Henry and Alice grant to William and Rosa and to the heirs of Rosa. And Henry, for himself and his heirs, guarantees it to William and Rosa and to the heirs of Rosa.

715. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. Martin Gerueys and Johanna his wife *plts.*, and Arnald atte

Meuthe and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of [1] mess., 92 acr. land, 8 acr. wood, 3s. rent, and rent of 2 hens, with appurts., in Seuenok'. Right of Martin; for which admission Martin and Johanna his wife grant to Arnald and Johanna his wife for their lives, by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. After their deaths to revert to Martin and Johanna his wife and to the heirs of Martin, quit of the heirs of Arnald and Johanna his wife.

716. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 15—Betw. Henry de Sancta Ositha *plt.*, and Geoffrey de Ely, chaplain, *deft.*, of 2 gardens, 77 acr. land, 5 acr. mead., 2½ acr. wood, and 4 acr. heath, with appurts., in Derteford' and Wylmynton'. Geoffrey admits it to be the Right of Henry; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 60 *marks* for the concession.

717. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 15—Betw. John Viuian *plt.*, and Richard de Est Halle and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mill, 80 acr. land, 13 acr. mead., 20 acr. wood, 10 *marks* rent, and rent of 120 hens and 400 eggs, with appurts., in Est Hall', St. Mary Creye, Orpinton', Doune, Codeham, Ocolte, Hese, ffarnebergh', Petham, and ffrenyngham. And subsequently, St. Michael in one month same year, after the death of aforesaid John Viuian.—Betw. William, Henry, Thomas, John, Hamo, and Richard, sons and heirs of the aforesaid John Viuian, and the aforesaid Richard de Est Hall' and Margaret, of the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., which are of "Gauelkynd'" tenure. Richard and Margaret had admitted it to be the Right of John; and Richard, for himself and his heirs, granted to John and to his heirs; for which concession Richard and Margaret received 100*l.*

718. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 15—Betw. John, son of Warin atte Celer, and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and Clement atte Halle, of Woldham, *deft.*, of 40s. rent, with appurts., in Speldhurst'. Clement admits it to be the Right of John; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John and Isabella and to the heirs of John, and receives 10 *marks* for the concession.

719. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. Thomas de Tonyford' and Isabella his wife *plts.*, and William de Kemesyng' *deft.*, of 179 acr. and 3 roods of land, 2 acr. and a moiety of 1 rood of mead., 1 acr. and the 4th part of 1 rood of wood, 10s. 0½*d.* rent, and rent of 16 hens, 1 cock, and the 4th part of a rent of 1 cock, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Reculure, Herne, Bisshoppeton', Chistelet', and Westbere. Right of Wil-

liam, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Isabella and to the heirs of Isabella.

720. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 15—Betw. John, son of Thomas Bedel, of Snaue, *plt.*, and John Wynter, of Snaue, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 7 acr. land, with appurts., in Snaue and Orlaston'. John W. and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John son of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

721. At Westminster, Morrow of Souls A° 15—Betw. William atte Childryn *plt.*, and Roger de Craye and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 30 acr. land, 2s. 4d. rent, and rent of 4½ quarters of barley, 1 cock, and 15 hens, with appurts., in Bokton' under the Blen, Graucene, and Harnell'. Roger and Juliana admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20l. for the concession.

722. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. Roger Sterre, of London', fishmonger, *plt.*, and Hugh, son of Robert Coteman, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Plumstede. Hugh and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Roger; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

723. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 15—Betw. Robert de Pesyndenne *plt.*, and Laurencia de Pesyndenne *deft.*, of 17 acr. land, with appurts., in Wryghtricheshamme. Laurencia admits it to be the Right of Robert; and, for herself and her heirs, grants to him and to his heirs, and receives 100s. for the concession.

724. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 15—Betw. Hamo Wymond' and Elena his wife *plts.*, and John Wymond', of Chystelet, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 8½ acr. land, with appurts., in Reculture, Herue, and Westbere. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Hamo and Elena and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Elena.

725. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 15—Betw. Robert Herberd', Parson of the Church of Bocton' Alulphi, *plt.*, and Robert de Houkyngge and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 23 acr. land, and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Bocton' Alulphi. Robert de Houkyngge and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Robert Herberd'; and Robert de Houkyngge, for himself and his heirs, grants to Robert Herberd' and to his heirs; for which concession Robert de Houkyngge and Agnes receive 20 *marks*.

CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY.

*Chronological Conspectus of the existing Architecture, attempted,
for use at the Meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society,
on the 27th July 1881,*

BY W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON,
HONORARY CANON.

PRE-NORMAN.

In the CRYPT, 7 feet from the west wall of the central limb, or Nave, are two coigns of unusually large masonry, which face each other, north and south. Each coign is bounded on the west by a vertical joint five feet in height.

The CRYPT'S WEST WALL contains some rubble work, which Mr. James Parker assigns to a very early period. This rubble was hidden by plaster and whitewash until the present month of July 1881; when they were scraped off by direction of the Dean.

EARLY NORMAN.

A.D. In the NAVE, Lanfranc's plinth remains, *in situ*,
1070 in the north and south walls. Above the
to plinth, Lanfranc's small blocks of Caen
1077. stone are seen, worked up into the walls at
a later period. Similar examples of Lan-
franc's work remain in the WESTERN
TRANSEPTS.

In the CRYPT, but not visible, are foundation piers of Lanfranc's central tower. The width

A.D.
1070-7.

of his Crypt is preserved in a fragment at the west end, narrower than Ernulf's; but it is cased with Ernulf's masonry.

In the CLOISTER'S eastern wall, a doorway near its north end; and, above that doorway, three windows of the old Dormitory (now the Library), are ascribed to Lanfranc.

1096
to
1100.

In the CRYPT, the whole of the round-arched masonry is the work of Prior Ernulf; directed by Archbishop Anselm.

1100
to
1115.

In the CHOIR AISLES, EASTERN TRANSEPTS, and Chapels of ST. ANDREW (North) and ST. ANSELM (South), the work of Priors Ernulf and Conrad remains in the outer walls.

Ruins of the INFIRMARY'S west gable, and south arcade. Ernulf's "DARK ENTRY" to the Cloisters, from the east; and the lower part of the gallery over it, between the Dormitory (now the Library) and the N.E. transept.

Remains of monastic KITCHEN, in the house of the Archdeacon of Canterbury (the Bishop of Dover).

LATE NORMAN.

Circa
1135
to
1165.

In Ernulf's CRYPT, sculpture added upon the piers* and capitals; the western doorway inserted near the N.W. MURAL PAINTINGS added, in the Chapel of St. Gabriel, and on the vault of the ambulatory east of the Lady Chapel.

In ST. ANSELM'S CHAPEL carved capitals and bases.

The TREASURY (now the Vestry of the Dean and Chapter), furnishes the earliest example, here, of diagonal ribbed vaulting.

CIRCULAR LAVATORY tower (beneath the Caroline Font, N. of the N.E. transept), with early ribbed vaulting; built by Prior Wybert.

On the TRANSEPT TOWERS (attached to the eastern transepts, on their western sides) the three upper

* Mr. Loftus Brock thinks that the carved shafts are Roman work.

- Circa* courses were added. The INFIRMARY CHAPEL
 A.D. was built.
 1135 Green COURT GATEWAY, north-west of the Green
 to COURT (the room above it was added, later).
 1165. PORCH & STAIRCASE (north of the Court Gate), lead-
 ing originally to the North Hall, or *Aula Nova*,
 but now to the King's Schoolroom.
 PENTISE GATE-HALL, now absorbed in the house of
 the Archdeacon of Canterbury.
 CEMETERY GATE, now standing at the entrance to the
 Bowling-green.

TRANSITION, from round, to pointed arches.

- 1175 CHOIR Arcades and Vaulting, as far as the east
 to end of the Eastern Transepts; and all the
 1178. upper portion of the exterior walls of the
 Choir, are the work of William of Sens
 (architect). He likewise made several
 insertions in the southern chapel of St.
 Anselm; less in the northern chapel of St.
 Andrew; and in Ernulf's Crypt he added
 four strengthening piers.
 1179 TRINITY CHAPEL (east of the Choir), and the
 to CORONA or Becket's Crown, with the crypts
 1184. beneath them in which the round abacus
 makes its first appearance, are the work of
 another architect, "William the English-
 man."

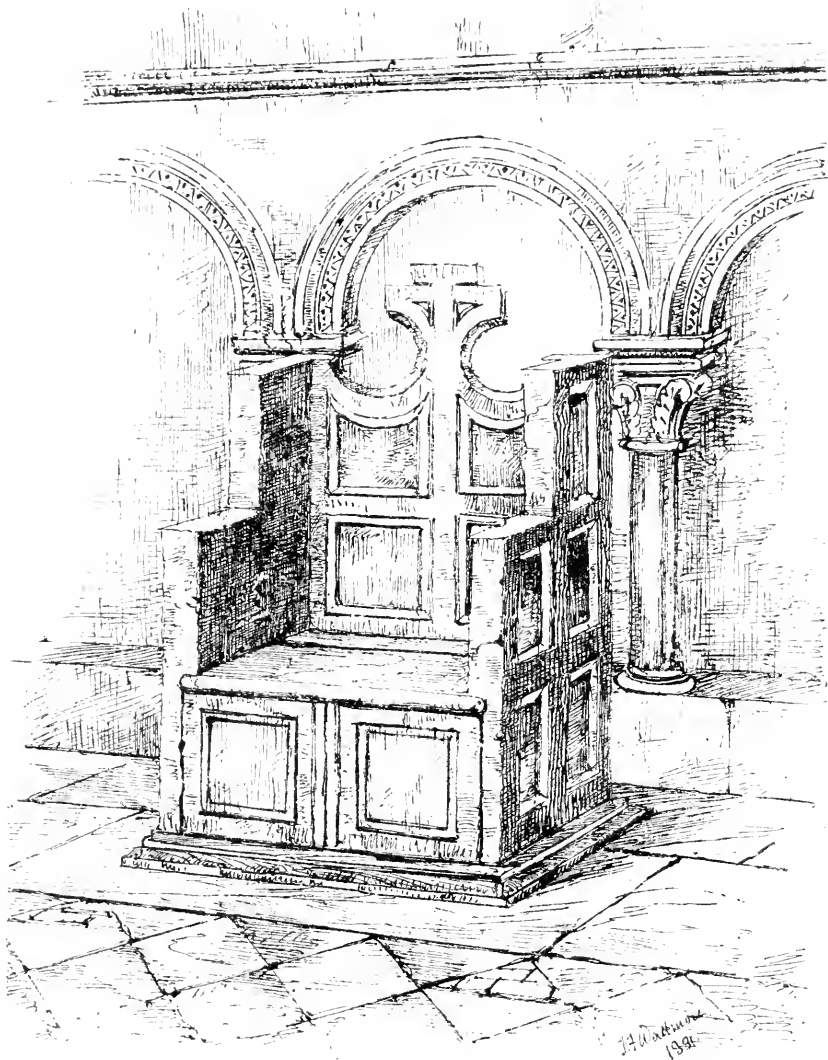
FIRST POINTED, or EARLY ENGLISH, STYLE.

- 1226 The CLOISTER's north wall (being the south wall of the
 to Refectory), with its mural arcading, its string
 1236. course of sunk panels, and its two handsome
 doorways, was built while John de Sittingbourne
 was Prior, when either Stephen Langton or
 Richard Grant was Archbishop. The triple-
 arcading over the doorway into the Martyrdom
 (S.E. of Cloisters), overlaid and spoiled by later
 vaulting shafts, is of the same date.
 STAINED GLASS, in two windows of the north aisle of
 the Choir, in Trinity Chapel at the north-east,

- A.D. 1226
to
1236. in the central window of Becket's Crown, and detached portions in the Transepts, Choir Clerestory, and great west window, are probably of this date.
1205. TOMB of *Archbishop Hubert Walter*, may be in the south wall of Choir; or it may be on the south of Trinity Chapel, generally called the Tomb of Theobald.
- Circa*
1220. The ARCHBISHOP'S CHAIR, called the Patriarchal Chair of St. Augustine, is believed to have been made in the time of Stephen Langton (probably for the great ceremony of inaugurating Becket's Shrine).
1228. TOMB of *Archbishop Langton* in St. Michael's Chapel.
- 1236
to
1238. The INFIRMARY CLOISTER'S south alley, between the Lavatory tower and the Infirmary, was probably built while Roger de la Lee was Prior. *Bibliotheca Howleiana* now stands over this alley, where the Prior's Chapel originally stood.
1254. WESTERN DOORWAY of the Prior's Chapel, now the entrance to *Bibliotheca Howleiana*, was built; probably by Roger de St. Elphege before he became Prior.

SECOND POINTED, or DECORATED, STYLE.

- 1285
to
1290. RUINS of north end of CHEKER building, spanning the eastern alley of the Infirmary Cloister.
- WALL, north-west of the Deanery garden (adjacent to the dining-room), formerly part of the great barn for hay.
1292. TOMBS, of *Archbishop Peckham*, in the north-west transept; and of the *Countess of Athol*, south-east of Ernulf's Crypt.
- 1304
and
1305. CHOIR SCREENS, north and south of the Choir, were built by Prior Henry of Eastry. His western screen is now hidden by the stalls of the Dean and Chapter.
- CHAPTER HOUSE doorway, bench-table, mural arcading, and all the walls below the level



THE ARCHBISHOP'S "PATRIARCHAL" CHAIR, IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

(DATE CIRCA A. D. 1220.)

- A.D.
1301-5. of the sills of the great windows are likewise the work of Prior Henry of Eastry.
- 1317 BREWHOUSE (now the Choir School), with its porch,
to and its Granary beside the "Forrens Gate"
1320. on the north side of the Green Court.
1327. TOMB of Archbishop *Reynolds*, in south aisle of Choir.
1333. TOMB of Archbishop *Meopham*, in aisle south-east of Choir.
1336. WINDOW in south wall of St. Anselm's Chapel, S.E. of the Choir.
1342. REFECTORY OF THE INFIRMARY, now divided into dining and drawing rooms in the house of the Archdeacon of Maidstone.
- RUINS of fine north window in the Chancel of the Infirmary Chapel (in front of the house of Canon Thomas).
1348. TOMB of Archbishop *Stratford*, in the Choir, south of the altar-steps, adjacent to carved and coloured DIAPER WORK, of this period, which adorned St. Dunstan's Shrine.
1349. TOMB of Archbishop *Bradwardine*, of which portions remain in the south wall of St. Anselm's Chapel, S.E. of the Choir.

THIRD POINTED, or PERPENDICULAR, STYLE.

- 1370 In the CRYPT, the Black Prince's Chantry (now
to the antechapel of the French Church); and
1379. the LADY CHAPEL screens and reredos.
- IN TRINITY CHAPEL, the tomb of the Black Prince.
- 1379 NAVE, doorway at north-west corner, built by
to Archbishop Sudbury, whose arms are carved
1381. upon the west corbel of its hood. Through him and Prior John Finch, the western bays of the Nave were likewise erected, probably by Chillenden before he became Prior.
1382. TOMB of Archbishop Sudbury, in the Choir, south of the Presbytery.

- A.D. 1382
to
1400.
- NAVE and WESTERN TRANSEPTS, completed by Prior Chillenden, assisted by Archbishops Courtenay and Arundel.
- STAINED GLASS in the great west window of the Nave is of this period, but fragments of earlier glass have been inserted.
- CHAPTER-HOUSE boarded roof, large windows, and upper part of walls are the work of Chillenden.
- 1395-6. TOMB of *Lady Mohun* of Dunster, erected by herself, in the Crypt, in the south screen of the Lady Chapel.
1396. TOMB of Archbishop *Courtenay*, in Trinity Chapel, eastward of the Black Prince's tomb.
- 1397
to
1412.
- The CLOISTERS, vaulting and window-like screens, with four doorways in the western alley, and two in the eastern alley (one at Ernulf's dark entry, and another at the slype), are mainly Chillenden's work; one alley of the cloister was built at the expense of a legacy left by Archbishop Courtenay, in 1396.
- The BAPTISTERY, sometimes called Bell Jesus (erected over the circular Norman Lavatory tower), together with the roof and windows of the gallery by which it is approached from the Library (originally the Dormitory) and from the north-east transept, are Chillenden's work.
- In Ernulf's CRYPT, WINDOWS with Perpendicular tracery.
- ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL (also called the Somerset, or the Warrior's Chapel), in the south-west transept; with a VAULTED CHAMBER above it, now used by the organ-blower and bell-ringer, formerly the Armoury, and at one time the Singing School.
- The INFIRMARY'S WEST DOORWAY; and, north of it, the PRIOR'S DOORWAY (with panelled jambs, and tracery in spandrels), on east side of the Infirmary Cloister.
- Western arches inserted within the Norman arch of

- A.D.
1397
to
1412. the great Court Gate (N.W. of the Green Court); also a chamber over that gate, and the Porter's Lodge beside it on the south, now forming part of the Auditor's house.
- Wooden Pentise (now in a garden) from that gate to the house of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; and, in that house, the chambers called *Paradise* and *Heaven*, over the Norman Pentise gatehall, were erected by Chillenden.
- 1425 TOMB of *Henry IV.* and *Queen Joane*, on the north side of Trinity Chapel.
1435. TOMB of *Margaret Holland*, and her husbands (the *Earl of Somerset*, ob. 1410, and the *Duke of Clarence*, ob. 1421), in St. Michael's Chapel (S.W. transept).
- 1433-5. IN TRINITY CHAPEL'S north wall, the Chantry of Henry IV., with fan vaulting.
- Circa* WESTERN SCREEN at entrance of the Choir.
1434-50?
- 1440-3. TOMB of Archbishop *Chicheley*, north of the Choir.
- 1440 "OXFORD STEEPLE," of Archbishop Chicheley to 1452. (south-west of Nave); called also (from a bell therein) "Dunstan's Steeple."
- Circa* ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, in the north-west transept, 1449 to 1468. called also "The Dean's Chapel," built by Prior Goldston I.
1454. TOMB of Archbishop *Kemp*, south of the Presbytery.
- Circa* STAINED GLASS in the great north window of west 1470-80. transept.
- 1480-5? Mural painting of the History of St. Eustace, in the north aisle of the Choir, near the E. transept.
1485. TOMB of Archbishop *Bourghier*, in the Choir, north of the Presbytery.
- Circa* The PRIOR'S GATEWAY built, contiguous to the Gloriet. 1486-9. West door inserted in the Martyrdom (N.W. transept), and a north-east door inserted in Ernulf's Crypt.

- A.D. 1495
to
1503. CENTRAL TOWER (called Angel Steeple, and Bell Harry Tower), raised to a total height of 235 feet, with Caen stone and Merstham stone. Near its summit are carved the armorial bearings of Archbishops Morton and Warham. Buttressing arches were inserted between the tower piers, in the Nave, to support the additional weight. Upon them are carved the motto (*Non nobis Domine, &c.*) and the badge (two gold stones between the letters T. G. P[rior]) of the second Prior Goldston.
- 1495 to 1500. TOMB of Archbishop *Morton*, constructed during his lifetime, on the south side of Ernulf's Crypt.
- Circa* 1495 to 1517. In the DEANERY, the entrance hall with an oriel window in it, and another in the drawing-room above it; one tower in the centre of the east front, and another at the south end, with stair turrets, were built by Prior Goldston II.
1517. CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, the principal entrance to the Precincts, erected by Prior Goldston II. A lantern, above BECKET'S CROWN, was begun about this time; but the work was abandoned after a few courses had been built.
1532. TOMB of Archbishop *Warham*, in the N. wall of N.W. transept, east of and adjacent to that of Archbishop Peckham.
1558. TOMB of *Cardinal Pole*, in Becket's Crown.
1567. MONUMENT of the first Dean, *Nicholas Wootton*, N.E. of Trinity Chapel.
1570. DEANERY gables added, and its upper portion rebuilt, by Dean Godwyn.

MONUMENTS.

1571. Odo Coligny, *Cardinal Chastillon* (Trinity Chapel, S.E.).
1592. Sir *James Hales* and his widow (Nave, N.E.).
1597. Dean *Rogers*, *Bishop of Dover* (Dean's Chapel, N.).
1609. Lady *Thornhurst* (St. Michael's Chapel, N.).
1614. *Robert Berkeley* (Nave, S.E.).

1615. Dean *Nevil* and his brother (Dean's Chapel, E.), removed from the south aisle of the Nave.
1619. Dean *Fotherby* (Dean's Chapel, S.W.), carved with skulls and human bones.
1620. Dorothy, *Lady Thornhurst* (St. Michael's Chapel, N.E.).
1625. Dean *Boys* (Dean's Chapel, S.E.), with books turning their backs to the wall and edges to the front on shelves in his study.
1627. Sir *Thomas Thornhurst* (St. Michael's Chapel, N.).
1632. Colonel *Prude* (St. Michael's Chapel, N.W.).
1636. FONT consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. It was a gift from John Warner, Bishop of Rochester (founder of Bromley College), who had been a prebendary of Christ Church. Torn down by the Puritans, its fragments were preserved by Somner, and re-erected by Bishop Warner, in 1662, upon the north side of the Nave, near the north-west door. It was removed to the Baptistery in 1787.
1662. The WOODEN DOORS in Christ Church Gateway were made in the time of Archbishop Juxon, whose arms are carved upon them.
- 1663-77. STALLS of the Dean and Chapter, at the west of the Choir, were erected in the time of Archbishop *Sheldon*, whose arms they bear.
1748. The fragment of a lantern base, on BECKET'S CROWN, was finished off as at present, at the expense of Captain Humphry Pudner, R.N., who likewise gave £400 for the improvement of the ORGAN.
- 1828-31. The ARCHBISHOP'S THRONE and the REREDOS of the Choir were built by the late Mr. George Austin.
- 1832-4. NORTH-WEST TOWER was rebuilt.
- 1865-8. The new LIBRARY and the STAIRCASE to the North-East Transept were built from designs of Mr. Harry G. Austin.
1879. New CHOIR STALLS were carved from the designs of Sir G. Gilbert Scott.

INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS
IN KENT, A.D. 1552.*

[*Stone next Dartford Inventory—continued.*]

Item on bible of the large volume & a paraphrases of Erasmus
Item ij pillowes of downe for th'altaer covered with grene silke
Item on surples

Memorandum (*endorsed*):—Dertford xxiiij Nov. vj Ed. VI—
All goods conteyned in Inventory of iij Ed. VI are in this,
and bene delyvered to the churchwardens, excepte on cope
dun sylke on other of black silk, a vestment of the same
sute, a vestment of white satten on corporax with the
clothe one towell iij alter clothes one care clothe one frunte
clothe on Rochett a crismatorie of tynne and a Bason & an
ewer of pewter declared to be stollen

STRODE—XXIIII JULY VI ED. VI.

Lyonell Newman and Richard Medcalf, churchwardens
. . . . the churche goods of Strode afforesaid beyng vewed
and surveyd of newe by the said commyssioners and also
comytted to the custodie of the said churchwardens savely
to be kepte to be forthcoming at all tymes when . . .
shalbe requyryd and wh . . . was prayسد by the said
churchwardens and John V(?)ernard and William Hylton
paryshoners of Strode afforesaid as the particulers here-
after wrytten more playnly doythe appere

Imprimis a cope of reyd velvett xij s.

Item a cope of whyte damaske xiiij s. iiiij d. [*dat' eccl'ie*]

Item a cope of blacke velvett iiiij s.

Item ij old coopes of sylke viij s.

Item a vestment of reyd velvett xiiij s. iiiij d.

Item two vestments j for the deacon and an other for the
sub-deacon of rede velvett xxvj s. viij d.

* Continued from Vol. XI, p. 416.

- Item an old vestment of whyte damaske iij s. iiij d.
 Item an old vestment of black velvett ij s. viij d.
 Item an olde vestment of blew xvj d.
 Item iij old vestments remaynyng in thands of John Ffadyane
 and Richard Archipole layte churchwardens of Strode
 afforesaide iij s.
 Item a herse cloyth of silk iiij s. [*dat' eccli'e*].
 Item vj old towells vj s. viij d. [*dat' eccli'e*]
 Item iij old alter cloythes ij s.
 Item iiij old surplies iiij s. [*dat' eccli'e*]
 Item ij corporas cases with cloythes xx d.
 Item a cloythe for the high aulter of yalow and blew sylk
 vj s. viij d. [*dat' eccli'e*]
 Item ij old latten candilsticks vj d.
 Item a chalasse of sylver and a cover weyng tenne ounce's di
 at iiij s. viij d. the ounce xlvj s. viij d.
 Item an other chalasse of sylver with a cover parcell gylte
 weyng ffourteyn ounces thre quarters at vs. the unce
 iij li. xiiij s. i d. ob.
 Item iiij belles in the Stepill
 Item a lytill sanctus Bell
 [Endorsed] Out of the particulers within wryttyn the
 said Commissioners have appoynted and delyvered
 unto the sayed churchewardens to the use and
 behoof of the said churche for thadministracon
 of the Sacraments and Commyn Prayers to be
 ministred and used in the same churche theis par-
 tieulers following
 First a cope of whyte damaske
 Item a vestment of whyt damaske
 Item a cope of reyd velvett
 Item a vestment of reyd velvytt
 Item a herse cloythe
 Item iij surplies
 Item ij chalasses
 Item ij alter cloythes
 Item a cloythe to hang before the Table of yalowe and blew
 sylke
 Item two of the best towelles

SUTTON AT HONE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

George Alen and Thomas Boreman, churchwardens

- First iij chalic's with iij patents the best with the patent
 parcell gilte by estymac'on xvj ounce's the second chalice
 with the patent parcell gilte by estymac'on viij ounce's
 the iij^{de} chalice with the patent parcell gilte by
 estymac'on vij ounce's
- Item iij bells suted in the Steple and a dollyng bell iij
 sacryng bells in the Quere and a platter of powder
- Item iij cruetts and a crismatory of led
- Item iij copes on of white damaske and red imbrothered with
 images and flowers
- Item the ij^{de} of grene silk and blewe swannes imbrothered
- Item the third cope of blacke Russells imbrothered with
 white and red Imagerye on the back
- Item vij vestments the beste of satten of Bridgs imbrothered
 with swannes and gold thred, the second on the same
 coloure embrothered with barnacles heds on the brest
 and back
- Item the third of blewe satten silke and red imbrothered
 with the name of Jesus and images of aungells the
 iiijth of blacke chamblett imbrothered with silke and
 thred and ymagerie of the same
- Item the vth of chaungeable silk verged with whit silk and
 blew
- Item the sixte vestment of braunched satten imbrothered
 with lyons of gold and thred, the vijth of gold and thred
 very old
- Item vj albes to the saide vestments of playne cloth
- Item v hangyngs for thalter the beste of cremysen velvett
 the frenge of the same white red and grene silk servyng
 the nether parte of the alter the second of white and
 grene satten the frenges of the same grene threde and
 white of wollen
- Item the thirde to hange above the coloures white and grene
 satten and frenged with grene and white wollen thred
 with thymage of the Trinitie embrothered with gold
 thred the iiijth of blewe satten of bridgs with thymags

of St. John our Ladye and St. Michell with sterres of gold with a frence of grene and whit silk and ij curteyns of red and grene silke

Item iiij old cussings ij of velvett both imbrothered with gold

Item the thirde of cloth of gold, and the iiijth of grene

Item v coprax cases, the beste of black satten imbrothered with purfell gold the second of tawney satten perled with gold the thirde of cremsen velvett the iiijth of tynsell satten with the Vernacle imbrothered with gold and silke the vth of cloth attisshue

Item iij Corpraxes of playne lynnyn cloth

Item vj alter clothes, ij of holland cloth thother iiij playne lynnyn cloth

Item iij towells of diaper, and iiij hand towells of lynnyn cloth

Item a vayne of lynnyn cloth, ij surplusses, ij rochets of lynnyn

Item a crosse cloth with a frence of blewe and yelowe changeable silk

Item a herseclothe of black cotton with a crosse of white sarcenett

Item a sepulchre cloth of red tuke

Item on Bible, and a paraphrasis of Erasmus

[Endorsed] Dartford xxij November vi Ed. VI. Mem: All goods entered in the former inventory are in this and are now delivered to the churchwardens to answer the same

“ Except ij old hangyngs of grene and red silke ij towells presented unto the said Commyssioners by the othes of the said churchwardens to be stollen and also excepte a crosse of copper and somewhat gilt iij candlestikks of latten and a candlestikke of v branches and on paire of censers of latten presented by thoes &c. to be sold by the said churchwardens with the consent of the parishoners there &c. for reparacion of the churche ”

SWANNYSCOMBE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

George Watson, curate; William White and John
Pustrell, churchwardens

First one chalice with the patente of silver weying xj ounces

Item iij bells of brasse suted in the steple

Item j corse bell of brasse

Item on paire of censers of latten

Item ij candlestikks of latten, and on crosse of copper

Item ij holywater stokks thone of latten thother of lede

Item one bible, and one paraphrasis of Erasmus

Item one cope of red satten imbrothered with grene satten

Item ij vestments, on of blacke saye crossed with red saye
thother of white ffustyan crossed with red silke with
stoles phannells and iij albes to the same

Item v old vestments of silk all worne and litle worth

Item ij surplesses of lymen cloth and iij clothes for the
sepulchre of red and yelowe saye a canapie cloth of
painted lymen

Item iiij pillowes to knele upon and ij cussings

Item ij crosse clothes thone of blewe silke and thother of dun
silke

Item iiij banner clothes and ij stremers of painted cloth

Item a cloth of dornyx to hange before thalter

Item a new paynted clothe to hange before thalter

Item iiij corpraxes and iij corprax cases

Item on old herse cloth of silke

Item a cloth for the lecturne of painted lennyn cloth

[Endorsed] Dartford xxiiij Nov. vi Ed. VI. Mem: All the
goods named in the inventory taken iii Ed. VI are also
in this, and are now delivered to the churchwardens to
answer the same

“Excepte on cope of grene satten on vestment of red
satten on p . . nted clothe ij houselyng towells iiij
dyaper alter clothes ij herse clothes iij corprax cases
presented to the saide Commysioners by thother of
George Watson curate there and of the churchwardens
to be stollen And also excepte on chalice of silver

parcell gilte with the patente cont. ix ounces iij quarters declared to be sold with the consente of the parishoners and employed upon the necessarie reparacons of the churche ”

SWYNFELD—V DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Richard Collard and John Boden, churchwardens ;
Richard Symon and Nicolas Stokes, inhabitants

First one chalice wayeng vj unces.

Item a vestment of blak velvet embrodered with gold thred with thapparell

Item a vestment of red damaske with a crosse of blak velvet with thapparell

Item a vestment of red satten a bredgs with a crosse of grene sattyn with thapparell

Item a vestment of whit lynyen cloth with a crosse of blew say with thapparell

Item a vestment chekerd with red velvet and grene and blew with a crosse of branchez of gold threde

Item a vestment of blew say crossed with sattyn a brydgs

Item a vestment of whit ffustyan crossed with red say

Item iij copez branched with gold threde the one blak velvet another white fustyan and the third of blew and yelow say

Item a holy cloth made of red and grene taffeta one surples ij rotchets iij alter clothez a bason and ewer of lattyn a holy water stope ij candelstiks of lattyn iij bells ij little bells iij fronte clothez and an old lampe

Mem : Stolen one surples

TESTON*—IX DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Edward Wotton, vicar ; Richard Coveney and James Kirwen, churchwardens. [The Commissioners were Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir George Harper, George Clerke, and Thomas Henley.]

Imprimis in the steple three belles

Item an olde silke coape

* *Land Revenue Records*, bundle 1392. file 69, No. 1.

Item a vestymente of silke
 Item twoo other vestyments and an albe
 Item a crosse cloathe
 Item twoo olde canopies
 Item one towell a vaile cloathe
 Item a crosse of coper
 Item twoo pixes of tynne
 Item a censure of latten
 Item twoo candelsticks made for alters
 Item twoo corporaces
 Item mony due to the churche by Richarde ffoster parochioner
 there iij s. ix d.
 Item John Wademan parochioner there owithe iij s. iiij d.
 Item John Pankas owithe iij s. iiij d.
 Item the late widowe of Walter Beache nowe the wiff of
 Thomas Oliff owithe vij s. vj d.
 Item there is in the saide churche a booke namede the Bible
 Item there is a boke of the newe Service
 Item one other booke namede the paraphaces
 Mem: that in the fyrste Inventory taken beinge in the
 fyvethe of Aprill in Anno tercio Regni Regis predicti
 there was a chalice of Silver weyinge eight ounces
 whiche saide Chaleys liethe in pledge for xxvj s. viij d.
 that was borowede to the paymente of very nedefull
 charges don upon the saide Churche and the steeple
 theireof as it ys knowne to the Inhabitants of the saide
 parishe

by m^c EDWARDE WOTTON Vicar
 RYCHARD COVENEY

..... *[in the Hundred of TWYFORD]—
 IX DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Christopher Lyster, minister; Thomas Jeffery, Michael
 Cowper, churchwardens

..... redde, two copes of whyte damaske with
 pyctures thereon, one vestment of whyt satten, Item

* The name of this parish is now illegible; it may be either Hunton, Yalding, East Peckham, Nettleston, Wotringbury, West Farleigh, Marden, Brenchley, or Tudeley.

one vestm , Item vestment of chekar, Item one vestment of redd saye, , Item one blewe , Item one vestment of chaungeable blew with a whyt crosse, Item one vestment with a blew crosse , Item one vestment with a blew crosse wrytten with the of Walter Sheryngton, Item one vestm with a whyte crosse, Item two tunacles of whyte starre vestment , one cope of braunches of blewe satten of brygs, sylke cope imbrothered with grene, of whyte sylke wroughte work, Item sylke, Item two sylke Item one crosse of copper gylt with a foote Robert Wells late churchwarden one vestment two tunacles of therof sold with one naymed sold by hym for tenne pounds in the handes of the said Robert accompted for. In witness whereof, &c., &c.

WAREHORNE—II DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thomas Dane, curate; William Blacke, Christofer Katerman, churchwardens; Richard Gybson, parishioner

Fyrst two chalesys of silver xxij ounces Item a cope and a vestment of clothe of golde, Item a blacke vestment of saten, Item a hole sute of sylke, Item two copes, and two vestments bade gere. Item seven awterclodes, and eyght towells. Item a crosse clothe of sylke, and another clothe of sylke, and a clothe of tewke [*i.e.* tuke], Item fower surplecys, thre pyllowes, and a lent clothe, Item a shete with a red crosse, and thre lytle courtens of whyt clothe, Item a corporas, Item two pecys of torchys, Item a shete that coverythe the fonte, Item two olde chests, Item two sheners [*i.e.* censers] of brasse, and a basen, Item two payer of organes, Item two lattyn candelstyckes, Item fower bells in the Steple, Item a saunce bell, and a hande bell, Item a water stope of brasse, Item two coverledds

WESTWELL—III DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Henry Maynwarving, vicar; John Sharpe and Robert Myllen, churchwardens; John Rygden, parishoner

- Imprimis one chalyce of silver parcel gilt six unces
 Item a crosse of coper and gylte
 Item a crosse of latyn
 Item v copes, one crymsyn velvet, one purple velvet, one of grene sylke, two olde copes of sylke
 Item v vestyments, one crymsyn velvet, one purple velvet, ij of olde sylke, another of sylke ymbroydred with swannes
 Item iiij tunacles of sylke
 Item a canape clothe of grene sylke
 Item ij crosse clothes and one stremer all iiij sylke
 Item one pylowe of sylke
 Item ij laten candylstycks called standerrs weying lx pounds
 Item one braunche of latyn of v peces
 Item lx bolles of latyn that bare the beam lyght*
 Item one holy water stop of laten
 Item a payer of Organs
 Item iiij ryngyng bells in the bell howse
 Item one bell† over the Chauncell
 Item vj aultar clothes, and v towells
 Item ij smalle handbells
 Item ij cruetts of tyn or lede
 Item y^t the pyxe was sold to John Taylor for five shelyngs the ounce for to paye Jerram Oxunbregre of Canterburye for helygge Marye Hovendens legge sold by John Sharpe and Robert Myllyn the pyxe weing ix ounces sold for xlv s. the seconde of August anno 1552

WEST WYKHAM—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

John Brigett and Robert Cawstone, churchwardens

- First one chalice of copper all gilt with a patente of silver parcell gilte waying ij ounces
 Item on other chalice with the patente of silver and parcell gilt waying x ounces

* On the rood-loft.

† The Sanctus bell.

- Item a pix of latten with a linnen cloth thereto made after a net facion
- Item a crismatory and on cruett of powder
- Item a crosse of latten with a crosse staffe half latten
- Item iij litle towells for thalter, a cope of red silke with a border with images imbrothered with silke
- Item ij candlestikks for thalter of latten whereof one broken
- Item a bible of the greatest volume, and a paraphrasis of Erasmus
- Item iiij grete bells suted in the steple, and a Saints bell of brasse
- Item on holy water stoppe of latten

[Endorsed] Dertforde xxiiij November vj Ed. VI. Memorandum: All goods in the inventory of iij Ed. VI are in this, and are now delivered to the churchwardens to answer the same

“Excepte iij corprax cases a vestment of tawney vellet a vestment of blewe silke a vestment of grene sarcenett on cruell ij old alter clothes of diaper iiij playne alter clothes a frunt clothe of grene and red satten a bridgs a frunt cloth of white silk iiij towells a cope of red silk with silk hangyng a border of blewe satten a cloth for weddings and churchings ij surplesses a litle surples for the clark presented unto the saide Commyssioners by thothos of the saide churchwardens to be stollen and also excepte one chalice with a patent of silver parcell gilte that was broken waying xj ounces di presented to be sold by the saide churchwardens with the consent of the parishoners there and employed about the necessarie reparacions of the parish church”

WILLESBOROWE—III DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Sir Clement Stapleton, vykar; Richard Hall, churchwarden; Robert Master, William Hall the elder, and John Norden, parishioners

First one challey parcell gylt weying xiiij oz. and quarter
Item one crosse of copper being gylled

Item a crosse staff of latten and a crosse clothe of grene sylke

Item one old crosse of lattyn

Item a chesebyll of baudkyn silk with a cope ij tunycles of the same and the vestyments to them belongyng

Item a cope of crymsyn velvett with spleyd Egleys of gold and silk also a chesebyll of like velvett with angells and flouers of gold and silk with a vestymment therto belongyng

Item a cope of blewe sylke with byrds of gold with a chesebyll ij tunycles and vestyments to them belongyng

Item a whyte chesybyll of silke with byrds of sylk and other fflowers, one tunycle and one vestymment theirto belongyng

Item a chesybyll of blewe damask with a vestymment theirto belongyng

Item fyve old chesybylls of bustyan and fustyan with vestymments theirto belongyng

Item thre old copys beyng old and ij old chesybbles and ij old tunycles

Item vj altar clothes ij of dyaper and fouer of pleyn clothe

Item iij long towells, one of dyaper and ij of pleyn clothe

Item ix hand towells to serve at the alter

Item fyve banner clothes of lynen being paynted

Item a vayle to serve in Lent to hang in the Quyer

Item fyve corperes with cases for them

Item ij euerletts the one red the other blewe

Item iij surplycs and ij rochetts

Item a clothe called the holy clothe

Item ij lattyn candelstykk

Item a basen and ewer of lattyn

Item iij old smalle cochen

Item fouer great bells in the Steple

Item iij small bells called Sacryng bells

Item one payer of sencers of lattyn

Item one bell being called a hand bell stollen out of the wyndowe of the churche

Mem: Sold of the Juells and ornaments in the Inventory

mencyoned by Richard Hall churchwarden of the seyde parish of Willesborowe hereafter mencyoned

Fyrst sold one challeys being doble gilt wayng xiiij ounces and di to William Hall thelder for v s. viij d. le ounce and sold to hym one paxe wayng iiij ounces di for v s. viij d. le ounce. Also sold to William Hall the yonger one altar clothe of satten of bridges for x s. whyche thyngs were sold for the reparacyone of the churche the xxvith of September the vjth yere of Kyng Edwarde ye Sixt

The reparacyon of the churche ys in Shinglyng and ledinge
 Syr Clement Stapylton vyear
 Robert Master the elder
 Jhon Norden
 by me Wyll'm Hall

WITTERSHAM—II DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

William Parmenter, curate; Robert Denney and Thomas Smyth, churchwardens; John Baker, inhabitant

First one chalice of sylver wayeng xii unc's
 Item a cope of red velvet
 Item one vestment of red velvett
 Item a hole sute of blew velvett
 Item ij vestments of white damaske, and a cope of the same
 Item ij other vestments
 Item ij other copez of grene and red bridgs satten
 Item iiij albez
 Item a canapy cloth of silke
 Item ij clothez to hang before the altar, the one of silk the other of lynen
 Item v altar clothez and vj towells
 Item a payer of old organys
 Item v gret bells and ij handbells
 Item ij candilstiks of lattyn
 Memorandum: there were stolen out of the churche there a holy water stop and a crosse of lattyn

WYLMYNGTON—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Vincent Bawle and Anthony Pulter, churchwardens

- First on chalice with the patente of silver parcell gilte waying xij ounces
- Item on crosse of copper and gilte with on crosse cloth of grene sarcenett with on picture of St. Michell painted with gold and silver foyle the ffrenge therof yelowe and red silke
- Item on other chalice of copper and gilte
- Item on vestment with thapparell and an ames wrought with silk and gold wyer, with a crosse of blacke silke powdered with swannes of silver wyer lackyng thalbe
- Item on vestment of red with a crosse of blewe both righte satten with all thapparells and an ames to the same lackyng thalbe
- Item one vestment of bawdekyn white and blewe silke with one cross of red damaske with all thapparell with albe and ames to the same
- Item one cope of cremsen velvett with a border imbrothered with apostles and prophetts of silke and venys gold
- Item one corprax case of grene silke and gold with a crosse of venys gold on the foresyde, and on the baksyde of red silke imbrothered with a girdle of blewe silke and venys gold
- Item a frunt for thighe alter of grene satten of bridgs frenged with whit red and yelowe silke and embrothered with flowers of luks gold
- Item one alter clothe of diaper in lengthe iiij yards in bredth on yard di
- Item one sepulere cloth of whit silke lyned with lynnenn cloth
- Item one towell of lynnenn wrought with blew threde in length iiij yards
- Item iiij bells suted of brasse in the Steple
- [Endorsed] Dartford xxiiij November vj Ed. VI. Memorandum:
All goods contained in the inventory of iij Ed. VI are in this, and are now delivered to the churchwardens to answer the same

“Excepte one chalice with the patente of silver parcell
 gilte waying vij ounces ij candlestykk and one paire
 of censers of latten one procession bell and a saints
 bell of brass presented to the said Commysioners by
 the othes of the churchwardens to be stollen ”

WOLDHAM*—IX NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thys is te vitary† of the parryse of Wolldam made the ix
 daye of November in the vj yere of oure souerent lorde
 kynge Edward the vj

Conrade Richardson, curate; Jhon Boweman and
 Robert Yates, churchwardens

Thys is the plate ij challesyse and them hafe we broken and
 made a coupe of y^t for the receuyng of the communion
 Item a cope of blew dammast the whiche wase stollen wit
 other implements beyng upon the tabull

Item two vestyments the one blew velvett en'broderett‡ and
 the other un'brotheryett‡ solld for xxvj s. viij d. Item
 solld a cannape clot§ of blew and red sattyn of bryggyse||
 and the too hangyns of the allter of satyn of brygegysse||
 for xvj s.

Item payde for Reparacyons of that monny for iiij lode of
 tyll and ij lode of lyme¶ xlj s. iiij d.

Item solld iiij corporysses w^t the closse** for v s. and for
 that we payde to the glassier where . . . the thefes
 brackett† in Item solld iiij vestments for xvj s. Item for
 the tyllynge‡‡ and wyttyng of the cherche and for a
 louke§§ with a key xxxvij s. x d. Item the seyde parryse
 owse||| un to the cherehwardens xxi s. ix d. Thereof we
 hafe lefe¶¶ a crosse of copper a pere of sensers of copper
 and a pyx of lattyn wallued at iij s. And a sants bell

* *Land Revenue Records*, bundle 1392, file 70, No. 1.

† The inventory.

‡ One embroidered and the other unembroidered.

§ A canopy cloth.

|| Satin of Bruges.

¶ Four loads of tiles and two loads of lime for the reparation of the church
 were paid for with that money.

** Clothes, *i.e.* cases.

†† Thieves broke in.

‡‡ For tiles on the roof, and white wash on the walls.

§§ Lock with a key.

||| The said parish owes.

¶¶ We have left.

y^t is bassellyd awaye by M^r Jhon mon beeng then person*

Item there remaynet thre bells in the stepull and of that we ow unto the cherehewardons xvij s. x d.

By me CONRADE RICHARDSON curatt†

WOLWYCHE—XVI NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Richard Billyng, curate; Robert Parker and William Clarke, churchwardens

First ij chalic's with the patents of silver parcell gylte waying viij ounce's di

Item j candlestikk of latten

Item iij bells of bell mettell suted hanging in the Steple there

Item j little Saints bell of brasse hanging in the saide steple

Item j olde cope of rede saye and j vestment of old bawdekyn

Item j paire of organes

Item one bible, and one paraphrasis of Erasmus

Item one newe booke of the newe ordre of Service

To be safelye kepte and preserved by the saide churchwardens, &c., &c.

Memorandum: One chalyce with the patente of silver parcell gilte apperteynyng to the saide churche and conteyned in the inventorye made A^o iij^{ci}o of the kynges majesties reigne that nowe is remayneth in the possession of one Robert Cokks, bere brewer, dwelling in Southwarke the weighte of the ounces wherof aperith not to the said comysioners by reason that the saide Cokks is not hited within the saide countie

Item j litle crowne of silver remayneth in the possession of Nicholas Boughton Esquyre executor unto Sir Edward Boughton knyghte

[Endorsed] Estgrenewich xvj November vj Ed. VI. Memorandum: All goods in the inventory of iij Ed. VI

* A Sanctus bell was embezzled by Master John Mon (?) when he was the parson of the parish.

† This curious example of the orthography of the period seems to be entirely in the handwriting of the parish priest Conrad Richardson. I have appended explanatory notes to several words, although probably some readers may consider them to be superfluous.—W. A. S. R.

are contained in this, and are now delivered to the churchwardens

“ Excepte one pix of silver iiij copes ij vestments with thapparell ij latten candlestikks and one albe presented to be sold with the consent of the parishoners for the reparacions of the church and excepte some other things that were stolen ”

WYE—XXVII NOVEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thomas Sotheybye, curate; George Hall, Robert Allard, churchwardens; Thomas Twysden, Thomas Serlys, Richard Martin, William Prowde, Nycholas Peers, Roger Kyngeslande, Thomas Tylman, William Clyfton, Chrystopher Deale, Symonde London [parishioners named as witnesses to the correctness of the inventory]

Fyrste two chaleses thone weying xij oncez di, and thother xij oncez di

Item two copes wherof one of clothe of golde and thother of clothe of tyssue

Item a sute of vestyments of the same

Item a cope of redde velvett with golde

Item a cope of blewe velvett with sheffes* angells and egells of golde

Item a redd cope of bawdekyn with braunches of golde

Item a cope of whyte damaske with braunches of golde

Item iiij^{or} copes of bawdkyn with the Maydenhed† and pocke‡ of golde

Item fyve copes ij of them white bawdekyn and ij grene bawdkyn

Item one cope of blewe and whyte with braunches of gold

Item an olde cope of grene bawdkyn with braunches of golde

Item a sute of vestyments of blewe damaske

Item a sute of vestyments of bawdkyn of white and redde

Item a sute of blewe bawdkyn with braunches of golde

* Wheat sheaves, heraldically called “garbs,” which appear in the armorial bearings of Archbishop Kemp, who founded the College at Wye.

† The head of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

‡ A peacock. (*See* Lincoln Inventories. App^x 203, edited by E. Peacock, in his book on *Church Furniture*.)

- Item a sute of blacke satten of brigges
 Item a vestymente of redde velvett with sheves
 Item ij vestyments of white damaske, thone of the spleyde
 Egle, thother gyllofer flowers of golde
 Item ij cople of vestures for the deacon, thone of the spleyde
 Egle, thother of bawdkyn with the lyon of golde
 Item one whyte vestymente of sylke with the lyon
 Item one vestymente of bawdkyn
 Item xj olde vestyments
 Item ij vestyments for the Lente
 Item iij albes
 Item ij corporas cases of clothe of golde with their clothes
 Item iij^{or} other corporas cases with iij clothes
 Item a canape of blewe satten of bridges
 Item a palle of blewe damaske
 Item one aulter clothe of blewe and tawney velvett
 Item an aulter clothe of grene and redde sarcenett
 Item an aulter clothe of whyte fustyan
 Item vij aulter clothes of lymen
 Item a fonte cloth with letters
 Item ij dyaper towells
 Item vj playne towells
 Item a linnen vele
 Item one coverlett
 Item iij cople of latten candelstycks
 Item one cople of luttyn candelsticks sylver fasshyon
 Item fyve greate bells, and a morowe masse bell
 The resydue of the Churche goods not comprysed in thys
 Inuentory parte therof namely the monstrance the
 pyxe the Crosse and the paxe of syluer conteynyng
 two hundred and thre unces and halff and half a
 quarter were sold by the parysshe at Whytsontyde was
 twelue monethe for v s. the unce the sum whereof aboue
 xij unces and half and di. quarter deductyd for the
 refuse and yron amowntyd to xlviij li. xs., wherof ys
 bestowed by the parysshe about the reparac'ons of the
 church as folowyth—
 Fyrst to the Glasyers for repayryng the wyndowes v li.
 Item to the Plumer v s. vj d.

- Item the carpenters xxx s.
 Item to the Smythe xij s.
 Item to the Masons and Tylers xlv s.
 Item to the laborers xxiiij s. xj d.
 Item to the Church Wardens labors and ordinary charges
 liij s. v d.
 Item for ropes and reparac'ons of the Bellys xxvij s. iiij d.
 Item for pryggys and Nayles vij s. iij d. ob.
 Item for tyle and festnes xxxiiij s. iiij d.
 Item for Wood and Caryage xxxv s. v d.
 Item for lyme and Sand xxxvj s. iiij d.
 Item for Tymbrè and Borde xx s.
 Item for lathe viij s.
 Item for Books of the church xxv s.
 Item lost by the ffall of suche money as was hereof in ower
 hands at the tyme of the Kyngs two severall proklama-
 cons viij li. Sum xxxj li. iiij s. xj d. ob.
 The resydue therof remayneth towards the ffynysing of the
 breche of the Steple
 And parte of the sayd church Goods as to say xij alter
 clothes of dyaper two playne alter clothes v playne
 towells, and a shete were gyven by the parysshe in almes
 to the poverty
 And parte therof as to say, a sute of red damaske ij cor-
 poras cases of clothe of gold with ther clothes iiij
 alter clothes of red damaske an alter cloth of tawney
 damaske and blew satten an alter clothe of tawney
 and blew satten vij alter cloths of bawdekyn iiij pyllows
 of cloth of bawdkyn one cussen of red satten a cover-
 lett and a carpett were stolen at suche tyme as the
 vestry was broken upp by theves.

APPENDIX (*September 1881*).

The foregoing Inventories of Parish Church Goods in Kent, A.D. 1552, have been collected into one volume, in the Public Record Office. This has been done since I wrote my "Introductory Notice" of them, in 1871 (*Archæologia*

Cantiana, VIII, pp. 74-99). My expression of regret (on the third page of my paper), that they had not been collected into a volume, contributed towards effecting this happy result. Several Inventories of earlier date have been bound up with them. They are still arranged in the order in which they were placed when in separate bundles; and bear the numbers, from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{49}{3}$, shewn in the following list.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 13 ^a Beckenham, and Langley
Park there, 28 Hen. VIII. | 28 St. Nicholas, Rochester |
| 13 St. Elphy, Canterbury | 29 Ightham |
| 14 St. Paul, Canterbury | 30 Snave; Brenzett; Snargate;
Fairfield |
| 15 Ashford | 31 Lympne; Sellynge; Bon-
ington |
| 16 Canterbury: viz., All Saints;
St. Mildred; St. Mar-
garet; St. Mary Bredne;
Holy Cross; Our Lady
of Northgate; Hospital of
Eastbridge, and Hospital
of St. John | 32 Dymchurch; Burmarsh |
| 17 St. Martin, Canterbury | 33 Bilsington; Ruckinge; New-
church |
| 18 Rochester Bridge Chapel | 34 Paddlesworth; Elham; Ly-
minge; Postling; Salt-
wood; Acryse |
| 19 Strood | 35 Orlestone; Warehorne |
| 20 St. Margaret, Rochester | 36 Brookland |
| 21 Kingsnorth; Mersham; Ken-
ington; Sevington; Wil-
lesboro; Hinxhill | 37 Aldington; Smeeth |
| 22 Eastwell; Boughton Aluph;
Crundale; Brook; Wye | 38 Hastingleigh; Bircholt; Bra-
bourne |
| 23 Horton; Stanford; Stowt-
ing; Elmstede | 39 Wittersham; Stone; Ebony |
| 24 Chartham; Godmersham;
Challock; Chilham | 40 Ivychurch; St. Mary's in
the Marsh; Hope; Mid-
ley |
| 25 A Parish in the Hundred of
Twyford | 41 Cheriton; Hawkinge; New-
ington; Alkham; Capel-
fern; Swyngfield; Lyden |
| 26 Bethersden; Shadoxhurst;
Hothfield; Gt. Chart | 42 Charing; Pluckley; West-
well; Little Chart; Smar-
den; Egerton |
| 27 Ashford, goods sold (of In-
ventory iii Ed. VI) dated
20 Sept. vi Ed. VI | 43 All Parishes in the Hun-
dreds of Bromley; Beck-
enham; Axton; Lesnes;
Blackheath, and Rook-
ysley (49 membranes) |

* INVENTORY MADE AT THE DISSOLUTION OF
WINGHAM COLLEGE.

- j suite of redd satten with lyons of gould the crosse of the vestmentes imbroidered with pearles with to the same but not of the same worke with albes and amitts and all that belongeth therunto
- ij Copes belonging to the same of silke the ground being red with ostrich feathers of golde and flowers of greene the orfrayes of gold with images
- j suite of vestyments of white damaske with the crosse of redd damaske braunched with goulde with all things belongyng to the same with a coope of bawdkyn clothe with cyrcles and images
- iiij white copes of damaske with flowers and lyons
- j suit of vestyments of yeallow silke with flowers of greene and beasts of gould with a coope of the same and all things belonging to the same
- j suit of vestiments with a cope to the same of silke with beadyes the crosses with the orfraryes of clothe of gould with all thinges belonging to the same
- j suite of vestiments of silke the grounde redd with braunches of blewe and flowers of gould with a coupe of the same of variable braunches and all thinges belonging to the same
- j suite of vestments of greene silke with ostriche feathers of white with all thinges longyng to the same except ij of the

* The late Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott favoured me with copies of two Inventories, one from Wingham College and the other from Losenham Abbey, which, although they are not actually lists of Parish Church Goods in A. D. 1552, are yet so similar, and so illustrative of the subject, that I insert them here. The Inventory of Wingham College is in fact an inventory of ornaments used in the Parish Church of Wingham, although they did not technically belong to it. I have compared Mr. Walcott's copy with the Inventory in the Lambeth MS., No. 1125, folio 222.

The Church of Losenham Abbey at Newenden has entirely disappeared; nor does any fragment remain of the monastic buildings. I have corrected the proof of that Inventory by the original manuscript.—W. A. Scott Robertson.

- j suite of vestments of blacke velvett with crosses of cloth of silver with all thinges belonging to the same except a cope
- j vestiment and a tunicle of white satten with poppingoyes with all thinges belonging to them
- j vestyment of redd velvett with the crosse of blewe damaske with all thinges belonging to yt
- j vestment of white damaske with a crosse of redd velvett with all thinges belonging to yt
- j cope of ould blewe velvett with starres of goulde
- j vestyment and j cope of silke greene and redde with the crosse of blewe with one albe longing to it wyth a tunycle wanting both the albe and
- j vestyment of silke with a crosse of redd damaske having the crucifix upon the back with all thinges belonging to yt
- j vestyment of white fustian with all thinges belonging to it
- j vestyment of redd with a crosse of blewe worsted used in Lente
- j ould cope of white sylke
- j vestyment of redd satten with a small crosse of golde wanting both albe and
- j ould vestyment with a crosse of goulde
- ij cushions of ould sarsenet covered with blewe damaske embroydered with gould
- j aulter clothe of silke with white braunchis and fowles
- j aulter clothe of white and redd damaske paned
- j aulter clothe painted with the image of S^t Nicholas
- ij aulter clothes of yellow silke
- j aulter clothe of white silke with a fruntlett of greene silke
- iiij aulter cloths of lynnen
- j clothe for the rector's stoole
- j cross cloth of greene sarcernet with the images of our Lady and the Trinity
- j canabye clothe of redde silke with birds of gould
- j vayle for Lent with ij Lenten aulter cloths with Jesus and a mother with Christ
- j pillow upon the high aulter
- iiij curtens at the high aulter ij of olde clothe of golde and ij of sarcenett
- ij banners for Passion Sondaye
- ij ould Lenten clothes of our Lady aulter with an image of our Lady upon j of them sowed on

- A Gospell booke covered with silver plate with the image of
 Christ and the iiij Evangelists
 ij sylver sensours with a shipp of silver
 ij chalices with a sacrament box of ivory clapsed with sylver
 a trendle handle of silver
 a silver pax gilte with the image of our Lady
 a corporas case of clothe of gold with ij fyne corporaces
 ij corporas cases of velvet with the image of the crucifixe
 with ij corporaces
 corporas cases redd velvett with W. and B. of gould with a
 corporace
 ij course corporace cases with their corporaces
 a corporace case of redd velvett with imagery and Jhesus
 written with goulden letters with ij corporaces
 j crosse of silver and guilt enamelled with Mary and John
 For this crosse there is controversie between the Colledge
 and the parishe; for the Colledge had the possession of
 the same crosse unto the feaste of Corpus Christi iiij
 yeares fully past att which tyme when the priest had
 read the Gospell in the Roodelofte after that hee was
 returning with the said crosse Master Oxenden being
 then churchwarden called the clerke into the parishe
 chancell and tooke away the sayde crosse from the
 possession of the Colledge unto the feast of S. John
 Baptist last past. Att which tyme it was delyvered
 into the handes of James Hales Seriante at the Lawe
 hee to order the matter indifferently both for the
 Colledge and also for the Parishe which as yett hath
 done nothing in the said matter
 j paire of organs with the Service bookes in the quier

INVENTORY MADE AT THE DISSOLUTION OF
 ST. MARY'S, LOSENHAM, CARMELITE FRIARY.*

[Founded by Sir Thomas Fitz Aucher, A.D. 1241; granted,
 5 & 6 P. & M., to Edmund and Henry Gilberd.]

Thys stuffe longyd to y^e howse of Whyte freers of Lossenam
 priseyd by sir John Wells parson of Newyngton & John
 Twysdon fermer ther, Harry Loys, Thos. Julyan, & John
 Hope

* Public Record Office, *Chapter House Books*, A. 7³ fol. 19 [formerly 309, fol. 19].

Item a whyte vestement syngyll vs. Item a blewe vestement vjs. viij d. Item another vestement with a cheseabull ijs. viij d. Item ij cheseabulls xij d. Item other old hangyngs & raggys viij d. Item a chales of xiiij unc. price xlix s. Item vj small cussheyngs for y^e auter viij d. Item one other cussheyng viij d. Item iij old corporasses viij d. Item v old shets ijs. viij d. Item a crosse with y^e pertenans ijs. iiij d. Item iiij candelsteks vjs. viij d. Item a lytyll bell xx d. Item ij laten basons & an ewer xij d. Item ij candelsteks & a sokett viij d. Item ij chests ijs. Item ij old nowty pannys small xij d. Item a brasse pott small xx d. Item a broken fryyenge pan iiij d. Item xiiij platters & iiij dyssheys vjs. viij d. Item a spyte viij d. Item an old breuyng pan ijs. vj d. Item y^e bell in y^e Stepull xs. Item an old coverlete xij d. Item ij old auter clothes iiij d. Item ij candelsteks yeron vj d. Item ij ladders vj d. Item y^e hangyngs of y^e Hall iiij d. Item an yearyn ij d. Item an old cope vjs. viij d. Item an old canapy stenyd & an auter clothe with a frontlet stenyd ijs. Item a halywater stop viij d. Item ij old federbedds with a bolster nowte vjs. viij d. Item certayne old clothes priceyde att xij d. Item a cupborde xij d. Item a boke of Catholycon iiij d. Item an old cheyer j d. Receyuyd for hey xvj d. Item receyuyd for a tre of tymber xvj d. Item receyuyd for y^e londe at mydsomer xs.

Thys money spent for a prest & costs xv s.

Mem. y^e pasture & orcharde letten for vj s. viij d. tyll Crystemas
 Mem. rec^d for y^e londe dewe at Myelmas next xs. & yt ys
 to be rememberyd yt y^e farmer hathe delyueryd hys
 lesse & must occupy y^e grounde tyll Crystemas wthowt
 any more payment.

Thys ys y^e holl Inventory & rekeneyng off Lossenam & all
 thys stuffe aboue wryttyn restethe in the handds of
 John Twysdeyn except a chales & suche reseysts as be
 croste before in both indentures

thys wytnes :—

Sr John Wells person ther

Henry Loys

signed Jhon Twysden

QUEEN MARY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARISH
CHURCH GOODS SEIZED BY KING EDWARD'S
COMMISSIONERS.

Among the records of Queen Mary's reign, I find some Accounts which shew how King Edward's Commissioners disposed of the parish church goods which they seized. These Accounts relate especially to parish churches in Canterbury, and to churches in the Weald of Kent; but similar accounts were demanded from other districts by the Government of Philip and Mary. They issued a Commission, on the 18th of March 1556, for inquiry into all the accounts of church goods.*

Amongst the results recorded, we find that chalices and other ornaments of Fraternities and Colleges were still in existence, and had never been brought into King Edward's Treasury. The plate and ornaments of Milkhouse Chapel, in Cranbrook, seem to have been actually intact. They were granted by Queen Mary to the Incumbent of that chapel, for use there again.

Other records of Queen Mary's reign further illustrate the exaggerated untruthfulness of allegations, of spoliation and embezzlement of parish church goods, made by Fuller, Strype, Southey, Froude, and a host of smaller writers against Protector Somerset, and the Government of King Edward VI.

A letter written to Queen Mary's Commissioners, in 1556, by the Commissioners appointed by King Edward to survey all parish church goods in the Weald of Kent, is of great interest; as it narrates their method of procedure. It will be found below, printed *in extenso*.

The sale of parish church goods, early in the reign of Edward VI, was a purely parochial movement. It was not set on foot by the State, or King's Council; it was a local proceeding, resolved upon by the parishioners, of each place, in vestry assembled. Almost universal is the

* *Vide* Patent Roll 2 and 3 Ph. and M., part 4, membrane "⁽⁴⁾₄₀", *dorso*.

endorsement that the goods were "sold by the consent of the parishioners" (*Arch. Cant.*, VIII, 129, 147, 150). The vestries also directed how the money should be applied for the good of the parish; generally it was spent upon the repair of the church.

King Edward's Government stepped in to control this parochial movement; in order that the property might not be wasted. The accounts which are printed below, shew that the major part of the church goods was thereby preserved; and that much of the money, obtained by sales of church goods, had also been kept in the hands of the churchwardens, and was accounted for by them to the Royal Commissioners, as "stocks of ready money, in the church."

King Edward died on the 6th of July 1553. The accounts, printed below, shew that the superfluous church plate, not required for the administration of Divine Service in the parish churches of Canterbury, was delivered to the Master of the King's Jewel-house, on the 1st of June 1553; that is to say, only five weeks before the King's death. The superfluous parochial church plate from the Weald of Kent was not delivered to that officer until the 16th of June 1553; less than three weeks before the death of King Edward. These two parcels of church plate contained 1331 ounces of silver, of which the greatest portion was also gilt. This mass of plate came from only two districts in one county. As a vast number of other districts, in this and other counties, delivered their parochial church plate at the same time, the mass of treasure thus accumulated must have been enormous; and a very long period would be required to enable the officials to turn it to beneficial account. They needed special warrants, before they could dispose of it in any way. Consequently, it becomes obvious that the parochial church plate seized, from Kent and many other counties, was not disposed of by the Government of King Edward VI. It fell into the hands of Queen Mary; and by her Government, undoubtedly, that parochial church plate must have been utilised.

The more costly vestments, which were made of cloth of gold and tissue, were treated as "jewels," and were not permitted to be sold in the various parishes. They were collected

from each district by Edward's Commissioners in 1553. From Canterbury fourteen such vestments were sent to Arthur Stourton, gentleman, the proper official in London, on the 26th of May 1553; and those from the Weald were sent to him, somewhat later. That these costly vestments remained in the hands of Queen Mary's officers, as late as the year 1556, we learn from the letter of the Wealden Commissioners. Writing in the third year of Queen Mary's reign, they say, "We now most heartily pray you again to help us unto them that we may deliver them to those churches where we had them; for we do understand that it is our sovereign lord and lady the king and the queen's majesties pleasures so to have it delivered."

Queen Mary's Government is probably also responsible, although to a less extent, with respect to some of the money raised by the sale of superfluous goods and ornaments of parish churches. King Edward's Commissioners, for Canterbury, received from the churchwardens and others there no less than £92 16s. 8d., which had been safely kept by them from the proceeds of ornaments sold by order of the various vestries. The Commissioners themselves sold other ornaments and vestments to the value of £65 19s. 2d. They handed back to the various churchwardens £31 10s. 0d., and they sent up to Sir Edmund Peckham, the King's Treasurer in London, £100, on the 1st of June 1553; five weeks before King Edward's death. Similarly, the Wealden Commissioners sent up, two weeks later, to the same official £27 2s. 8d., which had been delivered to them by the churchwardens as the proceeds of church goods sold by order of the vestries; and £51 4s. 5d., realized by the Commissioners themselves from similar sales of church goods.

The Canterbury Commissioners of King Edward had paid to the Treasury an even sum of £100, and they held a balance in hand. When Wyatt's rebellion arose, against Mary's marriage with Philip, the Corporation of Canterbury repaired certain breaches in their city walls; and they considered that Queen Mary ought to allow them to expend upon this good work the balance in hand, from the sale of parish church goods. The Government of Philip and Mary, how-

ever, decidedly refused to allow this; and the Canterbury Commissioners duly promised to hand over the balance, of £20 5s. 10d., to the use of King Philip and Queen Mary, on the 15th day of Easter terme, in 1557.

Thus, even the ready money, realized by the sale of parish church goods, did not all go into the coffers of King Edward's Treasurer; some of it was claimed and used by Queen Mary.

The list of sales, of Canterbury Church goods, shews that among the purchasers of the vestments were the ex-Prior of Folkestone Monastery (Thomas Barrett), the parson of St. Margaret's, the parson of St. Elphye's, and two Clerks in Holy Orders named William Cartyll and Thomas Smyth.

The small instrument then called an organ, or "a pair of organs," is mentioned in this sale list. The most valuable was sold for six shillings and eight pence; it came from St. George's Church. Three other such instruments were sold, at about five shillings each; they came from the churches of St. Margaret, St. Paul, and St. Mary Bredman. The prices, thus realized, enable us to understand what miserable little instruments were then in use.

CANTERBURY. (3 & 4 Philip & Mary.)

[LAND REVENUE RECORDS (in the Public Record Office): CHURCH GOODS—*Bundle 1392, file 75, No. 1.*]

The vewe of th'accompte of Thomas Spilman Esquyer Thomas Frenche Nicholas Fyshe and George Maye aldermen of the cite of Canterbury commissioners for the sale of the church goods there taken by William Berners Thomas Myldemay & John Wiseman esquiers the Kinge and Quene theyr maiesties commissioners for that purpose and others the xxijth of February [A.D. 1556-7] the iij^{le} and fourthe yeres of [Philip and Mary]

Money rysing of the sale of thornaments of parish churches	£65 19 2*
Stockes of redy money received out of the said parish churches	92 16 8
Total	£158 15 10

Plate received iij^c iij^{xx} xv oz. di. quart. { gylte 224 oz.
 { parcell gylte 271³/₄ oz.

* The Arabic numerals are printed for convenience; in the manuscript small Roman numerals are used throughout.

Ornaments of Clothe of Golde and Tyssue (copes vestments & tunycles) from the parish churches of

St. Mary Bredman—1 cope of white cloth of tissue.

St. Paul—1 cope of grene cloth of tissue.

Holy Cross—1 vestment of red tissue.

St. Mildred—1 cope of red tissue.

All Saints—1 cope of red tissue.

St. Margaret—1 cope of blewe tissue; 1 vestment and 2 tunacles of the same sorte.

St. Elphye—1 cope and a vestment of red tissue.

Our Lady of Northgate—One old cope of clothe of golde otherwise called Bawdekyn.

St. George—1 cope of red tissue and 1 chysable of blewe tissue.

Total xiiij } Cloth of golde, j cope.
 Tyssue xiiij parcels.

SUM OF CHARGES { Money £158 15 10.
 Plate 495 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.
 Cloth of gold & tissue 14 parcels.

Whereof: Payed by the said accomptants to thands of Sir Edmond Peekeham knight by Indenture bering date 1 June vij Edward VI—

Of Stockes of money 40 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ } £100.
 Of & for sale of ornaments 59 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ }

Allowed vnto theym for so moche plate delyvered to thands of Sir Francis Jobson knyght thenne Master and Threasurer of the King's Juells & plate by indenture 1 June vij Edward VI 488 ounces { gylt 223 oz.
 parcel gylt 265 oz.

All the ornaments of Clothe of golde and clothe of Tissue above charged delivered to Arthur Stourton gentleman 26 May vij Edward VI.—xiiij:—viz. Cloth of golde j cope; Tissue xiiij parcels.

Also allowed money redelivered viz. to the churchwardens of St. Mildred's lx s.; All Saints' lx s.; St. Elphye lxxv s. viij d.; St. Margaret iv li.; St. Paul liij s. iiij d.; St. George lx s.; St. Peter li s.; St. Andrew iv li.; Holy Cross lx s.; of Lady of Northgate xl s.; St. Mary Bredney xxx s.; in all as by several bills signed & sealed with the handes and seals of the churchwardens xxxj li. x s.

Also they bene allowed for the expenses of the Chamberlyn of the said cite & others Ryding to London for the delyvery of the seid goodes money plate & juells to the king's use vij li.

[The following paragraph (which is historically valuable) has been erased by lines drawn through it with a pen; shewing that the demand was not allowed.]

Also they demaunde allowance of & for so moche money bestowed and layed owte uppon the bylding

and fortesyng of certen places of the walles of the cite of Canterbry aforeseyd in the tyme of the Rebellyon of Wyatt by the conceit of thole cite xx *li*.

SUM OF ALLOWANCES	{	Money.....	£138 10 0
		Plate	488 ounces.
		Clothe of gold	1 cope.
		Tissue	13 parcels.

And so remaineth in the hands of the said accountants: Money £20 5s. 10d.; Plate 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces parcel gilte which is allowed for lack of weight uppon the defacyng of the plate by th'othos of th'accomptants Whiche some of xx *li*. v s. x *d*. we the seid commissioners doe knowlege and confesse by theise presents to paye to the Kinge and Quenes use the xvth of Ester terme next comyng.

In witnes whereof we have subscribed our names the daye and yere above written.

THOMAS FRENSE. NICHOLAS FYSH. GEORGE MAYE.

[LAND REVENUE RECORDS: CHURCH GOODS—*Bundle 1392, file 71, No. 1.*]

The sale of the churche goods of all the parishe churebes within the cite of Caunterbury as aperith by severall Inventories thereof taken by the Mayo^r of the cite of Caunterbury Thomas Spylman, Thomas Frenche, Nicholas Fische and George Maye, comyssioners thereunto apoynted the sixth day of May in the vijth yere of the reigne of kyng Edward the sixte.

First sold to John Fuller a sepulcre cloth of red & blak chamblett paned & a payer of Cortens of grene silk viij s.

Item sold to John Fuller one vestment of old crymsyn velvett & an old fronte of silk for an aulter vj s.

Item sold to William Batson a cope of blew damask old & a vestment of red damask xj s.

Item sold to the parson of Seynt Margaretts ij vestments of white fustyan xvj *d*.

Item sold to hym a vestment of old dornyx viij *d*.

Item sold to Sir William Cartyll clerke one vestment with deacon and subdeacon of old velvett xj s.

Item sold to Christofer Dornewell ij old vestments iij s.

Item sold to Thomas Smyth clerke Comyssary ij coopys of old white damask & a payer of Cortens of white silk vj s. viij *d*.

Item sold to John Frenche a Cope a vestment with ij Tunyeles & an old carpett xx s.

Item sold to William Watson ij old coopys of bawdkyn viij s.

Item sold to Rychard Asshenton a cope of blewe worsted v s.

Item sold to William Watson an old vestment of Dornyx xvj *d*.

Item sold to the parson of Seynt Margaretts a vestment of Say viij *d*.

Item sold to Thomas Fryth a vestment and ij Tunyeles of old velvett xij s. iij *d*.

- Item sold to Christofer Cornewell a cope of bauldkyn ij s.
 Item sold to William Dogrell ij coopys one of white & another of grene & certen corporas cases v s.
 Item sold to Sir William Cartyll clerk a vestment of whiteffustyan xij d.
 Item sold to Robert Sethyng xxijth peeces of paynted lynnene cloth with ij payer of Say Cortens v s.
 Item sold to the parson of Seynt Elphyes an old vestment of crane color.
 Item sold to Nycholas Bremar a cope a vestment & iiij tunycles of white bawldkyn ij Cros clothes & ij old fronts for aulters xxvj s. vij d.
 Item sold to Sir William Cartyll Clerk a vestment of my lord ffyneux gyfte iiij s.
 Item sold to John Bryght a vestment of Dornyx viij d.
 Item sold to William Watson an old vestment viij d.
 Item sold to William Dogrell an old white vestment viij d.
 Item sold to hym iiij old vestments v s.
 Item sold to Robert Scott ij vestments & one tunycle of sattyn of bridges vj s. iiij d.
 Item sold to the parson of Seynt Elphyes ij vestments of old sattyn of bridges iiij s.
 Item sold to William Watson a vestment of fustyan xij d.
 Item sold to Hollys of Sandwyche ij old vestments ij s.
 Item sold to John a lye a cope of blak velvet with an orpheras of Bustyan viij s.
 Item sold to William Saunder ij copes & one tunycle of velvett xliij s. iiij d.
 Item sold to Sir William Cartyll clerk ij vestments of old white damask & blak vj s. viij d.
 Item sold to Nycholas Bremar a cope a vestment & ij tunycles of crymsyn velvett a cope & a vestment of white damask & a cloth of grene & red silk l s.
 Item sold to John Byng ij coopys of red velvett & ij vestments of white damask xl s.
 Item sold to Peter Belsham a cope of white silk iiij s.
 Item sold to William Dogrell ij old coopys & vj vestments v s. iiij d.
 Item sold to William Barnes a cope xij d.
 Item sold to John Hopkyns a cope xij d.
 Item sold to William Watson iiij Cros Clothes a payer of grene silk cortens with . . . ors & one fronte with a frence of silk vj s.
 Item sold to Leonard Norgrove a vestment of my lord Fyneux gyft & ij tunycles of lynnene cloth viij s.
 Item sold to Thomas Fryth a cope of white silk ij s. viij d.
 Item sold to Thomas Cotland a vestment of my lord Fyneux gyft very old viij d.
 Item sold to Leonard Norgrove ij old vestments ij s. vj d.
 Item sold to hym a cope of White damask iiij s.
 Item sold to William Watson an old vestment vj d.
 Item sold to Thomas Bull & Thomas Roberts one cope iiij vestments & iiij tunycles & an old canapy of yelow sylk xv s.

- Item sold to George Tofts ij coopys of sylk & ij frenges for an aulter of old velvett xx s.
- Item sold to Thomas at Well an old cope xij *d*.
- Item sold to the wyf of John Hopkyn one cope of Bustyan ij s. vj *d*.
- Item sold to Christofer Evington gent a cope of white damask ij s. iiij *d*.
- Item sold to Christofer Scott ij coopys of blewe velvett & iiij vestments xl s.
- Item sold to John Frenche one vestment of red damask iiij s.
- Item sold to Rychard Asshenton a cope of blew velvett x s.
- Item sold to Thomas Barrett ij Cros clothes a payer of white silk cortens a fronte of grene sylk with letters of gold & a corporas case of Tyssew vj s. viij *d*.
- Item sold to Barnard Bonnard a cope a vestment & ij tunycles & an old canopy of Bawldkyn xij s.
- Item sold to Thomas Barrett a cope a vestment & ij tunycles of blewe damask xxvj s. viij *d*.
- Item sold to John Fuller a sute of grene sattyn of bridges a vestment of red velvett a vestment of white bawldkyn iiij other vestments of silk and velvett au fronte for an alter of red & grene say another fronte of red & grene sylk a fronte of red sattyn & blak velvett embrowdered with a beare v *li*.
- Item sold to John Frenche an old cope of blak velvett vj s. viij *d*.
- Item sold to the parson of Seynt Elphyes ij old coopys iiij s.
- Item sold to John Clerkson ij coopys one vestment & ij tunycles of silk xx s.
- Item sold to George Webbe ij payer of grene silk cortens ij canapies one of red sylk old and another of sattyn of brydges red & grene x s.
- Item sold to hym a fronte of red & grene sattyn of bridges an other fronte of red sattyn of bridges lyned with canvas & certeyne cortens of say paned vj s.
- Item sold to Rychard Asshenton two coopys very old that were left ij s.
- Item sold to John Baker a pell [pall] of silk one cros clothe ij cortens of white silk & iiij old cussheus vj s. viij *d*.
- Item sold to hym ij payer of lynnen cortens steyned xvj *d*.
- Item sold to John Hethe certeyne stooles phannells & corporas cases vj s. iiij *d*.
- Item sold to John Mott ij payer of organs one of Seynt Margaretts the other of Seynt Paules & the third of Seynt Mary Bredman xv s.
- Item sold to hym more ij greate candelstyks of lattyn with dyverse other small canstyeks weying iiij qrters of a C. & xⁱⁱ at ij q^u the li. xvij s. vij *d. ob*.
- Item sold to hym more small canstyks and crysmatories & holy water stocks weying lxⁱⁱ at ij *d*. q^u the li. xj s. iiij *d*.
- Item sold more to hym iiij bells to go before dede corses & a payer of sensours beying xxjⁱⁱ at ij *d*. q^u the li. iij s. xj *d. ob*.
- Item sold to hym certeyne peuter weying iiijⁱⁱ at iiij *d*. the li. xvj *d*.

- Item sold to hym xij^{li} of gylte copper at iiij *d.* the li. iiij *s.*
 Item sold to Christofer Cornewell of London Iron monger xxxij^{li}
 peceys viz :—of coopys vestments and tunycles of the best and
 one orpheras for a cope embrowdred with gold xxx *li.*
 Item sold to the Chamberleyn of the citie of Canterbury to the use
 of the same citie ij old coverletts v cussbens & one canapy of
 white silk with a red cros x *s.*
 Item sold to Thomas Bull a payer of organs out of Seynt Georges
 Churche vj *s.* viij *d.*
 Totalis lxxv *li.* xix *s.* ij *d.*
 Item allowed to George Tofts for his paynes and wrytyng in this
 behalf one canapy of blew silk one vestment with deacon and
 subdeacon of damask.
 Item sold to Rychard Asshenton certeyne paynted clothes corporas
 cases and old fronts for aulters for x *s.* the whiche were gevyn
 to six offyceers of the citie for their paynes & attendance upon
 the seid commyssioners.
 Item sold to William Dogrell certeyne lenten clothes paynted &
 dyverse other old stuffe for vj *s.* viij *d.* whiche were gevyn &
 distrybuted among the brothers and systers of the hospytall of
 Seynt Johns.
 Item left & delyvered by the said commyssioners in the hands of
 the churchewardens of every parish within the seid citie cer-
 teyne lymen as alter clothes & towells with dyvers other
 ornaments necessary for the furniture of the seid churches
 according to the effect of the seid commyssyon as it doth
 appere by a booke of partycelers of the severall parish churches
 within the seid citie & is subseribed with the hands of the
 churchwardens of every of the seid parishes.
 Item the resydw of the seid stuffe sold by the seid Comyssioners is
 all manner of lymen bothe albes towells & aulter clothes &
 shetes for the some of iiij *li.* x *s.* whiche was gevyn & distry-
 buted by their disceressyons amongst the poore people within
 the seid citie accordyng to th'effect of their seid commyssyon
 over & besydes certeyne albes paynted clothes & other lymen
 that was also gevyn to the poore people there.

PARISHES IN THE WEALD; LATHE OF SCRAY,
 SOUTHERN DIVISION.

*Letter, written in A.D. 1556, from King Edward's Commissioners,
 to other Commissioners appointed by Philip and Mary.*

[LAND REVENUE RECORDS: CHURCH GOODS, $\frac{6}{442}$.]

To the right worshypfull M^r Will^m Barnes M^r Tho^s Myldemaye &
 M^r John Wyseman Esquyres & to everye of them geve this

After o^r hartie comendacons unto you Where ye haue sent vnto
 us for the old Inventories of the Church goods within our lymytts
 It maye please you to be adu'tisedd that they warr' satisfied into
 the Chauncery and delyuered vnto M^r Bowes then Master of the

Rowles so that we cannot sende them unto you And if we had them we wold gladly send them unto you The order that we toke in the sale of the ornaments accordinge to our comyssion was this :— first we comaunded the Curatts Churchwardens and Sextens in every parishe within our lymitts to bringe in all suche goods and plate as was to every one of their churches wherewith part of the best we did delyver unto them agayne for the furnytüre of every of their churches which churches we thynke were as well furnyshed as any churches in all Kent for that we warr very lothe to take eny thinge from them. And afore we did receyve the comyssion or wold medle in it we withe other werr rebuked as it hath apperid unto you by the counsellis lettre which we sent you last The residue of the ornaments of every of the sayd churches Except such copes and vestments as warr gold silver or cloth of tyssue we sold in grose to dyverse persons moost comenly to the parishoners of the parishes where the ornaments came from according to the somes in a booke which we send you herewithe with our hands subscribed to the same all which money we delyvered to Sir Edmonde Peckham knight as it apperethe by his quyttance All the copes and vestments which warr cloth of gold sylver or tyssue that came into our hands we did delyver them to M^r Sturton as it apperethe by his quittance made unto us which as we have desired you in tymes past so do we nowe moost hertely praye you agayne to helpe us unto them that we maye delyver them to thoes churches where we had them for we doo understande that it is our soveraigne lord and lady the kinge and the quenes maiesties pleasures so to have it delyuerid Also we have sent unto you herewith a perticuler declaracion & accounte of all such plate as we receyved of every parishe and the wayght thereof which is contayned in our foresayd boke that our hands is unto which we delyvered to Sir Francis Jobson at that tyme beinge Master of the Juell house as it apperithe by his quittance, which if you doo examyne the quyttance and our boke together it will appere we delyvered all the plate in unto hym that we receyved. The parishioners perceyvinge that the churche goods shuld be taken from them did sell part of their plate and ornaments of their churches awaye afore we sate in comyssion and did bestowe the money thereof upon reparacons of the churches Such money of the same as was not bestowed we did receyve of them unto the kyngs maiesties use and have made accompt thereof accordingly as it apperith by our sayd booke that we have sent you herewith, beseechinge you to except this our true certificat and accompt in good parte assuringe you that we have delyvered all the plate vestments and copes of cloth of gold sylver or tissue and money that we receyved according to our declaracion. And this the blessed trynitie preserve you to his pleasure. At Hempsted the xxvijth day of Maye by your assuryd lovyng friends

JOH'ES GULDEFORD
THOMAS ROBERTS

T. COLEPEPYR

[LAND REVENUE RECORDS: CHURCH GOODS. *Bundle 1392, file 73, No. 1.*]

THE CERTIFICAT AND ACCOUNTE of Sr John Guldeford knight Thomas Collepeper and Thomas Roberts Esqyres made vnto William Barnes Thomas Myldmaye and John Wyesman esqyers comysioners to receyve the same accounts the day of in the seconde and thirde yeres of the raignes of o^r Soueraigne lord and lady Phillipp and Marye by the grace of god kinge and quene of Ingland France Naples Jerusalem and Irelande defendars of the fayth prynces of Spayne and Ciell Archdukes of Austrye Dukes of Myllayne Burgunde and Brabant Countes of Haspurg flanders and Tirroll of suche plate money and ornaments that were sold by vertue of comysion w^{ch} was the goods and plate of theis parishes hereafter followinge over and besydes such plate and ornaments as were delyvered agayne by them to the furneyture of every of the same churches as hereafter followithe

	For Ornaments Sold.			Money that was in Stock in the Church.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gowtherst	3	0	0	10	11	2
Byddenden	5	0	0			
Benynden	1	10	0	2	8	6
Rolvynnden	2	0	0			
Saundherst	6	16	9			
Hawkeherst	6	13	4			
Stapleherst	3	12	8			
Apuldore		19	4			
Woodchurch	1	10	0			
Kenerton		3	8			
Marden	2	2	4			
Newynnden	1	3	0			
Fretynnden	3	7	2	14	3	0
Highalden	1	5	2			
Cranebroke	12	0	0			
Summa totalis	£78	7	1			

Which sayd some of £78 7s. 1d. we the seid John Guldeford, Thomas Collepeper, and Thomas Roberts have payed unto Sr Edmonde Peckham knight to the kings maiesties use as it apperithe by his quittance made unto us. Exam: per acquitanciam dicti Edmondi Datam xv^{mo} die Junii a^o vij^{mo} Edwardi vi^{ti} remanentem cum comissioner'

JOHN GULDEFORDE T. COLEPEPYR
THOS. ROBERTS

All such PLATE & WAYGHT WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED of those parishes hereafter written over & above those left for the furniture of the churches

SANDHERST.—1 crosse of sylver & gilt wayenge 47 oz.
1 chalice & pattent of sylver & parcel gilt 13¼ oz.
1 chalice of silver parcel gilt 9 oz.

- 1 pair of sensers & a paxe of silver & parcel gilt
30 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
box of silver & 3 pins of silver 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
1 pyxe of silver & gilt 16 oz.
1 ship of silver parcelgilt 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sum 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
- BENYNDEN.—1 chrismatory silver & parcel gilt 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
2 paxes silver & parcel gilt 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
2 little bells silver 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Sum 29 oz.
- HAWKEHERST.—1 box of silver & parcel gilt 3 oz.
- HIGH HALDEN.—1 cross with a foot of silver 17 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
1 chalice & patent of silver parcel gilt 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Sum 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
- KENERTON.—1 chalice & a cover of silver parcel gilt 8 oz.
1 pixe silver parcel gilt 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sum 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
- WOODCHURCH.—1 chalice & patent silver parcel gilt 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1 paxe silver 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
21 buttons silver & gilt $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sum 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
- APULDRE.—1 cross silver & gilt 48 oz.
1 pair sensers silver parcel gilt 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sum 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
- BYDDENDEN.—1 cross silver and gilt 78 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
1 chalice & patent of silver & gilt 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
1 payer of sensers silver parcel gilt 26 oz.
1 pyxe of silver parcel gilt 12 oz.
Sum 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
- FRYTTENDEN.—1 chalice & patent & 4 bedstones silver & gilt
15 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
- CRANEBOKE.—1 monstrance silver & gilt 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1 cross silver & gilt 88 oz.
1 cross silver parcel gilt 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1 little pyx silver 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
1 chalice & patent silver & gilt 19 oz.
2 chalices of silver & parcel gilt 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1 crysmatour silver & parcel gilt 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
2 pair sensers silver parcel gilt 45 oz.
2 paxes silver & parcel gilt 10 oz.
Sum 319 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
- GOWTHERST.—1 chalice & patent of silver & gilt 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
- MARDEN.—2 chalices & 2 patents & a pax silver & parcel gilt 32 oz.
1 pair sensers silver parcel gilt 19 oz.
1 paxe silver & gilt 12 oz.
Sum 63 oz.
- STAPLEHERST.—1 chalice & patent silver parcel gilt 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

ROLVYNDEN } Out of these parishes we received no silver for that
 NEWYNDEN } that there was of it was assigned to serve in the
 said churches

TOTAL SUM 881 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

THIS WE DELIVERED to Sir Francis Jobson kn^t then master of the Jewelhouse to the kings majesty's use which plate being defaced did weigh in plate (gilt 373 oz., parcel gilt 320 oz., white 150 oz.) 843 oz., as per Sir F. Jobson's indenture of discharge dated 16 June vii Edward VI.

GOODS OF COLLEGES AND CHANTRIES, still remaining in 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. [*Land Revenue Records, Church Goods, $\frac{6}{149}$ in Public Record Office.*]

ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM HIDE gentleman the late Surveyor concerning plate juells ornaments goodes and catalles and leade pertaining to colleges, chantries, free chapels, guyldes, fraternities and suche like in Kent, taken before William Berners, Thomas Myldemaye and John Wiseman Esquiers 29 April 2 and 3 Philip and Mary.

GOODS CATTALLES and implements as per certificates £26 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
 PLATE :—as per certificates 305 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

One challes gylte lately belonging to the stipendiary prieste within the parishe of Feversham taken away by Doctor Bille the waight whereof is not mencioned in the said certificates.

SUM :—Gylte 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ; parcel gylte 41 oz. ; white 164 oz. and one chales unweighed

THE CHARGE OF THE LEADE remaynyng upon the late Colledge of All Sayntes in Maydeston in the seid countie being undefaced being vewed and estemed by the seid surveyors at vj ffoder. Wherewith this accomptant doeth frelye chardge hymself. The whiche colledge is in the custodye of Sir George Brooke knyght Lorde Cobham vj ffoder

WHEREOF ALLOWED :—Plate and juels delivered to Sir Anthony Ancher master of the juellhouse 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gylt ; 41 oz. parcel gylt ; 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. white.

Total 292 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Costs of collection &c. £4 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Price of 8 quarters (liiiij^s vj^d) of wheat and eerten barley (xij^d) of the late Colledge of All Saints Maydeston received by Sir Rauff Fane knight late atteynted and convicted of felony by meanes whereof all his lands goods &c. came to the king's majesties hauds and possession £2 15 6

Executors of Dr. Bille for a challes of the stipendiary priest of Higham and a challes of the stipendiary priest of Feversham.

Paul Sydnor esquier for a chaliss weighing iiij oz. di. and other of a chantry of Pepingbury (vij^s) by him taken away and the price of a chafer and a charger (vij^s vj^d) of the late Colledge of All Saints Maydeston.

ALLOWED :—Price of goods and ornaments of Milke house Free Chapel in the parish of Cranbrook £26 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ all of which were granted by warrant of Philip and Mary (dated 10 May 2 and 3 P. and M.) to the said chapel for divine service to be used there.

TONBRIDGE PRIORY.

BY J. F. WADMORE, A.R.I.B.A.

I TRUST I may not be deemed presumptuous in calling attention to the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene at Tonbridge for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine, the history of which is more or less shrouded in obscurity, and its site forgotten.

Of its buildings not a vestige remains; the South-Eastern Railway uses the site for a Goods Station, and the land is cut up with rails and sleepers. Here once stood one of the finest monasteries in the ancient diocese of Rochester; consisting of a *Chapter-house, Dormitory, Refectory, Church, Vestry, Library, and other offices, which were unfortunately totally destroyed by fire on †the 11th of July 1337. John de Stratford being at that time Archbishop of Canterbury, and Hamo de Hethe Bishop of Rochester, the Prior and convent at once appealed to the King, and to their diocesans for assistance. Their appeal to the King appears to have been presented by ‡Ralph Baron de Stafford, and was responded to by the Chancellor, John de Offord, Dean of Lincoln, in A.D. 1349. That addressed to §Bishop Hamo de Hethe only received a reply after John de Shepey had succeeded to the See of Rochester—it is dated 25th of February 1353.||

The prayer of the memorialists was favourably received, and the revenues of the Church and Vicarage of Leigh were appropriated to the Priory, for the maintenance of two canons, and the rebuilding of the Monastery.

Having thus briefly touched upon the site of the Priory, we may proceed to gather from various sources, something of its founder, its history, and its possessions.

Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, the founder of the Priory of

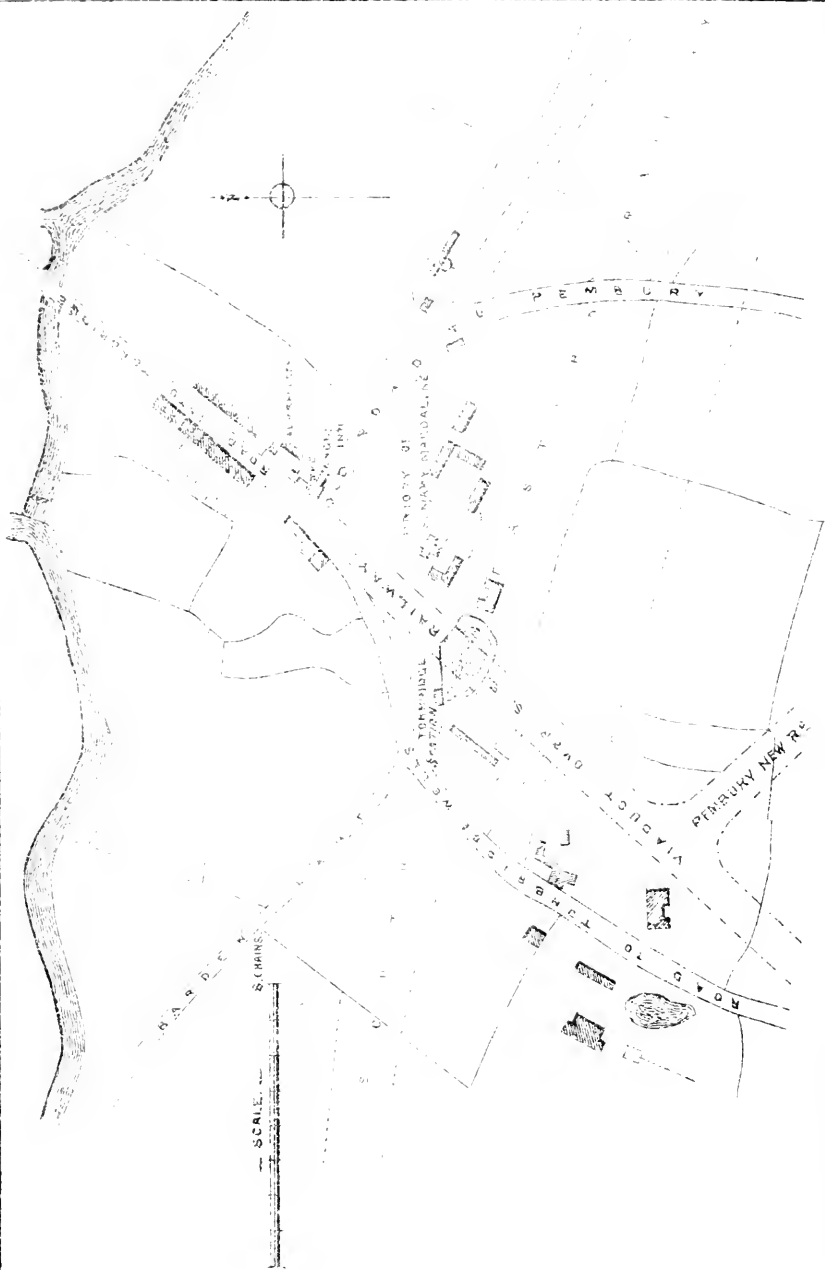
* *Registrum Roffense*, p. 464.

† *Calendar of MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*, by Messrs. Turner and Coxe, p. 137 (ww) (zz).

‡ *Reg. Roff.*, p. 463.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 464.

|| Dugdale appears to have assumed that the fire took place in this year.



SITE OF THE
PRIORY OF S. MARY MAGDALENE, TONBRIDGE, KENT
 FROM TITHE MAP A. D. 1836.

St. Mary Magdalene, was descended from a natural brother of the first Richard, Duke of Normandy, to whom and to his son Guislebert he gave considerable possessions in Normandy. To Richard the son of Guislebert the Castle of Brionne was given.*

Robert de Monte, in his History of Henry I, says, "There are many old people who say that Richard Fitz Guislebert, Roger's father, had long ago received the town of Tonbridge in England in exchange for this same Castle [of Brionne], for they say, that the *leuga* of Brionne in the first instance was measured with a line, and that the same line was carried across into England, where it enclosed the same quantity of land which formed the *leuga* of Tonbridge, so that the district of Tonbridge embraces the same number of miles as that of Brionne."†

This statement appears to be correct; as Richard de Tonbridge was present at Pennenden Heath, when Lanfranc the archbishop regained all the possessions of the See of Canterbury.

It is at this distance of time, and in the absence of direct evidence, difficult to give the exact date of the foundation. Three of the earliest charters of the Priory, now preserved in the Bodleian Library, are ascribed by Messrs. Turner and Coxe to *circa* A.D. 1135 and *circa* A.D. 1180.‡ Pope Celestine's Bull of Confirmation, dated 1191, is printed in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*.§

One Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford, younger brother and heir of Gilbert de Clare, was a benefactor to the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem; he granted to them the rectorial rights of the Parish Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Tonbridge. Thorpe has printed the charters in his *Registrum Roffense*, to this effect.

¶ Be it known to all sons of our Holy Mother the Church that I Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford, give and concede, and by my charter confirm, to the Brethren of this Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, for my health and for the souls of

* Stephens's *Church History*, vol. v., p. 32.

† *Ibid.*, vol v., p. 15.

‡ Turner and Coxe's *Calendar of Charters in the Bodleian Library*, p. 117, *Charter 1*; and p. 113, *Charters 2 and 3*.

§ Pages 666-8. It mentions the following possessions of the Priory, *inter alia*:—The churches of Yalding (with Brenehley chapelry), Mereworth, and Stradeshelle; the "Schafes" of Wetelestone and Smocham, "et dominium de mesuagio quod fuit Algari, ante portam castelli [de Thonebregge]; totam terram de Dudingburie cum pertinenciis suis, que fuit Roberti Greelle, totam terram de Hallo, quam Acius tenuit; duas summas frumenti annuatim de Farlega; unum messuagium *juxta barram in villa de Thonebregge*; et sex denarios, singulis annis, de domo que fuit Agnetis, *juxta pontem de Thonebregge*; sex denarios in Roffa singulis annis, de donacione Randulfi filii Danat; terram que fuit Gilberti le Filz *juxta portam nostram*; terram de Wichehelendenne, que fuit Willielmi janitoris, et terram quam tenetis *juxta domum vestram*, que fuit ejusdem Willielmi."

¶ Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 665.

my ancestors and heirs, the Church of Tonbridge, with its Chapel, and all other things adjacent belonging to the said Church all that I hold, or could hold.

I place this deed and concession in the hands of Richard Turk, their Prior in England, for the use of the poor of the Hospital of Jerusalem, in free and perpetual alms. Witnesses:—Brother Richard, chaplain, Brother William de Fereres, Brother Thomas, Brother Robert de Storec, Brother Waryn, Brother Hugh Fuhet, Brother William, Pincerna, Reginald de Cruce, John, the Prior's Clerk, Robert, the Sacrist, Adam, a Clerk, Alan, the Prior's Chamberlain, Geoffry, the Cook, and others.

This is followed by the gift of the advowson of the Parish Church of Tonbridge to the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

*To all sons of our Holy Mother the Church present and future Roger de Clare Earl of Hertford, greeting; Know that I have given and conceded and by my Charter confirmed to God and St. John the Baptist, and the Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem, the advowson of the Church of Tonbridge, and all rights I have in it, in free and perpetual alms as well and as freely as the advowson of any church can be given. And I have given thus the aforesaid advowson with all its appertinences to the aforesaid Brethren, for the health of myself and my heirs, and for the souls of all my ancestors. This thus freely and for a perpetual alms gift I grant and confirm to the hands of Richard Turk, their Prior in England. These witnessing, Richard de Clare, brother of the Earl, Richard, son of the Earl de Clare, Brother Richard, a Chaplain, Brother Thomas, Brother William de Fereres, Brother Robert de Storec, Brother Waryn, Brother Hugh, Brother William, Pincerna, Reginald de Cruce, Robert, a Chaplain, John, a Clerk of the Earl, Robert, son of Baldewyne, William, son of John, Ingelram de Aberun, Hugh de Walbade, Gilbert, son of Humfry, Robert, son of Hubert, Gerard, son of David, Theobald Sorel, William de la Mare, Thomas le Arblastier, Gilbert of Flanders, Eudo, Paymaster, John, a Clerk, Alan, a Chamberlain, and others.

This is followed by a confirmation of the grant of the Parish Church of Tonbridge to the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by Walter who was Bishop of Rochester, from 1148 to 1182.

†Walter, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Rochester, a humble servant of the Church, to all faithful servants of the Church residing in the diocese of Rochester. Be it known to all present and future that Roger, Earl of Clare, in the presence of Richard his son, and in my presence, conceded and gave the right of advowson of Tonbridge Church, and whatever right he before had in the aforesaid Church, to the House of the Hospital of Jerusalem, and to the brethren serving God therein, *etc.*

I much wish that I could give some description of these and other documents referred to, which were transcribed and edited by Thorpe in his *Registrum Roffense*; unfortunately I am unable to do so, although, by the kindness of the very Rev. Dean Scott and the Canons of Rochester, I was permitted, with the assistance of Mr. Knight the chapter-clerk, to examine all the MSS. in their strong

* Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 665.

† *Ibid.*, p. 666.

rooms, I failed to discover this or any other MSS. edited by Thorpe.

It is true that I did not devote more than a few hours to the search, but this time was sufficient for me to come to the conclusion that they were not to be found amongst those which I saw, and Mr. Knight himself knew of no others.

If so, what has become of these valuable documents since the time that they were seen by Thorpe? Are they in some hidden chest, which still slumbers in a dark recess?

In the year 1267 we find that the Prior and the Sub-Prior of Tonbridge were commissioned by the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to induct their representative into corporal possession of the Parish Church of Tonbridge.

*To all those to whose knowledge these presents may come, the Brothers P. and R. Prior and Sub-Prior of Tonbridge acting on behalf (*gerentes vices*) of that discreet man, the Prior of Cruceroys, conservator of the privilege and grace conceded to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem, by the Apostolic See, health in the Lord. We have received the mandate of the aforesaid Prior in these words: "The Prior of Cruceroys," etc., etc. And having received that mandate, we out of reverence to the Apostolic See, going personally to the Church of Tonbridge, have inducted into corporal possession of Tonbridge Church, and its appurtenances, Brother Henry, Master at Sutton of the Hospital of Jerusalem (the lawful Proctor of the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital), in the name of the said Prior and Brethren; and by the delivery of a chalice and the key of the said church, we have invested their said proctor with the said church. And the said Prior and Brethren, of the Hospital so canonically inducted by us, according to the form delivered unto us, we, by the clemency of God, will defend. There were present and assisting at the same induction, Master William de St. Quintin, our colleague in this matter fulfilling with us, the ceremony of induction: Sir Hugh de Tonbridge, chaplain, Sir Nicholas de Blakenam, Canon of Tonbridge, William Purde, clerk, Richard le Mus, Henry le Cafur, Lewyn Warne, and other parishioners of the same Church. Given and done at Tonbridge, in the said Church, on the Monday before the conversion of St. Paul, in the year of grace 1267.

Among documents in the Bodleian Library calendared as belonging to Oseney Abbey (No. 28) is an account of the weekly consumption of food within the *Priory of Tonbridge* in the time of Edward I. The consumption on Christmas-day appears as follows:†—

For the bakehouse 1 quarter 6 bushels of wheat, 4 bushels of mixtal.	} On Christmas-day one quarter 2 bushels of wheat for the bakehouse, of which 40 manchetts with two hundred loaves, 4 bushels for bread for the brethren. Two bushels of mixtal, also 2 hams.
From the store of Tonbridge two pigs.	
From the store of Elding 7 capons.	} 2 quarters of beef, 2 pigs from the store of Tonbridge killed for the larder of the price of 6s. } Seven capons from the store of Eldyng, price 17½d.

* *Reg. Roff.*, p. 669.

† Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, Preface, p. x.

From the store of } Brenchley 6 cocks.	} Six cocks from the store of Brenchley. price 9d. ; for carriage 10d. ; for veal 6d. ; for mustard 3d. One boar from the store of Tonbridge killed for the larder, price 5s. ; for wine 12d. ; on Saturday 100 herrings of the price of one mark, of which price for carriage 4d. ; for cloth 1d. ; for — 7d. Also 10 quarters of oats for the brewhouse with 6 bushels of wheat from which 2½ casks with one barrel of better beer.
From the store of } Tonbridge 1 boar.	
From the brew- } house 10 quarters of } oats, 6 bushels of wheat.	
Total 3s. 7d. ; Total store 13s. 2½d.	

*By a writ of Edward II, in the eleventh year of his reign, addressed to Roger D'Ammory of Bodegesham, the Prior of Tonbridge is allowed to appear and plead by proxy. In 1319, John, the Prior of Tonbridge, appoints in his place Richard de Hoton, to make suit to the Court of his Lord, Sir Roger de Aumory of Bodegesham, according to the tenor of the King's writ directed to the Bailiff of the said Court ; this is dated at Tonbridge on the Day of the Annunciation, 13 Edw. II. †From a letter of John de Harewell, addressed to Robert de Caustone, it seems possible that this matter may have related to the settlement of debts due to the Prior of Tonbridge by Sir Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester, at the time of his decease, and the receiving at the hands of the Prior the following goods, which were in the Prior's Custody ; viz. :—Six quillers d'or et de Jaspre, et en cire oevrez cxx livres ; xij pieces de orailles de leuer en amaillez ; viij papillons des margeries, un Pyn de Ivoir ; un Tablet de Ivoyr de ymagerie ; ij petitz forceas de Ivoyr, dount jay donez luu al Eglise a mettre dedeynz Corpus Christi et altres reliques.

The Prior also requested the good office of the Earl of Lancaster for obtaining a licence of mortmain, from the King, for the purchase of £20 worth of Lands and Rents of Hugh de Audeley late Earl of Gloucester.

At ‡this time it appears that Edward II issued his writ to the Sheriff, and to Henry de Shipton, who at that time held Tonbridge Castle for his Lord, to seize the goods, lands, and possessions of §Hugh de Audeley jun., no doubt for the part he had taken in opposing the King, and harassing the Lands and property of his favourite Despenser. In Nov. 1326|| we find a Royal Writ addressed to his servant Thomas de Blakebroke, bailiff of the Manor of Ealding (which the King had seized, on the forfeiture of Hugh

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 126 (mm).

† *Ibid.*, p. 138 (cc).

‡ A.D. 1321 (14 Ed. II).

§ Turner and Coxe, pp. 125-6.

|| *Reg. Ref.*, p. 670.

de Audley, junior), authorising him to pay to the Prior of Tonbridge the accustomed allowance of 51s. 5d. per annum out of the revenues of the manor.

This is followed by a similar writ of Edward II to his beloved and faithful Henry de Cobham, custodian of the lands and tenements, which belonged to our enemies and rebels in the County of Kent, now in our hands.

*Because we have received by the inquisition of our beloved and faithful friends Thomas de Faversham and William de Cotes, made by our command, and returned into our chancery, that the present Prior of Tonbridge in the 11th year of our reign, on the day of the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, gave and granted to Thomas, the son of Thomas Colepeper, 113 acres of land with their appurtenances in Pepingbury, and Capel, to be held by the said Thomas and the heirs of his body (but if the said Thomas died without issue, then the aforesaid lands and the appurtenances should revert again to the Prior, and his successors), giving to the aforesaid Prior, and his successors yearly, two marks, viz., at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, 13s. 4d., and at the feast of St. John the Baptist, 13s. 4d.; and that up to the time of his forfeiture the aforesaid Thomas had satisfied the Prior for the aforesaid lands; and that the Prior had not remitted the ij marks to Thomas, nor in any way altered his state; and that the aforesaid land is now in our hands through the forfeiture of the aforesaid Thomas, and for no other reason; and that it is held of the heir of Robert de Grete by a fee of three peppercorns at Christmas, for all services and customs, and that the whole yearly value is xxv s. v d. We command therefore that you shall deliver to the same Prior the aforesaid lands, which he shall hold at our will, on the payment of the aforesaid 2 marks and henceforward we hold you exonerated. Tested at Kenilworth, 25th day of April.

Shortly after this the Prior and convent of Tonbridge received a confirmation of the Charter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, 1326.

†The King unto his beloved and faithful Henry of Cobham, the guardian of certain lands and tenements, which belonged to enemies and rebels in the County of Kent, now in our hands, greeting.

Because we have received by enquiry made by our command, through the well-beloved Thomas of Faversham and William de Cotes, and returned into our chancery, that RICHARD DE CLARE, at one time Earl of Hertford, FOUNDED a certain Priory in his Manor of Tonbridge, time out of mind, and by his charters, gave and granted to the Canons regular, there appointed, and to be appointed, ten marks to be received yearly from the said Earl's Manor of Tonbridge, and 51s. 5d. to be received yearly from all the said Earl's corn lands of the old and new land of Denemannesbroke, and likewise that the said Earl granted, by his charters, to the aforesaid Canons, that they should have yearly one hundred and twenty swine freely pastured in the forest of the said Earl at Tonbridge, and likewise that the said Canons should have two wagon loads of dead wood to be freely and quietly carried for them daily from the nearest forest of the said Earl; and likewise that they should have one buck yearly, for ever, at the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, to be taken by the men of the said Earl, and that the then Prior of Tonbridge, and all his successors have duly received, and have been quietly seized of all the benefits thus granted, during the whole time aforesaid, until the aforesaid manor, wood, and forest

* *Reg. Roff.*, p. 671; from Close Roll, 19 Edward II, membrane 7.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Caley and Ellis), vol. ii., p. 258, and *Reg. Roff.*, p. 671; from the Close Roll, 19 Edward II, memb. 20.

fell into our hands through the forfeiture of Hugh de Audley, junior; and that the said manor with the forest is held of the Archbishop of Canterbury by the service of acting as senechal of the Hall of the Archbishop at his enthronization, and is worth eighty pounds per annum, and the aforesaid corn lands are portions of the demesnes of the manor of Ealdynge which is of the honor of Clare; and that the said manor is held of us by the service of one Knight's Fee, and is worth one hundred marks per annum. And we command that you pay to the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge, whatever arrears there may be of the aforesaid ten marks, and of the aforesaid 51s. 5d., for the time during which you have had the custody of the manor and corn lands; and that henceforward the said sums shall be paid at the accustomed time of payment, and also that you shall allow to the said Prior and Convent the dead wood, in the quantity before mentioned, and pannage for one hundred and twenty swine in the forest of Tonbridge, and one buck every year at the feast of St. Mary Magdalene. And we will make due allowance to you for these things in your account to our treasury of the revenues of the aforesaid manor corn lands, wood and forest. Tested at Chippenham xii day November.

We have now reached a period when the Priory of Tonbridge, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, had largely increased both in wealth and importance. The mere Calendar of the title-deeds of its possessions in twenty-six parishes occupies fourteen pages of Messrs. Turner and Coxe's book (110-124). Its voice in the Chapter of the Order of Monks of St. Augustine was admitted, and its Prior was intrusted with visitorial power for the regulation of other monasteries of the same order.

John, who at this time held the appointment of Prior, appears to have been a man of independence and ability. Presiding in his Chapter, he writes to the Archbishop (Walter) signifying the appointment of William de Frend, Canon of Tonbridge, as Proctor to appear before him in the Church of St. Paul's, in London, on Friday next after the Sunday *Quasimodo*, to consult for the advantage of the Church of England, dated at Tonbridge, on the Ides of April, 1318.* He likewise received a letter, dated London, 8 June 1318, from the Pope's Nuncio, to provide a good horse, a palfrey, and a sumpter horse caparisoned, to be sent to his Chamberlain.

I may as well here remark, that these and the following extracts are taken from some valuable MSS., collected by Anthony A. Wood and others, and bequeathed by him to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and carefully collated, catalogued, and edited by William H. Turner, Esq., under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., Librarian of the Bodleian. These writings belonged to the twenty-two religious houses suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement VII dated at Rome, 5 id. March 1525; the revenues of which were

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 124 (e).

sequestered for the purpose of founding Cardinal Wolsey's College at Oxford. After his fall divers of the said lands were sequestered, and given by the King to laies; but the deeds which appertained to the houses lay in a careless manner, subject to wet, at the merey of rats. Many of them were printed by Dodsworth and Dugdale in the *Monasticon*; and most of them are quoted in Tanner's *Notitia*. A Calendar of the whole series was published by Messrs. Turner and Coxe in 1878.*

At this time the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge present Benedict de Ealdyng to the Church of Stradeselle in the diocese of Norfolk. At which presentation Benedict indemnifies the Prior against any suit, and promises to be satisfied with the allowances hitherto paid. This letter of indemnification is dated on Thursday next before the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 1318.†

Simon de Clare, clerk, swears that he will be faithful to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Tonbridge, and his lords the Prior, and Convent of the same place, on the Assumption of the B.V.M., 1316.‡ A citation is received from the Priors of Ledes and of Combewelle, visitors of the Houses of the Order of St. Augustine within the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, desiring the Prior of Tonbridge to come to a general council, to be held in Christ Church, London, 1318.§ Letters are received from Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning an exchange between William, Rector of Merston, and the Vicar of Brenchley. John, the Prior, and Convent of Tonbridge grant to Sir Thomas Somersete, chaplain, a corrody of two white loaves, and one gallon of the better conventual beer, from their common cellar, commencing the Sunday on the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, A.D. 1320.||

¶ Claricia, the wife of Sir Roger Wellesworth, Kt., deceased, and Alice, wife of Sir John de Hamme, Kt., deceased, daughters and heirs of Sir Roland de Hokstede, deceased, present to the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge their faithful clerk Robert Quyntyn as a Canon of their house, Aug. 14, 1319.

In the following year, Richard de Holdene, Priest, having been presented by the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge to the

* These facts are quoted from their Preface, pp. iii, iv.

† Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 125 (u).

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 125 (y).

§ *Ibid.*, p. 126 (ff) (ii).

§ *Ibid.*, p. 125 (cc).

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 126 (kk).

Church of Leigh, indemnifies them against any claim to the advowson.*

In 1322, John, the Prior of Tonbridge, appoints William de Mallyng, Canon of the same house, to be his Proctor to act for him at the General Chapter to be held at St. Frideswide, Oxford.† In the same year, the Prior of St. Gregory of Canterbury and John, Prior of Tonbridge, are appointed Visitors of the Order of St. Augustine for Canterbury and Rochester dioceses, to cite the Prior and Convent of Ledes to be present at a visitation of their house to be held the Monday next after the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and also citing the Prior to a General Chapter to be held at St. Frideswide, Oxford, on the 2nd day after the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin. Prior John appoints William de Mallyng to be his Proctor.‡

In the absence of John, Prior of Tonbridge, Nicholas de Faversham, the Sub-Prior, nominates a fit clerk to the Bishop of Norwich for the Church of Stradeselle then vacant.§

In October 1329, a citation is issued from Wrotham by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Simon de Meopham) to the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge, to appear at the court—day after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, or to show their privileges.||

In 1329, also a mandate is received from Hamo Bishop of Rochester, for excommunicating certain parishioners of Brenchley who absent themselves from and injure the Church; dated at Hallyng.¶

John, the Prior, grants a licence to Lawrence de la Wealde to live in the family of Sir Hugh de Audele and the Lady Margaret Countess of Cornwall, A.D. 1329.

In 1330, a mandate is received by the Dean of Mallyng, from the Official of Rochester, commanding him to cite the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge, to appear, by themselves or a proctor, on the Monday next after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the Church of Mallyng, to answer certain articles of Robert the Master, and the brethren of the Hospital of Strode, which appear to be for the subtraction for three and a half years of the tithes of a place commonly called Horsherst in the parish of Aldyng. From Longefeld, 5 kl. March 1331, the Archdeacon of Rochester issues a mandate to the Dean of Mallyng, commanding

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 126 (oo).

† *Ibid.*, p. 127 (b).

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 128 (m).

† *Ibid.*, p. 127 (c).

§ *Ibid.*, p. 127 (k).

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 129 (gg).

him to sequester the Churches of Aldyng, Brenchley, and Teudeley for defaults in not repairing them.*

† Prior John, however, appears, more than once, to have incurred the ecclesiastical censure of his superiors: firstly, in 1318, for having refused to contribute his portion to a subsidy for the prosecution of a lawsuit against the Priory of Twynham; according to a mandate directed to the Prior of Merton by the Abbot of Cirencester and the Prior of Lanthony, presiding at a General Chapter of the Order of St. Augustine. The severe sentence of excommunication appears to have been fulminated against him; but the greater sentence was almost immediately revoked, by William, Abbot of St. Mary of Merton. And a second time for the non-payment of Peter's pence for 1329 and 1330; on this occasion a mandate was issued, by Icherus de Conereto, Canon of Sarum, and Nuncio of the Pope, to the Bishop of Rochester and his Archdeacon, promulgating a sentence of excommunication; dated at Rochester on the ides of May 1331.‡ A relaxation of the mandate was, however, received ten months later; so that it is more than probable that John and his Canons had made honourable amends to his ecclesiastical superior.

§ In October 1333, the Abbot of Leicester and the Prior of Kenilworth, presiding at the General Chapter of the Order of St. Augustine within the province of Canterbury, issued a mandate to the Priors of St. Gregory, Canterbury, and of Tonbridge, commanding them personally to visit each house of the above Order in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, to inquire concerning the state, reformation, and observance of the Order, whether by the head or its members, and to correct and reform abuses, and in case of being themselves unable to settle any matters, then to cite the heads of the houses to the General Chapter to be held at Dunstable on the octave of the Holy Trinity in 1334. The same Abbot also sends his mandate to all the heads of the monasteries of that Order within the aforesaid diocese, commanding them to receive the Priors of St. Gregory, Canterbury, and of Tonbridge in a suitable manner at their visitation, and to carry out sentences of excommunication, or suspension, should they be promulgated; and N— de T., Canon of Tonbridge, and Master Richard, Rector of St. Benedict of Wodwarf, in the diocese of London, are appointed to act as proctors for the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge, conjointly or separately.

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*. p. 130 (uu).

† *Ibid.*, pp. 128 (r) and 129 (pp).

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 124 (i).

§ *Ibid.*, p. 130 (vv).

*We have now arrived at a period in the history of this monastery when a sudden, great, and unexpected calamity occurred. On the 11th of July 1337,† the whole of the conventual buildings were burnt down to the ground, so that nothing remained for the use of the brethren. The conventual buildings, at that time, consisted of a Chapel, Vestry, Dormitory, Refectory, and Library. Together with the building, the books, MSS., ecclesiastical vestments, goods, and furniture were consumed, as well as the stores of hay and corn. ‡In this emergency the Prior and Canons appeal both to the Bishop and Pope, praying that the tithes, privileges, and indulgences, rents, services, lands and possessions with their appurtenances, may be confirmed to them under pain of excommunication, and requesting that the Church of Leigh, which was taxed at £12 per annum, might be appropriated and incorporated for the support of two Canons in the Priory. At the same time, a petition was presented by Ralph, Baron of Stafford, to Edward III; to which the King replied by the hands of his Chancellor, John de Offord, Dean of Lincoln, granting his licence for the appropriation of the Church of Leigh. Letters patent were accordingly issued, 22 Edw. III, A.D. 1349, and a fine of twenty marks was paid into the treasury.§

An indulgence of forty days was at once granted by John, Archbishop of Canterbury, to all who should assist in rebuilding that portion of the Priory buildings which was destroyed. The Bishop is also petitioned for an indulgence to all who pray for the soul of Sir Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, whose body then lay in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, for the souls of all faithful deceased, and also for those who should assist in the building, or sustentation of lights, etc., of the said Priory Church.||

Letters of attorney from the Prior of Tonbridge are granted appointing G . . . de B . . . Canon, to be their proctor, to receive in their name oblations and gifts for rebuilding their church; also

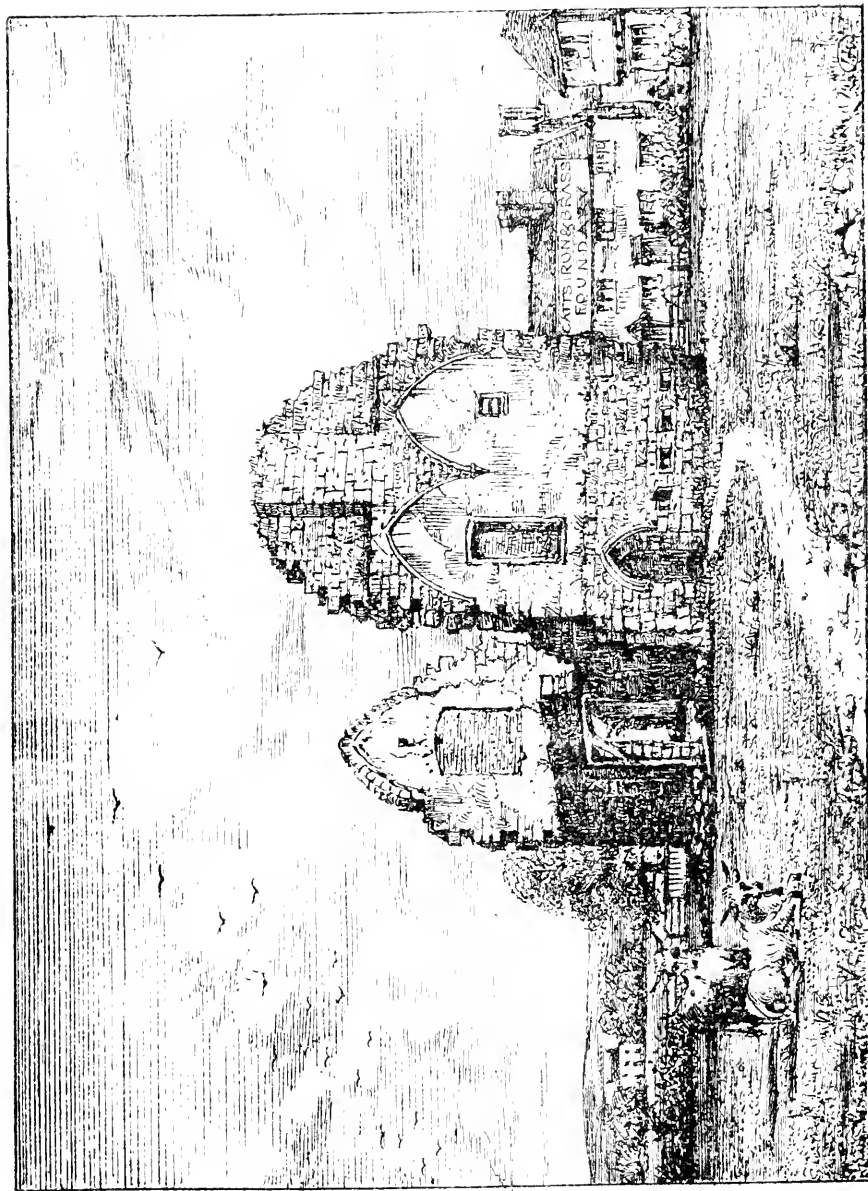
* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 137 (ww) (zz).

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi., part i., page 188, states that this fire occurred in 1353; but from an inspection of the petition to the Pope, now in the Bodleian Library, it appears to have been in 1337; not 1327 as given by Messrs. Turner and Coxe, p. 137.

‡ *Reg. Roff.*, p. 464.

§ Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 137 (uu) (vv) (ww). Ralph, Lord Stafford, Lord of Tonbridge, commanded the van of the army at Cressy, under the Black Prince; he died A.D. 1373, and was buried in the Priory Church of St. Mary Magdalene, and his estates descended to his son and heir, Ralph, Earl of Stafford.

|| Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, pp. 132 (l) and 127 (l).



RUINS OF TONBRIDGE PRIORY. A.D. 1838.

W. HARRIS, DEL. J. G. COOPER, SCULPT.

notifying indulgences amounting in the whole to eight years and two hundred and thirty days, from the Pope, the Archbishops, and Bishops, to all benefactors, with participation in the masses and other services of the Church.* Before proceeding further it may be as well to make a few extracts from the mandate of John de Shepey, Bishop of Rochester, to all the faithful in Christ.

†Setting forth that in the time of his predecessor the church and chapter-house, dormitory, refectory, as well as the library and vestry, together with the books and vestments, ecclesiastical ornaments, and many other valuable and precious reliques, together with the splendid and noble buildings of the monastery, had been destroyed by a terrible and unfortunate fire: and without any fault or want of care of the inmates they were reduced to ruin; and their corn and hay and the major part of their subsistence destroyed. To add to these horrors they were situated on the confines of a neighbouring river, which was frequently transformed into a furious torrent, and the rainfall of the upper waters which were held back, often gathered and overflowed the lands, so that they were rendered useless to the monastery, which was situated near and adjoining the King's highway, that this was a source of great trouble, as the road to the monastery was frequently rendered impassable to numbers of people.

For these reasons they were oppressed and overwhelmed with debt.

Therefore they besought that illustrious man his predecessor, that he would give them the Parish Church of Leigh, in the aforesaid diocese, the value of which barely amounted to twelve pounds per annum; and that he would see fit to grant the patronage to them and to their monastery.

‡“Therefore” (continues the mandate) “we grant to these religious men possession of the said church of Leigh, reserving to us and our successors the obedience of the Prior and Canons of the aforesaid Priory and Convent of Tonbridge, in respect of the aforesaid Church of Leigh, and the visitation and other rights of our Church of Rochester, and what is due to the Bishop and Archdeacon, according to custom and all other things reserved by our right. Also reserving, with the consent of the Prior and Convent, twenty shillings sterling in the name of our procurator for the entertainment of us and our household, as often as we or our successors shall visit the said Church of Leigh, to be paid within ten days after the visitation.”

By the same deed a Vicarage was ordained at Leigh and the rights of the Vicar are subsequently defined to consist of—

“A manse for the Vicar and his household, to be provided at the cost of the Priory, and to consist of a hall, with two chambers, a kitchen, a stable and one curtilage all to such as befit the Vicar's position, and also eight marks of silver annually out of the spiritual oblations made in the aforesaid Church.” Also the tithes of certain things, flax, hemp, milk, butter, cheese, calves, wool, etc., which I insert from the original as shewing the peculiar and idiomatic expressions plentifully interspersed throughout:—*Lini, canabi, lactis, butiri, casei, vitulorum, lane, agnorum, aucarum, anatarum, porellorum, ovorum, cere, mellis, pomorum, pironum, columbellorum, piscariarum, aucupacionum, venacionum et negociacionum totiusparochie de Leghe. Item in decimis feni, herbagii, et silve cedue, ex parte Occidentali, et Boreali, parci de Pensherste, vocati Esshoresparke, et a dicto parco per Medeweiam, usque molendinum de Yenesfeld et rie que ducit a dicto molendino per mansum Johannis de Polle, et per cimiterium de Leghe, usque pontem vocatum Bittebregge, cum feno herbagio et silva cedua de Holydenne.*§

||“ In testimony of which we, John, Bi-hop of Rochester, and also the Prior

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 131 (k).

† *Reg. Roff.*, p. 465. § *Ibid.*, p. 466.

† *Reg. Roff.*, p. 464.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 467.

and Convent of Rochester, have affixed our seals to these presents, and for greater security and record we have caused these our letters to be strengthened with the seal and subscription of Master John de Kenyngtone, notary public with apostolic authority. Given at Rochester in the Chapter House the 25th day of February, A.D. MCCCXIII. In the 2nd year of the Pontificate of our Lord Innocent the VI. In the presence of John de Melford, John de Pynchyngfield, Adam Clement, and Nicholas Heryuge of the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester as witnesses."

John de Magham, who up to this time held the living, then resigned, and Nicholas de Chilham was appointed his successor by the Prior and Canon of Tonbridge.

The revenues of the Priory, in 1353, were such that a subsidy of one halfpenny, upon every mark, produced 6s. 2½d.,* or 149 halfpence. Therefore the income of the Priory was assessed at £99 6s. 8d. per annum; a sum equivalent to more than £1000 of modern money. At about the same date, A.D. 1377, we find a list of the ornaments, vestments, and books at Yaldyng, Brenebley, Tudeley, and Leigh. Passing over those of the three former parishes, we find the parish of Leigh to have had the following:—

† "Primo ij missalia, j Processionale, j Troparium cum Kyrie Sequentiis et Process. j Baptisterium, ij Gradalia, j Antiphonarium, ij Portiforia plenaria, Legenda Sanctorum et temporalium in j volumine, j Psalterium bonum et j debile, j ordinale, j Martilogium; Primo iiij Calices, ij Vestimenta principalia, item ij Dominicalia Vestimenta et ij ferialia, item iiij Tuallia cum paruris, et ij sine paruris pro altari. Item v parva Tuallia tersoria, j Tunica, j Dalmatica. Pannus de serico, j capa processionalis, ij Cruces, argentee, j Crux de laton, ij Superpellic., ij Candelabra de piatre, et ij Candelabra de cupro, et ij ferr et j magnum ferreum."

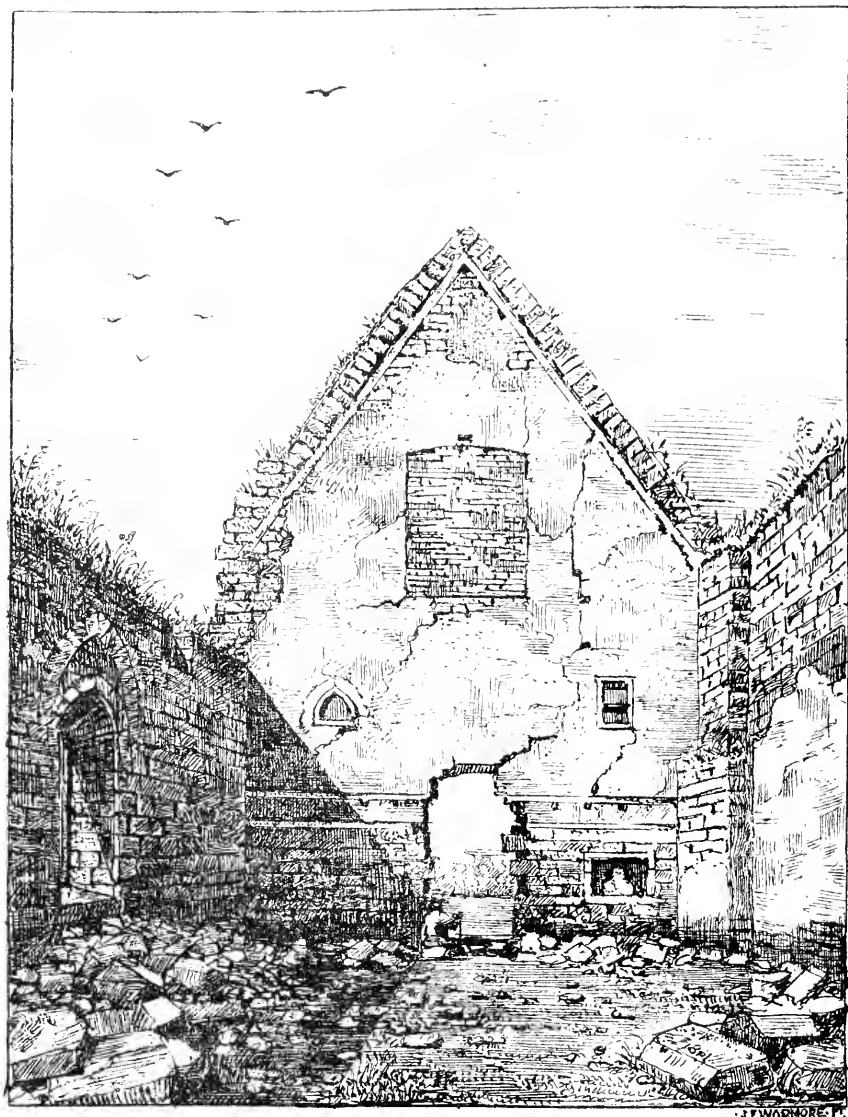
The following interesting accounts of the dress and furniture of the brethren on entering the Monastery is given by Messrs. Turner and Coxe, which I venture to transcribe, and this I gladly do without attempting a translation, as the extract would lose much of its inherent interest; it is headed—

‡ *Habitus noviciorum in primo adventu et introitu ipsorum.*
 "Ut *Habitus canonicorum brevier describatur.* In primis, habeant duas cappas de Worthestede, et unam de frisione, quarum duo capucia furrentur nigris pellibus agninis. Item unum pallium de burneto furratum pellibus agninis albis. Item duo superpellicia ad cotidianum usum et tertium de Eylesham ij rochet cotidian, et j rochet, de Eylesham. Item duas tunicas de blanketo, et unam supertunicam furratam et j corsetum furratum albis pellibus agninis. Item unam tunicam tenuem pro estate. Item tria paria lineee tele. Item duo lumbaria. Item duo paria sotularium, de cordewan et j par de coreo bovino et j par nocturnalium cum filtro linitum. Item duo paria caligarum lanearum. Item duo paria caligarum de kanefas. Item duo paria peduorum de blanketo. Item unum par de pinsones. Item j zonam, cum loenco et cultello majore pro mensa et minori pro pennis, et cum j pare tabularum cum pectine, et j acularium cum acu et filo. Item j colear argenteum et j eipum de mureno.

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*. p. 135 (aa).

† *Ibid.*, Preface, p. ix.

‡ *Ibid.*, Preface, p. x.



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INTERIOR OF THE RUINS OF TONBRIDGE PRIORY,
A. D. 1838.

Item j capam pluvialem cum capello, et j par calcareorum. Item j par cirotecarum cum zona quo vocatur Sacoreye. Item ij pelliceas de pellibus agninis albis. It. j blodbend. Item j almuicium de burneto furratum nigris pellibus agninis et j parvam cappam furratam et aliam non furratam pro estate *Vestimenta lectualia*: Imprimis habeant tria Thapeta, et j cooperiens lectum de Ynde-ay. Item tria paria et unam culcitram punctatam et j materas j coopertorium de blanketo furratum et j kanefas de super pro Stramine j pulvinar longum duo cervicalia, et ij sudaria."

Unfortunately there are no records, as far as I have been able to trace, which throw any light upon the buildings which were erected immediately after the fire. I have been fortunate enough to retain the sketches which I made previous to the demolition of the remains in 1840; they give, I am sorry to say, but a poor idea of what the buildings may once have been.

We have, however, preserved amongst the MSS. a curious memorandum of the value and weight of lead at this time.

* Memorandum.—A cart-load of lead contains thirty feet, and each foot six stone, and each stone thirteen pounds and a half, and one foot contains eighty-one pounds, and so a cart-load of lead contains according to the weight used at "le Pek" 2430 pounds. Item according to the weight used at Sandwich a cart-load of lead ought to weigh six sacks of wool, and a sack of wool should weigh fifty-two hooks, and each hook contains seven pounds, and so a sack of wool weighs 364 pounds, and so a cart-load of lead weighs by the weight of wool 2184 pounds, and so each cart-load of lead at "le Boles" exceeds the weight of wool 246 pounds.

† In 1348, the Prior appears to have lent £4 to Edward III for assisting in his wars against the French, for the repayment of which letters patent are granted.

‡ In 1358, a warrant is signed by Ralph, Earl of Stafford, addressed to John Fromound, his receiver for the Lordship of Tonbridge, to allow the Prior of Tonbridge to keep sixty pigs, free of pannage, within the forest of Tonbridge. § The Prior and Convent also petition Lionel, Earl of Ulster, for a continuance of their privileges of a daily supply of wood, pannage for 60 pigs, and the yearly gift of a stag within the forest. John Fromond is also directed by Earl Stafford, in 1362 (35 Ed. III), to pay to the Prior and Convent ten marks.¶

These and many other interesting facts are to be found in the Calendar of Charters and Rolls, published by Messrs. Turner and Coxe, to repeat which at greater length would make this paper too long. Sufficient is here given to shew the nature and interest of

* Turner and Coxe's *Calendar*, p. 132 (o).

† *Ibid.*, p. 140 (yyy) (zzz).

§ *Ibid.*, p. 140 (hhhh).

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 140 (aaaa).

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 140 (iiii).

these documents, which, as regards Tonbridge, do not extend beyond the forty-first year of Edw. III, A.D. 1368.

A licence* to hold lands in Mortmain was granted by Richard II, confirming by letters patent the grants of Edward II, to the Prior and Convent of Tonbridge, in the former inquisitions under John Osprengge, William Freudesbery, and William Malling, formerly Priors† of the aforesaid Convent, in which mention is made of

“Dno messuagia, duas shoppas, tria gardina, sexaginta et quatuor acras prati, duo opera in antumpno decem solidatos redditus et redditum sex gallinarum, viginti et quinque ovorum et quatuor ferrorum equorum cum pertinenciis in Tonbridge, Brenchele, Bitteberghe, Legh, Shibourne, de Johanne Sumon de Osprengge, Johe. Grelynge, Ricardo Turk, Sampson de Middelton, Stephano Crabbe, Nicholao Espeloun de Sandwico, Johanne Culpeper, Galfrido Culpeper, Johanne Herry de Kyppyngdale, Ricardo Hesdene, Laurencio filio Willielmi Merifeld, Rogero Messyngleghe, Willielmo fratre ejusdem Rogeri, Ricardo Goldhelle, Nicholas Hemery, Johanne Sampson, Emma Mowes de Tonbrigge, Ricardo Eliot, Ricardo Barbour de Tonbrigge, Johanne Longe, Reginaldo Dyk, Galfrido Mellere de Brenchesley, Johanne Heseldene de Tonbridge, et Thoma filio Georgii Caun.

“All which shops and gardens are returned at 60s. 8d. per ann. by the inquisition of William Skyppe, our Surveyor in the County of Kent; and the said Prior and Convent have in perpetuity a value of xxvi s. vi d. . . .”

“And thus the said Prior and Convent or their successor, or the said John Symond, John Richard, etc., etc., or their heirs, shall on no occasion be molested or in any way burdened under the aforesaid statutes by us or our heirs.”

We have glanced at the foundation of this Monastery, its rise and prosperity, its destruction by fire, at the means taken to reinstate it, and at its benefactions and possessions. We now turn to record its fate, and disestablishment.

Cardinal Wolsey appears to have found no difficulty in persuading Pope Clement VIII to sanction the suppression of the following Monasteries for the foundation of his proposed College at Oxford, viz., Tickford, Bradwell, and Ravenstone, Bucks; Daventry, Northamptonshire; Canvell and Sandwell, Staffordshire; Tonbridge

* A.D. 1393; *Reg. Roff.*, p. 674, pat. 16, R. II, part 2, m. 2.

† From Turner and Coxe's *Calendar of the Charters* I glean the following names of Priors of Tonbridge:—P. . . ., A.D. 1267 (*Reg. Roff.*, 669); David, A.D. 1273 (pp. 110, 117, 134, 136); John, A.D. 1278-1305 (pp. 114, 118); Roger, A.D. 1311 (pp. 125, 139); John (a Bishop, p. 128 bb), A.D. 1320-36 (pp. 112, 115, 118, 120, 126-7, 130); William de Frend[esbery] (a Canon in 1318), A.D. 1337 (pp. 121, 124, 131); John de Osprengge, A.D. 1344-9 (pp. 111, 136); Nicholas, A.D. 1349 (p. 134); William de Mallyng, A.D. 1353 (pp. 131, 139); John, A.D. 1370-3 (pp. 110, 122); Robert, A.D. 1377-97 (pp. 110-2, 115, 122, 125); Thomas Lewes, A.D. 1406 (p. 118); Richard Thomlyn, A.D. 1509-25 (pp. 112, 116, 119, 123); William, who surrendered the Priory.

and Lesnes, Kent; Beigham and De Calceto, near Arundel, Sussex; Wykes, Tiptree, Blackmore, Stanesgate, Horkesley, and Thoby, Essex; Poghley and Wallingford, Berks; Dodenash and Snape, Suffolk; St. Frideswide and Littlemore, Oxford. For this purpose a bull of Pope Clement was obtained, dated at Rome,* on the fifth of the ides of March 1525, in the third year of his pontificate, and confirmed by letters patent, dated 1st of October, 16 Henry VIII, appointing a commission which was presided over by Dr. Burbank, Archdeacon of Carlisle, before whom we find William, the last of the Priors of Tonbridge, summoned to surrender his office at Westminster, on the 8th day of February 1524, when John Cromwell, John Clifton, chaplain, Roland Rokyn, John Luton, and John Payme were present.†

The yearly value of the Priory is stated to have been assessed at £48 13s. 4d. and the temporalities at £120 16s. 11d.; that the Prior of Tonbridge had granted the Rectory of Yalding for £30, and the church lands of Loamstead to Whetenhall for 40s.‡ The Rectory of Leigh by the profits and advantages, £10. Thomas Fane, Smith Land, and Elwood, and two other portions of land, dominzo, and Prior Hammond's of Haysden 13s. 4d.; Edward Markley, land and meadow in the town of Tonbridge, 6s. 8d.; William Waller, 26s. 8d.; Harding a red rose or peppereorn rent, now John Gresham's, Bodesham, 23s. 4d.; Wrotham, £6 6s.; Shipbourne, Richard Dyne, 13s. 4d.; Bodesham to the Prior of Anglesca, 1s.; John Robert Brenehley, £14 0s. 4d.; Henry Everard, 6s. 8d.; Henry, late Prior, and half to Thomas Cromwell, glebe lands, 66s. 8d.:§ a grant of Land was made, A.D. 1530, to the Priory of Shene, a farm in the manor of Tonbridge value 23s. 4d. The value of the demesne lands £25 8s.

On Feb. 10th, 1526,|| Wolsey granted to John Higden, Dean of the Cardinal's College at Oxford, the site of the late Monastery of Tonbridge, with the various manors and revenues attached thereto. Thos. Cromwell and William Smyth were appointed Wolsey's attorneys to deliver possession to the grantee.

In the 18th year of Henry VIII the value of the possessions of the Cardinal's College at Oxford is set down at the total yearly rental of £2051 9s. 4d.; the income at £2041 16s. 8d.; the annual expenditure at £1982 1s.¶

The divorce of Katherine and Henry's passion for Anne Boleyn soon placed Wolsey in unprecedented difficulty. As Minister of the King and Cardinal Archbishop of York, the dilatory proceedings of the Court of Rome were imputed to his agency; his fall and disgrace followed not long after. At Michaelmas, 1529, he opened the Court with all his usual pomp and ceremony; the next day he remained at

* Turner and Coxe, Preface, p. iii; State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. x., pt. 3, p. 697.

† D.S.P., Henry VIII, vol. iv., p. 1137.

‡ Vol. iv., pt. 1. No. 2217.

§ *Ibid.*, 4106.

|| *Ibid.*, pt. 3, 1964.

¶ *Ibid.*, pt. 2, 989.

home, but no message came to him from the King, and on the following day the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk arrived, and required him to deliver up the Great Seal and retire to Esher. Articles of impeachment were drawn up which passed in the Upper House, but by the zeal and ability of his Secretary, Thomas Cromwell, were thrown out in the Commons, but a fresh indictment having been framed on the 16th Statute of Richard II, and also of King Edward, that no one should sue for promotion to the Pope of Rome or elsewhere without the King's authority, it was proved that my Lord Cardinal obtained both his legacy and Cardinalship without the King's licence, and was so cast into premunire. His death took place on Nov. 28th, 1530.

By reason of this escheat all the revenues and possessions of the disestablished Monasteries passed into the King's hand, who, on the 27th of Sept., gave them in trust to John, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Thomas Audeley, Keeper of the Great Seal, for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, including the advowsons of Brenehley, Yalding, Tewdley, and the Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, with the manors of Tonbridge.*

An assignment of the above-mentioned lands, under the King's warrant, was subsequently made to the King's College at Oxford, dated Sept. 29th, 1532.

The dissolution of the Priory appears to have caused much dissatisfaction in the town of Tonbridge, although Wolsey had kindly and generously proposed to give the inhabitants additional educational advantages. A letter is extant written by Archbishop Warham,† dated June 30, 1525, addressed to W^m Whetenhall, Waller, and Henry Fane,—

Expressing his surprise that they did not meet him at Tonbridge with the other inhabitants, as he wished to decide whether it were better to have a grammar school founded at Tonbridge, for forty scholars, with exhibitions to Oxford on the Cardinal's foundation, or the Priory. A good number of the townsmen were with him to day, and stated, both orally and in writing, that they thought the Priory better; and he requested them to meet him by 9 A.M. on Monday to give their answer, with the names of those who agree to the school, to be sent up to Wolsey; if this cannot be done on Monday, then to meet him at Maidstone, on St. Thomas day. Dated Otford. June 30, 1525.

On the 3rd of July following Archbishop Warham writes to Wolsey acknowledging the receipt of Wolsey's letter, complaining that he had not followed Wolsey's directions in explaining his mind to the inhabitants of Tonbridge, and desiring him to come to London

* Dom. State Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. v., 1351.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, I., 31-33; D.S.P., vol. iv., pt. 1, m. 5, 1459.

and be present at an audience to be given by the King to the President of Rouen.*

When he was at Tonbridge lately, he told the inhabitants there, of whom not more than sixteen appeared before him, that he and Wolsey had thought it would be better for themselves and their children to have perpetually forty children of that county to be brought up in learning, and afterwards sent to Oxford, and that certain priests should serve there, for their founder, rather than to have six or seven canons. To this all except three answered that they wished to have the canons restored, but desired to be allowed till Friday following to discuss the matter with their neighbours.

On that day they brought to the Archbishop at Otford the names of those who desired the restoration of the canons, but finally referred this matter to the King and Wolsey, he does not see therefore that any bruit should arise of this, but some men in Kent think that nothing can be done without them. That he had written to Sir Edw. Neville and the Vicar of Tonbridge to stop the bruit if such there be; and has ordered the Parish Priest of Cranbroke, and Pike of Tonbridge, to come to him at Maidstone, next Wednesday, that he may know what they have said in this matter. He does not know any ground for Wolsey's suspicion that some of those who raised the bruit, "should be towards me." If he finds them he will not fail to punish them. As to his coming to Lambeth, intends going tomorrow to Maidstone to keep the feast of the translation of St. Thomas on Friday. He had made great preparation there of beer, ale, and wine, and got all his chapel stuff ready; and could not make other arrangements without great loss. He will return to Otford as soon as possible, and remain until he hears further from Wolsey, arranging meanwhile for his coming to Lambeth.

That he has inquired according to Wolsey's letter about the murmur concerning the Priory of Tunbridge, and finds there is none, but that the inhabitants of the town, and others adjoining, had leiver to have the said place not suppressed, if it might stand with the King's pleasure. Henry Faue and others who had a suit with the late Prior were supposed to have started this rumour for fear the Prior should be restored. As to the Parish Priest of Cranbroke, the matter was published by him, by the desire of the inhabitants of Tonbridge, in order to get the advice of those of Cranbroke, as it concerned the interest of both, with regard to the exhibitions at school; and those of Cranbroke concurred with the men of Tonbridge, subject entirely to the King's pleasure. If any bad murmur had arisen he would have been the first to hear of it. He thinks the inhabitants ought not to be suspected of making murmurs on light persons' letters.

With Wolsey's death and the grant of the lands and possession of the Priory at Tonbridge by Henry VIII, as before mentioned, in the year 1532, the inhabitants of the town lost all hope of the advantages they had formerly derived from the Priory, without gaining the school. They had not, however, long to wait before private enterprise and liberality enabled them to obtain the advantages of a good education by the munificence of Sir Andrew Judd, Citizen and Skinner, who resided some time in the neighbourhood of Tonbridge, at a place now, and then, known as Barden. In 1551 he gave, in trust to the Skinners' Company, certain houses and lands for this purpose, and, in 1553, obtained letters patent from Edward VI, which enabled him to re-endow and perpetuate in his free grammar school those advantages which the inhabitants and the county had formerly derived from the disestablished Priory of St. Mary Magdalene.

* D.S.P., vol. iv., pt. 1, p. 656, No. 1470; Otford, 2nd July 1525.



THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, WOODCHURCH.

BY THE REV. F. B. WELLS (RECTOR).

I AM not skilled in Archæology, and nothing but the circumstance that my position here has put me in possession of some special knowledge which is not at the command of others, would have induced me to describe this church. I shall, I think, best perform my part by simply drawing attention to the objects of interest, which still remain; and to others which, although decayed beyond the reach of restoration when the church was repaired, should not be forgotten.

But first I cannot suppress a reflection which suggests itself at the sight of such a building, viz., how it came to be built at all of such dimensions, in such a locality, and in such times. Besides a love of beauty and perhaps a feeling of laudable ambition, it must have required a liberal heart and a strong will to strive with the difficulties of those early days, to bring materials from the isle of Portland, or perhaps from Caen, in order to carry out the pious design of its founder, and build a church like this in the midst of wild and tangled woods—for the very name of the church tells us the character of the spot. We may imagine how some great proprietor, enriched perhaps with a grant of land for military or other services, but looking beyond the mere gain which he might derive from the pannage of his swine in the wild denes of this wealden district, be-

thought himself of the spiritual wants of his dependants. We may imagine how, at his call and through his liberal piety, some architect with his guild of masons and of carpenters, released, perhaps, from more ambitious work at the mother-church of Canterbury, made these wild woods resound with the axe and hammer, and raised this "*Church in the Wood*" to the glory of God, where many a generation of man has since worshipped during a period of some eight hundred years.

In sympathy then with the feelings which prompted the erection of this church, let us proceed to examine it, beginning with the belfry and Early English tower.*

1. Observe on the exterior the dripstone both over the doorway and the window, terminating with heads.†

2. The west window is new, designed by Ferry, who was employed in the restoration of 1858, of which more hereafter.

3. The clock, by Dent, was a gift from Mrs. Schreiber.‡

When I came to the living in 1841 I found the belfry boarded off from the church, and a huge gallery projected as far as the present position of the font. (The font at that time stood near the middle of the nave.) Beneath this gallery was a balustraded screen, very ugly, bearing a date, 1697, and initials, probably those of the churchwardens, R. C. and J. C.§ These still remain on the present screen, which was formed out of the old materials. All this was altered shortly after I came here, with the cordial co-operation of the churchwardens. At the same time a flooring, which was considered necessary to steady the ropes, but which only served to cut the west window in half, was replaced by the iron stays, an alteration much opposed at the time. They have answered the purpose perfectly well for nearly forty years, and the plan may safely be adopted in any church where it is required. I mention this with a view to the reform of belfries and bellringing, at this time advocated by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Rector of Mersham.

Before you leave the belfry you should observe the four heads, two again, as on the outside, terminating the label over the arch; and

* The inscriptions on the six bells are as follows:—1. John Clarke and Gabriel Richards, Churchwardens, 1755; Lester and Pack, fecit. 2. 1623, Josephus Hatch, fecit. 3. Joseph Hatch made me, 1608. 4. Joseph Hatch made me, 1608. 5. 1608, Joseph Hatch made me. 6. John Clarke and Gabriel Richards, Churchwardens, 1755; Lester and Pack, London, fecit. The spire leans to the south, about eighteen inches out of the perpendicular, perhaps the cause of the large buttresses.

† Can any opinion be given of these heads? Some are crowned and well executed.

‡ Date of gift, August 1867.

§ Richard and John Clarke.

two on the pillars, which were evidently intended to terminate a label or drip-stone over the S. and N. blind arches which was never completed; also more particularly the primitive parish chest, which may remind the classical reader of the "*Alnus Carata*" of Virgil. I only wish that our hollowed tree had been a vessel freighted with some documents of more interest than a few old bills and some carefully kept parish books.

THE FONT.

We now come to the nave, and here first I draw your attention to the square Early Norman font. Its sides are carved with shallow arcading, and it stands on a circular stem with four angle-shafts. It was removed and placed as it stands at present in the restoration of 1848. At that time the whole church was refloored and reseated with oak, besides many minor repairs. The font cover was given by Mr. Schreiber; it is said to be of the reign of Charles II.

THE NAVE ROOF.

The second great restoration was ten years later, when, in consequence of my absence from illness, Mr. Arthur Cazenove was acting as my *locum tenens*, and rendered most efficient service, with Mr. Ferry as architect, and Mr. William Smeeth as churchwarden. The nave roof, now open to the ridge, was then entirely renewed, and the west window restored.

THE NAVE PILLARS.

If you have read Sir Stephen Glynne's work, or rather sketch, on our Kentish churches, you may possibly have come here with the expectation of finding the pillars of this church of beautiful marble; but he seems to have been deceived by appearances, and, alas, "all is not gold that glitters."* I am obliged to confess the truth that what he thought to be marble is only chart-rock, scraped and polished some forty-five years ago with a preparation of beeswax and oil by Mr. W. Smeeth, a most zealous and indefatigable churchwarden, known for many good works of a less deceptive and questionable

* Sir Stephen Glynne says, "A fine church . . . of nave with N. and S. aisles; chancel with N. and S. chapels, of which the southern extends wider; a west tower and north porch. . . . The north porch has a circular staircase, and within it is a stoup. The prevailing features are very good Early English, and the interior is decidedly grand and imposing. The nave has on each side a good arcade of four arches, with pillars of black Bethersden marble alternately circular and octagonal. . . . The arches have hoods, and there is no clerestory. . . . The north and south walls have been rebuilt in the Perpendicular period. . . . The chancel is a remarkably beautiful piece of Early English work. It has a fine eastern triplet with excellent mouldings, and banded shafts. . . . On the north are three lancets, on the south two, set on a string, also with fine mouldings and shafts."

character than this. At the end of the north-west aisle I may ask you to observe two small flat-headed lights. What was the object of them, or rather of the recess which they lighten? Was it intended for a priest's room?

In the south-west aisle the two lower windows were copied exactly from the originals. The window (Decorated) immediately to the east of the south door I must be responsible for. In the north wall opposite, the doorway leading to the parvise is of course new, and the stonework still awaits some cunning hand to carve it.

The handsome north door was made in 1848 by Mr. Apsley of Ashford, copied from one at Peterborough Cathedral.

EAST END OF NAVE; AND THE CHANCEL.

I will now request your more critical attention to the east end and chancel, and for the sake of convenience I will include the pulpit, and the rood-loft which once existed, in this division of my subject. I must appeal to the knowledge of some present to correct or confirm the opinion which I have been led to form of this part of the structure as it originally stood, from certain marks which presented themselves in the walls during the progress of the repairs.

1. But before I do this, you should observe the beautiful Perpendicular oak panels (of the old rood screen) which now form the pulpit, the reading-desk, and organ-screen. They were found sadly mutilated and almost concealed beneath the deal "Three-decker" (pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's pew), which then occupied the site of the present pulpit, and, with the rector's pew or room opposite, almost shut the altar out from view.

2. I call your attention to the well-known brass of Nicholas de Gore,* mentioned by Boutell as standing seventeenth in point of date among existing brasses. This was removed from the middle of the centre aisle to its present place for the sake of security. The stem was already gone when I came here.

ROOD-LOFT AND TWO STAIRCASES.

Now I very much require your indulgence and assistance as to the question of the rood-loft, of which the only parochial tradition

* The figure of a priest in full vestments, standing in a floriated circle of Flemish workmanship. Legend, in old French, in Lombardic characters, a doggerel rhyme, *circa* 1320, viz. :—

Maistre Nichol de Gore
Gist on ceste place
Jhesu Crist prioms ore
Qe Merci lui face.

that I ever heard is, that this was a gallery where the bows and arrows of the parish were kept in the olden times.

I must ask you to observe closely the stone steps and labelled doorway N.W. of the chancel arch, which lead to the pulpit, and which were walled up and concealed; also the string course on the wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the pulpit doorway. Now between this string course and the pulpit door there were found in the wall distinct marks of another low door, such as a wooden sill and side post with iron latch, all so decayed that they at once fell to pieces when the rubble, which filled up the space, was removed. Can this lost doorway have been the entrance to the rood-loft? I must ask you to look carefully at another door and staircase, in the north wall opposite, which, like many other things in this world, now lead to nothing. At the top of this second staircase there were also traces of wood-work, corresponding with those already mentioned as existing over the pulpit, seeming to shew that a slanting gallery sprung from that north doorway to the lost doorway above the pulpit.

On this point I should much like the opinion of experts, as I certainly am not qualified to pronounce an opinion, except so far as I am guided by the signs or traces just mentioned, and of which I can speak confidently, although they are now lost to sight.

TABLET TO MR. SCHREIBER, IN THE N.E. CHAPEL.

Some present may observe with interest a more modern work in the wall of the N.E. chapel. I mean the handsome tablet placed to the memory of the late Charles John Schreiber, Esq., of Henhurst, in this parish, so well known for his general liberality, but to be more fitly mentioned on this occasion as the munificent donor of the greater part of the oak timber,* enabling us to reseat the church with material, the most appropriate in this county.

HIGH CHANCEL.

We now proceed to the high chancel. My predecessor, Dr. Nott, gave the sum of £500 to the repair of this chancel, which was all expended on the roof, the reredos, and the altar-rail. This last is one of the happily few remaining specimens of the attempt to

* I understood at the time that this beautiful oak had been cut into planks and seasoned some eleven years before, and was intended for staircases, doors, etc., in a new building. Apsley told me it was worth 7s. 6d. a foot, but could not be purchased anywhere; he valued it at about £80, but said it could not be valued by the trade. It is hard as metal. I ought to mention that Mr. Peel Croughton of Heronden gave four fine oak-trees at the same time.

supersede the handicraft of the skilled carver, by the pressure of wood by steam.

In what I have called the great restoration of 1848, the old floor of the chancel was removed, and the ground-plan of the original floor then exposed was followed as closely as possible in repaving it with the present encaustic tiling. The large Harlackenden tomb, which at that time disfigured the N. wall of this chancel, being in a very dilapidated state, was rebuilt in the S.E. chapel; on removing it the aumbry, with depressed shoulder'd arch, which now serves for a credence table, was discovered; and we fitted it with a slab of Bethersden marble. This was done with the approval of Mr. John Henry Parker. The slab is a good specimen of the difference between the Purbeck and the Bethersden or Petworth formation.

The fact should not be omitted, in speaking of the floor of this chancel, that it was formerly about seven inches below the level of the nave, from which it was descended by a step. The line of this step you will see marked by a row of encaustic tiles.

I suppose that it is unnecessary for me to say anything of the "Squints," if we are contented with plain English terms, or Hagioscopes, if we wish to display our learning. In the centre window you will see the only remaining piece of old glass of any interest in this church. The subject appears to be the entombment, probably of our Lord or the blessed Virgin.

Before you leave this chancel, you will observe the beautiful trefoil arches of the double piscina; and next to them the three sedilia. With the floor at its present level, it certainly would be an impossibility for any one with legs of the ordinary length to sit there.

SOUTH CHAPELS.

I speak of this part of the church in the plural, because it was formerly divided into two chapels. This is shewn by the stoup in the middle of the south wall, and is further proved by a division in the roof, which was originally built in two elevations. These chapels were restored in the second or third year of my incumbency.

ALTAR-TOMBS.

The large altar-tomb in the middle is the one already mentioned as removed from the high chancel. It is raised to the memory of Thomas Harlackenden, and on the top of the marble slab which covers it (of Purbeck, not Bethersden marble) you will find some loose brasses to the memory of the same individual. The Latin legend on the brass border round the tomb is modern, and had the advantage of Archbishop Howley's valuable criticism.

Behind this stands a tomb, in the corner, against the S. wall, though not so handsome, yet far more interesting. It is the tomb of Edward Waterhouse, of whom Mr. Furley, in his most interesting history of the Weald, tells us that he was Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor of the Exchequer. The legend round it only mentions that he was one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors employed in Ireland.* He died, or at least was buried, in this parish, in the year 1591. If I had time I could tell how his name was brought forward in the House of Commons during the discussions on the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.† I must leave the armorial bearings with the numerous quarterings over this tomb to those who are learned in such matters.

Again, if I had time, I should have wished to read a few short extracts concerning one Roger Harlackenden, and the state of the parish in those days, copied very kindly at my request by Canon Scott Robertson from the presentments made at the visitation of Archbishop Warham, A.D. 1511. I am afraid they will not do much credit to the Woodchurch of that day, and may possibly disenchant some of our friends who are enamoured with the supposed ideal of unity and concord which blessed the pre-Reformation period.

A.D. 1511.—*Presentments made at the Visitation of Archbishop Warham respecting Woodchurch.*

That Roger Harlakinden is a common oppressor of his neighbours whom none loveth.

Item that he is meddling of many matters, and will check the parson and the priests that they cannot be (at) rest for him.

Item that he bringeth into his house regular men to sing mass in an oratory with him, by what authority we cannot tell.

[He denied that he had done so except in time of sickness, which, in his opinion, he had a right to do.]

Item that upon St. Thomas's Day, three years ago, the keys were taken away by him, and there was no mass nor matins sung there that day.

[He denied that he was the person who withdrew the keys.]

Item that he jangleth and talketh in the church when he is there, and letteth others to say their devotions.

[He denieth this, but he was enjoined that in time of service he

* "Edwardus Waterhouse, miles, Reginæ Elizabethæ, a consiliis Regni sui Hiberniæ."

† He married Debora, widow of Martin Harlackenden, 1586, and lived only five years after. (Record in the Parish Church Register.)

should be praying sitting in his seat, and not talking with anybody in the church under pain of excommunication.]

Item that the chancel hath need of reparation both above and beneath.

[The Rector was enjoined to do all that was necessary.]

Item that the body of the church is unrepaired.

[The churchwardens were enjoined to repair the nave before the day of St. John Baptist.]

Item that Thomas Withersden holdeth two women suspiciously.

[N.B. He has now left the diocese.]

Item that the executor of Wm. Bocher withdraweth a certain bequest of William Harlackynden, to the which the said William Bocher was executor, and denieth to pay it; the sum of 20 marks, which sum Roger Harlackynden as executor ought to pay.

[Roger H. denied his liability, and the churchwardens failed to prove it at a subsequent court held at Lydd.]

Item that the heirs of Margaret, late wife of John Browne, withhold a chalice of 40s. and a lamp of 20s. from the church.

[Paid.]

Item that Robert Scott of Halden, executor of Robert Typenden, oweth for a bequest of R. T. £5.

[Robert Scott is dead, and there is no hope of payment.]

Item that the same Robert Scott oweth for a bequest of Robert Brown 6s. 8d.

The only other object to which I need draw your attention is the painted window above you—not so much however as a work of art, as a just tribute to the memory of a very excellent and useful man, Mr. William Smeeth, and for thirty-five years our active churchwarden.

It only remains for me to express the gratification which your visit to this church has given us. I imagine that such visits must give a stimulus to those who, being cut off from the busy world, may be inclined to fall asleep in these out-of-the-way corners of the land, and may probably excite a spirit of emulation to adorn, or at least to keep in order, these sacred edifices; and, by so doing, to promote higher and more spiritual feelings which are certainly much needed in these latter days.

NOTES.

I have drawn up a few notes relative to the last of the Clarke family—once famous in this parish; and also a speculation on the strange name of our inn, the Bonny Cravat. The sign is unique in England.

In the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie' I find:—"Cravate, sf., d'un drapeau, Fornement de soie brodé d'or, ou d'argent, qu'on attache comme une cravate au haut de la lance d'un drapeau et dont les bouts sont pendants" (knot of a flag-staff; colour-knot).

"Cravate, sm., corruption de Croate, cheval de Croatie, milice a cheval Regiment de Croates."

It is easy to infer that some young adventurer from Woodchurch, a second Captain Dalgetty or Butler (see Schiller's "Wallenstein," Coleridge's translation), enlisted as a "free lance" in this Croat Regiment, and came home proud of his colours and his service. We ought to have as a sign a gallant Croat, mounted, bearing the colours, instead of a "Neck-tie." "Jenny, come tie up my Bonny Cravat." Larwood and Hotten, in their history of "Sign Boards," seem just to have missed this conjecture. They say the fashion of wearing this article of dress was said to have been brought over from Germany in the seventeenth century by some of the young French nobility who had served the Emperor in his wars with the Turks, and had copied this garment from the Croats.

CLARKE FAMILY.—A few years ago Lieut.-Colonel James, then of Hyde Park Terrace, called on me in company with Mr. Terry, churchwarden, anxious to discover any traces of the Clarks, with whom, I think he said, he was connected by marriage. He told us that one of the Clarke family, a Royalist, served with James II in Ireland, and afterwards fled with him to France, where he rose by military service and was ennobled. That at some time early in this century, one of the family, I understood him to say, the "Maréchal," visited Woodchurch and inquired about the family; that being a draughtsman he took a sketch of the church, and that in the portrait of this "Maréchal" of France in the picture-gallery at Versailles, forming the background of the picture, there is a representation of this church.* A probability of this story is found in the following circumstances:—First, I found, curiously enough, in reading a book sent to me unordered, 'An Inland Voyage,' by R. Louis Stevenson, along the rivers and canals in S. Belgium and N. France, the following passage: "At Landrecies (now Cambray) we visited the church. *There lies Marshal Clarke.* But neither of us had heard of that military hero;" and so they did not trouble themselves about him or his monument. Judging from the French extract below, he is as well forgotten.

A MILITARY "VICAR OF BRAY."

"Clarke (H. Ju-Gu, Duc de Feltre), homme d'état; Landrecies 1769-1818. Il fut ministre de la guerre (1807) sous Napoleon, qu'il avait été Chargé de Surveiller par le Directoire, et qu'il abandonna pour Louis XVIII, qui le nomma une seconde fois ministre (1815) et Maréchal de France (1816). Il signa l'acte d'accusation contre Ney et ce fut sous son ministère que furent constituées les cours prévotales."—*Biographie Portative Universelle*, Paris, 1853.

COPIES OF INSCRIPTIONS.

THOMAS HARLAKYNDEN.

Here under this tombe restithe in the mercy of God the bodyes of Thomas Harlakynden esquier Elizabeth and Margaret his wyves trusting on the Resurrection of the last day which Thomas decessyd the 25 day of August Ann^o dom. M^ov^oLVIII and y^e said Elizabeth dyed y^e iii day of Aprell An^o M^ov^oXXXIX and Margaret deceisid y^e day of A^o M^ov^o on whose soules Jh'u have mercy.

* So far verified: in the autumn of last year my sisters, being at Versailles, at my request inquired, found the picture, and procured me an engraving of it (now in my possession), with Woodchurch spire in the distance.

Legend (modern Latin) round the tomb (restored) of Thomas Harlakyn den.
 "Hoc monumentum Thomæ Harlackendeni memoriæ sacrum vetustate jam
 pænè dilapsam, suis impensis reficiendum curavit Thomas Carolus Burt piè
 sollicitus, ne marmore dilapso, veteris et honestæ familiæ memoria ipsa dilaba-
 tur."

INSCRIPTION ON THE BRASS IN FLOOR OF SOUTH CHAPEL.

"Here lyeth the bodie of Martin Harlakinden esquier whose Christian fayth
 was well approved by his lyfe, his zeale was great to see pure religion established
 with a full and perfect reformation. Blessed art thou reader and whosoe shall
 desire the same to the Glorie of God, he died the vijth of Januarie 1584 leaving
 by Debora his wife y^e daughter of Thomas Whetenhall, Debora Harlakinden
 his only child."

WATERHOUSE INSCRIPTION.

"Edward^s Waterhouse Miles Regine a consiliis regni sui Hiberniæ Obiit 13 die
 Octobris 1591."

WOODCHURCH COMMUNION PLATE.

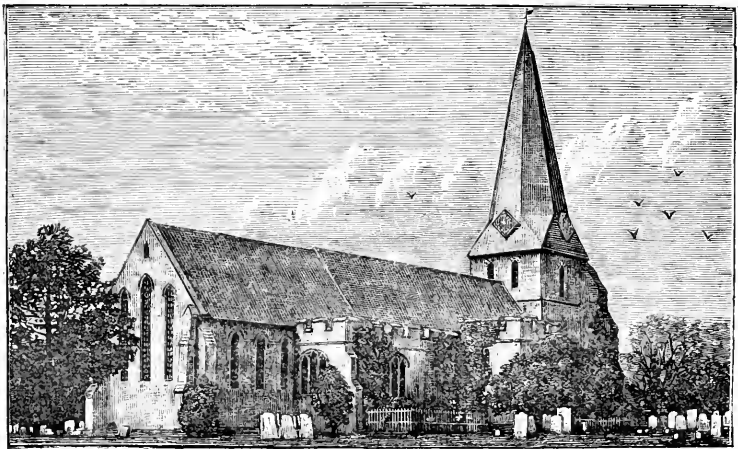
Communicated to me by Mr. WILFRED CRIPPS.

I. The plain chalice (or more properly the Communion cup) on conical stem
 was made in 1635, but the form of the Hall-mark (S.) is a very unusual one.
 It is found on a piece of plate at Clothmakers' Hall, London, but most examples
 have a different letter. The maker's mark is I.A.G. in linked letters, and is not
 a well-known one. W. is that of a London maker. The conical foot is, probably,
 about forty years younger than the cup; perhaps it was repaired about 1670 or
 1675. The paten is of the date and make of the cup.

II. The large paten on a foot is of the year 1707, the year mentioned in the
 engraved inscription. It was made by a silversmith named John Boddington,
 who also made the flagon at North Cerney Church near Cirencester, and a
 coffee-pot that has been in my own family for many years. He was a well-
 known maker. It is of the higher standard silver used from 1697 to 1720.

III. The tall flagon is of ordinary silver, made in 1723, the year of the
 inscription upon it, by a man who I do not know, but who made an alms dish,
 given in this very same year to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and other
 plate of the same period.

IV. The dish is, alas, of pewter.



WOODCHURCH NOTES.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

RECTORS OF WOODCHURCH.

ROBERT DE NORTON was collated to this rectory by Archbishop Reynolds (*Reg.*, fol. 12^a) in September 1314; but he resigned it in the following year. He was an ecclesiastical lawyer, who became Dean of the Arches; Rector of Ickham 1322; Rector of Ivychurch 1323-25; and a Canon of Wingham 1326.

ROBERT DE TERRYNG succeeded Norton, and was instituted by the same Archbishop (*Reg.*, fol. 15^b) in July 1315. He died in 1321.

ADAM DE PENYTON, "*medicus*," the "medical chaplain" of Archbishop Reynolds, was by him collated (*Reg.*, fol. 28^a) in May 1321. He was promoted to the rectory of Chartham early in the spring of the year 1323.

RICHARD DE KYNTON, who is described as the Archbishop's servant or household chaplain (*familiaris suus*), was collated in February 1322-3 (Reynolds's *Reg.*, fol. 32^b).

NICHOLAS DE GORE, whose monumental brass remains in the chancel, was probably Rector here at about this period.

ROGER DYGGS, Rector of Cuxton (1327-33), was promoted to Woodchurch in 1333.

WILLIAM DE TUNSTALL, who had been Rector of Ham, held the benefice of Woodchurch for some time, until he was promoted to the rectory of Tunstall in October 1361.

* * * * *

JOHN SAVAGE held this benefice from October 1375 (when he was collated by Archbishop Sudbury, *Reg.*, fol. 115^b) until April 1386, when he effected an exchange, and took the Rectory of St. Mary Moses, Friday Street, London.

WILLIAM DAPUR, who had been Rector of Adisham for a day, in March 1378-9, and then Rector of Penshurst, but who had become Rector of St. Mary Moses, Friday Street, exchanged that living for Woodchurch, and was instituted by Archbishop Courtenay (*Reg.*, fol. 261^b) April 4th, 1386.

JOHN PRIEN, styled "magister" because he had obtained the

degree of Master of Arts, or one of higher rank, held the Rectory of Woodchurch for a short time. He resigned it in A.D. 1400.

THOMAS EVERDON, a chaplain, succeeded Prien, being instituted by Archbishop Arundel, January 24th, 1400-1 (*Reg.*, i., 273^b), but he resigned in the following year.

MATTHEW LYTHERLAND, a chaplain, was collated by Arundel (*Reg.*, i., 282^a) 20th of April 1402, and held the benefice during two years. In those two years he proceeded to a higher degree at his University, so that when he resigned he was styled "magister."

WILLIAM TYRELL, a chaplain, was Lytherland's successor, being collated on the 9th of March 1403-4 (Arundel's *Reg.*, i., 288^a). He exchanged with

HUGH SETUR, Rector of St. Thomas the Martyr at Winchelsea, who was instituted April 20th, 1406 (Arundel's *Reg.*, i., 307^b).

* * * * *

RICHARD ATKINSON, author of a Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians, was Rector of Woodchurch at some time, about this period, but the date is uncertain.

In A.D. 1437, William Benge, a chaplain here, was buried in the church.

JOHN HAWKYNs was collated hither, on the death of the previous Rector, by Archbishop Morton (*Reg.*, 155^b) on the 17th of September 1493.

THOMAS MYLLING, LL.B., on the death of his predecessor, was admitted to the benefice by Archbishop Warham (*Reg.*, fol. 365^a) on the 30th of April 1518; but in the following year he was promoted to Chartham, *vice* Walter Stonedean.

THOMAS WELLES, Prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, a native of Alresford, Hants; Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1484; Bishop of Sidon 1505, and for six years suffragan of Canterbury; became Rector of Woodchurch on the 15th of May 1519. He had been Rector of Heyford Warreyn 1499-1505; Vicar of Holy Cross, Canterbury, and Rector of Chartham 1508; Arch-priest of Ulcombe Church until March 1512-13; Vicar of Lydd 1514-23; Rector of Adisham 1523; he died in 1526.

RICHARD BINGER probably succeeded Bishop Welles in 1526. He died in 1545.

JOHN RAMSEY succeeded Binger, being collated by Archbishop Cranmer (*Reg.*, fol. 396^a) on the 3rd of July 1545. He died in September 1551.

THOMAS COURTHOPE died in 1553.

WILLIAM GWYE was Rector in 1554-5. He resided outside the diocese, and his curate was named John Girdler.

* * * * * In 1560, the Rector of Biddenden was also Rector of Woodchurch. I cannot clearly ascertain

whether this was Dr. John Leffe (Rector of Biddenden 1550-5) or his successor.

THOMAS PETT was collated by Archbishop Parker (*Reg.*, fol. 364^b) on the 4th of May 1564; and held the benefice until 1579, when he resigned.

ANDREW DOWLE, who became Rector in May 1579, died in 1582.

RICHARD BIRD, S.T.P., was collated in 1582. He held the Vicarage of Brookland (1597-1609) and also the tenth Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral from 1590 until 1609, when he died.

JOHN BANCROFT, S.T.B., succeeded Dr. Bird, being collated by his uncle Archbishop Bancroft (*Reg.*, fol. 291^b) on the 28th of June 1609. During twenty-four years he held this benefice. Having become Bishop of Oxford (June 10th, 1632) he resigned Woodchurch in 1633. He retained, with his Bishopric, the Rectory of Biddenden (1610-40) and the impropriate rectorial tithes of St. Mary Cray, but he gave up the Rectory of Orpington which he had held from A.D. 1608. In the year 1633, by the Primate's license, he consecrated a chapel in the dwelling-house of Sir John Sedley, called St. Cleres, at Ightham, on the 12th of October. He was Master of University College in Oxford, and his arms impaled with those of the College, and also with those of Oxford University, are still emblazoned in a window of his Rectory-house at Orpington, which is now called Orpington Priory, and is the residence of Dr. Broome.

EDWARD BOUGHAN was instituted by Archbishop Abbot (*Reg.*, iii., 201) on May 21st, 1633. Mr. William Finch, of Woodchurch, wrote thus to Sir Edward Dering on the 7th of January 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, making complaint "of the ministry at Woodchurch, performed by Mr. Edward Boughen, with single sermons on the Lord's days, and oftentimes the only reading of an homily; and in his absence, without either" . . . "his exalting the Communion Table and compelling the churchwardens to rail in the same, refusing to administer to such as came not thereunto; his seldom warning of Communions, viz., once a quarter or thereabouts; beside, at Easter time, his walking the parish round in his surplice and hood, reading prayers and psalms at divers crossways, and digging crosses in the earth at divers places of the outbounds of the same." His holding the King's Commission of the Peace was made a matter of complaint by the parishioners at the same time, and he was removed from his benefice. He lived until the Restoration, and was then reinstated.

STEPHEN MUN, who probably succeeded Boughen, died March 6, 168 $\frac{3}{4}$.

THOMAS HUXLEY, S.T.B., was collated by Archbishop Sancroft (*Reg.*, fol. 403^a) on the 10th of April 1684. In November

1685 the Archbishop issued his certificate that Stephen Mun had died on March 6, 1685³, and that Thomas Huxley died on September 5, 1685 (*Reg.*, fol. 260^a).

JOHN LOVE was collated by the same primate (*Reg.*, fol. 411^a) on the 1st of October 1685. He died in 1688.

HENRY HUGHES, Senior, was collated by the same Archbishop (*Reg.*, fol. 425^b) on the 19th of January 1685⁵.

HENRY HUGHES, Junior, died in 1704.

EDWARD BROOKE became Rector September 30th, 1704. He died February 28, 1728-9.

WILLIAM GEEKIE, LL.D. (whom Hasted erroneously calls John Geekie), was collated 3rd March 1728⁸. He was Rector of Southfleet 1729-67; Archdeacon of Gloucester; and Prebendary of Canterbury for 40 years. Having vacated Woodchurch for Chevening in 1728⁹, he held the latter only two years. When he died, in July 1767, he was buried at Ickham, in the vault of the Head family; his sister having married Archdeacon (afterwards Sir John) Head, Rector of Ickham.

HERBERT RANDOLPH, Rector of Upper Deal 1726, and one of the Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, became Rector of Woodchurch in March 1729-30. From his father, who was Recorder of Canterbury, he inherited an estate called Lessenden in Biddenden. He was buried September 8, 1755, in Canterbury Cathedral.

NICHOLAS CARTER, S.T.P., was collated in September 1755. He held also the Rectory of Ham, together with this benefice, and the Perpetual Curacy of Deal Chapel. His daughter, Elizabeth Carter, was well known for her learning. He died October 23, 1774.

JOHN COURTAIL, Vicar of Burwash, Sussex, held this benefice with that vicarage for more than 20 years, being admitted to the Rectory of Woodchurch in April 1775.

GEORGE MURRAY, who succeeded Courtail, was a grandson of the Duke of Atholl. He became Rector of Bishopsbourne; Dean of Worcester; and Bishop, first of Sodor and Man (1813-27); and then of Rochester (1827-60).

CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH ultimately presided over Trinity College at Cambridge, as Master, from 1820 to 1841.

GEORGE NOTT, D.D., was Rector of Harrietsham and of Woodchurch from 1813 until he died in 1841. He was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; a Prebendary of Winchester; and Preceptor in English History to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. He resided partly at Winchester, and partly at Rome; never at Woodchurch.

FRANCIS BALLARD WELLS, the present Rector, was Private Secretary to Archbishop Howley, who collated him to the Rectory of Woodchurch in 1841. He is the first resident Rector whom the parish had seen for a long period; and he has done very much for the fabric of the church.

HARLAKENDEN OF WOODCHURCH.

MR. G. STEINMAN STEINMAN, with great pains and industry, collected all the evidences which he could find respecting the Harlakenden family, and published the complete pedigree in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i., pp. 228-258; iii., 215-223. He however had failed to discover that in 1317 there were living Moyses de Harlakendenne with Juliana his wife, and William de Harlakendenne with Amanda his wife. Probably Moyses and William were brothers. They had dealings with Hamo Colbraund, of Romney,* respecting land in Hope All Saints; and between themselves there were transfers of land at Shaddockshurst, Warehorn, and Orlestone.† I fear that the earlier entries in Mr. Steinman's version of the pedigree require a good deal of elucidation.

Mr. Steinman says that the ancient inscription formerly in the south chancel of Woodchurch Church, which seemed to commemorate William Harlakenden as having died April 30, 1081, was really inscribed to William Harlakenden who died in 1481. His will was dated April 20th, and proved on October 2nd, 1481. This gentleman in 1450 joined, with many others, in Jack Cade's rebellion.

Mr. Steinman prints an inscription from a monumental brass, in the south chancel, which bore the figure of a man, and a shield of armorial bearings: "Hic jacet Rogerus Harlakynden Armiger filius Will'i Harlakynde' qui obiit xxix die mens' Martij Anno D'ni M^o v^o xxij^o ejus a'ie p'piciet' deus Amen." Against him complaints were made at the visitation of Archbishop Warham, in 1511.

Mr. Steinman thus describes the tomb of Thomas Harlakenden who died in 1558, as it formerly appeared, before the chancel was restored:—"Against the north wall of the high chancel; it is of Bethersden marble. It has a canopy over it, and at the back are figures in brass of a man kneeling before a desk, with six sons behind him. At the other side of the desk are figures of two women kneeling, the first being attended by three daughters, the last by one. Over the man is the arms of Harlakenden. Over the first woman, Halakenden impaling (azure?) a cross engrailed *ermine*; over the second, Harlakenden impaling a mullet pierced."

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 314, 316.

† *Ibid.*, XIII., 315, 318.

Martin Harlakenden, who died in January 1584-5, left an only child and heiress Deborah, who in May 1602 married Sir Edward Hals. She inherited, from her father, only one moiety of his estate, together with the mansion-house called Hendon. The other moiety of the estate, together with the manor of Harlakenden, and Woodchurch Place House, were bequeathed by Martin Harlakenden to his widow for her life (she lived until 1611), and after her death, to his cousin Walter, son of Zaccheus Harlakenden, of Ufton in Tunstall.

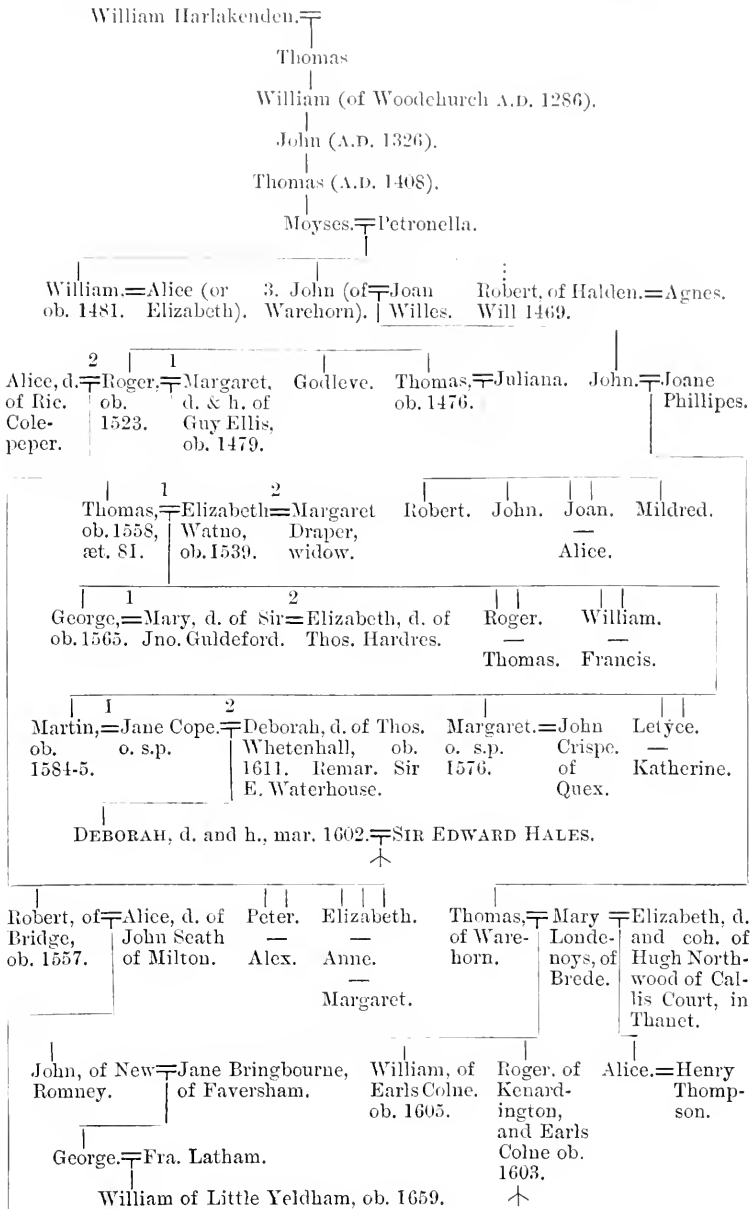
I find that one Thomas Harlakenden was churchwarden of Ashford in 1552; perhaps he was the gentleman whose tomb at Woodchurch is above mentioned. The pedigree does not enable us to identify Henry Harlackenden, whose daughter married William Glover, and became the mother of Susan Glover who married John Phillipot, the herald, in 1612.

During the first years of the Great Rebellion, Richard Harlakenden and his first cousin William, both of Earls Colne in Essex, were active supporters of the Parliament. They were grandsons of Roger Harlakenden of Kenardington, steward of Edward Earl of Oxford, from whom he purchased the manor of Earls Colne, in September 1583. Roger's heir, his second son Richard, who purchased the Priory at Earls Colne in 1592-3, was father of the Parliamentary Deputy-Lieutenant, Richard Harlakenden. Roger's third son, Thomas, was father of William Harlakenden, of New House, Earls Colne, another Deputy-Lieutenant for Essex. In August 1643 he was deputed, by the Essex Committee at Colchester, to attend the general meeting at Cambridge. William Harlakenden was an active leader, and rendered much assistance to Cromwell during that month. In 1654 the degree of LL.D was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge.

Those who desire to investigate the pedigree thoroughly must refer to Mr. Steinman's elaborate version of it. For the convenience of general reference the following condensed sketch of it is here given:—

PEDIGREE OF HARLAKENDEN OF WOODCHURCH.

ARMS.—*Azure, a fesse Ermine between three lions' heads erased Or.*



A

Bridget, d. of Walter, Susan Roper, Cicely, d. and h. Anne, Christopher
 John Astley of Uf- sister of 1st of John Wygan. Redwood.
 of Melton ton, in Lord Teyn- widow of Ric.
 Constable Tun- ham, ob. 1587. Burston of Shorne.
 and Ufton, stall ob.
 ob. 1569. 1603.

Zachens, Margaret Trollop, Dorothy Jonathan Jane, Hen. Clifford
 nat. 1566, ob. 1603. (o. inf.) (o. inf.) mar. 1587,
 ob. 1603. Dec. 26.

Walter, of Wood- Paulina, d. of Sir Thos. Michael, Anne, Susanna.
 church, ob. 1628. Colepeper, ob. 1625. ob. 1596. ob. 1603. ob. inf.

Elizabeth, Thomas, Philippa, d. of 1st Elizabeth, Mary.
 ob. 1681. ob. 1689, Lord Colepeper. Katherine. Paulina.
 æt. 64.

Thomas, George, living Anne, Rebekah, Rev. Thos. Elizabeth,
 ob. 1675. 1699. Sold the Woodchurch estate. ob. 1706. Wrightson, rector of E. Horsley. nat. 1662.
 Gilbert. William, Katherine. Walter, liv-
 nat. 1683. ob. inf. nat. 1685. ing 1689.

Henry, Walter, nat. 1577, Jane, d. of Elizabeth, mar. Sarah. John.
 ob. 1601. ob. 1620. Thos. Proude. Thos. Awdley.

Silvester of Ufton, Elizabeth, Thomas, Roger, Elizabeth, d. of Susanna.
 ob. 1659, æt. 54. d. of Thos. nat. 1606. nat. 1612. Rev. Francis Rogers, D.D.

Walter, Silvester, Elizabeth, Rebecca, John, Mary, James, Sarah.
 ob. inf. nat. 1641, ob. 1678-9. Martha.

Thomas, ob. 1674, bur. at Tunstall. Silvester, of Ufton, nat. 1676, hanged 1704 for the murder of Robert Wincoll. He had sold Ufton, a few years before. Joel, ob. inf.

SMALLHYTHE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD.

THIS church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is about three miles from Tenterden. According to Hasted, it was first licensed by Archbishop Warham, 5 May 1509, on the petition of the inhabitants on account of the distance from their parish church, the badness of the roads, and the danger from floods. Power was also then given of burying in this chapel-yard the bodies of those who were cast by shipwreck on the shore of the sea "infra predictum oppidum de Smallhythe:" from this it appears that the sea, or an estuary at least, came up to this place so lately as the year 1509. There is also reference to Smallhythe as a haven as early as Edward III (Furley, ii., 338).

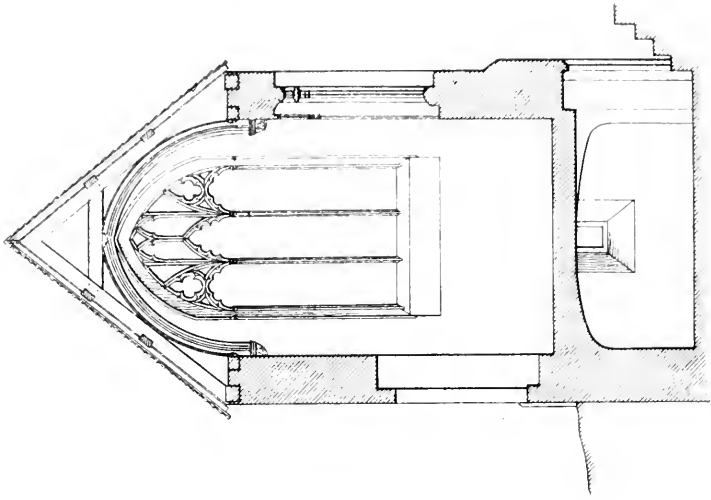
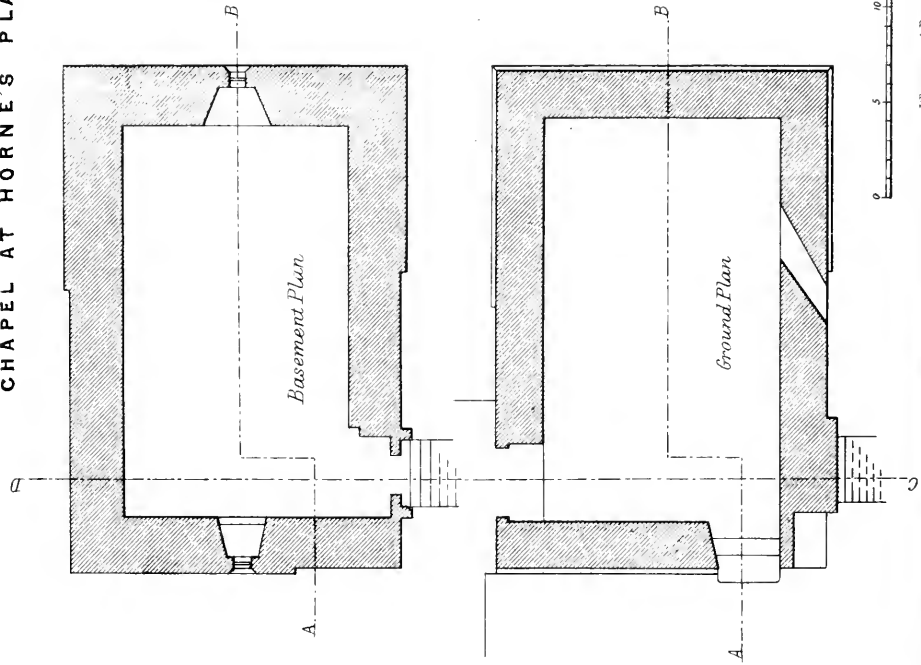
The chapel is an interesting specimen of brickwork, the mullions of the windows are of the same material, its chief feature being the two stepped gables, east and west of the building. There is a stoup within the porch, and a wooden screen which forms the chancel. The roof is well formed, though this, as well as the rest of the building, sadly needs the restorer's hand.

Walker, in his 'Sufferings of the Clergy' (p. 378), relates how Thomas Tournay, rector of Wittersham, was sequestered from his living. He suffered a great deal of persecution, and being called to Tenterden to answer some accusations against him, was obliged to borrow a horse, which was unbroken and unmanageable. The man who furnished the animal advised Mr. Tournay not to ride with spurs. He was acquitted on certain charges, and sent home. After his departure messengers were despatched to overtake him, the noise of whose approach set the young horse running down a hill called Small Hith Street; his bridle broke, and his horse threw him, just opposite the church.

This furnished his enemies with grounds for certain imputations against him, the charge being "that at such a time he got drunk at Tenterden, and coming home, as he came by Small Hith Church, he alighted from his horse, and fell down on the ground, and worshipped the church."

Over the porch at the west-end is a small niche, possibly in this was placed some image, before which Tournay was unjustly accused of prostrating himself.

CHAPEL AT HORNE'S PLACE, APPLIEDORE.



Section on line C.D.
Showing the east end of the interior.



CHAPEL AT HORNE'S PLACE, APPLIEDORE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

ON Appledore Heath stands the ancient mansion of Horne's Place, now used as a farm-house. At its south-eastern angle there remains, in fair preservation, a small domestic chapel, built towards the end of the fourteenth century. It is now used as a barn for wool.

The character of many of its architectural details is remarkable, and they are probably unique in England. Sir Gilbert Scott said that the architect, who designed them, was probably a Frenchman, and certainly a poet. Sir Gilbert traced, in all the carving, forms of the leaves or flowers of the Lesser Celandine, a wild plant which blooms abundantly in the neighbourhood during the spring. So much did he commend the beauty of this very small chapel, that Mr. Benjamin J. Scott (then of Sevenoaks, now of Addiscombe) caused careful drawings and plans of the building to be made. These he has generously placed at my disposal, and from them the accompanying plates have been prepared.

Among the domestic chapels remaining in Kent, I know of none which, on the whole, excelled this in simple beauty and originality of design. At Leeds Castle, the chapel retains few of its original details; in the Mote at Ightham, the earlier of the two chapels has good features, but they have suffered more from age and neglect than Horne's Chapel has done. Perhaps the chapel at Old Sore more nearly resembled this. At Knole, the chapel is of much later date.

Such domestic chapels, called oratories, were not uncommon in the Middle Ages; but none could be used, for Divine service, until the bishop of the diocese had granted his license to that effect. Consequently, by searching the Registers of the Archbishopric, I discovered that in November, 1366, Archbishop Langham granted to William Horne, of "Apoldre," permission to hear Divine service in his oratory here.* At that period the stiffer vertical lines, of Perpendicular architecture, were beginning to supplant the more

* Langham's *Register*, folio 48*.

flowing and graceful lines of the Decorated. Of this fact the chapel at Horne's Place furnishes an example.

It stands upon a crypt, which is six feet high in the clear, lighted by two small rectangular windows, deeply splayed; one at the east end, and the other at the west. This crypt was originally entered, from the south side, by descending four steps to a doorway in the south-west corner. It is now used as a cellar, and a doorway from the house has been made through its north wall.

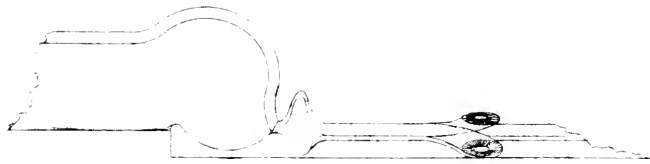
The area of the interior of the chapel itself is about 22 feet by 12; and its clear height is about 23 feet, from the floor to the apex of each of the three arched and moulded principals of the boarded roof. The ridge of the roof is five or six feet higher. The doorways are two; one at the north-west corner, by which Mr. Horne's family entered the chapel from the house; the other, in the west wall at its southern end, is the external entrance, approached by an ascent of three or four steps. The latter doorway is, in the clear, about 6 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; it has round shafts, with moulded caps and bases. The segmental arch of its head springs not from the shaft-caps but from vertical stilts, which rise a foot above the caps.

Of the four windows, those in the north and south walls are alike, and partake more of the Decorated style; while the large east window, and the small one in the west wall, are decidedly Perpendicular in character. The latter window, placed high up in the west wall, has two cinquefoiled lights, with a square head (to which the central mullion runs up), and on the exterior a square label with its ends returned.

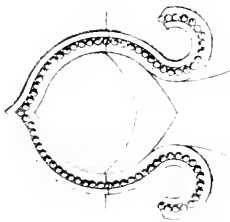
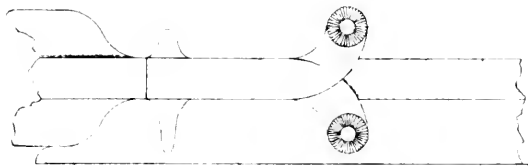
The north and south windows have, each, three seven-foiled lights, with shafted mullions of Decorated character. On the exterior the labels are ogeed, but have rather depressed curves; on the interior, the hood-moulding of each window is formed of four curves, crowned by a finial which some consider to represent a horse-shoe, on which, instead of nails, seventy-seven round beads are carved. This finial, 4 inches high and nearly 4 inches broad, is shewn on the plate of details. I do not myself think that the architect intended it to suggest any idea of a horse-shoe. The stop, with which the hood-mould dies away into a simple hollow, is extremely peculiar. Two views of it are shewn on the plate of details.

The eastern window (now bricked up) has a central seven-foiled light, flanked by two lower five-foiled lights, with shafted mullions, which extend through the tracery (of quatrefoils and triangles) to

**HORN'S PLACE, A PPLEDORRE .
DETAILS OF CHAPEL**

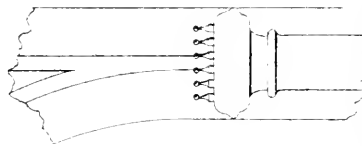
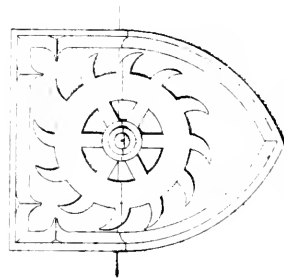


Step to North and South Windows

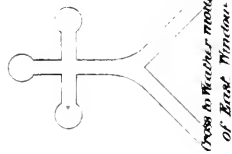


*Shield on Arch of
Roof Princesspills*

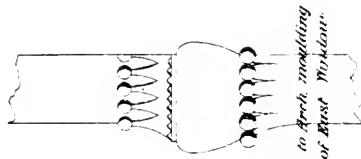
*Key Stone
to North and South Windows interior*



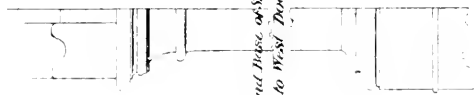
*Top of Vault to
East Window*



*Cross to Weather moulding
of East Window*



*Step to Arch moulding
of East Window*

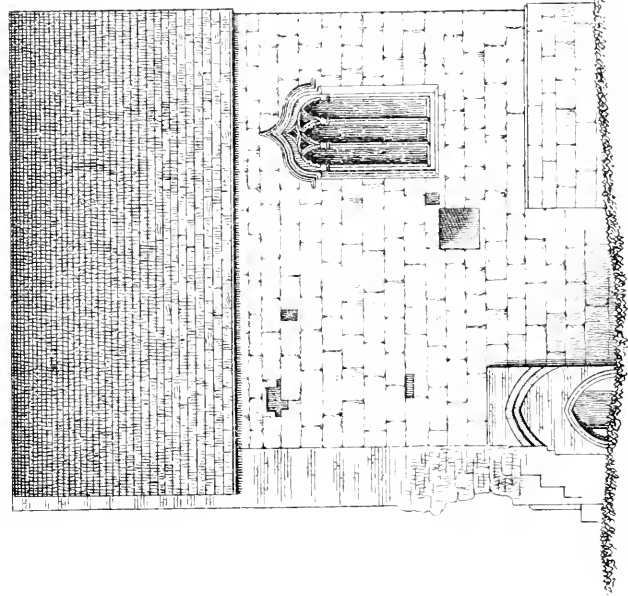


*Top and Base of Vault
to West Door*

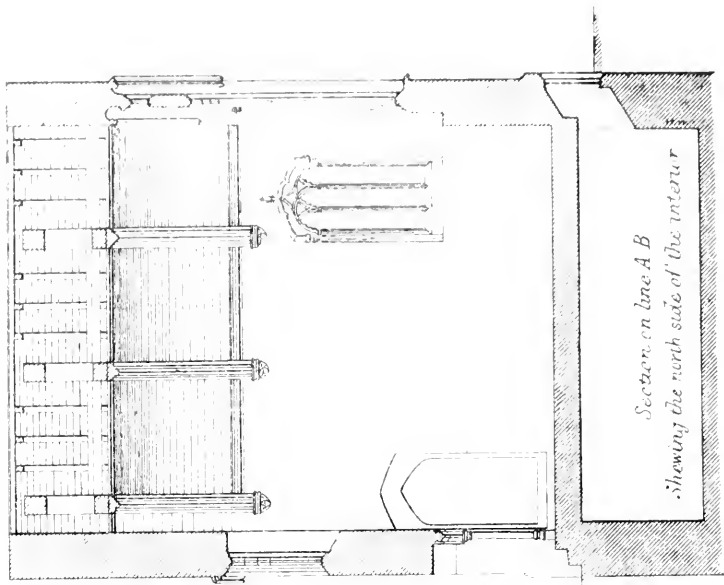


*Top of Vault to North and South
Windows interior*

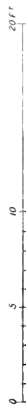
CHAPEL AT HORNE'S PLACE, APPLIEDORE.



South Elevation.



*Section on line A B
Shewing the north side of the interior*



the window arch. The exterior hood-mould is capped by a cross with round ends as a finial. On the interior, the hood has only a simple hollow moulding, in which, at the level of the mullion caps, there is a stop similar to them. Sir Gilbert Scott traced, in these caps and stops, a resemblance to the flower of the Lesser Celandine (when stripped of its petals) crowning its slender stem.

The boarded roof is very richly moulded. Its three arched principals spring from corbels, of clunch or fine chalk, on each of which, embedded in a cluster of the heart-shaped leaves of the Lesser Celandine (said Sir Gilbert Scott), is carved a shield (having ogeed cusps at its three angles) 4 inches high and 3 inches wide, charged with one Katherine wheel. This is clearly an intimation that the chapel was dedicated to St. Katherine, who in England was one of the most popular of Saints. The suggestion that it bore some allusion to the arms of the Scotts, of Scots Hall, is quite inadmissible. The Scotts bore, on their armorial shield, three Katherine wheels within a bordure. Their family had no connection whatever with Horne's Place, when this chapel was built; nor was the Horne family connected by marriage with the Scotts.

A curious "squint," or long slanting hagnoscope, is pierced through the southern wall of the chapel, at about 7 or 8 feet from the ground outside. This is one of the peculiar features of the building. Its external aperture is 2 feet square; and through it ventilation could be effected when none of the windows could be opened; through it, also, the priest could see, and communicate with, any one outside (which he could not do through the windows, so high are they in the walls). From the outside, no persons could look into the chapel, through this squint, unless they were mounted upon some external gallery or stage.

The family of Horne flourished at Romney and Appledore during the thirteenth,* fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but it disappeared from that district before the end of the sixteenth. In Romney Marsh there was a bridge, called Horne's Bridge, which was taken down in 1393.

King Edward I, when at Romney in 1276, granted to Matthew de Horne a piece of land upon which he might construct a quay. He, or one of the same name, also possessed the manor of East Horne, in the hundred of Blackheath.

William Horne, who in 1366 obtained the Archbishop's licence

* In A.D. 1260 Roger de Horne was steward of the Earl of Gloucester for the Lowy of Tunbridge. (*Hundred Roll, Furley's Hist. of the Wcald*, ii., 128.)

to hear Divine service within his oratory at Appledore, held much land there, from the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1378, and perhaps on that account, or on account of his connection with the church lands around, his house was one of those which Wat Tyler's adherents attacked and broke into in 1381. Two figures, formerly painted in a window of Appledore Church, seem to have represented him and his wife. Beneath them were the names of William Horne and Margaret his wife. We do not know how he was related to Edmund Horne who represented Canterbury in Parliament from 1382 to 1406; nor to Richard de Horne who probably resided at Lenham, and was a man of consideration in the hundred of Calehill in 1381.

William Horne's successor was Henry de Horne (probably his son), who was elected to represent Kent in Parliament in October 1404. He served as Sheriff of Kent in 1406.

The family seems to have had three branches. In 1426, among the gentlemen of Kent were numbered Henry Horne of Appledore, John Horne of Lenham, and Richard Horne of Westwell.* According to the Digges pedigrees, a few years later one James Horne of Horne's Place, dying in 1442, left only a sister Juliana, wife of John Digges, who was his heir. How this could be does not appear. Certainly, Horne's Place in Appledore continued in the Horne family for more than a century after that.

Robert Horne, who was in 1455 a trustee for the transfer of Eastmarsh,† in Appledore and Kenardington, represented Kent in Parliament in 1460. He served the office of Sheriff, also, in 1452, and seems to have been the head of the family at Appledore. Yet the pedigrees‡ place Gervase Horne in that position about A.D. 1451. The children of Gervase were Henry, William, and Margeria, who married James Dering of Lyminge. Henry Horne (son of Gervase) had three sons, Gervase, Robert, and Henry. Gervase, the eldest, was admitted to the freedom of the town and port of New Romney, in April 1478; and lived until the 14th Feb. 1514. His two sons were young children when he died; Roger born in 1505, and Thomas in 1507. Roger, the elder of the two, married Ann, daughter of Thomas Ashburnham (by his wife Elizabeth Dudley). In 1525, while Roger Horne was still a minor, under age, John Shery, Rector of Kenardington, resigned his benefice. Young Roger was the

* Fuller's *Worthies*, ii., 87.

† Close Roll, 33 Henry VI. memb. 4.

‡ British Museum *Additional MS.* 5521.

patron; and consequently his guardian, Sir Edmund Walsingham, presented Hugh Fresell to the living. Fresell was instituted by Archbishop Warham on the 28th of January 1525-6. As the advowson was appendant to the manor, we must suppose that the manor of Kenardington was possessed by the Horne family before 1525. Hasted says (vii., 26) that Roger Horne purchased, in 1533 (24 Hen. VIII), that manor in Kenardington the seat of which has ever since been called (like the original mansion in Appledore) Horne's Place; but he must be in error respecting the date. Roger Horne seems to have been an active country gentleman. In July 1528 he and John Bell of Appledore went to Sir Edward Guldeford at Rolvenden to complain of the lewd sayings of John Crake, parish priest of Brenzett, who was in consequence committed to Maidstone Gaol.* When a royal loan was levied for Henry VIII, in 1542, Roger Horne contributed £10; and this was among the later acts of his life. His will was made on the 8th of June 1543. He died before Kenardington Church was ruined by lightning. His son Henry must therefore have been the lord of the manor who contributed so largely (as Hasted says) to the reconstruction of that church in 1559-60.

Of the four children of Roger Horne only two left any issue. Henry, his eldest son (who married Katherine Moyle), died on the 6th of June 1565, leaving an only child and heiress Benett Horne, then but five years old. She married Richard Guldeforde, a Roman Catholic, who refused to take the oath of supremacy required by the Government of Elizabeth; he fled (in 1570, 12 Eliz.) into exile; was attainted; and died at Rouen in 1586. His wife died at Brussels in 1597, leaving no issue.

Roger Horne's daughter Katherine survived until New Year's Day, 1609. She had married Thomas, third son of Sir Walter Mantell, and she left issue by him; but the forfeited estates at Appledore and Kenardington could not be regained for her children. Horne's Place in Appledore was granted, by the Queen's Government, to Philip Chute; and Horne's Place in Kenardington to Walter Moyle.

* Furley's *History of the Weald of Kent*, ii., 451.

RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONS

RESPECTING

A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND IN
THE SAND HILLS, NEAR DEAL.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

THE late Mr. W. H. Rolfe of Sandwich had in his collections of local antiquities some hundreds of small brass Roman coins, found in the sand hills, or downs (dunes), near Deal, to which my attention has been lately called in thinking over the events of the day when I first visited him and Richborough and Reculver. They possess an interest which at that time I had not trained myself to understand; neither did I see it when, some years afterwards, a notice of them was printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii., p. 259. Mr. Rolfe himself and Mr. Akerman could never have thought on the somewhat important historical and local value of the hoard, for only a list of the reverses of the coins is published, without any note or comment. The number is not stated; but it must have been some hundreds. They are now in the cabinet of John Evans, Esq., LL.D., etc.

I have lately, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and elsewhere, drawn consideration to the fact of the very frequent discovery of hoards of coins ranging from the time of Valerian (A.D. 254-260) and Gallienus to that of Tetricus and Aurelian; the coins of Tetricus and of the young Cæsar his son, as well as those of the

preceding Emperors being very numerous, while usually there are only a very few, sometimes only one or two, of Aurelian (A.D. 270-275).* This from the Deal sand hills corresponds with them.

The inference I draw is that all these hoards were buried at one and the same time; and that was at the close of the usurpation or reign of Tetricus (A.D. 267-272), when his army in Gaul was recruited largely from Britain. The soldiers and recruits could carry with them what silver and gold they possessed; but the copper coinage, being heavy and cumbersome, was concealed in the earth *circa* A.D. 271. The expedient was good and safe provided they returned to Britain; but the frequent discoveries I allude to shew that many never again recrossed the channel.

The discovery of this hoard of coins has a local as well as an historical interest. The district of the Deal sand hills resembles that of the neighbourhood of Etaples† on the northern coast of France, where, some years since, an extensive Roman *vicus* was found beneath accumulated sand, the residence, no doubt, of an establishment of fishermen. A close examination of the Deal sand hills would probably confirm my belief that the land they cover was also tenanted by the Romans. Mr. Rolfe had in his possession some remains collected in this district by M. Lejoindre which indicated habitation.

* Cf. *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. v., p. 150; *Numismatic Chronicle*, v., 157.

† *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., p. 4.

ON KENTISH ROOD-SCREENS.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE rood-screens remaining in Kentish churches are not enriched with pictorial illumination, such as we find in Norfolk and Suffolk;* nor crowned with graceful rood-lofts, like those at Banwell, Queen Camel, Trent, and other churches in Somersetshire, nor are they so numerous as those in Devonshire. Nevertheless, in thirty or more of our Kentish churches ancient rood-screens are still to be found; and good examples of parelose screens are numerous, throughout the county.

It is true that Shoreham Church is the only one in the county, wherein the screen is still crowned by the floor of its ancient rood-loft; but to several of the existing Kentish rood-screens, peculiar interest attaches. Few rood-screens in England rival in antiquity that in Northfleet Church, which is of the Decorated period. Few churches, again, have rood-screens which extend completely, and continuously, across the entire width of the nave and both its aisles, (like the wooden screen at Combe St. Nicholas in Somersetshire and the stone screen at Totnes, in Devon,) as do those at Eastchurch in Shepey, and Leeds near Maidstone. In both these Kentish screens, the upper part of each bay is not simply one pierced rectangular panel, but a group of four or more cusped and arched lights, surmounted by tracery, all combined within one embracing pointed arch; thus each bay resembles a good window, of four lights or more. This feature is notable not only at Eastchurch, Leeds, and Shoreham, but also at Tonge, Hernehill by Faversham, Hackington St. Stephens, Challock, Herne, and in such other Kentish screens as bear the most evident traces of having formerly been crowned with rood-lofts. Mr. Bloxam has called

* "The number of screens [in Norfolk] which are gorgeously adorned, not only in the ordinary way, that is with rich colours in the tabernacle work, relieved by white and gold, but also with full length and very beautiful figures at the bases of the screens, is very remarkable," *c.g.*, at Trimmingham, Trunch, Worstede, Cawston, Aylsham, North Walsham, and Edingtonthorpe. (Geo. A. Poole, in *Yorkshire and other Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, 1850-1, p. 97.)

attention to this window-like appearance, as a peculiarity of the screen at Leeds;* but it is not unusual in Kent, nor in Somerset.

Ancient rood-screens still remain, *in situ*, in the churches of Wrotham, Chislehurst, Harrietsham, Boughton Blean, Wouldham, West Wickham, Erith, Stalisfield, Harty, Longfield, Cuxton, Smallhythe, Ryarsh, and Appledore, as well as in the churches already mentioned. At Iwade the screen, although not *in situ*, is still preserved in the south aisle. In the north aisle of Challock Church, and likewise in the north aisle of Herne Church, there is a screen of remarkably good design, the top of which bears indubitable traces of a rood-loft which has been removed. We know that there were such rood-lofts, in side aisles of some churches. In Ashford Church, for example, two such lofts were erected in A.D. 1472; one in the north aisle, and another in the south aisle.† A screen in the north aisle of the mother church of Shepey, at Minster, does not (I think) bear such evident traces of a loft. The Farningham rood-screen existed until the church was restored, about ten or twelve years ago, when it was removed. The lower panelling alone, but well carved, remains at Headcorn; and in Cliffe at Hoo. The chancel-screen at Wingham (destroyed about ten years ago) had never been a rood-screen. It was erected about A.D. 1682. At Ivychurch, and at Maidstone All Saints, the returned stalls of the choir divide the nave from the chancel, without any screen.

New chancel-screens, modelled from ancient rood-screens, have been inserted in the churches of Adisham, Frinsted, Rodmersham, Preston by Wingham, Cowden, Godmersham, and other parishes.

Among the numerous examples of Parclose screens in Kent, rare relics of Decorated woodwork remain at Upchurch and at Newington by Sittingbourne; others at Swanscombe and Old Romney are nearly as old. Later mediæval screen-work is found at Rainham, Dartford, Ightham, Herne, Murston, Chislehurst, Horsmonden, Biddenden, Cobham, East Peckham, Lamberhurst, St. Mary Cray, Staple, Gillingham, St. Nicholas at Wade, Rodmersham, Frinsted, and elsewhere.

* Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam says: "In Leeds Church, Kent, the open screen-work resembles a series of pointed arched windows filled with mullions and tracery. This is the only instance of the kind I have met with in screenwork." (*Proceedings of Lincoln and Associated Architectural Societies for 1874*, vol. xii, p. 179.)

† William Whyte of Ashford by his will, dated November 6th, 1472, bequeathed 40s. "to the new work of the roodloft in the two aisles of the said church; 20s. for each aisle."

I am inclined to believe that a majority of the rood-lofts, which formerly existed in Kent, were erected during the fifteenth century, and many of them during the second half of it. The stair-turrets and doorways leading to rood-lofts, in very many churches, are evidently insertions made about that period. The wills of Kentish men, made during the same period, abound with bequests for the erection, or adornment, of such lofts.*

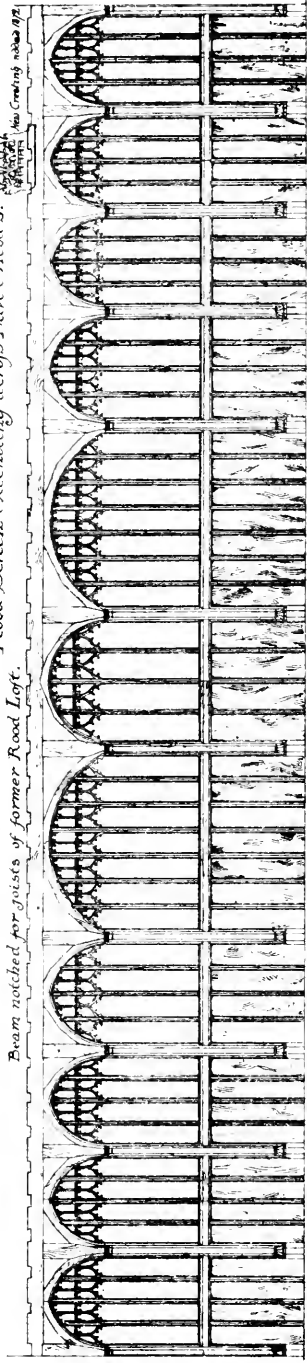
After the accession of Queen Elizabeth, rood-lofts were for the most part destroyed. Some, however, remained at the time of the Archdeacon's Visitation in the year 1560; when the churchwardens "presented" that rood-lofts still stood in the churches of Faversham, Bishopsbourne, Goudhurst, Sandhurst, Brenzett, and Bidenden.

EASTCHURCH ROOD-SCREEN.

The screen at Eastchurch, which is shewn in the annexed plate, reduced from an admirable drawing by Mr. Edward J. Tarver, suffers greatly from the loss of its rood-loft. To supply, to some extent, the obvious lack, the present rector, Mr. Dickson, has caused a neat cresting to be affixed to the top beam. This screen is about 46 feet long, and consists of eleven unequal bays; five spanning the nave, and three across each aisle. Three of these bays are occupied by folding doors of the same pattern as the rest of the screen. Each bay consists of a pointed arch (springing from slender round shafts with moulded caps and bases), the upper part of which contains mullions and transomed tracery like a window. In each of nine bays, there are four lights, arched and five-cusped; surmounted by trefoiled triangles above which runs a transom, supporting minute, trefoiled, arches. Two bays, however, one on each side of

* In 1464 William Saundrys of Elham left 20s. for the cost of painting "the rodeloft" there. William Dane of Throwley bequeathed 3s. 4d. towards making the roodloft in his parish church in 1471. Alexander Goddard of Murston, by his will, made in October 1473, left 6s. 8d. "to the work of the church there, videlicet le rodeloft." Robert Wybarn of Sittingbourne, on the 25th of January 1473-4, left directions for his feoffees respecting making in the parish church "one bastard roffe, or painting the rodeloft." The little church of Stone near Faversham, now a ruin in which the chancel walls seem to contain Roman masonry, possessed a roodloft, and to its reparation no less a sum than 40s. was bequeathed by Robert Lavender of Stone in his will made on the 24th of May 1474. The erection of aisle lofts at Ashford in 1472 is mentioned in the previous note. In 1488 John Fane of Tonbridge left 10 marks to the erection of a rood-loft provided it was built within two years. At the Visitation of Archbishop Warham, in 1511, the churchwardens of Hartlip "presented that John Adowne oweth to the painting of the roodloft £6." At Smarden a new rood-loft was made in 1508; and in the same year James at Well bequeathed 20s. "to the new paynting of the new roodlofte" at Wingham.

The Parish Church of All Saints, Eastchurch, Sheppey
Road Screen extending across Nave & Aisles.



Beams notched for joints of former Road Loft.

Architectural
 Drawing
 for
 the
 Creation
 of
 the
 Road
 Loft

Now solid as Doors
 of 1860 to allow upward flow
 from the old Loft work

Doors

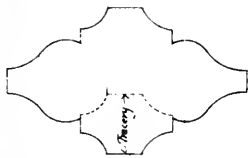
West Elevation



Doors

Frame of Chamber above 1860

10' long over Chamber from 1860



Plan of Muntin

Posts 6 1/2 wide



Section

the central doors, are much wider than the rest; and their arches contain seven cinquefoiled lights, surmounted by tracery similar to that in the other bays. This feature of the Eastchurch screen is unique, in Kent. The Rev. R. Henry Dickson, the rector, has caused the whole screen to be put into thoroughly good order by Forsyth of London at a cost of £160, raised by subscription.

The Leeds screen, although it spans all three aisles, is not so handsome as that at Eastchurch. It has the same number of bays, but they are equal in width (or nearly so); and each is pierced with four lights only, surmounted by simpler tracery without transoms. At Tonge the screen across the chancel arch has remarkably good tracery, with sloping transoms in it, above the four lights of each bay; and the Hackington screen is similar, though its tracery is not so rich.

The more common character of screen, having simple rectangular panels pierced each with one cusped light, is found at Appledore, Ryarsh, and Smallhythe, where perhaps there were no rood-lofts.

THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, EASTCHURCH IN SHEPEY.

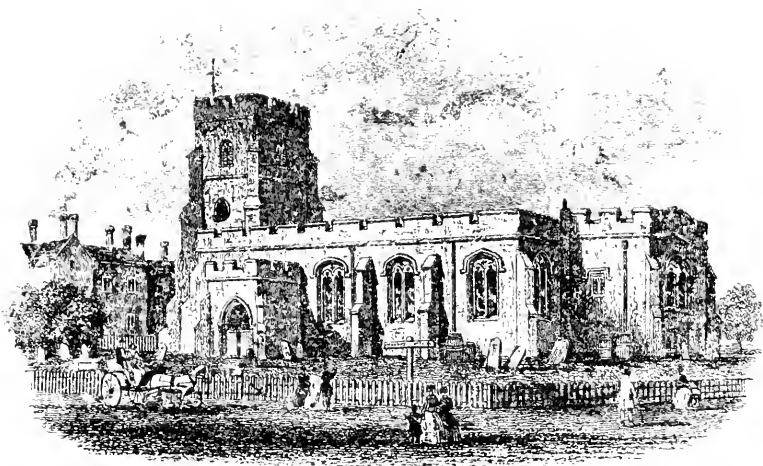
BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE Church of All Saints at Eastchurch has especial interest for antiquaries and students of architecture, because the date of its erection is known. During the ninth year of King Henry VI,* in November 1431, the chief parishioner, William Cheyne, esquire, of Shirland, obtained the King's license (needful to override the law of mortmain) to give three roods of land, to the Patrons† of Eastchurch Rectory, in order that a new parish church might thereon be built.

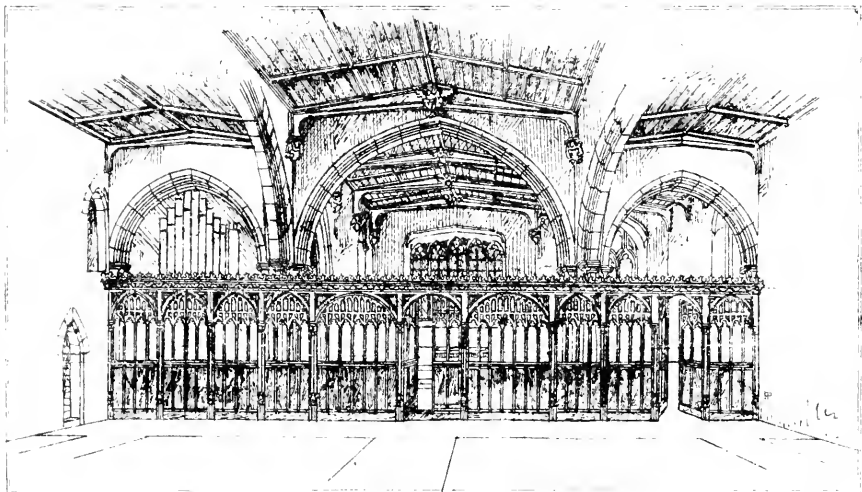
The soil of Shepey, being London clay, affords no enduring foundation for any edifice. Houses and churches erected on it are in continual peril from the subsidence of the soil; their walls crack in all directions, unless artificial foundations are deeply and solidly laid before any building is commenced. The royal license granted to William Cheyne mentions the fact that the old church at Eastchurch had gone to ruin "by reason of the sudden weakness of the foundation." Consequently, before the Abbot of Boxley began to build a new church, upon the fresh site given by William Cheyne, he caused deep and solid foundations of chalk to be laid. Wherever a wall was to stand, a wide trench was dug, some feet deep, and it was filled with solid blocks of chalk, brought from the mainland of Kent; thus firm foundations were obtained. Still further to support the walls, diagonal buttresses were constructed at every angle of the building; and three porches (north, south, and west) were erected, with diagonal buttresses at each of their angles; affording much additional support to the walls and to the western tower. Few parish churches possess so many buttresses in an equally limited space. Their number, however, adds greatly to the handsome appearance of the fabric, which stands well, on that high ridge of hill

* *Patent Roll*, 9 Henry VI, part 2, memb. 4.

† It should be noticed that the land was not given to the parish, but to the patrons of the benefice, namely to the Abbot and Convent of Boxley.



ALL SAINTS, EASTCHURCH, SHEPEY,
IN A.D. 1850.



EAST END OF ALL SAINTS, EASTCHURCH, SHEPEY,
IN A.D. 1880.

which runs through the entire length of the Isle of Shepey. The annexed plate shews the exterior of the building, as it appeared thirty years ago. Through the efforts of the late rector, stone was given by R. S. Holford, Esq., and a special church rate being granted for the purpose, a comely wall was erected around the churchyard in 1863, instead of the old palings; and the waterbutts shewn in the plate were removed; they indicated the great scarcity of water which is felt in Eastchurch at certain seasons.

When the new church was built, in 1432, some windows of the old edifice seem to have been preserved. The western porch has small windows of early character; and the western windows of the two aisles seem to be of the Decorated period, each of two lights. Of the earlier church and its site nothing is known. Late in the twelfth century it had been appropriated to the Cistercian Abbey of Dunes in Flanders. Pope Celestine's confirmation thereof is dated 1196. The earliest record respecting it at Lambeth, is the institution of William de Wylton to the benefice, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Dunes, in August 1279. An endowment for a vicar was granted by that Abbey in June 1300; when glebe land measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres was assigned to him, together with a sum of 8s. per annum. The benefice had previously been sequestrated by Archbishop Winchelsey; perhaps he thereby compelled the Abbey to endow a vicarage.

The ancient family of Shirland was flourishing at that period, and the knight whose tomb is a chief feature in the mother church, at Minster, was then resident at Eastchurch. The story of his tragic end, as caused by his horse's head, has been made familiar to all, by Barham, in his *Ingoldsby Legends*. William, Vicar of Eastchurch, was concerned in some settlements of the Shirland family, drawn up perhaps at the time of a marriage. He had been trustee or feoffee of the manor of Ufton in Tunstall; which (by Fine No. 144, 4 Ed. II) he granted in 1311, to "Robert de Shirlaunde" and Katherine his wife.

A few years later, the Cistercian Abbey of Dunes transferred their rights of Patronage here to the Kentish Cistercian Abbey of Boxley. This transfer was consummated on the 8th of the ides of June 1315; when Archbishop Reynolds caused the Abbot and Convent of Boxley to be duly inducted, into all the rights of the rectory and advowson.

The Northwode family, at that period, held large possessions in Eastchurch. Sir Roger Northwode's chaplain, Richard Sheme, who

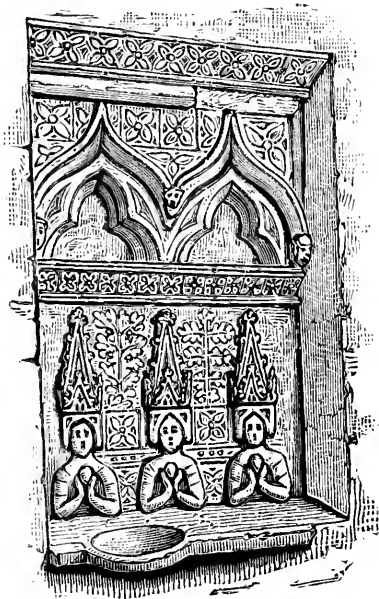
became vicar here in June 1353 was, on one occasion, required to testify that, from the very early marriage of Sir Roger to Juliana de Say, their first child Sir John de Northwode was baptized, in 1321, before Sir Roger had completed the fifteenth year of his age.

The burials of the Shirlands and the Northwodes in the mother church at Minster, shew that for a long period Eastchurch did not possess the full rights of a parish church.* The royal licence granted in 1431 to William Cheyne, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Shirland, distinctly states however that it was at that time fully privileged, as a distinct parish church. Yet, in 1473, Robert Manne, of Eastchurch, making his will, directed that he should be buried in the Minster Churchyard in Shepey. His bequests to Eastchurch are peculiar. To the high altar there be left 6d.; to the light of our Lady in the High Quire he bequeathed "a moder shepe;" and likewise to the High-Cross Light "one moder shepe." These ewes were to be hired by one of the farmers of the parish, who would pay for the use of each an annual rent sufficient to supply with oil one lamp in the church throughout the year. Robert Manne also bequeathed one moder shepe to the Brotherhood and Light of "Seynt Jamys of Wardon."

The church built in 1432 was, as we can still attest, fully worthy of a parish which was inhabited by the lords of Shirland, and connected with the great family of Northwode. It has a nave and chancel, each with two aisles; a western tower and three porches. The nave arcades, each of five bays, have octagonal shafts, with fluted sides hollowed to a concave surface; while the caps and bases shew similar laborious curves. The arches are moulded in two orders, with a deep hollow between. The chancel arch is four-centred. The side chancels do not extend so far eastward as the high chancel; provision is therefore made (by means of an ogee-arched squint, or hagio-scope, on each side) for affording a view of the high altar to any one placed near the side altars. Projecting much from

* The importance of these rights may be illustrated by the following incident. In 1355, at the complaint of the Abbess of St. Sexburg in Shepey, Wm. de Riphull, Vicar of Leysdown Parish Chapel, was admonished by Archbishop Islip's legal auditor, and fined, for burying certain bodies in his churchyard at Leysdown, and receiving fees for so doing. These fees were due to the mother church of Minster Abbey, whither the bodies were ordered to be carried. The burial fees in question were:—for John Sanders 3½d.; Joan Gamone 7½d.; Juliana daughter of John Aleyn 3d.; Elias Spaylard 3d.; John Feyre 4d.; and Joan daughter of John Hauckyn 2½d. Nevertheless, within fifteen years this "parish chapel of Leysdown" was described as the "parish church of St. Clement in Shepey," when John Mere of Rainham was admitted to be its vicar in January 1370.

the base of the northern hagioscope, or squint, there is carved in the stone a very shallow circular basin. Mr. R. C. Hussey calls it a piscina, and thought it had a drain-hole, but there has never been any orifice, and the peculiar position precludes any possibility of a drain. Mr. Matthew Bloxam has drawn attention to a similar shallow basin, which is attached to an Easter sepulchre, in East Kirkby Church, Lincolnshire.* He says that they were offertory basins



OFFERTORY-BASIN, ATTACHED TO AN EASTER SEPULCHRE, IN EAST KIRKBY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

wherein the devout deposited their offerings, upon special occasions, for special objects. At Eastchurch the basin is gone from the south chancel, which was for many years used as a day-school; it must have stood on the north side of the altar there, attached to the squint; but in the north chancel, its relation to the squint places

* "I shall conclude by a few brief remarks on a curious stone offertory basin in East Kirkby Church, Lincolnshire. This is fixed to and forms a portion of the structure called the Holy Sepulchre, placed on the north side of the chancel; and this basin, which as a fixture, is a singular, perhaps unique, appendage, was for the purpose of receiving offerings called the creeping silver, made thereat at Easter." (Matth. H. Bloxam, in the *Report for 1850-1 of the Northampton and Associated Architectural Societies*, p. 22.)

it on the south side of the altar. At Stone in Oxney there is, in the south wall of the south chancel a basin similarly shallow, which may likewise have been an offertory basin. In its centre, however, inquisitive observers have so urgently striven to find an orifice, that they have made a slight indentation which mars the surface of the bottom of the basin.

The roofs at Eastchurch are nearly flat, and are panelled with wood throughout. This panelled ceiling was painted in 1730; when the two chandeliers of brass were made, each of them with twelve branches. The tiebeams (chamfered slightly on the under side, and more acutely above) are continued down the side walls with curved brackets, which rest on angel corbels in the nave and chancel, but stop square in the aisles. There are also central bosses with angels having outspread wings. On the exterior the leadwork of the roof was laid in 1693.

The Tower is not groined, but it was prepared for groining. In each angle of the interior there is the springing of vaulting arches. Perhaps the treacherous nature of the soil induced the architect to avoid the additional weight which groining would have entailed. There are in the tower five bells; all cast in Kent. Number 4, the oldest, was made by Joseph Hatch of Ulcombe and Broomfield in 1605; Nos. 2, 3, and 5, by John Wilner of Borden in 1623; and No. 1 by the same John Wilner in 1634. These bells have been several times taken down and re-hung; in 1665 at a cost of £5 : 2 : 0; in 1696 at a cost of £6; and again in 1724.

Near the south door of the church stands an almsbox, on a tall stem, all carved out of solid oak. It has three locks, the keys of which are held, one by the rector, and one by each of the churchwardens.

The pulpit is a handsome example of those which were inserted during the last years of Queen Elizabeth, or in the reign of James I.

The church plate is two centuries old. On the larger Paten, are the words "Eastchurch in Shepey 1675"; on the back of the smaller Paten is the date 1675, within a wreath of foliage. Undated, but bearing the same silversmith's marks, the cup is inscribed "Sacris Fidelium usibus In Ecclesia Orientali Ovinæ D.D. Indignus Christi Minister Thomas White." This and the two Patens were probably all given by the Rev. Thomas White, who was vicar of Eastchurch from 1667 to 1682. The flagon is thus inscribed: "This Flaggon was given to y^e Parish Church of East Church in y^e Isle of Shepey in y^e county of Kent by William Barrow of Borden in y^e said County, Gent. For the vse of the Holy Sacrament Anno

Dom. 1707." Mr. Barrow owned land in Eastchurch, which is now the property of the Trustees of Barrow's Borden Charities.

In the chancel, on the south side, blocking up the lower part of a window, there is a handsome monument, bearing the recumbent effigies of Gabriel Livesey* (who died in 1622) and his second wife Ann, daughter of Sir Michael Sondes. He resided in the Parsonage or Rectory, which had been purchased in 1571 by his father from Henry Lord Cheney the lay impropiator.

This old Parsonage farm-house, which still stands about one-eighth of a mile south of the church, bears traces of Gabriel Livesey's hand. He probably rebuilt it. Upon one of the mantelpieces are carved the arms of Gabriel Livesey (*argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three trefoils *vert*) impaling those of his wife Ann Sondes (*argent* between two chevrons, three Moors' heads *sable*). Gabriel Livesey was the third son of Robert Livesey of Streatham (who was Sheriff for Sussex and Surrey in the years 1592 and 1602) by his second wife, Elizabeth, sister and heir of Thomas Berkeley.

* *Inscription.*

D. O. M.

Here sleeps in y^e hope of Resurrection y^e Body of Gabriel Livesey of Hollingborne in y^e County of Kent Esq. He first tooke to wife Anne daughter of S^r Thomas Crumpton K^t who dying wthout issue he married Anne daughter to S^r Michael Sondes K^t By whom he had 2 sonnes Michael now living and Robert deceased. He lived honoured wth y^e vertues and qualities becoming His degree and died both beloved and lamented of friends and neighbours. Anno 1622. March 18. Ætat. 55.

On a corresponding panel.

We thinke not that true fame doth rest upon
Each costly monument of carved stone
Or that well polishd *rance* or marble can
Add honor to the name of any man
And though y^e fashion of y^e world we borrow
To build y^e dead these complements of sorrow
We raise them not because it is conceaved
Death had y^e fame of Livesey els bereaved
But rather we this monument provide
To showe our love is living though he dide.

On the front of the tomb.

Stay passenger & marke before thou passe
Thine owne condition in death's looking glass.
Thou y^t dost read these lines shalt lye among
Worms bones & roten carckesses er long
Tenn thousands y^t are full of life today
Shall by tomorrow y^s tyme sleep in clay
And freind for ought y^t any mortall knowes
Thou maist be marked out for one of those
Let therefor these dead lynes remember thee
How well preparèd thou hast need to be.
So thou shalt gaine by looking on y^s tombe
A better life than from thy mother's womb.

Gabriel's elder brother Edward had a son Robert ; his next brother William died without issue, and his half-sister, Martha Livesey, married Sir Edward Peyton. He had a third cousin, named John Livesey, whose son Ralph married a Minster heiress, Parnel, daughter of John Allen, and settled there, near Eastchurch. Originally Gabriel Livesey resided at Hollingbourne Hill, where he kept his shrievalty in the year 1618. When he died, on the 18th of March 1622, he left an only son, Michael, then aged eight years. This son was created a baronet when 16 years old, and eventually, at the age of 34, sat upon the commission which condemned to death King Charles I. Yet he was not the youngest member of that sad commission ; for Robert Tichborne, who also sat thereon, then numbered only 30 years. Sir Michael Livesey was a very active magistrate, by whom many couples were married during the Commonwealth, and he served as a Colonel in the Parliamentary army for Kent. He represented Queenborough in the House of Commons under the Commonwealth, and served the office of Sheriff.

The rectorial rights and advowson have been subjected to many vicissitudes. At the beginning of the sixteenth century so slender was the income of Boxley Abbey that Archbishop Warham permitted the Abbot to take this benefice into his own hands, and to send a secular chaplain to serve the cure instead of a vicar, Pope Sixtus IV having permitted this appropriation of the Vicarage in 1472. Accordingly on the 30th of January 1511-12 the Abbot, John Crambroke, received the necessary license.* The consequence of this was that the cure was henceforth served not by a vicar but by a curate. After the Abbey was dissolved the rectorial rights were held by the Cheney family, and it is evident that frequently there was no curate at all. In the Visitations of 1551-3 Robert Browne was cited as curate ; in 1554 there was none ; in 1555 the curate is called Ds. Hugo ; perhaps he may have been an old monk of Boxley Abbey. The records of the curates here are very scanty and obscure throughout the reign of Elizabeth, but we learn that, in 1580, Thomas Webb was the curate here. This fact is recorded in the rolls of the Archdeacon's ecclesiastical court, wherein John Saunders of Eastchurch had been condemned to excommunication, in May 1579, for fornication. Saunders went away and lived at Sturrey. Thither the court's censures followed him, and he was compelled to return and do penance publicly in Eastchurch Church.

* Archbishop Warham's *Register*, fol. 356^b.

This he did upon Sunday the 31st of January 1579-80; and the curate Thomas Webb gave a certificate of the fact. It appears that during ten years from 1545 to 1555 the rectory of Warden was vacant; so in 1584, when R. Livesey held the rectorial rights, the benefices of Eastchurch and Warden were united. Their union, however, soon ceased.

At the Restoration, the estates of Sir Michael Livesey, forfeited by his attainder for high treason, were granted to James Duke of York, the King's brother; but it is said that Sir Michael died before this took place. The Rectory and advowson, after some years' delay, was granted by King Charles II, in the 13th year of his reign, to twelve gentlemen and to the survivor of them. The first named, of the twelve, was Sir Thomas Peyton, a cousin of Sir M. Livesey. Meanwhile the King had himself twice exercised the right of patronage. In March 1660-1 he presented Robert Wilkinson to the vicarage; and in February 1666-7 Thomas White was presented by him. Upon Mr. White's death, in 1682, the right of advowson seems to have belonged to the Rev. Robert Aucher of Queen's College, Oxford, who had recently died. Consequently the administrator of his goods, Mr. Hatton Aucher, presented the Rev. Anthony Woolrich to the vicarage. He died within two years, and then we find that the trustees exercised the right of patronage, in June 1684, presenting to this benefice Dr. James Jeffreys, a brother of the notorious Chief Justice Jeffreys. Death had removed Sir Thomas Peyton, Sir Edward Hales, Sir Richard Hardres, Sir William Mann, Mr. George Newman, and Mr. Thomas Peke.

The names of the trustees surviving, in 1684, were Sir Henry Palmer, Sir Anthony Aucher, Sir William Rooke, Sir John Tufton, Sir Francis Clerk, and John Boys, Esq. After an interval of five years, four of these gentlemen had ceased to live, or to act; and in January 1689-90 the Rev. Wm. Milles was presented by Sir Henry Palmer, Sir Anthony Aucher, and Sir William Rooke. Nine years later Sir Henry Palmer was the sole survivor, and on the death of Mr. Milles, in 1699, he presented the Rev. Richard Forster, who held the vicarage for 29 years, and was a benefactor to the parish. Sir Henry died in 1706, and was succeeded by his nephew Sir Thomas Palmer, M.P. for the county of Kent. Sir Thomas was the patron to whom the vicar, Dr. Forster, by deed of gift dated 1721, Nov. 8th, made over a house and orchard in Leysdown, to form a perpetual endowment for teaching poor children to read, write, and learn the

Church Catechism. Dr. Forster was also rector of Crundal, where he was buried in January 1728-9.*

Sir Thomas Palmer never exercised the right of patronage, and when he died, in 1723, he bequeathed that right to Herbert Palmer, his natural son by his second wife, born before their marriage. When Dr. Forster died, this young man was still a minor, and his guardian Elizabeth Hey, third wife, and widow, of Sir Thomas Palmer, presented the Rev. Alex. Young to the vicarage, in March 1728-9. The young patron Herbert Palmer died before another vacancy occurred; and his widow Mrs. Bethia Palmer having married Colonel Cosnan, the next vicar Dr. Thomas Hey (eldest son of Sir Thomas Palmer's widow, by her last husband, Thomas Hey) was presented by Colonel Cosnan in 1755. Dr. Hey was both rector and vicar, as Miss Frances Palmer bequeathed to him her reversionary right of advowson, which he sold to the Rev. Henry Barton, who succeeded to the benefice upon Dr. Hey's death in 1809.

Whether Dr. Hey was the first vicar who likewise held the Rectory, I am not certain. In the burial register, his predecessor, the Rev. Alex. Young, was styled "rector" when he died in March 1755.

The Rev. Henry Barton died in 1827, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Barton, who styles himself vicar before 1835, and rector after that date. From him the advowson was purchased by the Swainson family, who in 1858 presented the Rev. T. B. Dickson (formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge), who married a sister of Professor Swainson, Canon of Chichester, now Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. When Mr. Dickson died, in 1870, the advowson descended to his second son, who presented to the benefice his elder brother, the present rector, the Rev. R. Henry Dickson; by whom the church and the churchyard have been very greatly improved.

The existing Rectory-house, beside the church, was built (on the site of a forge, and a cobbler's shop) in 1835. The old Vicarage-house, which stood in the south-west angle of the churchyard, was then pulled down, and its site now forms part of the Rectory garden.

* The inscription upon his monument there is:—In spe Resurrectionis per Christum beatæ hoc corpori suo dormitorium, vivus præparabat, RICHARDUS FORSTER, A.M. Generosâ ortus ex familiâ apud Dumock in com. Glouc. olim sitâ. Ad rectorias de Beckley dioc. Cicest. et de Crundale, Cant. ac tandem ad vicariam de Eastchurch in Scapeliâ, favente Deo promotus Rectoriam (Edificiis, gleba, libris, redituque adauxit. Pauperibus annum legavit stipendium. Trinuno Deo animam reddidit viij^o Die Januarii a^o Christi 1728, ætatis 79.

The ancient Parsonage farm (once inhabited by the Liveseys) was alienated by the patrons of the benefice very many years ago.

The Rev. R. Henry Dickson has made copious extracts from his Parish Registers and Parish Accounts, and by his courtesy I am able to mention some of the facts therein conveyed.

Previous to the year 1771 it would seem that bodies washed up by the sea, were buried on the shore, probably without any religious service. Thus in 1698 four men were buried at the seaside, as an entry in the Account Book (not in the Register) records. The first record in the Register of the regular burial in the churchyard, of such bodies from the beach, is dated June 20th, 1771. In 1797, a man who had been buried on the beach, was afterwards re-interred in the churchyard. He was supposed to have been one of the victims killed during the mutiny at the Nore. Two men, supposed to be Russians, found on the shore, were buried in September 1798. The long buffetings endured by a body drowned on the coast are shewn by the fate of Lieutenant Thomas Parsons, R.N. He was drowned on the 9th of November 1803, off Whitstable Bay, in attempting to get on board the *Heeate* gun-brig; and his body was buried in the churchyard here on the 2nd of January 1804.

Among the burials we find that of "Captain John Ruffin of Newton," September 19th, 1678. His family sprung from Eastchurch.* In March 1683-4, Dr. John Dade, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, was buried here; and also in 1684 Mrs. Bridget Dade, of Bostal in Minster. The latter, by her will, left 20s. per annum, to be divided on Christmas-day between four poor widows of this parish. Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King (commanding at the Nore) died of cholera in August 1834, and was buried here as a tablet in the chancel states.

A curious entry respecting the burial of Thomas Stevenson, yeoman, in 1702, illustrates the size of farms at that time. It states that he "rented about £600 per annum;" and that he and his nephew, a youth aged 14 years, of the same name, died both within the space of three-quarters of an hour in the parsonage-farm on December 15th, and were interred in one grave on the 16th.

* Thomas Ruffin was, in the 37th year of Queen Elizabeth, one of the feoffees to whom John Boys, gentleman, conveyed ten acres of land in Eastchurch for the benefit of the poor of this parish and of Leysdown and Warden. This was done in fulfilment of the bequest of £53 by the will of Stephen Osborne, of Eastchurch, dated 29 September 1581, to be vested in land, from the rent of which 8s. per annum was reserved for the poor of Warden, and the residue to be divided equally between those of Leysdown and Eastchurch. In 1662 Nicholas Ruffin was one of the overseers or trustees of this charity.

Monumental stones of the Bargrave family are now hidden by the choir stalls on the north side of the chancel. Charles Bargrave was one of the churchwardens, in 1730, whose names are engraved upon the handsome chandeliers in the nave; and in 1753 he, or another of the same name, was appointed one of the trustees of Stephen Osborne's charity. There is a flat stone commemorating Edward Durrant: buried 25th March 1640-1.

The Register of Marriages shews that persons from a distance sometimes came hither for their weddings. A surgeon of Faversham, Edward Jacob, son of Alderman Edward J. Jacob, chamberlain of Canterbury, was married here by license, on September 4th, 1739, to Mrs. Margaret Rigden of St. Margaret's, Canterbury. He subsequently wrote a history of Faversham.

The Parish Accounts shew that the preacher used an hour-glass in the pulpit, up to the close of the seventeenth century. In 1667 a new hour-glass was bought, and in 1671 another was purchased; each of them costing 6d. Towards the Brief which was read throughout all the parishes of England in 1667, to raise funds for repairing the losses occasioned by the great fire of London, Eastchurch contributed 6s. 6d. At that period the parish officials attended Visitations of the Archdeacon at Faversham, as we find from an entry dated 1670. The Archdeacon came personally to Eastchurch in 1715, when £1 18s. 6d. was paid for a dinner given to him and his retinue.

The usual payments were made for killing vermin here as elsewhere. No less than 7s. 6d. went for hedgehogs and sparrows, in 1667; twenty-five dozen of vermin were paid for, in 1669, with 6s. 8d. An otter in 1676 was killed for 1s., but later in 1685 no less than 2s. 6d. was paid for the slaughter of another otter, in Eastchurch. The churchwardens waged war on rooks, in 1684, and paid 4s. for rooks' heads. Of hedgehogs, twenty-seven were killed in 1700, and forty-five in 1710. Two polecats are mentioned in 1701, when 10d. was paid for killing them.

The dog-whipper was maintained in office for a long period of years; but in 1672 "the clark" received 10s. as one half-year's wages for whipping the dogs; and in 1676 "the beadle" got 1s. for keeping dogs out of the church.

VICARS OF EASTCHURCH.

A Vicarage was endowed here, in June 1300, with 11½ acres of land and a rent of 8s. per annum. The Cistercian Abbey of Dunes in Flanders held the right of Advowson until June 1315, when it was transferred to Boxley Abbey, which was likewise of the Cistercian Order.

WILLIAM DE WYLTON was instituted by Archbishop Peckham (*Register*, fol. 52^a) in August 1279 (17 kal. Sept.). As the Vicar in 1311 was named William, it is probable that William de Wylton held the benefice during more than thirty years. This Vicar, William, was party to a Final Concord in the 4th year of Edward II (No. 144), by which the manor of Ufton, in Tunstall, was conceded to Robert de Shirlaunde and Katherine his wife.

GEFFREY DE FRENSTHOPE was admitted to the benefice in July 1323.

JOHN DE MAIDENSTONE resigned Eastchurch in 1352, when he became Vicar of Wardone.

ROBERT READE succeeded Maidenstone in August 1352.

RICHARD SIEME, who had been chaplain to Sir Roger Northwode, was instituted to this benefice in June 1353. Nearly sixteen years later, in February 1368-9, Archbishop Langham granted to him a license to act as Penitentiary or Confessor for the Deanery of Sittingbourne (*Reg.*, 144^a).

ROBERT WARROM is the next name of a Rector that is known to us; he exchanged this benefice for that of Sutton at Hone in 1400.

HENRY MOLE, Rector of Sutton in the diocese of Rochester, was instituted to Eastchurch by Archbishop Arundel on the 29th of July 1400; and held it until his death in 1424.

BARTHOLOMEW ATTE WOODE, a chaplain, was admitted to this benefice by Archbishop Chicheley, at Higham Ferrers, on the 26th of September 1424. He survived only two years.

WILLIAM BROWNE was instituted by the same Primate, at Lambeth, on the 22nd of October 1426; but in the following year he exchanged this vicarage for that of Stoke at Hoo.

JOHN POCOCK, Vicar of Stoke, was admitted to Eastchurch by Archbishop Chicheley on the 6th of July 1427. How long he survived we cannot ascertain.

WILLIAM NUDDS, after holding the benefice for some time, vacated it in 1436.

JOHN GRYSBY, a chaplain, was the fifth Vicar whom Archbishop Chicheley had instituted to Eastchurch. The ceremony took place at Charing on the 19th of December 1436. Grysbey died in 1446.

JOHN CLERKE succeeded Grysby, being admitted to this benefice by Archbishop Stafford, on the 28th of May 1446. There is no record of the date at which he vacated the living.

WILLIAM THORNBURY, who probably was Clerke's successor, belonged to a Faversham family entitled to bear arms (on a bend, engrailed, three roundels). His father may have been John Thornbury, who was Sheriff of Kent in 24 Henry VI. He resigned this benefice in 1453, when he was admitted to the Rectory of St. Peter's Church at Sandwich. Subsequently he became Vicar of Faversham, and so remained from about 1454 to 1476. He died in March 1480-1. During the last eight years of his life, however, he retired from all duties outside his church and lived as a recluse, or anchorite, in a cell within Faversham Church, from 1473 to 1481. He is commemorated by a handsome monumental brass, still preserved in the floor of the chancel at Faversham, which bears his effigy, at full length, beneath a canopy. The brass and its inscription are shewn in a plate at page 27 of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI. His only brother Richard Thornbury was the executor of his will; a translation of which is given on page 29 of the same volume.

JOHN WILLIAM *alias* **MERSFIELD** was instituted to Eastchurch in succession to Thornbury, on the 10th of October, 1453 by Archbishop Kemp.

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During many years, from 1472, no Vicars were instituted; as the Abbot of Boxley was permitted to send a Secular Chaplain, from the Abbey, to serve this Church. In January 1511-12 the Abbot John Cranbroke received from Archbishop Warham (*Reg.*, 356^b) renewal of the licence.

ROBERT BROWNE was Curate here in 1551, and the two following years, as we learn from the records of the visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

DOMINUS HUGO was Curate in 1555.

THOMAS WEBB was Curate in 1580.

JOHN EADES is said to have been Minister of Eastchurch about A.D. 1640.

WILLIAM HARLEY during the Commonwealth served as Minister of Eastchurch; and to him the Parliamentary Committee charged with such duties granted £15 6s. 3d. out of the Rectorial revenues of the parish of Milton, in June 1651.

ROBERT WILKINSON, presented by King Charles II, was instituted to the benefice by Archbishop Juxon, on the 2nd of March 1660-1.

THOMAS WHITE, likewise presented by Charles II, was admitted, by Archbishop Sheldon, on the 16th of February 1666-7.

He was a benefactor to the Church, and the Communion plate presented by him is still in use therein. He died in 1682. His Curate, *ROBERT EATON*,* came here as early as 1672, and served the parish during fully 23 years, under four successive Vicars until 1695. Rewarded at length by promotion to the Vicarage of Leysdown, Robert Eaton died in May 1702, and was buried here at Eastchurch.

ANTHONY WOOLRICH was presented by Mr. Hatton Aucher (as administrator of the goods of the late Rev. Robert Aucher of Queen's College, Oxford), and was instituted on the 28th of July 1682. He died in 1684. The family of which he was a scion has long been connected with Kent, and one of its members, the Rev. H. Woolrych, is now, in 1882, the Vicar of Oare, near Faversham. Anthony Woolrich's Curate here was Robert Eaton.

JAMES JEFFREYS, S.T.P., brother of Chief Justice Jeffreys, was instituted on the 27th of June 1684. He was presented by seven trustees, of whom Sir Henry Palmer was the principal, and the survivor. Dr. Jeffreys employed as his Curate the same faithful Robert Eaton.

WILLIAM MILLES was instituted on the 3rd of January 1689-90; having been presented by the three surviving trustees of the advowson (Sir H. Palmer, Sir A. Aucher, and Sir Wm. Rooke). He also employed Robert Eaton as his Curate, here, during some years. In the year 1700, however, we find that he had brought hither another *locum tenens*, named *JOHN NICHOLLS*, who served as Curate here for at least four years. Mr. Nicholls was married, at Ospringe Church, April 8th, 1700, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. Robert Cumberland, Vicar of Chilham.

RICHARD FORSTER, S.T.P., who was a considerable benefactor to the parish, became Vicar in 1702; and held this benefice (together with that of Crundal) at the time of his death in 1728. He employed as his Curates, here, *CHARLES FORSTER* (1709); *GEORGE SYKES* (1713-15); *WILLIAM SPRAKELING* (1715); *FRANCIS CULL* (1716-25), who was one of the attesting witnesses of the deed by which Dr. Forster, in 1721, conveyed some land in Leysdown to the Patron of the benefice, as an endowment for religious teaching of the school children; *RICHARD RICHARDSON* (1725-27), who was buried here in October 1727; and *R. WOODCOCK* (1728), who continued to serve the cure for some time under the next incumbent likewise.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, S.T.B., succeeded Dr. Forster. He was instituted by Archbishop Wake, on the 8th of March 1728-9, on the presentation of Elizabeth Hey acting as the guardian of Herbert Palmer, then a minor under age. Mr. Young, who likewise held the Rectory of Wickham-

* For the names of all the Curates mentioned here and after this period I am indebted to the researches and the kindly courtesy of my friend the Rev. R. Henry Dickson, Rector of Eastchurch.

breux, near Canterbury, died on the 21st of March 1755. In the Eastchurch register of burials, there is a memorandum that "The Rev. Mr Alex. Young, Rector, died 21st March 1755." He placed here, as his Curates, after Mr. Woodcock, *J. WOODROOFE* (1730-3); *GILBERT ALLENSON* (1737); and *JAMES ALLENSON* (1739-82), who survived Mr. Young, and served many years under his successor.

THOMAS HEY, S.T.P., was instituted on the 29th May 1755. He succeeded Mr. Young in the Rectory of Wickhambreux as well as in this benefice. On the death of Mrs. Bethia Cosnan (widow of Herbert Palmer) in 1789, Dr. Hey became possessed of the Wingham estates of the late Sir Thomas Palmer, and of the advowson of Eastchurch. He took up his residence at Wingham College, and he endowed the Vicarage of Wingham with £100 per annum and a house. He was third Prebendary of Rochester Cathedral from 1788 to 1809, but he did not disdain to hold also the curacy of Swingfield. Dr. Hey married Ethelreda Lynch, a daughter of the Dean of Canterbury. He sold the advowson of Eastchurch, to the Rev. Henry Barton, many years before his death, which occurred in 1809. He held the benefice of Eastchurch for fifty-four years.

Dr. Hey's Curates were (i) *JAMES ALLENSON*, who dying here, aged 65, in January, 1782, after 43 years' service in this parish, was buried in the churchyard, where his tomb, enclosed by iron railings, may still be seen; and (ii) *DAVID MARTIN*, whose wife Mary was buried here in the year 1800, aged 66. He survived Dr. Hey, and continued to serve this cure until October 1821, when he died, aged 78, and was buried here on the 30th of that month. He was Curate of Eastchurch for more than 32 years.

HENRY BARTON succeeded Dr. Hey in 1809. He died at Liverpool on the 26th January 1827. David Martin served here as his Curate until 1821.

JOHN BARTON, son of the late Vicar, held the benefice from 1827 to 1858, residing at first in a small old house which stood in the south-west angle of the churchyard. He built the existing rectory house in 1835; pulling down a blacksmith's forge and cobbler's shop to make room for it. During the same year he drew out a statement of the parochial charities, which was submitted to the Parliamentary Commissioner, sitting at the Half-way House in Minster, on the 30th of November 1835. Mr. Barton died in 1858.

THOMAS BRIGGS DICKSON, B.D., formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, succeeded Mr. Barton in 1858. During the twelve years of his incumbency he effected many improvements; he died in 1870.

RICHARD HENRY DICKSON, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded his father in 1870, and is now the Rector of Eastchurch.

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